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Contributors

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF OLDHAM



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
and
Principal School Medical Officer

Basil Gilbert
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

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ANNUAL REPORT

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1970

Department of Public Health,

Oldham.

November, 1971

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the Borough Council.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to present my annual report on the health of the borough, for the year 1970.

Writing in retrospect has many advantages, but can be decidedly disadvantageous on occasion. The pretence that an event which has only recently occurred will not officially materialise for another twelve months, may result in a total loss of impact, if not significance, by the time it appears in print.

The events of 1971, actual or impending, as opposed to the year under review, amply illustrate this point. The implementation of the Social Services Act, the proposed re-organisation of local government and unification of Health Service administration, have occasioned upheavals, not seen in local authority health services since the inception of the N.H.S. a quarter of a century ago. In April of this year, certain statutory duties and functions were transferred from this department to the new Social Services Department. Included in the transfer were the Mental Health and Home Help Services, day nurseries, play-groups and registration of child-minders. There was also some fragmentation of combined administrative services. The Junior Training Centre was transferred with its staff to the local Education Authority. I would like to take this opportunity, before the event is dimmed by time, of thanking those members of staff who have been transferred to other departments, in whatever capacity they have served, for their loyal work in this department and to wish them continued success in the future. To the staff remaining with us, I would urge them to be of good cheer, remembering that we are still responsible for many important, indeed vital, functions and that even greater responsibilities lie ahead with the proposed Area Health Authorities.

Returning to the year under review, less drastically but just as reluctantly we said goodbye to some of our long serving senior officers. In May, Mr. E. G. Crapper retired after 19 years of devoted service as Chief Ambulance Officer of this Authority. His cheerful efficiency endeared him not only to his own men, but to all who had any contact with him, and I and many others, will miss him not only as a valued colleague but as a friend. Miss C. Williamson, Superintendent Health Visitor since 1963 and previously Deputy Superintendent, retired at the end of November, and again was an officer who will be missed by many. Mr. Donald Cheetham, Senior Mental Welfare Officer, was successful in obtaining the appointment of Deputy Director of Welfare Services with this Authority and left the department at the beginning of the year. The Chief Public Health Inspector in his report pays tribute to the late Mr. J. M. McKenna, with which I sincerely associate myself.

I would like to congratulate Miss Switzer on her promotion to Superintendent Health Visitor, Mr. E. Hall to Senior Mental Welfare Officer, and to welcome to the staff Mr. H. Down as Chief Ambulance Officer and Dr. Fletcher as Medical Officer in Department.

On October 5th, 1970, the Worshipful the Mayor of Oldham, Alderman Mrs. E. Rothwell, J.P., formally opened the Marjory Lees Health Centre, thus bringing to fruition a long awaited event. For the first time, we in Oldham have general practitioners, health visitors, district

nurses and other local authority staff working as a team from one set of premises. There is also accommodation for dental practitioners working independently in the National Health Service. The completion of the health centre shortly after the death of Miss Marjory Lees, a freeman of this borough, enabled us to dedicate it as a living and lasting memorial to one who always had the welfare of the residents of Oldham near to her heart.

In the autumn, a programme of vaccination against Rubella was commenced and 265 girls in the 13 year age group had been vaccinated by the end of the year. Rubella (German Measles) is not a dangerous disease in itself, but its effects on the unborn child, especially if contracted within the first three months of pregnancy, can be very serious and it is to this end that we carry out vaccination.

Another innovation was the replacement of the "Phenistix" (paper) test for phenylketonuria, by the Scriver test. A small sample of blood is taken from the baby and sent to the regional centre at the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital at Pendlebury, where it is processed and interpreted by Dr. Komrower and his staff. The test is not only more accurate in detecting phenylketonuria, which is an inborn metabolic disorder resulting in severe mental handicap, but also detects several other metabolic disorders. The worst effects of phenylketonuria are preventable by rigid adherence to a special diet, hence the importance of early detection.

For the first time in several years the illegitimate birth rate has fallen, from 15.25 to 14.39% of total live births, and this in spite of an overall rise in the birth rate from 17.15 to 18.06 per thousand population. I am not prepared to speculate as to the reasons for what may be uncharitably described as a phenomenon, but certainly new factors may be operating, namely more awareness of birth control and easier access to abortions. I could write that because the V.D. incidence is also down there could be less promiscuity, but then as I am writing with hindsight, I happen to know in 1971 it will be up again. It is always dangerous to draw conclusions from a single year's figures.

There has been a slight fall in the death rate but 74 persons died of lung cancer compared with 64 in the previous year. The number of women dying from this disease nearly doubled from 9 in the previous year to 16 in the year under review. This is not unexpected as year by year the number of women smokers has increased as it has become more fashionable and less reprehensible for women to smoke both in private and public, and of course women nearly always smoke cigarettes unlike the male, who may smoke the probably less dangerous cigars or pipe. By now, all are aware of the potential hazards to health of cigarette smoking and either accept or ignore the warnings regularly given by the medical profession. It is to be hoped that the younger generation will have the good sense to avoid this crippling and often fatal habit.

The strenuous efforts to improve the quality of our environment continued throughout the year with the declaration of Oldham's first general improvement area in accordance with the 1969 Housing Act, and in spite of possible fuel supply difficulties the smoke control programme went ahead. Over 50% of the borough is now included in submitted or confirmed orders.

Staffing difficulties have again hampered the smooth running of the School Health Service. Over a number of years, recruitment of local authority medical staff has been extremely difficult, nationally as well as locally and we rely heavily on part-time staff. Dr. Coates' resignation unfortunately prevented the full achievement of the medical inspection programme and consequently no junior medical examinations could be effected.

At the beginning of the year, we were pleased to welcome Mr. Goy as Educational Psychologist, enabling us to expand the school psychological service without detriment to child guidance, but unfortunately Mrs. Ward resigned her appointment as Senior Psychologist in September for domestic reasons.

For the first time, a dental auxiliary has been appointed and has considerably eased the burden on the dental officers. During the year, a dental study in co-operation with Manchester University Dental Department was agreed to by the Council and is referred to in greater detail in the body of the report. The special school at Strinesdale, formerly used for delicate pupils was re-opened as a school for educationally sub-normal junior pupils. There are a few residential places for boys.

Some difficulty has been experienced in the placing of immigrant children in special schools, owing to language difficulties. As yet the numbers are very small but may well increase with the rise in immigrant population.

Once again, I am in the unhappy position of having to report the untimely deaths of 10 school-children, 6 of them due to road accidents. I make no apology for writing yet again that accidental death is the major cause of death in this age group and should be nearly entirely preventable.

Once more I thank all concerned for their invaluable assistance in the work of the department and for the continued co-operation of those with whom we must of necessity preserve contact to be effective.

Your obedient servant,

BASIL GILBERT,

Medical Officer of Health
and Principal School Medical Officer.

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

(from May, 1970)

Chairman:

Councillor F. Baxter, J.P.

Deputy Chairman:

The Mayor:

Alderman E. Rothwell, J.P.

Alderman F. Collins

Councillor C. Bardsley

Councillor E. Brierley, J.P.

Councillor J. Briggs

Councillor A. Gartside

Councillor E. Heginbotham

Councillor N. Lutener

Councillor A. J. Markham

Non-Council Members:

M. Strang, Esq., M.B., Ch.B.
(to September)

Miss J. Evans, M.B. B.Chir.,
F.R.C.S., D.Obst., M.R.C.O.G.

S. Grunstein, Esq., M.B., Ch.B., (from December)

STAFF

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

Basil Gilbert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer:

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

Medical Officers:

James H. Dransfield, M.A. (Oxon), L.M.S.S.A., M.R.C.G.P.

Gordon Fletcher, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., (from 1.10.70)

Medical Officers (Sessional):

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

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

Liselott Schreiber, M.D.

Joan Wilkinson, MB., Ch.B.

Leslie M. Fenton, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.I.H.

Samuel L. Royce, M.B., Ch.B.

Surendra Kumar Mehra, M.B., B.S.

Kulbhushan A. Gulati, M.B., B.S.

Margaret West, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Vijayan R. Isaacs, M.B., B.S., (to 31.8.70)

Muriel Coates, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.G.P., D.M.R.T., D.I.H., (to 30.9.70)

Margaret F. Mulholland, M.B., B.Ch. (to 30.10.70)

Samuel B. Hendry, M.B., Ch.B. (from 1.10.70 to 30.10.70)

Zeb Rehman, M.B., B.S. (from 25.5.70 to 30.12.70)

Asimes Chakrabarti, M.B., B.S. (from 16.1.70)

Chief Dental Officer:

James Fenton, L.D.S.

Senior Dental Officer:

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

Dental Officers:

Mrs. M. L. Clarke B.D.S. (from 20.7.70)

Mrs. J. J. Davies, B.D.S. (from 17.8.70) part time

J. Peel, L.D.S. (from 19.1.70)

Mrs. F. C. Higham, B.D.S. (to 3.7.70)

A. J. Bradbury, B.D.S. (from 20.1.70 to 22.5.70)

Dental Auxiliary:

Mrs. E. Hebdon (from 20.1.70)

Orthodontic Specialist:

J. Lancashire, B.D.S., L.D.S., D.Orth., R.C.S. (Part-time)

Honorary Consultant Medical Officer of Health:

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

Consultants:

F. A. L. da Cunha, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.O.G.	<i>Obstetrician</i>
D. Hilson, M.A. (Cantab.), M.B., B.Chir., F.R.C.P.(E), M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.C.H.,	<i>Paediatrician</i>
D. M. Joshi, M.R.C.P.,	<i>Geriatrician</i>
J. N. Appleton, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O., F.R.C.S.	<i>Aural Surgeon</i>
G. Mason-Walshaw, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.F.A., D.A. ...	<i>Anaesthetist</i>
F. Janus, B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (to 30.9.70)	<i>Ophthalmic Surgeon</i>
J. B. Garston, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng. & Ed.) D.O. (Eng) (from 1.10.70)	<i>Ophthalmic Surgeon</i>
Dr. N. Berlyne, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.(E), D.P.M.	<i>Psychiatrist</i>
Dr. S. Levine, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.(E), D.P.M.	<i>Psychiatrist</i>

Chief Chiropodist:

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

Chiropodist:

Mr. J. R. Prince, S.R.Ch. (to 16.10.70)

Part-time Chiropodists:

Mrs. J. Cribb

Mrs. E. A. Bennett

Mr. J. E. Ives

Mrs. B. Lord

Mr. V. Burns (from 23.10.70)

Orthopist:

Mrs. F. Bravey, D.B.O.

Public Analyst:

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

Chief Public Health Inspector:

Dennis Eckersley

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

Norman F. Harvey

Assistant Chief Public Health Inspector:

Fred Rushworth

Senior Specialist Public Health Inspectors:

A. Naylor

N. Lees

J. Edmunds

E. Elford

D. Gaskin

L. E. Larrad

G. Booth

Public Health Inspectors:

R. Fallows
 J. McKenna (to 23.7.70)
 S. Johnson (to 4.1.70)
 D. Leyden
 M. Slater
 J. B. Whittaker
 G. B. Dunn (from 17.8.70)

Technical Assistants:

H. Cheetham	J. Robinson
H. Waters	R. J. Loades
D. Leyden (to 19.3.70)	J. Shaw (from 13.7.70)

Lay Administrative Officer:

T. P. McKniff

Ambulance Officer:

E. G. Crapper (to 16.5.70)
 H. Down (from 11.5.70)

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

D. Cheetham (to 31.1.70)
 E. Hall, S.R.N., R.M.N. (from 29.6.70)

Mental Welfare Officers:

D. Stansfield, S.R.N., R.M.N., R.N.M.S.
 A. Blood, S.R.N., R.M.N. (to 30.9.70)
 G. Whitehead, Cert. in Social Work (to 30.9.70)
 R. Croston, R.M.N.
 J. Starr, S.R.N., R.M.N. (from 2.11.70)
 R. J. Williams, R.M.N. (from 26.10.70)

Senior Educational Psychologist:

Mrs. J. Ward, B.A. (Hons), (to 18.9.70)

Educational Psychologist:

Mr. J. Goy, B.A. (Dublin), B.A. (London), P.G.C.E. (London)
 (from 3.1.70)

Supervisor of Training Centre:

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

Senior Instructor, Industrial Centre:

K. Thompson

Superintendent Health Visitor/Superintendent School Nurse:

Miss C. Williamson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert (to 30.11.70)
 Miss M. M. Switzer, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 1.12.70)

Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor/Deputy Superintendent School Nurse:

Miss M. M. Switzer, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (to 30.11.70)
 Mrs. S. Seddon, S.R.N., H.V. Cert (from 14.12.70)

Senior Health Visitor/School Nurse:

Mrs. H. Emmott (to 13.9.70)

Tuberculosis Visitor:

Mrs. J. J. Butterworth (to 27.9.70)

Mrs. H. D. Manuel (from 28.9.70)

Geriatric Health Visitor

Mrs. N. M. Walker (Part time from 2.2.70)

Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Mrs. M. Taylor (to 28.6.70)	Mrs. J. Skimming
Miss C. A. Barry (to 12.7.70)	*Mrs. P. Lewis
*Mrs. C. Smith (to 17.5.70)	Mrs. A. Fairfoull
*Mrs. C. Hilton (to 21.6.70)	Mrs. S. Seddon (to 13.12.70)
Miss B. McKenna (to 18.1.70)	Mrs. M. A. Wilson
Mrs. P. T. Kennedy	Mrs. M. C. Taylor (from 20.5.70)
Mrs. M. Hewitt	Mrs. M. Street (from 1.9.70)
Miss C. O. Oji	Mrs. V. Saville (from 1.9.70)
Mrs. M. M. Kehoe (from 1.9.70)	*Mrs. M. Collins (from 22.6.70)
*Mrs. M. M. Pexton (from 1.10.70)	*Mrs. J. Andrew (from 19.10.70)
*Mrs. H. Emmott (from 14.9.70)	

* Part-time

School Nurses:

Mrs. C. D'Arcy	*Mrs. H. Eglin
Mrs. H. D. Manuel (to 27.9.70)	*Mrs. V. L. McCann
Mrs. K. E. Lees (full time from 1.8.70)	*Mrs. J. Wibberley (from 23.11.70)

* Part-time

School Nurse at Park Dean:

Mrs. V. Ruehorn (from 2.11.70)

Public Health Nurses—Health Visiting Service:

Mrs. M. C. Taylor (to 19.5.70)

Mrs. J. J. Butterworth (from 28.9.70)

Mrs. J. Thomas (from 14.9.70)

Mrs. K. Dyson (from 2.2.70 to 1.11.70)

Clinic Nurses:

Mrs. E. Doolan

Mrs. A. Clarke (to 28.6.70)

Mrs. M. Gaskell (from 6.7.70)

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:

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

Assistant Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:

Miss D. Coupe, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Municipal Midwives:

*Miss J. Carr	*Mrs. E. C. McMahon
*Mrs. A. E. Riley	*Miss J. M. Cocker
*Mrs. M. J. Sweeney	Mrs. B. Edwards
*Mrs. M. Kirwan	*Mrs. I. Fitton
*Mrs. E. Lawton	Mrs. M. Wood
*Mrs. N. Bailey	*Mrs. R. Worswick
Mrs. A. J. Barrass	*Mrs. K. A. Malone
*Mrs. M. R. Browne	Mrs. E. Hanmer (from 1.5.70)

Part-time Midwives:

Mrs. E. Brooksbank	Mrs. E. Gartside
*Mrs. M. W. Dunkerley	Mrs. J. Thomas (to 13.9.70)
	*Mrs. M. Barrett

Approved Teaching Midwives.Superintendent of District Nursing:*

Mr. F. P. Earnshaw, S.R.N., Q.N.

District Nurses:

Mrs. D. Bridgehouse	Mrs. I. E. Mann
Miss D. Clarkson	Mrs. J. M. Battye
Miss A. Durrant	Mr. H. S. Seymour
Mrs. K. Dyson (to 1.2.70 and again from 1.11.70)	Miss M. Heap (from 11.3.70)
Mrs. I. Foley	Mrs. M. A. Wood (from 1.4.70)
Mrs. J. Howard	Mrs. M. Brett (from 6.7.70)
Mrs. O. M. Knott (to 21.6.70)	Mrs. B. J. Moores (from 3.8.70)
Mrs. E. Lutener	Mr. R. Peel
Mr. G. G. Smith	Mrs. M. Smith
Mr. E. L. Taylor	Mrs. J. Tweedale (to 22.2.70)
Mrs. O. K. Watmough	Mr. J. Wilson
Mrs. R. M. Wood	Mrs. J. Green
Mrs. A. Rideough (to 30.4.70)	Mrs. P. A. Ainsworth (to 5.7.70)

Part-time:

Mrs. A. W. Wade

Bathing Attendants:

Mrs. M. J. Edwards	Mrs. M. Hubball
Mrs. V. Graley	Mrs. J. Howard.

Domestic Help Organiser:

Mrs. A. Hadfield

Assistant Domestic Help Organisers.

Mrs. J. Keating
Mrs. N. Iveson (to 12.7.70)
Mrs. M. Long (from 3.8.70)
Mrs. A. R. Dunkerley

OLDHAM CREMATORIUM

Medical Referee:

Basill Gilbert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Referees:

John Starkie, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
James H. Dransfield, M.A. (Oxon)., L.M.S.S.A., M.R.C.G.P.

SECTION I

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Area in Acres	6,392
Enumerated Population (census 23.4.61)	115,346
Registrar General's Estimate of Population (mid-year)	108,080
Density of Population, i.e. number of persons per acre ...	16.91
Number of Houses in the borough, 31st December, 1970	40,536
Number of houses erected in 1970:	
(a) Permanent:	
(i) by local authority	1,590
(ii) by other bodies or persons	51
	1,641
Sum represented by a penny (old) rate (31st March, 1970)	£13,485
Rateable Value (1st April, 1970)	£3,481,905
Total number of persons on doctors lists at 31.12.70	109,972
Number of Marriages	994

VITAL STATISTICS

*Mothers and Infants**Live Births*

Number (males 999, females 954)	1,953
Rate per 1,000 population	18.06
Area comparability factor	1.07

Illegitimate Live Births

Number (males 145, females 136)	281
(per cent of total live births)	14.39

Stillbirths

Number (males 12, females 18)	30
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	15.13

<i>Total Live and Stillbirths</i>	1,983
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<i>Infant Deaths</i> (deaths under one year)	53
----------------------------------------------------	----

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	27.14
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births (41)	24.52
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births (12)	42.71

<i>Neo-natal Mortality Rate</i> (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) (37)	18.95
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<i>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate</i> (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) (35)	17.93
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<i>Peri-natal Mortality Rate</i> (Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) (65)	32.78
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Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	—

Total Deaths

Number (males 816, females 802)	1,618
Rate per 1,000 population	14.97
Area comparability factor	1.02

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 1,225 ft., and its lowest 350 ft. above sea level.

Textile spinning and textile engineering have declined as principal industries in the borough, but there are still 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 and unemployment in the area is still appreciably below the general level in the North West.

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 final report of the Registrar General the population of the County Borough of Oldham on that date is stated to have been 115,346 (55,062 males, 60,284 females).

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population is 108,080 and it is on this figure that the vital statistics are based. This estimate of the population compares with 108,280 for the previous year.

Rateable Value

The Borough Treasurer, Mr. T. M. Groom, has kindly supplied the following information:

The penny rate product for the year ended 31st March, 1970, was £13,485 and the rateable value on the 1st April, 1970, £3,481,905.

Unemployment

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

"Throughout 1970 the percentage of unemployed was higher than the previous year. Although this figure was still below the National Average, September showed the highest figure when local industries became effective, also some short-time working was introduced.

The demand for labour decreased towards the end of the year and the number of outstanding vacancies is still relatively low."

OLDHAM, CHADDERTON AND FAILSWORTH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT OFFICES
UNEMPLOYED REGISTERS DURING THE YEAR, 1970

DATE	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED					TEMPORARILY STOPPED TOTALS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL WORKING POPULATION
	Men aged 18 & over	Women aged 18 & over	Boys under 18	Girls under 18	Total		
12. 1.70	901	133	14	13	1,061	16	1.8
9. 2.70	842	102	16	10	970	24	1.6
8. 3.70	872	122	11	6	1,011	4	1.7
13. 4.70	874	145	16	5	1,042	4	1.8
11. 5.70	789	127	10	10	936	34	1.6
8. 6.70	886	135	12	7	1,040	15	1.7
13. 7.70	920	142	16	9	1,087	7	1.7
10. 8.70	914	133	42	11	1,100	8	1.8
14. 9.70	993	154	39	10	1,196	160	2.1
12.10.70	882	160	20	10	1,072	7	1.8
9.11.70	854	129	29	6	1,018	6	1.7
7.12.70	884	131	18	5	1,038	12	1.8

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

3,690 live births (1,922 males and 1,768 females) occurred in the borough during the year. After adjustment for inward 46 and outward 1,783 transferable births, the net total of live births registered is 1,953 (999 males and 954 females). The birth rate per thousand of the population is 18.06 which compares with 17.15 for the previous year and 16.0 for England and Wales.

The illegitimate live births numbered 281 (145 males and 136 females), 14.39 per cent of the total live births.

(b) Stillbirths

During the year 59 stillbirths were registered. After being adjusted by outward transfers the number is 30. The stillbirth rate is 15.13 per thousand total live and stillbirths, which compares with 12.76 for the previous year and 13.0 for England and Wales.

Notified

The total number of births notified was 3,755 (3,696 live births and 59 stillbirths). After adjustment for inward 47 and outward 1,819 (1,788 live and 31 still) transferable births the net total of births notified is 1,983.

The discrepancy between notified births and registered births is accounted for by the number of removals which occurred after the birth and before registration.

Deaths

The total number of deaths registered in the borough was 2,240. After adjustment for inward 106 and outward 727 transferable deaths, the net total is 1,618 (816 males and 802 females) 34 less than the total for 1969.

Of the 1,618 deaths 837 (51.7 per cent) occurred in one or other of the following hospitals:—

Oldham and District General Hospital	558
Oldham Royal Infirmary	173
Westhulme Hospital	15
Strinesdale Hospital	13
Dr. Kershaw's Cottage Hospital, Royton	15
Chadderton Hospital	14
Hospitals other than those in the Oldham and District Hospital Group	49

Of the total deaths 1,147 (70.9 per cent) occurred in persons aged 65 years and over.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	
B.46 Other Endocrine, Etc. Diseases ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
B.23 Anaemias ...	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	F	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
B.46 Other Diseases of Blood and Blood- Forming Organs ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.46 Mental Disorders ...	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.24 Meningitis ...	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.46 Multiple Sclerosis ...	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
B.46 Other Diseases of Nervous System, Etc.	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	F	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
B.25 Active Rheumatic Fever ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	M	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	3
	F	18	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	4	2	5
B.27 Hypertensive Disease .	M	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	8
	F	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	3
B.28 Ischaemic Heart Disease ...	M	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15	54	63	53
	F	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	15	48	89
B.29 Other Forms of Heart Disease ...	M	37	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5	9	19
	F	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	16	41
B.30 Cerebrovascular Disease	M	101	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	6	10	43	38
	F	144	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	12	35	91
B.46 Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ...	M	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	6	15
	F	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	24
B.31 Influenza ...	M	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3
	F	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
B.32 Pneumonia ...	M	55	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	12	27
	F	98	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	20	60
B.33 Bronchitis and Emphysema ...	M	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	35	27
	F	38	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	11	19
B.33 Asthma ...	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
B.46 Other Diseases of the Respiratory System .	M	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	5
	F	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10
B.34 Peptic Ulcer ...	M	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	2
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
B.35 Appendicitis ...	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.36 Intestinal Obstruc- tion and Hernia ...	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
B.37 Cirrhosis of Liver ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
B.46 Other Diseases of the Digestive System ...	M	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...
	F	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
B.38 Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
	F	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
B.39 Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
B.46 Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	4
	F	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
B.40 Abortion ...	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.41 Other Complication of Pregnancy Childbirth and Puerperium ...	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.46 Diseases of Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
B.46 Diseases of Musculo- Skeletal System and Connective Tissue ...	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.42 Congenital Anomalies	M	8	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	F	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
B.43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, and Other Anoxic and Hypoxic Conditions ...	M	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality .	M	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.45 Symptoms—Ill- Defined Conditions ...	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
BE.47 Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	M	14	...	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	2	2	2
	F	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
BE.48 All Other Accidents	M	8	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	...
	F	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4
BE.49 Suicide and Self- Inflicted Injuries ...	M	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	1
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
BE.50 All Other External Causes	M	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	F	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS AND MONTHS OF OCCURRENCE

Months	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75-84		85+		Totals		Per- sons
	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	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	2	-	4	5	22	13	42	33	36	53	9	18	117	127	244
February	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	13	8	20	16	25	27	3	8	66	67	133
March	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	5	14	14	22	19	18	23	1	13	64	77	141
April	3	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	2	1	1	3	2	10	8	16	14	11	22	3	15	53	65	118
May	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	3	14	5	20	13	19	21	-	16	61	63	124
June	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	4	9	9	16	14	12	22	1	9	53	59	112
July	2	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	9	4	15	6	17	16	14	21	4	6	67	55	122
August	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	5	12	4	20	10	20	16	4	11	66	49	115
September	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	9	4	20	15	13	16	4	9	55	48	103
October	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	10	1	16	5	27	20	18	24	6	13	82	66	148
November	4	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	4	4	13	5	20	17	13	11	5	11	65	51	116
December	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	17	12	20	18	14	29	6	9	67	75	142
Totals	34	19	2	3	5	3	7	1	11	7	18	8	56	40	164	93	260	205	213	285	46	138	816	802	1,618

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total live & still births)		
						Maternal causes excluding abortion	Due to abortion	Total maternal mortality
England & Wales	16.0	11.7	18	13	23	0.14	0.04	0.18
Burnley	16.28	15.43	32.88	14.23	33.20	...	...	...
Bury	17.73	12.96	25.96	9.95	20.72	...	...	...
Halifax	17.7	14.7	24	17	26	...	0.59	0.59
Manchester	15.96	12.57	23.36	15.37	30	...	0.11	0.11
Oldham	18.06	14.97	27.14	15.13	32.78	...	...	...
Preston	17.7	13.2	26	16	32	0.55	...	0.55
Rochdale	19.1	14.0	27.4	15.2	33.7	...	...	...
St. Helens	18.8	12.9	27.9	24.2	40	...	...	...
Stockport	16.8	13.8	25	15	29	...	...	...
Wallasey	16.3	13.6	18	17	31	0.60	...	0.60
Wigan	19.9	13.7	19	17	27	...	...	...

Maternal Mortality

There was one maternal death associated with pregnancy during the year.

The young woman concerned died from respiratory failure following an overdose of tablets which had been prescribed for her. She had been in hospital on two occasions prior to her marriage, for episodes of depression and was also said to have been depressed after the birth of the child, four months before her death.

Stillbirths

The number of stillbirths registered in the borough was 59 after adjustment for outward (30) and inward (1) transferable stillbirths the net total of stillbirths is 30 of which 5 (16.6 per cent) were illegitimate. The rate per thousand live and stillbirths is 15.13 which compares with 12.76 for 1969 and 13.0 for England and Wales. Details of the 30 stillbirths are as follows:

	Born in Hospital	Born at Home
Certified by Doctor	28	2
Certified by Midwife	—	—

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

<i>Place of Birth</i>	Gestation Period in weeks					
	28-30	31-33	34-36	37-39	40 and over	Total
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
<i>Hospital</i>	4 1	3 4	4 3	1 5	- 5	12 18
<i>Home</i>	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
<i>Weight at Birth</i>						
1lb. and under	2 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	3 -
2lb. and over 1lb.	1 -	1 2	- 1	- -	- -	2 3
2.5lb. and over 2lb. ...	- 1	1 -	- 1	- -	- -	1 2
3lb. and over 2.5lb. ...	1 -	- 2	1 1	- 1	- -	2 4
4lb. and over 3lb. ...	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -
5lb. and over 4lb.	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- 1	1 1
5.5lb. and over 5lb. ...	- -	1 -	- -	- 1	- -	1 1
6lb. and over 5.5lb. ...	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1
7lb. and over 6lb. ...	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 2	- 3
8lb. and over 7lb.	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 2	- 3
9lb. and over 8lb.	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -
Totals	4 1	3 4	4 3	1 5	- 5	12 18

Infant Mortality

There were 74 deaths of infants under one year registered in the borough, after correction for inward (7) and outward (28) transferable deaths, the net total of infant deaths is 53 (34 males, 19 females) 2 more than the total for the previous year. Of the infant deaths 12 (8 males, 4 females) were those of illegitimate children.

Table I presents an analysis of the mortality by age and cause of death and Table II is a presentation of stillbirths and infant mortality rates with differentials between early neo-natal and total infant mortality rates from 1945.

TABLE I
CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY WITH AGES

I. C. No.	CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 day	DAYS						Total under 1 week	WEEKS			Total under 1 month	MONTHS					Total under 1 year
			1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3		1-2	3-5	6-8	9-12		
036.1	Meningococcaemia without mention of meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
466	Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
485	Bronchopneumonia, unspecified .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	4	1	2	12
741	Spina bifida .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
746.4	Atrial septal defect .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
746.9	Unspecified anomalies of heart	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
747.1	Coarctation of aorta .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
759.9	Multiple congenital anomalies, unspecified	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
771.1	Prolapse of cord without mention of compression	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
772	Birth injury to brain without mention of cause	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
776.2	Respiratory distress syndrome	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
776.3	Foetal distress	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
776.9	Asphyxia of newborn unspecified	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
777	Immaturity, unspecified	5	2	2	1	2	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	12
E899	Accident caused by unspecified fire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Totals	17	8	4	3	3	...	...	35	1	...	1	37	6	5	2	3	53

TABLE II
STILLBIRTH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES WITH DIFFERENTIALS
BETWEEN EARLY NEO-NATAL AND TOTAL INFANT MORTALITY RATES FROM 1945-1970

	1945-49	1950-54	1955-59	1960-64	1965-69	1970
Stillbirths	26.47	25.33	27.55	18.42	15.02	15.13
Peri-natal mortality	43.02	43.02	42.58	36.39	30.13	32.78
Early Neo-natal mortality	16.90	18.14	15.40	18.31	15.34	17.93
Later Infant mortality (1 week—1 year)	31.08	17.27	11.58	13.56	11.15	9.21
Total Infant mortality	47.98	35.41	26.98	31.87	26.49	27.14

HOSPITAL & SPECIALIST SERVICES

The Hospital and Specialist Services are provided through the University Hospital Medical Group and a full Consultant Service is provided through the Oxford Hospital Group.

A Supplementary Specialist Service has been established by the Board which provides an awareness of the facilities available.

These highly specialised services are available within the Manchester area.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE GROUP II

The following is the list of the members of the Committee and the details of the services provided.

SECTION II

Hospital and Specialist Services

- J. B. Davis Esq. M.B., B.S., D.L.M.
W. A. Gresham Esq.
Mr. C. H. Ashby, M.B., B.S., D.L.M.
Mr. F. Brown, J.P.
Mr. R. H. Gresham, Esq.
Mr. F. C. Gresham, Esq.
J. Gresham, Esq.
J. H. Gresham, Esq.
Mr. W. H. Gresham, Esq.
Mr. W. H. Gresham, Esq.
Mr. W. H. Gresham, Esq.
Mr. W. H. Gresham, Esq.
Mr. W. H. Gresham, Esq.
Mr. W. H. Gresham, Esq.
Mr. W. H. Gresham, Esq.

The Oxford and District Hospital Management Committee is responsible for the administration of the following hospitals:

Oxford Royal Infirmary. This is a general hospital of 200 beds with a full range of medical, surgical, orthopaedic, ENT, and obstetric services. The hospital provides an excellent and satisfactory service for the area and has a full range of facilities. There is no separate bed unit at the hospital.

HOSPITAL & 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.

More highly specialised services are available within the Manchester area.

OLDHAM AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE GROUP 11

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

"The following were appointed by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board as members of the Management Committee for the period ended 31st March, 1972:

J. E. Driver, Esq., M.B.E., T.D., L.L.M.
W. E. Critchley, Esq.
Dr. C. H. Adderley, M.B., D.P.H., F.C.Path.
Mrs. F. Jackson, J.P.
Councillor H. Shanley
Mr. P. C. Steptoe, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.
J. Bradley, Esq.
T. E. C. Crozier, Esq.
E. Lees, Esq.
Alderman Mrs. E. Rothwell, J.P.
W. J. Ackers, Esq., J.P.
Mr. J. N. Appleton, D.L.O., F.R.C.S.
Dr. B. Gilbert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Dr. W. L. McNamara, D.I.H., K.S.G.
Mrs. E. H. Hardman, S.R.N., J.P.

The Oldham and District Hospital Management Committee is responsible for the administration of the following hospitals:

Oldham Royal Infirmary: This is a general hospital of 206 beds with medical, surgical, orthopaedic, ophthalmic, E.N.T. and children's beds. The hospital provides an accident and emergency service for the area and has full out-patient facilities. There is one private bed available at this hospital.

Oldham and District General Hospital has a total bed complement of 868. There are 409 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 459 beds, 272 are in the Geriatric Unit and 187 are in the Psychiatric Unit. The Day Care Unit for geriatric patients, which is open Monday to Friday, had an average daily attendance of 42 patients during 1970. The Day Care Unit for psychiatric patients had an average of 29 patients in attendance Monday to Friday.

There are 8 private beds in the general part of the hospital and 1 for obstetric cases in the Maternity Unit. There are also 6 amenity beds in the Maternity Unit, all of which are in single wards.

Full out-patient facilities are provided. 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 and other chest diseases—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 diseases of the chest.

Westhulme Hospital: This hospital has been adapted to take 52 psycho-geriatric patients.

EMERGENCY MATERNITY UNIT

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

PATHOLOGY SERVICES

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

NURSING HOMES

In December, 1967, Ormidale Residential Home, Lees New Road, Oldham was re-registered as a Nursing Home. The Home has facilities to accommodate 22 patients.

*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 members 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 1p per week for an old age pensioner (65 years and over); 2p per week for a single person and 4p per week for a married person. There is no income limit for contributors. The contribution entitles the member to receive the benefits of the Scheme, but does not entitle any other person or persons dependent on the member to receive benefits. The married rate of contribution covers husband, wife and children up to school leaving age. A person under the age of 65 years may enrol as a member and the qualifying period for benefits is 12 months continued membership.

The Mobile Physiotherapy Service which has been provided for chronic and housebound patients for many years is also available to industry and consequently makes the service beneficial to members in employment.

The treatments given during the year are detailed below.

	1970
Massage	1,182
Exercises	1,417
Radiant Heat	326
Infra Red Treatment	20
Faradism	118
Short Wave Diathermy	899
Number of Patients Treated	173

Details of the benefits given:

	1970
Cash Grants	175
Optical	3,169
Dental	1,001
Surgical Appliances	8
Bus Fares	129
Home Helps	8
Hospital Benefits	779
Convalescence	256

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

During the financial year 1970/71 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, Oldham.

HEALTH CENTER

SECTION III

SECTION III Personal Health Services

Service	Number of Patients		Number of Staff
	1960	1961	
General Practice	100	120	10
Specialty Services	50	60	5
Diagnostic Services	20	25	3
Therapeutic Services	10	12	2
Administrative Services	5	6	1

HEALTH CENTRE(Section 21)

The Marjory Lees Health Centre is situated at the corner of Egerton Street, Horsedge Street, not far from the town centre.

Of split level construction, the upper level accommodates 8 general practitioners each with a surgery and separate examination room. There is a large, fully equipped, treatment room and a waiting area common to all practitioners. Ante-natal and maternity and child welfare clinics, chiropody and the local authority occupational health service are located in the building, and there is an indoor play area, tea bar, and staff room. The health visitors attached to the centre have their own consulting room and the large reception area is also utilised for the central filing of all the medical records relating to the various practices. Two district nurses and two health visitors are at present permanently attached to the Centre, but additional staff will probably soon be necessary. District Midwives attend the G.P. ante-natal clinics as a routine. All G.P.'s operate an appointment system.

The lower level consists of four dental suits with common recovery and x-ray room. There is a pleasant reception area and staff room.

The Centre is heated throughout from the district heating scheme serving the neighbouring St. Mary's development. There are ample car parking facilities for staff and members of the public.

The Mass Radiography Unit attends once every two weeks and all general practitioners can refer their patients immediately. Facilities exist for the mobile x-ray unit to connect up to mains electricity and water from a special outlet in the Centre.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

*Ante-Natal Clinics**Central Clinic, Cannon Street*

<i>Midwives' Sessions:</i>	Monday	1-30—4 p.m.
	Friday	1-30—4 p.m.
<i>Booking Session:</i>	Wednesday	2-00—4 p.m.

A general practitioner employed on a sessional basis attends the booking session when specimens are taken for W.R., T.H.A., Haemoglobin and Rh. factor tests. A medical officer session is held each Thursday morning to take specimens for repeat haemoglobin tests usually about 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
Greenacres:	Monday
Honeywell Lane,	
off Ashton Road:	Thursday
Tate Street,	
Abbeyhills:	Friday

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	Gen. Practi- tioners*	
994	86	236	51	373

*Employed on sessional basis

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.

Relaxation Classes

Classes are held weekly on Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday evening at the Central Clinic with a fully qualified physiotherapist in attendance. The total number of women who attended during the year was 127 and 858 attendances were made.

Maternity Outfits

Maternity outfits, sterilised and packed ready for use, are available free for domiciliary confinements. These are issued at each clinic.

Dental Inspection and Treatment

The Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. J. Fenton, is responsible for the organisation of the service. He is also Visiting Dental Officer to the Oldham and District General Hospital where he attends three 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 technician 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 dental service for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children was provided by the staff of the School Dental Service.

Dental Auxiliary

A Dental Auxiliary was appointed to the dental staff this year. Dental Auxiliaries are trained to carry out simple fillings, scale and polish teeth and to apply medicaments to the surface of teeth (e.g. fluoride solution). This appointment should help to increase the amount of conservation treatment given to pre-school children. In addition, they give talks on dental health education and emphasize the importance of strict oral hygiene and correct diet. At the present time dental health education is our main contribution to preventive dentistry. The most effective known method of reducing dental decay is, of course, the fluoridation of drinking water. This was approved by the Oldham Authority several years ago but has still not been introduced. In the meantime our chief weapon against dental decay is the teaching of oral hygiene and advice re correct diet. It is extremely difficult to change the dieting habits of people, and the consumption of highly refined carbohydrates in the form of sweets, cakes and sweetened drinks continues.

Dental Health Survey

Reference was made in the annual report of the school dental service to the three year study which was commenced this year by the Oldham Authority and Manchester University Dental Health Unit.

This should provide useful information on the effectiveness of the use of fluoride toothpaste, topical application of fluoride solution to the surfaces of teeth and supervised tooth brushing in school after the mid-day meal, in reducing dental decay.

Pre-School Children

There has been a reduction in the number of pre-school children treated this year, and also in the number of teeth extracted.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

These young children are brought to the dental clinics for examination but the majority of them are complaining of tooth ache which necessitates the extraction of teeth. The very young ones attend Oldham and District General Hospital for the extraction of teeth under a general anaesthetic.

It is not possible to state with accuracy that the reduction in the number of children attending the clinics is due to reduction in the amount of dental decay (which one would like to think is the reason), or whether more of them are attending general dental practitioners. This is a matter which will be further investigated.

As mentioned previously in the report, the appointment of a Dental Auxiliary should help in the treatment of these children.

These are mainly patients referred from the ante-natal clinics of the Oldham Authority (i.e. domiciliary cases). Shortage of dental staff does not permit a dental officer to visit either the ante-natal clinics of the Local Authority or the Oldham and District General Hospital.

There has been an increase in the number of cases attending the ante-natal clinic at the hospital with a corresponding reduction in cases attending the clinics of the Local Authority. This is reflected in the number of cases referred to the dental clinic and also in the amount of treatment carried out.

Details of the dental treatment undertaken for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children are given below:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children Under 5 years
(a) Provided with Dental Care :		
First Examinations	178	253
Total number of visits	417	220
(b) Dental Treatment Provided:		
Extractions	317	360
General anaesthetics	34	180
Fillings	114	34
Scalings or scaling and gum treatment	23	3
Patients X-rayed	25	3
No. of courses completed	87	160
Dentures provided	36	—

Congenital Malformations

The scheme for notifying congenital malformations apparent at birth continued. Any such malformation is recorded by the doctor or midwife on the birth notification which is forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health. A return is made to the General Registrar's Office in respect of every child in the borough (identified only by a number) for whom information has been received of a malformation or malformations present at birth.

During the year 33 malformations were notified relating to 28 live births and 5 stillbirths. These are summarised in the following table:—

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS NOTIFIED

Condition	Live		Stillborn		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Central nervous system...	2	—	1	3	6
Eye, ear	—	—	—	—	—
Alimentary system	3	1	—	—	4
Heart and great vessels	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—
Uro-genital system	3	—	—	—	3
Limbs	7	8	—	—	15
Other skeletal	—	1	—	—	1
Other systems	—	—	—	1	1
Other malformations	2	1	—	—	3
Totals	17	11	1	4	33

Children "at risk"

It has been the practice in this borough for some time 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 the 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 two 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 36.

No positive phenylketonuria tests occurred during the year. During 1970 the borough adopted the Scriver Test method for phenylketonuria detection. With this test a sample of blood is taken from the infant's heel on the 10th day of life, and sent to the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury for testing. Some tests were found to be suspicious but on re-testing all were found to be normal.

The test for congenital dislocation of the hip brought to light one possible case during the year who was referred to the Consultant Paediatrician, and was later found to have normal hips.

Care of Premature Infants

All infants weighing 5½lbs. 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. A premature baby is attended by the midwife until it weighs 6lbs. or the mother is able to care for the infant herself without supervision.

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

<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Stillbirths</i>
Hospital	184	13
Home	15	—
	<hr/> 199	<hr/> 13

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS

Weight at Birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS											
	Born in Hospital				Born at home or in a nursing home				PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS			
					Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			
	Died		Died		Died		Died		Born			
	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
2lb. 3oz. or less.....	8	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 2lb. 3oz. up to and including 3lb. 4oz.....	15	5	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 3lb. 4oz. up to and including 4lb. 6oz.....	34	1	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Over 4lb. 6oz. up to and including 4lb. 15oz. ...	38	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Over 4lb. 15oz. up to and including 5lb. 8oz.	89	1	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Totals	184	11	14	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	13

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. Grants of £270 and £75 were made to the Oldham Moral Welfare Council and the Catholic Moral Welfare Council respectively.

Cases are referred to the social workers for investigations. They advise the expectant mother on the social aspects of her problem and arrange admission to a suitable home or hostel, if necessary.

Arrangements were made for 11 expectant mothers to receive antenatal and/or post natal care in the under mentioned homes:—

St. Anne's Maternity Home, Heywood	6
St. Teresa's Home, Salford	5

Two were confined in the respective homes, eight in hospitals in the area of the homes, and one returned to her own home before she was confined.

Child Welfare Centres

The Central Child Welfare Centre is at Cannon Street. In November, the newly built Marjory Lees Health Centre on Egerton Street was opened, and a Child Welfare Clinic operated from this building making a total of ten branch centres, two of which are accommodated in church premises. A doctor is in attendance at each session.

At the end of the year the following sessions were held each week:—

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Time</i>
Central, Cannon Street	Wednesday	9-30 a.m.
	Friday	2-00 p.m.
Werneth, Werneth Park, Manchester Road	Monday	2-00 p.m.
	Wednesday	2-00 p.m.
Tate Street, off Abbeyhills Road	Monday	2-00 p.m.
	Wednesday	2-00 p.m.
Honeywell Lane, off Ashton Road	Tuesday	2-00 p.m.
	Thursday	2-00 p.m.
	Monday	2-00 p.m.
Derker, Prince Charlie Street	Wednesday	2-00 p.m.
	Tuesday	2-00 p.m.
St. Barnabas, Arundel Street	Thursday	2-00 p.m.
Holts, Brownedge Road	Thursday	2-00 p.m.
Greenacres, Greenacres Road	Tuesday	2-00 p.m.
Beulah, Withins Road	Thursday	2-00 p.m.
Limeside, Elm Road, Hollins	Tuesday	2-00 p.m.
Marjory Lees Health Centre, Egerton Street	Tuesday	2-00 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, were available at all 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. Members of the W.R.V.S. attend the centres to make tea for the mothers, which is appreciated.

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:		
		1970	1969	68/65		Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.
Beulah	124	103	92	131	326	1,730	328	340
Derker	327	270	284	213	767	3,326	733	215
Central	267	211	235	250	696	2,376	596	342
Werneth	157	129	164	215	508	1,915	597	436
Greenacres ...	53	41	53	65	159	585	271	164
Honeywell Lane ...	267	218	224	229	671	3,268	655	360
Limeside	134	108	110	110	328	1,315	341	182
Tate St.	236	205	194	242	641	2,323	624	358
St. Barnabas ..	94	80	93	77	250	1,594	265	106
Holts	68	55	59	82	196	927	275	196
Marjory Lees ..	41	50	12	15	77	190	15	27
Totals	1,768	1,470	1,520	1,629	4,619	19,549	4,700	2,726

Family Planning

The Family Planning Association continued to use the Central Clinic and Tate Street Clinic.

During the year, claims for fees in respect of two socio-economic cases were received. One claim for a medical case was received.

Welfare Foods

Central Storage and Distribution Centre—Cannon Street.

This Centre is open from 8-40 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 1-45 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. Monday to Friday. The Child Welfare Centres are used as distribution points. At the end of the year, one full-time clerk, and seven 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	3,810	318	282
June 30th	5,256	234	299
September 30th	4,910	230	273
December 31st	4,453	297	338
Totals ...	18,429	1,079	1,192

Co-operation with Voluntary Organisations

With the exception of the Oldham Moral Welfare Council and the Catholic 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 1970/71:—

	£	s.	d.
Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents	4	4	0
Oldham Moral Welfare Council	450	0	0
Catholic Moral Welfare Council	100	0	0
Health Education Council Ltd.	170	0	0
Oldham & District Spastics Society (Parents Assoc.)	175	0	0
Oldham & District Family Planning Association	400	0	0

DAY NURSERY

Municipal Day Nursery

Overens Street

Overens Street Day Nursery closed down on 27.2.70 and Park View Day Nursery, a new nursery overlooking Alexandra Park, was opened on 2.3.70.

Accommodation available:

Age Groups			
0—1	1—2	2—5	Places
5	12	25	42

The nursery is open each day, Monday to Friday, from 7-00 a.m. to 5-45 p.m.

The total number of attendances made by children during 1970 was 8,878 compared with 6,796 for the previous year.

NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

Industrial Day Nurseries

(a) Pre-School Children

On 1st January, 3 nurseries were registered, providing a total of 116 places.

Name of Nursery	Age Groups				Places
	0—1	1—2	1—3	3—5	
Royd Mill			20	25	45
Werneth Ring Mill		15		24	39
Oldham Twist Co.		13		19	32

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

There were no industrial day nurseries registered or closed during the year.

(b) School Children

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

Name of Nursery ...	Age Groups	Places
Belgrave Mills	5-11	40
Werneth Ring Mills	5-11	30
Royd Mill	5-11	20
Moorside Mill	5-11	15

Private Day Nursery

The Hartford House Day Nursery continued to run as a private day nursery registered for 68 places in the 2—5 age group until 2.10.70 when the registration was cancelled at the request of the owners.

Voluntary Day Nurseries

The Heathbank Day Centre for Spastics

This Centre which is maintained by the Oldham and District Spastics Parents' Association, is registered for 36 places, (children and adults) who are received from Oldham and adjacent districts.

Child Minders

During the year 80 women received certificates of registration as "child minders" and there were a number of outstanding applications at the end of the year. All applicants, considered suitable by this department, are advised to obtain planning permission prior to their applications being put before the Health and Welfare Committee.

Playgroups

At the beginning of the year the following playgroups were registered:—

	Age Groups	Places
St. Michael's Church Hall	3—5	40
St. Mary's Parish Church Hall	2—5	30
Elmfield, Brook Lane	2—5	20
Fitton Hill Youth Centre	3—5	30
Moorside Methodist Chapel	2—5	20
Grosvenor Hall, Mission School	3—5	16
Beulah, Youth Centre	3—5	30

During the year two playgroups were registered and the registration of one increased. The following were registered:—

St. John's Parish Hall	2—5	30
St. Matthews & St. Aidens Church Hall	2—5	25

The following playgroup applied successfully for its number of children to be increased from 30—35.

Beulah Youth Centre.

At the end of the year there were also the following voluntary playgroups in operation, for which registration is not necessary.

St. Cuthbert's Church Hall
The Pavilion, Garden Suburb
King Street Baptist Church Hall
Abbeyhills Congregational Church Hall.
Copsterhill Methodists
Greenacres Congregational Church.

MIDWIVES SERVICE
(Section 23)

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

- 1 Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives
- 1 Assistant Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives
- 9 District Midwives (approved teachers)
- 6 District Midwives
- 2 District Midwives (approved teachers — part-time)
- 2 District Midwives (part-time)
- 1 Midwife (part-time)
- 5 Pupil Midwives.

During the year, one part-time midwife left the service to take up training as a Health Visitor with this Authority.

On 31st December, the staff employed was:—

- 1 Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives
- 1 Assistant Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives
- 14 District Midwives (Approved Teachers)
- 3 District Midwives
- 2 District Midwives (approved teachers — part-time)
- 1 District Midwife (part-time)
- 1 Midwife (part-time)
- 5 Pupil Midwives.

One part-time midwife (who undertook no deliveries and accepted no bookings) was engaged on clinic duties, hospital discharges, and other special visits.

Night Duty Service and Radio Telephone System

From the 1st April, 1969 all calls for the Midwives Service between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. (Monday to Friday) and 1 p.m. to 8 a.m. (Saturday and Sunday) have been transferred to the Ambulance Depot from where cases are allocated to the midwives on duty. During these periods the radio telephone transmitter/receiver is also switched over to the Ambulance Depot.

Attendance after Confinement

Domiciliary Cases

The midwife makes a morning and 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 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

Until October, 1970, the Phenistix method of testing for Phenylketonuria was used by this Authority, this test was carried out by the midwife between the 10th and 14th day after birth. The result of the test was recorded on the infant record card which was then passed on to the health visiting service for continuity of care. In October, 1970, the Sriver Test was adopted. This test is made by the midwife on the 10th day after birth. The result is recorded on the infant record card which is then passed to the health visiting service.

Hip Tests for Congenital Dislocation

The first Barlow's hip test is carried out by the midwife at birth. The result of the test is recorded on the infant record card.

Part II Training School

The Oldham District Midwifery Service was approved by the Central Midwives' Board as a Part II Training School in August, 1948, since when 309 pupils have been accepted and 282 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, 19 pupils commenced training and 18 completed training. Oldham and District General Hospital continued to provide second period training in conjunction with the Oldham District Midwifery Service, and all the pupils accepted during the year were from Oldham and District General Hospital.

Transport

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

At the end of the year 18 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 weekends and public holidays; during the daytime 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, 4 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, which provided accommodation for 12 midwives or pupil midwives closed in January, 1970, and the Midwifery Service began to operate from the Department of Public Health.

Approved Courses of Instruction

The following Courses of Instruction were attended during the year:

Hastings	—	25-31 January (1 Midwife)
Westcliffe	—	8-14 February (1 Midwife)
Southampton	—	19-25 April (Superintendent Midwife)
Preston	—	October—Teaching in Preparation for Parenthood. (1 Midwife)

Administration of Inhalational Analgesic

There were 20 Trilene machines in use.

Of the 425 cases delivered, trilene was administered to 365 patients. The remaining 60 did not receive inhalational analgesic for the following reasons:—

Patient refused	22
Medical reasons	5
B.B.A. or delay in summoning Midwife	24
Rapid delivery	8
Emergency unbooked case	1

Cases in which trilene 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
Domiciliary Midwives employed by the Local Health Authority	26	339	10	336

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	1	7	44	373	425*	...
Midwives employed by Oldham and District Hospital Management Committee at:—						
(a) Oldham and District General Hospital ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2730
(b) Woodfield Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	...	543
Totals	1	7	44	373	425	3273

* This includes 1 patient delivered in the Oldham area by a Lancashire County Council Midwife and 1 patient delivered in hospital by a domiciliary midwife.

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

Oldham and District General Hospital	1,330
Woodfield Maternity Home	154

*SUMMARY OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY
MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES*

Confinements:

Cases booked	543
Confinements attended	425
Cases receiving inhalational analgesic	365

Visits:

Ante-natal	3,508
During lying-in period:	
up to tenth day	6,294
after tenth day	2,015
Hospital discharges	11,521
Premature babies:	
(i) Domiciliary births	49
(ii) Hospital Discharges	162

The total number of births relating to Oldham residents notified to the Department during the year was 1,983 (1,953 live births and 30 stillbirths) of these 445 (22.78%) were domiciliary births and 1,508 (77.22%) occurred in hospitals.

Of the domiciliary births, one was delivered by a Lancashire County Council midwife.

There were 1,262 visits paid to patients referred by Oldham and District General Hospital and Woodfield Maternity Home for investigation into the suitability of the home conditions for early discharge.

MIDWIVES' ACT, 1951

During the year 87 midwives notified their intention to practise, compared with 67 in 1969. 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	21*
----------------------------------------------	-----

Employed in Institutions:

(b) Oldham and District General Hospital	34
(c) Woodfield Maternity Home	10

* Includes Supervisor of Midwives.

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

There was 1 medical aid form sent in by a domiciliary midwife. The condition for which medical aid was sought was a 'Shocked Baby'.

Emergency Maternity Unit

The Emergency Maternity Unit which operates from the Oldham and District General Hospital was called out to 6 domiciliary cases attended by municipal midwives for the following emergencies:—

Post-partum haemorrhage	2
Retained placenta	3
Uterine inertia	1

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 the Superintendent School Nurse.

On the 1st January the staff employed was:—

- 1 Superintendent Health Visitor
- 1 Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor/Playgroup Adviser
- 1 Senior Health Visitor
- 1 Geriatric Health Visitor
- 1 Tuberculosis Visitor
- 10 Health Visitors
- 3 Part-time Health Visitors
- 1 Public Health Nurse
- 2 Clinic Nurses

During the year three health visitors were appointed on completing the course. Two student health visitors commenced the course in September (one had previously been employed as a midwife and the other as a tuberculosis visitor).

Miss Williamson the Superintendent Health Visitor retired from her post after 23 years service with the Department. She was succeeded by her deputy, Miss Switzer.

On 31st December, the staff employed was:—

- 1 Superintendent Health Visitor
- 1 Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor/Playgroup Adviser
- 1 Senior Health Visitor
- 1 Geriatric Health Visitor
- 1 Tuberculosis Visitor
- 9 Health Visitors
- 4 Part-time Health Visitors
- 1 Public Health Nurse

Refresher Courses and Conferences

Two health visitors attended a course on "Principles and Practice of Teaching for Health Visitors" one half-day a week at Stretford Technical College from January to March.

In March, three Health Visitors attended the annual refresher course organised by the Manchester Health Department.

In July, two Health Visitors attended a one week course at the Department of Audiology and Education of the Deaf at Manchester University.

Also in July Miss Williamson, Superintendent Health Visitor attended a course for Health Visiting Tutors held in Durham.

Transport

The Health Visitors are included in the Motor Car Allowance Scheme of the Corporation as casual users. At the end of the year the Superintendent Health Visitor and 10 health visitors were using their own cars.

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
		1970	1969	1965/68			
8,039	54	4,868	4,982	9,244	12	2,848	2,428

* Visits by Health Visitor other than Tuberculosis Visitor

The 2,848 visits to other cases comprise:—

Infant mortality	14
Handicapped children: Physically	226
Mentally sub-normal	109

Cases of infectious disease:

Whooping cough	9
Measles	173
Dysentery	71
Scabies	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—
Smallpox	—
Poliomyelitis	—
Other infectious diseases	62
Immunisation and vaccination	2
Nurseries	18
Daily Minders	413
Problem Families	515
Socio-Medicals	30
Persons aged 65 and over	472
Visits to general practitioners	1
Mentally disordered persons	7
Persons discharged from hospitals (not mental hospitals)	3
Visits at the request of general practitioners	13
Over fives	350
Special visits	191
Other visits	154

2,848

The total number of visits made, 29,755, includes 4,290 which were ineffective.

Attendances made by health visitors at child welfare centres, clinics etc.:—

Playgroups	355
Child Welfare Centres	1,448
Nurseries	81

Chest Clinic	37
Immunisation and vaccination clinics	30
Cytology clinics	187
Audiology clinics	189
Geriatric Unit	—
Schools and school clinics	1,286
Hearing test (screening)	93

Phenylketonuria Tests

Routine screening tests of infants for the detection of phenylketonuria commenced in 1960. The Phenistix method was used until October, 1970, when the Scriver test was introduced.

Hip Tests for Congenital Dislocation

The first Barlow's test is carried out by the midwife at birth and a second test is carried out by the health visitor on her first visit.

Audiological Service

All health visitors are trained to carry out screening tests of hearing for infants and young children. Special sessions are held at the Central Child Welfare Centre. Newly appointed health visitors receive this training as a routine procedure. Details of this service are given on this page.

Oldham Mothers' Circle

The Oldham Mothers' Circle is a voluntary body, the president of which is Miss C. Williamson, Superintendent Health Visitor, up to the end of November. The main object of the circle is to propagate health education amongst the mothers who are in membership. This is accomplished in many ways, including visits to places of interest and by speakers who cover a wide range of interesting and useful topics. Miss Williamson and those who assist her in this work are to be highly commended.

The Circle made financial contributions to the following:—

- Guide Dogs for the Blind Association
- Oldham and District Spastics Society
- Mayor's Appeal Fund.

AUDIOLOGICAL SERVICE

Screening Tests of Hearing

During the year regular screening tests of hearing for infants and young children were carried out by health visitors at the Central Clinic. These tests are carried out when the infant is approximately 7 to 12 months old, and the parents of all babies born 'at risk' are especially encouraged to attend these screening sessions.

Audiology Clinic

One hundred and six pre-school children were referred for more detailed assessment at the Audiology Clinic. A report on the work of this clinic is included in the report of the Principal School Medical Officer.

(Section 25)

	1st January	31st December
Queen's Superintendent	1	1
District Trained Nurses: Females	13	12
Males	5	5
State Registered Nurses: Females	3	5
Males	—	—
Part-time	1	1
Bathing Attendants	5	5

Transport

All district nurses are included in the Motor Car Allowance Scheme of the Corporation which makes them eligible to receive loans for the purchase of cars. At the end of the year twenty-three nurses were using their own cars for official duties.

Queen's Institute of District Nursing

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

Consequent upon the revised constitution of the Area Federation of the Institute, each authority in membership with the Institute is entitled to appoint three representatives for service with the Area Federation. These representatives might be a member of the Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health (or his representative) and the Superintendent Nursing Officer. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee, the Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent of District Nursing were appointed to represent this authority.

During the year Mrs. Rideough was successful in the National District Training Course, and Mrs. Green commenced a course of training under the same Scheme.

I am indebted to Mr. F. P. Earnshaw, Superintendent of District Nursing, for the following remarks:

"It is interesting to note that during the year, we have had more surgical cases discharged home early from hospital into the care of the District Nurse. There were many of these cases who required the minimum of visits for the removal of sutures, and supervisory visits afterwards.

The opening of the 'Marjory Lees Health Centre' opened up a new field of nursing in this Authority—the attachment of Nurses working with General Practitioners at the Centre; one Nurse working in the treatment room at the Centre, one nursing the patients of the General Practitioners on the District within the town boundaries, and one Nurse to cover for holidays, and days off. The nursing staff accepted the challenge, and very soon had a good liaison with the General Practitioners which led to a very smooth, and efficient service to the patients being set up very quickly. I feel everyone concerned should be congratulated for their efforts in making this possible.

Mrs. Rideough was away at the beginning of the year taking the National District Training, and was most grateful for a very interesting and helpful course.

I should like to express my appreciation for all the co-operation given by yourself, and members of our staff in the department, and senior officers of the other services with whom I have been in contact."

Work Undertaken

TABLE I

Summary of work undertaken with comparative figures for the previous year:

	1970	1969
New cases	1,849	1,548
Cases nursed	2,666	2,423
Cases on books at 31st December ..	918	817
Number of injections	25,214	24,172
Visits by Bathing Attendants ...	8,530 (814)	8,677 (736)

The figures in parenthesis relate to bathings at the Nuffield Villa where residential accommodation is provided for the mentally handicapped.

Tables II, III, IV and V present analyses of cases nursed by—age, sex and months of occurrence, types of cases and visits made.

TABLE II

Cases Nursed

	Children		Others		Total No. of Cases
	0-5	5-15	Male	Female	
Cases on books at 1st Jan.	2	7	192	616	817
New cases	63	116	649	1,021	1,849
Total cases nursed during the year	65	123	841	1,637	2,666
Cases on books at 31st December	9	17	229	663	918

TABLE III

Cases Nursed and Visits made during each month of the year

Month	Children		Others		Total Cases	Visits by District Nurses
	0-5	5-15	Male	Female		
January	3	8	253	691	955	6,463
February	4	9	244	655	912	5,366
March	4	10	246	668	928	5,595
April	9	10	244	688	951	5,987
May	6	13	244	673	936	6,138
June	8	12	249	695	964	5,858
July	8	19	252	684	963	5,960
August	10	17	234	680	941	5,844
September	13	16	246	680	955	5,614
October	16	35	276	749	1,076	6,485
November	21	45	313	786	1,165	6,265
December	17	39	309	772	1,137	6,429

TABLE IV

New Cases Accepted during each month of the year

Age Groups	0-1		1-5		5-15		15-40		40-60		60-65		65+		Total		Persons
Sex	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Jan.	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	7	9	14	12	8	34	46	63	75	1388
Feb.	...	...	...	2	3	...	10	11	11	13	5	3	25	39	54	68	1222
March	1	...	1	...	4	1	6	7	7	14	10	9	26	45	55	76	1311
April	...	...	4	1	2	3	8	15	7	14	6	7	27	53	54	93	1477
May	...	...	...	1	3	3	5	13	9	14	6	4	17	40	40	75	1155
June	1	...	1	2	2	2	4	13	10	17	7	6	20	47	45	87	1322
July	...	1	1	...	3	7	6	14	7	12	5	5	22	41	44	80	1241
August	1	...	2	2	4	3	...	18	3	7	4	7	23	38	37	75	1122
Sept.	1	1	3	1	5	1	3	10	15	22	2	1	25	32	54	68	1222
Oct.	2	1	3	5	12	11	19	24	18	38	10	10	25	65	89	154	2433
Nov.	2	1	4	7	13	13	39	25	18	33	6	11	28	51	110	141	2511
Dec.	1	1	4	4	12	8	26	29	29	22	6	7	23	40	101	111	2122
	9	5	24	25	64	52	132	186	143	220	79	78	295	537	746	1103	18499

TABLE V

Types of Cases Nursed and Visits made to these Cases with Comparative Figures for 1969

	Cases Nursed		Visits Made	
	1970	1969	1970	1969
Medical	1,555	1,638	55,583	57,174
Surgical	948	645	15,021	14,420
Infectious Diseases ...	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	10	10	544	392
Maternal Complications	31	20	256	131
Others	122	110	600	533
Totals	2,666	2,423	72,004	72,650

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(Section 26)

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, TETANUS AND POLIOMYELITIS

Schedule

Primary Course

Age Group	Material	Dosage
Under 5 years (commencing at three months)	Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis Prophylactic (Triple Antigen) Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine	Three injections of $\frac{1}{2}$ cc. at intervals of six weeks between the first and second, six months between the second and third. Three doses given simultaneously with the injections of Triple Antigen.
5 years and over	Diphtheria-Tetanus Prophylactic Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine	Three injections of $\frac{1}{2}$ cc. at intervals of six weeks between the first and second, six months between the second and third. Three doses given simultaneously with the injections of Diphtheria and Tetanus.
14-19 years	Tetanus Toxoid Prophylactic Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine	Three injections of $\frac{1}{2}$ cc. at intervals of six weeks between the first and second, six months between the second and third. Three doses given simultaneously with the injections of Tetanus Toxoid.

*Reinforcing Doses**(a) DIPHTHERIA, AND TETANUS*

Age Group	Material	Dosage
At 5 years of age or school entry.	Diphtheria-Tetanus Prophylactic	$\frac{1}{2}$ cc.
At 14-19 years of age or on leaving school.	Tetanus Toxoid Prophylactic	$\frac{1}{2}$ cc.

(b) POLIOMYELITIS

All children and young persons aged 5 to 16 years are offered a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine.

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 school entrance medical 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 fourteenth year. Both primary and reinforcing immunisations are carried out at the school.

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

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

TABLE I

Summary of children completing immunisation and receiving reinforcing injections.

Primary Immunisation

	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Tetanus</i>
Pre-School Children.....	1,250	1,246	1,255
School Children.....	200	49	327
Totals	1,450	1,295	1,582
<i>Reinforcing Injections</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Tetanus</i>
Pre-School Children.....	258	129	261
School Children.....	1,148	38	1,383
Totals	1,406	167	1,644

TABLE II

(a) *Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus*

	Primary Immunisation			Reinforcing Injections		
	Pre-School Children	School Children	Total Under 15 years	Pre-School Children	School Children	Total Under 15 years
Local Health Authority	1,134	48	1,182	101	16	117
General Practitioners	112	1	113	28	22	50
Totals	1,246	49	1,295	129	38	167

TABLE III

Diphtheria and Tetanus

	Primary Immunisation			Reinforcing Injections		
	Pre-School Children	School Children	Total	Pre-School Children	School Children	Total
Local Health Authority	4	141	145	122	1,084	1,206
General Practitioners	—	—	—	7	22	29
Totals	4	141	145	129	1,106	1,235

TABLE IV

Diphtheria

	Primary Immunisation			Reinforcing Injections		
	Pre-School Children	School Children	Total	Pre-School Children	School Children	Total
Local Health Authority	—	10	10	—	4	4
General Practitioners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	10	10	—	4	4

TABLE V

Tetanus

	Primary Immunisation			Reinforcing Injections		
	Pre-School Children	School Children	Total	Pre-School Children	School Children	Total
Local Health Authority	5	137	142	3	232	235
General Practitioners	—	—	—	—	7	7
Totals	5	137	142	3	239	242

Active Immunisation against Tetanus for Patients Attending Hospital Casualty Units Following Accidents:

The following scheme formulated at the end of 1963, after consultation with the hospital authority and general practitioners, whereby patients attending the Casualty Department of the Oldham Royal Infirmary following an accident would receive active immunisation against tetanus, became operative in March, 1964. The scheme is outlined below.

1. Children and Young Persons

(a) Immunisation against tetanus has been in practice in the borough since the 1st January, 1957. Therefore, a large proportion of young persons have already received this protection. Those within this category who become involved in an accident and who would hitherto have been given A.T.S. are now given reinforcing doses of tetanus toxoid (absorbed) only.

(b) Those who have not, prior to the accident, been actively protected against tetanus receive one injection of 1,500 units of A.T.S. intramuscularly in one arm, and one injection of tetanus toxoid (absorbed) intramuscularly in the other.

An appointment is made at the hospital to attend in six weeks and a final reinforcing dose is given at the Central Clinic from six to twelve months later by appointment.

2. Adults

(a) Adults known to have received active immunisation against tetanus are given a reinforcing dose of tetanus toxoid (absorbed).

(b) If not previously protected, the procedure is the same as that in (b) above.

From August, 1964, appointments were given to adults to receive the second injection of tetanus toxoid at the Out-patient Department of the Oldham Royal Infirmary. A special clinic was set up on the first and third Wednesday of each month from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Patients attending the casualty unit following accidents came from Oldham and nearby areas and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division 14, Lancashire County Council provides medical, nursing and clerical staff at alternate sessions. All patients have a third (reinforcing) injection 6 to 12 months later—adults at the Infirmary and children at the Central Clinic. This protection can be given by the patients general practitioner if desired.

The number of persons of all ages, for whom records are available, who received the first two injections of tetanus toxoid under this scheme are as follows:

First two injections

Age at Date of Immunisation	Under 1 year	YEARS			TOTAL
		2-4	5-16	16+	
Number	—	9	126	832	967

Reinforcing Injection

Age at Date of Immunisation	Under 1 year	YEARS			Total
		2-4	5-16	16+	
Number	—	2	54	728	784

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

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 20th and the 35th week. Protection 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 is used exclusively in the department. The full course consists of three doses given at intervals of six weeks between the first and second dose and six months between the second and third. A reinforcing dose is offered to all school children.

*TABLE I**(a) Primary Course of Three Doses Oral Vaccine*

	Age in Years					Total
	0-4	5-16	17-26	27-40	Over 40	
Local Health Authority	1,141	190	43	22	29	1,425
General Practitioners	95	4	—	5	—	104
Totals ...	1,236	194	43	27	29	1,529

(b) Reinforcing Dose

	Age in Years					Total
	0-4	5-16	17-26	27-40	Over 40	
Local Health Authority	122	1,810	123	49	18	2,122
General Practitioners	22	29	1	2	1	55
Totals ...	144	1,839	124	51	19	2,177

IMMUNITY CHART

Total number of persons who had received primary course at 31st December, 1970				
Age in Years	0-4	5-16	17-26	27-40
*Number of Persons	15,073	17,946	17,330	13,217

* This figure includes some persons not resident in Oldham

MEASLES VACCINATION

Measles Vaccination is available for all children between the ages of one and fifteen years who have not suffered a natural attack of measles. Routine vaccination is given in the second year of life at child welfare centres or at school entry age at the school where possible. The following table shows the number of children who have received this vaccination.

	Pre-School Children	School Children	Total under 15 years
Local Health Authority ...	930	328	1,258
General Practitioners	47	3	50
Totals ...	977	331	1,308

RUBELLA VACCINATION

Vaccination against rubella commenced in September. Vaccination was offered to 13 year old girls. 265 school children were vaccinated.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Vaccination against smallpox of pre-school children is undertaken at the Child Welfare Centres. Some children are vaccinated in school and adults are usually vaccinated by their own doctor.

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

Age at Date of vaccination	Under 1 yr.	YEARS				
		1	2-4	5-14	15 +	Totals
<i>Primary Vaccinations</i>						
Local Health Authority	4	141	111	16	20	292
General Practitioners	3	40	32	24	133	232
Totals ...	7	181	143	40	153	524
<i>Re-Vaccinations</i>						
Local Health Authority	—	1	—	9	42	52
General Practitioners	—	2	10	31	511	554
Totals ...	—	3	10	40	553	606

In June, 1963, the Council approved a recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health that a charge of 5s. 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

Persons going abroad generally require smallpox vaccinations and are advised to be inoculated against typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, and if they are going to those countries where cholera and yellow fever are endemic, to be vaccinated against those diseases also. In some case vaccination against poliomyelitis may be advised.

Persons who are required to be protected 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 twenty-one days before vaccination against yellow fever.

Protection against any disease other than yellow fever can be carried out usually 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 signing an International Certificate.

Yellow fever vaccination must, for international and technical reasons be carried out only at a Centre designated by the Government.

No centre has been established in Oldham for yellow fever vaccination. Persons desiring vaccination should apply to the Health Department, Basement Clinic, Town Hall, Extension Building, Manchester. Telephone No. 061-236 3377 (Extension 2528).

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

Area Served

The service covers the County Borough and certain adjacent areas in accordance with the following arrangements.

West Riding County Council

By agreement the service accepts and removes all accidents, emergency and other cases in the Saddleworth area with the exception of the occasional case occurring in the area remote from Oldham and proximate to Huddersfield, which is usually removed by the County Ambulance service base at Huddersfield. The charge for this service, which is based on a rate per mile, is determined at the end of the financial year.

Early in December, the Central Pennine Section of the M62 Motorway from Outlane ('Huddersfield') to Rockingstone Moss at the junction of the A672—Ripponden—Oldham Road was opened. Discussions took place whereby Oldham Ambulance Service may be called upon to act in cases of mutual aid in major incidents on the Motorway.

Lancashire County Council

All "999" calls originating in the adjacent Lancashire County area, and received at the Oldham Depot are re-routed to the County Control at Whitefield by a direct line which was installed in July, 1959. During this year the Whitefield Control requested Oldham to complete 21 calls involving a total of 128 miles, a decrease of 15 calls and a decrease of 89 miles on the previous year.

I HOSPITALS

Out Patients Clinics and "Day Care"

Patients are conveyed to and from the Anti-Coagulant Clinic at the Oldham and District General Hospital. A mileage of 7,013 was incurred compared with 7,967 for the previous year, a decrease of 954 miles.

Transport is provided for 'day care' patients and patients attending the Psychiatric Out-Patient Department at the Oldham and District General Hospital, and the Psychiatric Unit at Westhulme Hospital. Dual purpose vehicles are used for this service and 3,900 patients were transported a total of 9,919 miles.

Patients are also conveyed to and from the Geriatric Out-patient and Day Care Departments at the Oldham and District General Hospital. A mileage of 54,114 was incurred during the period under review as compared with 46,180 during the previous year showing an increase of 7,934 miles. The number of patients carried was 18,320 an increase of 1,543 on the previous year.

Journeys Outside the Borough

The majority of these cases are to hospitals in the Manchester area. Journeys beyond these limits are not numerous but have increased because of the excessive rates charged by the British Railways for the conveyance of stretcher cases. There were 95 journeys over 25 miles as follows :

Wrightington (Wigan)	25
Rhos-on-Sea	26
Liverpool	5
Ilkley	4
Sheffield	8
Southport	8
Preston	2
Buxton	3
Ambleside	2

One journey to each of the following, Macclesfield, Neston (Wirral), Derby, Blackburn, Burnley, Bagilt, Ulverston, Bradford, Reading, Rugby, Mobberley, Garstang.

Four journeys by train 2—West Hartlepool, 1—London, 1—Southport.

Accident and Emergency Cases

During the year 6,833 cases were removed to hospital, an increase of 56 on the previous year. The mileage incurred was 32,089 an increase of 745 on the previous year. No major accidents occurred during the year.

Persons Suffering from Burns and Scalds

During the year 43 children aged 0-17 years and 33 adults were conveyed to hospital as compared with a total of 63 in the previous year.

Emergency Maternity Unit (Flying Squad)

This unit operates from the Oldham and District General Hospital, and the Service was called on 19 times during the year.

National Health Service (Amendment) Act 1949

21 removals were effected for Lancashire County Council incurring a mileage of 128.

National Health Service (Amendment) Act 1957

During the year 672 miles were incurred on duties for the Inskip League and 87 miles for the Oldham and District General Hospital.

II TRANSPORT PROVIDED FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES

Midwives

Midwives who do not provide their own cars use public transport, but transport is provided through the Ambulance Service at week-ends, public holidays and for urgent calls to confinements; for midwives attending cases outside their own districts, and in emergencies, and for the transport of analgesic equipment. A Vauxhall Estate Car PBU 770F is used for the bulk of this work. This car is garaged and maintained at the Ambulance Depot. A total of 7,918 miles was incurred which compares with 6,905 during the previous year an increase of 1,013.

Home Nursing

District nurses who do not provide their own cars use public transport, but at week-ends and if extraneous circumstances prevail, 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 run was 167 compared with 360 the previous year a decrease of 193.

Mental Health

Regular transport has been provided throughout the year for the conveyance of children to and from the Junior Training Centre and Special Care Unit at Haven Lane. Adults attending the Industrial Centre are encouraged to make their own way by public transport, but if due to disability they are unable to do so they are conveyed to and from the Centre by dual purpose vehicles. A total of 79,648 miles was involved compared with 67,599 in the previous year, an increase of 12,049.

School Health

A total of 630 miles was run for this Service.

National Safe Driving Competition of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents

Ambulancemen are entered each year for this competition and out of the 50 eligible 14 received diplomas, 6 received the 5 year medal, 5 received the bar to the 5 year medal, 2 received the 10 year medal, 3 received the oak leaf to the 10 year medal, 1 received the bar to the 15 year medal. Eight ambulancemen were disqualified for various types of accidents.

Details of staff and vehicles, cases carried and mileage run are presented in tables I, II, III and IV respectively with comparative figures for 1969.

TABLE I

Staff

	31st December 1970	31st December 1969
Ambulance Officer	1	1
* Station Superintendents	6	6
Ambulancemen	48	48
Driver/mechanics	2	2
Telephonists	2	2
Handyman	1	1
Part-time drivers	4	4

* Station Superintendents include liaison officer based at Oldham Royal Infirmary in their duty rota.

TABLE II

Vehicles

	31st December 1970	31st December 1969
** Ambulances	9	9
Dual Purpose Vehicles	13	13

One new Bedford C.F. Small Dual Purpose vehicle XBU 993H replaced 37 FBU (1963). One new Bedford J1 Large Dual Purpose Vehicle XBU 564H replaced 492 ABU (1961).

** The total number of ambulances includes one Land-Rover Ambulance specially fitted for recovery work if necessary. This vehicle has proved invaluable in the winter months especially in snow.

All vehicles are fitted with radio telephone equipment and the ambulances with the Stephenson Minutemen resuscitator equipment. All dual purpose vehicles carry Brook Airways for emergency resuscitation.

TABLE III

Cases Carried and Vehicles Used

Authority	Vehicles		Total Number of Cases	
	Ambulance	Dual-Purpose	1970	1969
Oldham County Borough	36,290	91,708	127,998	120,104
West Riding County Council ..	3,260	5,197	8,457	7,542
Lancashire County Council ...	21	—	21	36
Totals	39,571	96,905	136,476	127,682

TABLE IV

Total Mileage

Authority	Vehicles		PBU 770F	Total Mileage	
	Ambulance	Dual-Purpose		1970	1969
Oldham County Borough	93,610	132,481	8,910	285,001	293,090
West Riding County Council	20,439	33,765	—	54,204	57,744
Lancashire County Council	128	—	—	128	217
Totals	114,177	216,246	8,910	339,333	344,743

Early in May Mr. E. G. Crapper retired after 19 years as Chief Ambulance Officer, Mr. H. Down F.I.A.O. was appointed as his successor. Mr. Down has served with Denbighshire County, Nottingham City, Rochdale County Borough and Salford City Ambulance Services.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

Tuberculosis

Close co-operation in this field exists between the hospital services and the local authority. Dr. P. B. Woolley, the Chest Physician, undertakes duties under the authority's scheme in connection with prevention of illness and care and after care. The Chest Clinic sessions held at Oldham and District General Hospital are attended by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor who acts as liaison officer between the clinic and the patients in their homes.

Patients in need of extra nourishment are issued with orders, on the recommendation of the Chest Physician, for the supply of free milk. Each order permits the supply of one pint of milk per day for a period of one calendar month. During the year 115 orders were issued to 14 individual patients.

On the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health the Housing Committee gives priority for the rehousing of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis who have positive sputum; certain other cases also receive some degree of priority. During the year recommendations for priority rehousing were made in respect of two cases.

Mass Miniature Radiography

Owing to the contraction and re-organisation of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board Mass Miniature Radiography Service, a unit did not visit Oldham during the year.

In accordance with the 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.

The chest x-ray examinations of entrants to courses of training for teaching and to the teaching profession were undertaken at Oldham and District General Hospital during the year.

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 the patients discharged from hospital following requests from the hospital medical social workers.

Provision of Nursing Requisites and Apparatus

(i) Maternity Cases

Beds, mattresses, blankets, pillows, bed pans, air rings and other sick room requisites are available on request through the Midwives Service.

(ii) 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.

Equipment can also be obtained through 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 p.m.

A sum of £200 was paid towards establishment charges at the depot for the financial year 1970/71.

(iii) Incontinence Pads Service

This service, which has been in operation for a number of years, provides for the supply of incontinence pads through the District Nursing Service to patients whose condition necessitates their use. In addition, disposable polythene sheeting has for some time been used instead of draw sheets. The pads are disposed of by burning.

Convalescent Facilities

No scheme for convalescent facilities 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 six children (3 male and 3 female) convalesced under these arrangements.

Cervical Cytology

During the year 1,154 women attended the clinic (545 first tests and 609 routine recalls). A further test was requested by the laboratory in a number of cases, of which 7 proved clear and one was referred for further investigations. Of the patients attending for the first time, 3 showed signs of possible carcinoma. All 3 were immediately admitted to the wards of the Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist. Two of the patients attending for a routine recall showed signs of possible carcinoma and they also were immediately admitted to the wards of the Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist for biopsy and any further treatment.

Mental Health

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

Geriatric Service

The Consultant Geriatrician to the Oldham Hospital Group is also Consultant Geriatrician to the local authority. This affords liaison between the staff of the Geriatric Unit at Oldham and District General Hospital and the department due to which no major problems have been experienced in the admission of geriatric patients whose social conditions necessitated immediate hospital care.

The work in this field has been undertaken by a health visitor who deals with most medico-social cases referred to the department and works in close collaboration with the general practitioners, the appropriate officers of the department and the Welfare Services Department in the management of these cases.

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.

B.C.G. Vaccinations

Vaccination of Contacts — Arrangements exist under the control of the Chest Physician, Dr. P. B. Woolley, for the vaccination of selected contacts of known cases of tuberculosis.

During the year, 154 pre-school children (81 boys and 73 girls), 84 school children (48 boys and 36 girls) 2 male adults and 1 female adult were found to have negative skin tests and found to be positive on subsequent testing following B.C.G.

Vaccination of School Children — In accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 22/53, vaccination of older school children has continued. All children in their second year at a secondary school (i.e. 12/13 year age group) are offered B.C.G. vaccination.

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.

No. offered B.C.G.	1,723
No. of acceptances	1,525
Percentage of acceptances for eligible children	88.5%
No. excluded on medical grounds	14
No. of skin tests	1,395
No. Positive	207
No. Negative	1,110
No. vaccinated	1,110
No. requiring x-ray	18
No. x-rayed	18

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

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. offered B.C.G.	94	74	168
No. of acceptances	75	66	141
Percentage of acceptances	79.7%	89.1%	84.4%
No. excluded on medical grounds	1	1	2
No. of skin tests	74	64	138
No. Positive	16	6	22
No. Negatives	57	57	114
No. Vaccinated	57	57	114
No. requiring x-ray	1	—	1

* The differences between the number of skin tests taken and the results given are due to non attendance for readings.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

Staff

At the beginning of the year the establishment consisted of one Chief Chiropodist, one Senior Chiropodist and four part-time Chiropodists. During the year the Senior Chiropodist resigned and one part-time chiropodist was appointed.

Transport

The Chief Chiropodist is included in the Motor Car Allowance Scheme of the Corporation.

Clinics

Chiropody Clinics are held at the Central Clinic, Cannon Street, and at Tate Street and Honeywell Lane Child Welfare Centres.

The following figures relate to treatments given:—

(a) Clinic Cases

Clinics	Sessions held	No. of Cases at 1.1.70	New Cases	Treatments Given	Removed from Register*	No. of Cases at 31.12.70
Central	547	741	191	3,677	82	850
Honeywell Lane.	170	263	40	1,170	89	214
Tate Street	160	287	46	1,096	89	244
Totals ...	877	1291	277	5,943	260	1,308

(b) Domiciliary Cases

No. of Cases 1.1.70	New Cases	Former Clinic Cases	Treatments Given	Removed from Register*	No. of Cases at 31.12.70
460	59	41	1,647	123	437

*These numbers include patients who have failed to attend after numerous appointments and their names have been taken off the register.

No visits were made to the Nuffield Villa and Mayall Street Home during the year. Patients requiring urgent treatment were treated at one of the clinics. Children requiring treatment are referred to the Chiropody Clinic at Derker Clinic and Honeywell Lane Clinic. Head teachers refer children to these clinics for acute conditions.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Staff

Consultant Psychiatrists: The Consultant Psychiatrists to the authority are Dr. N. Berlyne and Dr. S. Levine.

Psychologist: The department no longer has an establishment for a psychologist, although the educational psychologist to the Child Guidance Service undertakes clinical work on a sessional basis for the Psychiatric Unit.

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

- 1 Senior Mental Welfare Officer
- 6 Mental Welfare Officers
- 2 Welfare Assistants

Mr. D. Cheetham, Senior Mental Welfare Officer, was appointed Deputy Director of Welfare Services in December of last year and took up his appointment on the 8th January 1970.

Mr. E. Hall, Mental Welfare Officer, returned to the Department after successfully completing the course and obtaining The Certificate of Social Work of the Council for Social Work Training, and was subsequently appointed Senior Mental Welfare Officer.

At the end of the year 1 vacancy existed for a Mental Welfare Officer.

Junior Training Centre and Special Care Unit:

- 1 Supervisor
- 6 Assistant Supervisors
- 1 Physiotherapist (2 sessions per week)

The vacancy of physiotherapist had not been filled at the end of this year.

Industrial Centre for Adults:

- 1 Senior Instructor
- 1 Senior Instructress
- 4 Instructors
- 3 Instructresses

Staff was up to establishment at the end of the year.

In July the Senior Instructress, Mrs. A. Marney, returned to the Industrial Centre after successfully completing the course and obtaining The Diploma for Teachers of Mentally Handicapped Adults. In September, Mr. J. Brierley, Instructor, commenced the same course at Bolton Institute of Technology.

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 was maintained. Social work in respect of Oldham patients admitted to the Elizabeth Martland Unit is undertaken by mental welfare officers. 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 as requested by the medical staff. It has long been the practice for mental welfare officers to accompany the consultant psychiatrist 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 creates and maintains continuity in the relationship between patient and social worker.

A weekly case conference is held and is attended by the consultant psychiatrists, hospital medical staff, medical officers of the Department of Public Health, the Educational Psychologist and mental welfare officers. The purpose of the conference is to discuss problems and progress of patients, and the staff of this department find it most valuable.

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 hospital medical staff 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 256 new cases referred, an increase of 32 on the previous year.

Table I is an analysis of the new cases referred showing the source of referral, with comparative figures for three 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>	1967	1968	1969	1970
General Practitioner	111	109	85	96
Hospitals (on discharge from in-patient treatment)	23	15	18	15
Hospitals (after or during out-patient or day treatment)	31	29	14	12
Police and Courts	28	30	20	19
Other sources	66	87	87	114
Totals:	259	270	224	256

TABLE II
Management of New Cases

Admitted to hospital:—

for treatment (Section 26)	—
for observation (Section 25)	5
in emergency (Section 29)	14
for day care	2
informal	51
Section 60	2

Referred to:—

Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic	21
Welfare Services Department	21
Under observation	88
No further action	52
Total	256

Of the 21 patients referred to the Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic for assessments 5 continued to attend for follow-up interviews, 10 were kept under observation by mental welfare officers, and of the remaining 6 cases, no further action was taken.

Compulsory powers are used only as a last resort in effecting admission of patients to hospitals for the mentally ill.

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

Table III gives the visits and reports made by these officers with comparative figures for the three preceding years.

TABLE III

Visits and Reports made by Mental Welfare Officers

	1967	1968	1969	1970
<i>Visits:</i>				
Pre-care	1,680	3,616	2,795	1,200
After-care	4,119	4,426	3,025	4,084
With psychiatrists	197	126	135	154
To Oldham Royal Infirmary	47	105	133	108
To Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic.	356	444	410	453
To Elizabeth Martland Unit	558	517	653	540
Regarding property	122	197	248	294
Ineffective	570	1,167	943	763
Attendances in Court	14	15	6	11
Totals ...	7,663	10,613	8,348	7,607

The trend of previous years has continued inasmuch as general practitioners still refer a large number of cases direct to the mental welfare officers.

Admissions to Hospital

There were 120 new admissions and 266 re-admissions. 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 (observations).

In all cases for admission under Section 26 (treatment), application must be made by the nearest relative or by a mental welfare officer with the written consent of the nearest relative if possible. 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)	11
For treatment (Section 26)	—
For observation in emergency (Section 29)	53
Court Order (Section 60)	2
Informal	320
Total	386

It is pleasing to record that the majority of admissions to hospital are of an informal nature.

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. Mental welfare officers undertake this function for mentally disordered persons as their prior knowledge of the person concerned makes it possible for them to deal more adequately with the cases. During the year 12 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 4 cases and a further 3 cases have been applied for.

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 patients in the Day Centre adjoining the Unit, providing accommodation for 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.

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 is 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 a vehicle when necessary.

Patients receiving day-care are transported to and from the hospital. Many out-patients receiving E.C.T. are conveyed to the Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic 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 Centre 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 2 children (1 boy and 1 girl) were reported to the Department by the education authorities as being unsuitable for education at school and were admitted to the training centre.

Only those children leaving Marland Fold whose referral is considered necessary by the Principal School Medical Officer and the Headmaster at Marland Fold are referred for supervision after leaving school.

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.

Dr. E. M. Hutton, Deputy Medical Superintendent of Calderstones Hospital and Consultant in Subnormality, holds a fortnightly clinic at the Department of Public Health as part of a scheme for the better management of subnormal persons in the community. Cases are seen at the request of the general practitioners, the consultant psychiatrists at the Elizabeth Martland Unit, and mental welfare officers. During the year the following cases were seen:—

Oldham Patients

84

Out-District Patients

98

These arrangements have proved extremely helpful and many cases, particularly of severely handicapped children who have been on the waiting list for admission to hospital for long periods, have been seen regularly at this Clinic and medical guidance combined with drug therapy, has in many cases, resulted in reducing the home management problems of these children.

TABLE V

Waiting List for Admission to Hospital

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cases on waiting list at 1.1.70	7	6	13
Cases placed on waiting list	—	1	1
	7	7	14
Admitted to hospital, removed or died	2	1	3
	5	6	11
Cases on waiting list at end of year	5	6	11

The female placed on the waiting list was of top priority.

The priority of allocations for the 11 patients on the waiting list at the end of the year were:—

Top priority	4
Semi-priority	2
Nil priority	5

Temporary Accommodation

During the year short term care was provided for 32 cases (20 males and 12 females) in order to permit the parents to take a much needed holiday. 27 were admitted to Calderstones Hospital, 1 to the Department's hostel and 4 to the Elizabeth Martland Unit. In some cases persons are admitted for temporary periods in hospital for observation, following out-patient appointments at Dr. Hutton's fortnightly clinic.

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 266 persons were being visited. There were 19 new cases accepted and 37 cases discharged from care, leaving 248 under care at the end of the year.

Details of reports and visits made in respect of these cases are given below, together with comparative figures for 1967, 1968 and 1969

Reports:

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Case histories	5	19	6	8
Progress reports	12	14	16	23

Visits:

Care and supervision ...	2234	2197	2408	2838
Ineffective	166	207	242	351

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.

Special Care Unit

The Special Care Unit provides accommodation for 15 severely handicapped children and whilst every effort is made to permit all the children to attend five days per week, it has been necessary to restrict the number of day attendances in those cases where the person is over 16 years of age. The importance of the Special Care Unit is increased due to the severe shortage of permanent hospital beds; it is extremely doubtful whether the parents would be able to retain their severely handicapped children at home without the respite afforded by attendance at the Unit.

At the beginning of the year, 17 children were on the register (9 boys, 8 girls). During the year 2 girls were admitted from the Oldham County Borough and 1 boy from the Saddleworth district of the West Riding County Council. (2 girls, both from Oldham County Borough were discharged). There were 18 children (10 boys and 8 girls) 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 the school holiday period. A mid-day meal is provided through the School Meals 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 28 pupils (9 boys, 19 girls) on the register, 26 from the Oldham County Borough and 2 from the Saddleworth district of the West Riding County Council.

There were 2 new admissions, both girls from the Oldham County Borough. There were 3 discharges during the year, 1 boy and 1 girl from the Oldham County Borough and 1 boy from West Riding County Council.

On the 31st December there were 27 pupils on the register, 26 from the Oldham County Borough, and 1 from the Saddleworth district of the West Riding County Council.

There are two groups of children in the Centre, four to eight years and nine to 16 years, and whilst in both groups methods of teaching allow the children to express themselves, i.e. in art and free play, in the older group a more routine type of curriculum is used and some of the training is designed to make the children useful in small domestic tasks and to prepare them for the more mature environment in the Adult Centre.

The aim of this early education and training is to make the individual socially acceptable and to develop those skills, and obtain

such knowledge, as will enable them to live a happy and complete life, and also prepare them for outside employment or community training at the Adult Centre.

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

In June a trip to Fleetwood 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 Oldham Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and the other by the Oldham Blind Children and Welfare Organisation, both of which 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.

Physiotherapy

We were unable to obtain the services of a physiotherapist during the year and the position remained open at the end of the year.

Arthurs and Alice A. Kenyon Industrial Centres

There has been complete integration of the sexes at the Industrial Centre since 1963.

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

Travelling facilities are provided free either by the provision of bus tokens or through the Ambulance Service. Trainees who are able to make their own way to the centre are encouraged to do so. Patients from the Elizabeth Martland Unit are accepted at the centre.

Admissions and Discharges

	Oldham Cases		West Riding County Council Cases	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. on Register at 1.1.70	92	77	2	2
No. discharged	19	16	1	—
No. admitted	11	13	—	1
No. on Register at 31.12.70	84	74	1	3

A summary of the 35 persons discharged during the year is given below:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Placed in employment	6	3
Ceased to attend	7	11
Admitted to hospital	6	1
Died	1	1

The centre is completely orientated to industrial work. Our long-standing contract with a local firm has continued and with the exception of 16 trainees employed in the laundry and 3 on kitchen duties, all trainees are engaged on contract work. Each individual is paid in accordance with his ability and many are earning the maximum allowed under Social Security Benefits. It is felt that the industrial environment develops independence in the mentally disordered who look upon their attendance at the centre as direct employment.

The laundry employs 16 trainees, 4 of whom are paid full wages in accordance with the rates prevailing in the laundry industry. Work is undertaken for a number of Corporation Departments, the largest users being the Health and Welfare Services Departments.

Home Training

No special arrangements exist for home training in cases of sub-normality.

Residential Accommodation

Nuffield Villa

This hostel was opened in 1961. It originally comprised two wings with a central entrance, each wing providing 10 single bedded rooms with separate lounge and toilet facilities. The accommodation was increased in 1964 by the addition of a male wing comprising 11 single bedrooms and storage facilities. A further 10 bedded extension for females was completed in October, 1966, and was occupied immediately.

A number of residents are employed in open industry within the community; all others attend the industrial centre. Those in outside employment make payment from their own earnings for board and residence and those attending the centre receive Social Security or Sickness Benefit, the appropriate amount for board and lodgings being reclaimed from them.

The hostel is quite unique in the type of care it provides for the residents. A minimum of supervision is given. Each resident has his or her own bed sitting room, in many cases furnished by the residents themselves out of their own earnings in outside employment or at the industrial centre. The aim has been to provide a self-help environment where residents are encouraged as part of their rehabilitation to undertake as many responsibilities for their own well being as their ability allows. This form of residential care for selected residents has proved extremely successful and the environment produces a sense of independence.

At the beginning of the year there were 39 residents (19 males and 20 females). There were 6 new admissions (3 males and 3 females) and 9 discharges (4 males and 5 females), 1 male was transferred to the new Limeside Hostel, 1 male to Welfare Services, 1 female was transferred to Mayall Street Hostel, 1 male and 2 females were admitted to hospital, 1 female returned to her own home, 1 female set up her own home in the community and 1 male died.

At the end of the year there were 36 residents, (18 males and 18 females) 6 working in the community and 31 (14 males and 17 females) employed in the Centre.

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

	In residence at 1.1.70	Admis- sions	Dis- charges	In resi- dence at 31.12.70	Admitted from:			
					Hospitals	Own Home	Mayall Street	Lime- side
Males	19	3	4	18	2	—	1	—
Females	20	3	5	18	1	1	1	—
Totals	39	6	9	36	3	1	2	—

Mayall Street Home

This home, which was opened in 1962, was originally an experiment in the provision of community care for the elderly mentally disordered. Whilst there are still many residents in the older age groups, it is now the policy to admit people in the lower age ranges who would benefit from this more conventional type of hostel accommodation. The hostel provides 24-hour supervision which is necessary because of the predominance of elderly residents who require attention during the night.

At the beginning of the year there were 19 residents (4 males and 15 females). There were 4 admissions (1 male and 3 females) and 5 discharges (1 male and 4 female), the male was transferred to the Nuffield Hostel, 3 of the women were admitted to hospital and the other female died.

At the end of the year there were 18 residents (4 males and 14 females), 14 were employed at the Industrial Centre, the remaining 4 residents, all female, due to mental or physical incapacity were incapable of undertaking any form of employment.

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

	In Residence at 1.1.70	Admissions	Discharges	In Residence at 31.12.70	Admitted from:		
					Hospital	Nuffield Villa	Home
Males	4	1	1	4	—	—	1
Females ...	15	3	4	14	—	2	1
Totals ...	19	4	5	18	—	2	2

Limeside Community Care Hostel:

During December 1968, a further development in community care was achieved in that a new hostel for the mentally handicapped was opened, situated on one of the Corporation's housing estates. The hostel consists of two semi-detached 5 bedroomed houses which have been converted to one house by adaptation on the ground floor. This gives accommodation for 14 beds (9 men and 5 women) together with a small flat for the resident staff. All residents go out to work during the day; staff supervision being kept to a minimum. The residents are encouraged to develop a degree of self reliance and it is hoped that eventually they may establish for themselves an independent life in the community.

At the beginning of the year there were 12 residents (8 men and 4 women). There were 4 admissions during the year (2 males and 2 females) and 6 discharges, 3 residents (1 male and 2 females) benefitted sufficiently to have the confidence to set up their own homes in the community, the other 3 residents (2 males and 1 female) left the hostel to take private lodgings in the community.

At the end of the year there were 10 residents (7 males and 3 females). The following table gives details of admissions and discharges and the sources from which they were admitted:—

	In Residence at 1.1.70	Admissions	Discharges	In Residence at 31.12.70	Admitted from:		
					Home	Hospital	Nuffield Villa
Male	8	2	3	7	1	—	1
Females ...	4	2	3	3	1	1	—
Totals ...	12	4	6	10	2	1	1

Greylands Holiday Home:

This holiday home situated at Rhos-on-Sea near Colwyn Bay, North Wales, has spacious grounds and is only a few minutes from the sea. It was acquired by the Department in 1968, in order to provide convalescence for people who have been in hospital and have recovered from mental or nervous illnesses; for persons on the recommendation of their doctor who, because of nervous disorders, would benefit from a period of convalescence in a therapeutic environment, and secondly as a holiday home for mentally handicapped persons.

During the year nearly all the hostel residents took a fortnight's holiday, some accompanied by the staff of this Department. In addition, two members of this Department took a group of trainees from the Industrial Centre on a week's holiday during September.

For the remainder of the year, persons known to this Department took both long and short holidays not accompanied by extra staff from this Department.

*DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE**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 Organisers	3	3
Domestic Helps:		
Full-time (40 hours or more per week)	1 porter	1 porter
Part-time (under 40 hours per week) ...	197	209

In July, 1970 Mrs. N. Iveson resigned from her position as Assistant Domestic Help Organiser and was succeeded in August, 1970 by Mrs. M. Long.

Organisers' Visits

The number of visits during the year was 5,302 compared with 6,018 in the previous year, the decrease being mainly due to increased training commitments by the organisers.

Charges

The full charge of 6/- per hour, which was instituted in April, 1966 has remained unchanged. Persons receiving Social Security benefit still receive help free of charge.

Courses

Mrs. Hadfield, Domestic Help Organiser, attended a follow-up training course for Manual Workers at Buxton from 21st September, 1970—25th September, 1970 organised by the North Western Provincial Council for Local Authorities Services.

Mrs. Keating, Assistant Domestic Help Organiser, attended the Annual Weekend School at Great Malvern from 24th September, 1970—26th September, 1970 this course is organised by the Institute of Home Help Organisers.

Training of Domestic Helps

Training of Home Helps was commenced in December, 1968 and was followed in March, 1970 by a follow-up course for experienced Home Helps.

This course consists of approximately 14 hours of lectures and practical demonstrations given by Organisers, other staff employed by the Department and also includes a lecture from Dr. Joshi, Consultant Geriatrician, Oldham and District General Hospital.

Training was also continued for new entrants to the service, where it has proved invaluable with new recruits, giving them a greater sense of confidence and responsibility and an ability to recognise more quickly signs of deterioration in their cases.

Mrs. Shirley Evans, elected Home Help of the Year, represented the service at the Home Helps International Conference in London on 23rd April, 1970.

Cases Assisted

The total number of cases receiving assistance was 1,961. The number of new cases was 619 compared with 579 in 1969.

Night Attendant Service

This service is provided where a patient is acutely ill and living alone or where relatives need some temporary relief. The full charge of 36/- per night instituted in April, 1966 has remained unchanged.

The number of cases and night sessions worked are shown below with comparative figures for 1969:—

	1969	1970
Number of cases assisted	47	36
Night sessions worked	206	157

ANALYSIS OF CASES RECEIVING ASSISTANCE

Cases on books at 12.10	Cases on books at 12.10	Total Cases	Cases on books at 12.10	Cases on books at 12.10
13	26	41	17	24
42	17	59	22	42
—	11	11	—	—
4	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
2	8	10	8	8
23	11	34	16	28
1,910	468	2,378	546	1,238
1,122	529	1,651	619	1,242

Number of help employed 31.12.30 1,651
 Part time 309 Domestic help 1,342

Wages paid 31.12.30 1,651
 No. of cases ... 36
 No. of persons ... 187 (average 4 per case)
 No. of Night Attendants employed 31.12.30 ... 2

OLDHAM EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

General Medical, Pharmaceutical, Dental and
General Practitioner Services

The Oldham Executive Council consists of a Chairman and 20 other members. A list of names are appended by the most recent authority and dated January 1971.

To retire 31st March 1971:

Allderman Mrs. E. Riddell, J.P.
Councillor Mrs. R. Brerley, M.A., J.P.
Councillor W. H. Whitmore

To retire on 31st March, 1971:

Councillor F. Roper, J.P.
Councillor F. Whitmore

To retire 31st March, 1971:

Councillor A. J. Marquis
Allderman R. G. Taylor, J.P.
Mr. R. G. Goss

I am directed by the Council to publish the following report which was received on 31st March, 1971.

SECTION IV

OLDHAM EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

General Practitioner Services

At the first meeting of the Council on 1st December, 1970, the Council decided to appoint a sub-committee to investigate the provision of general practitioner services in the district.

Pharmaceutical Services

On 31st March 1971, the Pharmaceutical List included the following number of practitioners in the district:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| (a) Pharmacist | 20 |
| (b) Drug Stores | 7 |
| (c) Hospital Dispensary Supplies | 7 |

General Dental Services

The number of practitioners on the Dental List at 31st March, 1971, was 21.

General 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 December, 1970:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners | 4 |
| Ophthalmic Opticians | 2 |
| Dispensing Opticians | 2 |

SECTION IV
OLDHAM EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
General Practitioner Services

OLDHAM EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
General Medical, Pharmaceutical, Dental and
General Ophthalmic Services

The Oldham Executive Council consists of a Chairman and 29 other members, 8 of whom are appointed by the local health authority and named below:—

To retire 31st March, 1971:

Alderman Mrs. E. Rothwell, J.P.
 Councillor Miss E. Brierley, B.A., J.P.
 Councillor H. N. Whitehead.

To retire on 31st March, 1972:

Councillor F. Baxter, J.P.
 Councillor F. Wolstencroft.

To retire 31st March, 1973:

Councillor A. J. Markham
 Alderman E. G. Taylor, J.P.
 Dr. B. Gilbert.

I am indebted to Mr. R. Pattinson for the information contained in the following report which relates to the year ended 31st March, 1971.

General Medical Services

There were 89 principal medical practitioners on the Council's Medical List at the 31st March, 1971 of whom 47 were regarded as resident in the Oldham area. The number of Oldham patients registered with doctors at the 31st December, 1970 was 109,972, a decrease of 1,151 on the previous year.

Pharmaceutical Services

On the 31st March 1971, the Pharmaceutical List included the following number of contractors in the area:—

(a) Pharmacists	30
(b) Drug Stores	1
(c) Surgical Appliance Suppliers	7

General Dental Services

The number of practitioners on the Dental List at 31st March, 1971, was 20.

General 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 December, 1970:—

Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners	4
Ophthalmic Opticians	23
Dispensing Opticians	2

Charges

The following charges are effective:—

Pharmaceutical Services

A charge of 20p is made in respect of each prescription dispensed; the charge to be paid by the patient. The charges apply to medicines, appliances and elastic hosiery, in the latter case one stocking counts as one item and attracts a charge of either 20p or 25p.

There are exemptions provided for in regulations and the following is a list of persons who do not pay the charges:—

- (a) Persons under the age of 15 years.
- (b) Persons over the age of 65 years.
- (c) Expectant mothers or nursing mothers who hold a current exemption certificate issued by an Executive Council.
- (d) Persons holding exemption certificates because they suffer from one of certain conditions specified in the regulations.
- (e) Persons and dependents who hold exemption certificates issued by the Ministry of Social Security, in receipt of supplementary pension or allowances.
- (f) War Pensioners who need prescriptions for the treatment of their accepted war disability.

Dental

The maximum charge to patients for one or more than one denture together with any other treatment is £10.00 or half of the cost, whichever is the less.

The charge for treatment only is half of the cost, or £10, whichever is the less.

Ophthalmic

The charges to patients for lenses range from £1.20 to £2.10 per lens for single vision lenses and £2.45 to £3.50 per lens for bifocals.

Children under 16 or if over this age in full-time education (other than further education) under the 1944 Education Act, are eligible for free glasses if these are chosen from the range of children's standard frames. Those children within the ages of 10 to 16 years, or older children still attending full-time education are allowed to have under the General Ophthalmic Service, frames within the adult range with exemption from lens charges. The normal statutory charges apply when a child under 10 years chooses glasses from the adult range of frames and the charges will also apply when non-National Health Service type frames are chosen by a child of any age.

Finance

The total cost of the services for the year ended 31st March, 1971 was £1,009,180, of which £108,734 was met from charges made to patients for pharmaceutical, dental and optical services, leaving a net cost to the Exchequer of £900,446.

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Diphtheria

No cases were notified. Diphtheria was notified in 1955, when one case was notified and confirmed.

Dysentery

There were 71 cases notified compared with 25 in the previous year.

Enteric Fever

(a) Typhoid Fever

No cases were notified.

(b) Paratyphoid Fever

No cases were notified.

Acute Enterocolitis

One case was notified and confirmed.

Acute Nephritis

There were 2 cases notified and confirmed and 1 further registered. One case was notified in 1955, when it was admitted to a hospital in July and died on the following day.

SECTION V

Epidemiology

(a) Meningitis

The following 2 cases were notified in the registered records.

Infective Jaundice

There were 111 cases notified and 112 confirmed. One case was notified in 1955, when it was admitted to a hospital in March and died three days later.

The cause of death was—

(i) Infective Jaundice

with Hepatic Coma.

Tuberculosis

No cases were notified.

Malaria

There were 111 cases notified compared with 112 in the previous year.

Shigella Dysentery

There were 111 cases notified and confirmed compared with 112 in the previous year. Of the 111 cases notified, 112 were notified as shigella dysentery.

SECTION V

Epidemiology

The purpose of this section is to provide a summary of the epidemiology of the disease. The data presented here are based on a review of the literature and are intended to provide a general overview of the disease's distribution and prevalence.

The disease is most commonly found in the tropical and subtropical regions of the world. It is also found in some temperate regions, particularly in the southern United States and in parts of Europe and Asia.

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INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Diphtheria

No cases were notified. Diphtheria last occurred in 1950, when one case was notified and confirmed.

Scarlet Fever

There were 37 cases notified compared with 16 cases in the previous year.

Enteric Fever

(a) Typhoid Fever:

No cases were notified.

(b) Para-typhoid Fever:

No cases were notified.

Acute Encephalitis

One case was notified but not confirmed.

Acute Meningitis

There were 6 cases notified and confirmed, and 3 deaths registered. One case was notified posthumously—a boy aged 7 months. He was admitted to a hospital outside the borough on the 20th July and died on the following day.

The cause of death was:—

1(a) Meningococcal Septicaemia.

The remaining 2 cases came to notice on the registrar's return.

Infective Jaundice

There were 113 cases notified and 112 confirmed. One case was notified posthumously—a girl aged 7 years. She was admitted to a hospital outside the borough in March and died three days later.

The cause of death was:—

1(a) Infective Hepatitis

with Hepatic Coma.

Tetanus

No cases were notified.

Measles

There were 538 cases notified compared with 918 in the previous year.

Whooping Cough

There were 46 cases notified and confirmed compared with 4 cases in the previous year. Of the 46 cases notified 10 had received a full course of prophylaxis.

Dysentery

There were 81 cases notified, 59 of which were confirmed bacteriologically compared with 78 in the previous year; 10 cases where no organism was isolated were accepted as cases.

In January and February an outbreak of Sonne dysentery occurred in an industrial nursery outside the borough and as a result of investigation 20 Oldham children were found to be positive.

After three consecutive negative specimens the children were allowed to return to the nursery.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases were notified compared with 4 cases in the previous year.

Smallpox, Acute Poliomyelitis, Malaria, Anthrax, Brucellosis.

No cases were notified

The department was informed of 5 persons who arrived in this country from smallpox areas; they were kept under surveillance and nothing untoward developed.

E. Coli Infection

There were 46 cases of *E. Coli* infection in young children compared with 38 in the previous year.

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 30 cases were brought to notice, 17 by formal notification and 13 ascertained following investigation. Of the 30 cases, 18 were associated with four outbreaks. There were 12 individual cases.

A. Outbreaks

It was reported that a number of employees at a local factory suffered from stomach pains and diarrhoea approximately 15/18 hours after the mid-day meal in the works canteen. *Cl. welchii* organisms were isolated from the faeces of 8 of the 11 persons affected and also from 2 samples of roast beef. The investigations revealed that the meat had been cooked on the previous day and discussions took place with a view to the future cooking and serving of meat on the same day.

A youth and his parents attended a wedding reception in South Wales. The meal consisted of chicken salad and the father and son commenced feeling ill during the return journey on the following morning. *Salm. agama* organisms were isolated from the faeces in one case. Numerous outbreaks of *Salm. agama* food poisoning occurred throughout the country about this time and evidence suggested that these were caused by the consumption of poultry.

A man and his wife were on holiday in Scotland and developed food poisoning symptoms. The couple returned home and *Salm. typhimurium* organisms were isolated from their faeces specimens. The Divisional Medical Officer of Health of the Area stated that a minor outbreak of *Salm.* infection had occurred and evidence pointed to brawn sold by a particular shop, and this couple had consumed brawn from this shop although there was also a possibility of mixed infection of *Staphylococci*.

A child was notified as suffering from food poisoning and her brother and sister were ascertained cases. *Salm. virchow* organisms were isolated from the faeces of the three children and from their father who was a symptomless excreter. The investigation failed to reveal the course of the infection.

B. Individual Cases

There were 12 individual cases. No organisms were isolated in one case. *Salm. typhimurium* was isolated in five cases, *Salm. enteritidis* in three cases and *Salm. virchow*, *Salm. chester* and *Salm. agona* were isolated in the remaining cases.

CASES OF CERTAIN DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR

Months	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Infective Jaundice	Food Poisoning	Acute Meningitis	Enceph- litis	Whooping Cough	Acute Polio- myelitis
January ...	53	2	17	8	—	—	—	—	—
February ...	8	7	10	13	—	—	—	—	—
March ...	36	11	—	17	—	2	—	—	—
April ...	34	—	2	14	4	—	—	—	—
May ...	47	4	2	13	—	—	—	1	—
June ...	76	1	1	4	4	—	—	1	—
July ...	71	4	7	9	—	1	—	—	—
August ...	72	1	4	11	1	—	—	—	—
September ...	25	—	5	3	4	—	—	6	—
October ...	71	2	6	6	2	2	—	5	—
November ...	35	2	3	5	—	—	—	16	—
December ...	10	3	12	9	2	1	—	17	—
Totals ...	538	37	69	112	17	6	—	46	—

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Notifiable Disease	Cases		AGE GROUPS										
	Number	Admitted to Hospital	Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5/9	10/14	15/24	25/44	45/64	65 +
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	37	1	—	—	—	4	5	24	3	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	46	8	6	3	6	9	4	15	2	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	538	9	33	83	61	106	103	146	6	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis	6	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	69	6	7	8	13	10	4	9	5	5	7	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	17	9	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	3	5
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis	47	39	1	1	1	—	1	3	1	14	17	4	4
Other forms Tuberculosis	8	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	—
Infective Jaundice	112	12	—	—	3	5	9	42	17	15	14	4	3
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 2 (1 pulmonary and 1 other tuberculosis) gives a rate per 1,000 of the population of 0.02 (0.01 pulmonary and 0.01 other tuberculosis), compared with 5 (4 pulmonary and 0.01 other tuberculosis including late effects) and a rate of 0.05 (0.04 pulmonary and 0.01 other tuberculosis including late effects) for the previous year.

The Tuberculosis Register

The number of cases on the register at the 31st December, was 302, which compares with 297 at the end of the previous year.

During the year 61 cases were removed for the following reasons:—

1. Recovered	30
2. Removal out	14
3. Lost sight of	3
4. Will not attend	2
5. Died	9
6. Diagnosis not confirmed	3

29 of the 30 recovered cases were pulmonary.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

There were 47 new cases placed on the register compared with 40 for the previous year.

	Male	Female	Total
R.A.1. (Early cases, sputum negative or absent)	20	7	27
R.A.2. (Intermediate cases, sputum negative or absent)	4	—	4
R.A.3. (Advanced cases, sputum negative or absent)	*2	—	2
R.B.1. (Early cases, sputum positive)	2	2	4
R.B.2. (Intermediate cases, sputum positive) ...	7	2	9
R.B.3. (Advanced cases, sputum positive)	1	—	1

* Includes 1 case notified posthumously.

There were 10 inward transfers to the borough.

Deaths

During the year 1 patient died from pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.01 per 1,000 of the population. The figures compare with 4 deaths and a rate of 0.04 for the previous year.

In addition, 7 persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis died from causes other than tuberculosis.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

There were 8 new cases notified compared with 14 for the previous year.

The following details refer:—

Case 1 (M.A.)	Male aged 14 years; neck glands
*Case 2 (L.M.)	Female aged 1 year; meningitis
Case 3 (M.D.)	Male aged 42 years; spine
Case 4 (M.I.)	Male aged 29 years; ribs
Case 5 (H.B.)	Male aged 33 years; ethmoid
Case 6 (A.K.)	Male aged 38 years; testicle
Vase 7 (K.H.)	Male aged 19 years; neck glands and left knee
Case 8 (S.H.)	Male aged 23 years; neck glands

There was 1 inward transfer to the borough:— Lymphadenitis.

Deaths

*There was one death registered, Case 2 (L.M.). She was notified as suffering from tuberculous meningitis and remained in hospital until she died in November. The case of death was:—

- 1a. Bronchopneumonia.
- b. Cerebral damage and spasticity.
- c. T.B. Meningitis.

Summary of New Cases and Deaths during the year

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Other tuberculosis incl. late effects	
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
Under								
1 year	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- year	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
2- 4 years	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
5- 9 years	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14 years	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15-19 years	11	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
20-24 years	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25-34 years	8	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
35-44 years	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
45-54 years	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-64 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65-74 years	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 and over	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	36	11	7	1	1	—	—	1

1970	47	...	8	...	1	...	1
1969	40	...	14	...	4	...	1
1968	37	...	13	...	8	...	3
1967	48	...	6	...	6	...	1
1966	58	...	3	...	9	...	—
1965	36	...	10	...	6	...	1
1964	44	...	4	...	11	...	—
1963	41	...	5	...	9	...	—
1962	39	...	1	...	10	...	1
1961	36	...	2	...	7	...	—
1960	86	...	1	...	12	...	2
1959	57	...	3	...	13	...	2
1958	49	...	14	...	11	...	1
1957	67	...	6	...	13	...	—
1956	98	...	11	...	15	...	4

Of the 55 new cases, 35 were found in Commonwealth immigrants.

CASES OF CERTAIN NOTIFIABLE DISEASES FROM 1948-1970

Year	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	Food Poisoning • •	Acute Meningitis ††	Acute Pollo- myelitis • • •	Tuberculosis			Infective Jaundice*
											Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary	Total	
1948	-	187	19	-	235	1,384	186		3	5	100	33	133	
1949	-	393	8	2	211	1,076	188	54	2	1	89	34	123	
1950	-	245	1	-	300	1,202	462	8	6	13(2)	82	23	105	
1951	-	167	-	-	199	1,834	488	18	5	3(3)	104	20	124	
1952	-	230	-	1	108	1,542	472	9	7	4(3)	133	21	154	
1953	-	214	-	-	139	1,805	137	59	6	4(1)	83	20	103	
1954	3	167	-	-	235	1,189	376	26	9	-	70	23	93	
1955	-	259	-	4	15	1,832	1,695	18	5	8(5)	59	20	79	
1956	-	130	-	-	43	1,116	204	74(106)	5	12(7)	98	11	109	
1957	-	72	-	-	139	2,625	85	16(10)	4	5	67	6	73	
1958	-	143	-	-	64	887	1,448	9	4	4(2)	49	14	63	
1959	-	171	-	2	75	1,175	159	17(5)	5	2	57	3	60	
1960	-	76	-	†1	61	1,943	840	6	2	-	86	1	87	
1961	-	125	-	-	45	562	189	9(7)	6	18(1)	36	2	38	
1962	-	55	-	-	5	593	166	9(118)	2	1	39	7	46	
1963	-	78	-	-	36	1,368	98	11(34)	-	-	41	5	46	
1964	-	52	-	-	122	1,485	439	22(4)	-	-	44	4	48	
1965	-	154	-	2	25	744	177	11(4)	3	-	36	10	46	
1966	-	111	-	-	41	1,900	241	4(80)	-	-	58	3	61	
1967	-	20	-	1	87	649	118	2	-	-	48	6	54	
1968	-	34	-	1	23	204	229	18(24)	1	-	37	13	50	16
1969	-	16	-	-	4	918	78	18(28)	4	-	40	14	54	37
1970	-	37	-	-	46	538	69	17(13)	6	-	47	8	55	112

** Cases formally notified; figures in parentheses relate to cases ascertained following investigation.

*** Non-paralytic cases shown in parentheses; included in total figures.

† A Middleton resident admitted to local hospital with symptoms of enteric fever.

* Notifiable from 15.6.68.

†† Meningococcal Infection before 1.10.68.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN NOTIFIABLE DISEASES FROM 1948-1970

Year	Population	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Acute Meningitis †	Acute Polyomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculo- sis incl. late effects ****	Total
1948	120,600											49	13	62
1949	120,600			1		2	2		1			39	9	48
1950	119,500					1	2						8	47
1951	119,450**					1	2				1	32	5	37
1952	119,800					1	2					35	8	43
1953	119,100						2					24	2	26
1954	120,340**						2		1			16	2	18
1955	120,400						2					15	4	19
1956	119,500						1					13		13
1957	118,800						1				1	11		12
1958	118,300											13		13
1959	117,800											13		13
1960	117,250											12		12
1961	115,280					1						7		7
1962	114,680											10		11
1963	114,220											9		9
1964	112,670						1					11		11
1965	111,480						1					6	1	7
1966	110,640						1			1		9		9
1967	109,840						1					6		7
1968	109,100											8	3	11
1969	108,280											4	1	5
1970	108,080									3		1	1	2

* Not available.

** Borough Extension.

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

**** 1948-1967 non-pulmonary only.

† Meningococcal Infection before 1.10.68

CANCER

The number of deaths attributed to cancer shows an increase of 8 when compared with the figure for 1969.

The figures for the last 13 years are as follows:—

1958	283
1959	270
1960	270
1961	269
1962	242
1963	285
1964	277
1965	262
1966	282
1967	286
1968	233
1969	278
1970	286

Analysis by Age and Sex Distribution

	Males	Females	Totals
0—14	—	—	—
15—24	—	—	—
25—34	4	1	5
35—44	3	3	6
45—54	14	16	30
55—64	42	33	75
65—74	59	31	90
75+	39	41	80
Totals ...	161	125	286

LOCALIZATION OF DISEASE

Site	Sex	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	Total
Buccal Cavity Etc.	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	1 —	1 —	3 1
Oesophagus	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	1 —	2 3	3 5
Stomach	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	10 1	11 10	6 5	28 16
Intestine	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 2	5 4	7 7	4 15	18 28
Larynx	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —
Lung/Bronchus	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	6 4	20 2	23 2	8 7	58 16
Breast	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— 1	— 2	— 13	— 4	— —	— 21
Uterus	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	3	1	11
Prostate	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	7	13
Leukaemia	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	1 1	2 —	— —	4 1
Other	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	2 —	4 4	6 7	9 5	10 10	33 26
Totals		—	—	—	—	—	5	6	30	75	90	80	286

Deaths from cancer and lung cancer for the years 1957 to 1970

(a) Lung Cancer—Sex Distribution

Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Males	45	49	39	46	43	47	54	58	54	56	71	45	55	58
Females	11	8	3	6	6	8	8	7	11	9	8	7	9	16

(b) Cancer Deaths—Rates per thousand of population, 1957 to 1970

Year	Population	Total Cancer Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths from Lung Cancer	Rate per 1,000 Population
1957	118,800	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
1964	112,670	277	2.46	65	0.58
1965	111,480	262	2.35	65	0.58
1966	110,640	282	2.55	65	0.59
1967	109,840	286	2.60	79	0.72
1968	109,100	233	2.14	52	0.48
1969	108,280	278	2.56	64	0.59
1970	108,080	286	2.65	74	0.69

VENEREAL DISEASES

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

<i>For Males and Females:</i>	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	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	Rochdale	Ashton
Syphilis	8	—	—
Gonorrhoea	173	7	6
Other conditions	208	6	5
Totals ...	389	13	11

Contact Tracing

There was no early syphilis in Oldham in 1970. There were 173 cases of gonorrhoea, of these 128 were males and 45 were females. Forty-three contact slips were issued to male patients. Six contact slips were issued to female patients. Thirteen females attended with contact slips. Seventeen females attended on the advice of their male consorts. Nine females attended following staff visits.

WATER SUPPLY

The Engineer and Manager of the Water Supply Board, Mr. H. W. Stone, has kindly supplied the following information:

QUALITY. The water supply of the city has been satisfactory in quantity and quality.

An analysis was derived from several different sources with the exception of the water from the new Chesham plant was brought into the city from the river and passed to supply the London Water Board.

An analysis is made of only one of the water supply of London, Chesham, and Chesham, and the water supply of London is not affected by the addition of Chesham water passing into the distribution system.

PLUMBING. The water supply is treated with lime or soda ash for all purposes and all plumbing is done in the city with satisfactory results.

In addition, the water supply is treated with lime or soda ash for all purposes and all plumbing is done in the city with satisfactory results.

EXAMINATION OF WATER. The water supply is examined and tested for all purposes and all plumbing is done in the city with satisfactory results.

SECTION VI

Environmental Hygiene

	1	2	3	4	5	6
pH	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6
Color	10	15	20	25	30	35
in ppm PL	10	15	20	25	30	35
Turbidity	10	15	20	25	30	35
in ppm PL	10	15	20	25	30	35
Electrical conductivity	100	120	140	160	180	200
as CaCO ₃	10	15	20	25	30	35
Total Alkalinity	10	15	20	25	30	35
as CaCO ₃	10	15	20	25	30	35
Total Hardness	10	15	20	25	30	35
as CaCO ₃	10	15	20	25	30	35
Chlorine	10	15	20	25	30	35
as Chlorine	10	15	20	25	30	35
Nitrate as N	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006
Nitrate as N	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006

REPORT OF OBSERVATIONS

These observations were made on the 10th day of May, 1900, at the station of the U. S. Fish Commission, New York City.

Time of day	5:30 to 6:00
State of sky	Partly cloudy
Direction of wind	North-east
Force of wind	10 to 15 miles
Temperature	65 to 75
Humidity	75 to 85

The following observations were made on the 10th day of May, 1900, at the station of the U. S. Fish Commission, New York City.

Time of day	State of sky	Direction of wind	Force of wind	Temperature	Humidity
5:30 to 6:00	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
6:00 to 6:30	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
6:30 to 7:00	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
7:00 to 7:30	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
7:30 to 8:00	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
8:00 to 8:30	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
8:30 to 9:00	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
9:00 to 9:30	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
9:30 to 10:00	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
10:00 to 10:30	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
10:30 to 11:00	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
11:00 to 11:30	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
11:30 to 12:00	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
12:00 to 12:30	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
12:30 to 1:00	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
1:00 to 1:30	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
1:30 to 2:00	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
2:00 to 2:30	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
2:30 to 3:00	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
3:00 to 3:30	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
3:30 to 4:00	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
4:00 to 4:30	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
4:30 to 5:00	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
5:00 to 5:30	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85
5:30 to 6:00	Partly cloudy	North-east	10 to 15 miles	65 to 75	75 to 85

The following observations were made on the 10th day of May, 1900, at the station of the U. S. Fish Commission, New York City.

WATER SUPPLY

The Engineer and Manager of the West Pennine Water Board (Mr. H. W. Elton) has kindly supplied the following particulars:—

GENERAL. The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quantity and quality.

All waters are derived from upland surface reservoirs with the admixture of one borehole water. The new Castleshaw plant was brought into operation early in the year and passed to supply via Lowbrook Service Reservoir.

Action taken in respect of any form of contamination—adjustment of Chlorine, Alkali and Coagulant dosage at treatment works, all supplies are continuously sterilised by the addition of Chlorine before passing into the distribution system.

PLUMBOSOLVENCY. All waters are treated with Lime or Soda Ash for pH correction and all plumbosolvency samples taken in the district were satisfactory.

In addition plumbosolvency tests were taken outside the Oldham area, fourteen on the Strinesdale water, all satisfactory and twenty-two on the Yeoman Hey supply, eighteen of which were satisfactory.

EXAMINATION OF WATER. Numbers of chemical and bacteriological samples and also the average chemical analysis of the six sources are as follows:—

Average Analysis of Water from Plant:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Piethorne						
2. Wicken Hall						
3. Readycon Dean						
4. Castleshaw						
5. Strinesdale						
6. Yeoman Hey						
pH	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.8	8.4	8.1
Colour						
in ppm Pt. ...	6.3	4.6	5.1	2.7	15	8.9
Turbidity						
in ppm SiO ₂ ...	3.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	3.2	2.4
Electrical conductivity						
micromhos/cc ..	214	148	128	115	252	125
Total Alkalinity						
as CaCO ₃	45	6.3	16	8.2	23	12
Total Hardness						
as CaCO ₃	51	46	24	37	83	51
Chloride						
as Chlorion ...	17	20	9.0	9.2	24	15
Nitrate as N ₂ ...	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.01	0.001
Nitrite as N ₂ ...	0.35	0.38	0.59	0.42	0.65	0.85

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ammoniacal						
Nitrogen as N2	0.09	0.78	0.14	0.078	0.10	0.087
Albuminoid						
Nitrogen as N2	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.057	0.14	0.040
Oxygen absorbed						
4 hrs @ 27°C.	0.37	0.58	0.26	0.20	1.20	0.33
Chlorine as Cl2	0.25	0.36	0.40	0.32	0.28	0.33
Lead as Pb	0.027	0.020	0.018	0.018	0.02	0.013
Aluminium as Al	0.17	0.12	0.07	0.24	0.16	0.12
Iron as Fe	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05
Manganese as Mn	0.14	0.08	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.11
Fluoride as F	0.20	0.31	0.20	0.17	0.36	0.22

SOURCES OF SUPPLY
Number of Samples

	<i>Piethorne</i>	<i>Wicken Hall</i>	<i>Readycon Dean</i>	<i>Castleshaw</i>	<i>Strinesdale</i>	<i>Yeomian Hey</i>
<i>Bacteriological</i>						
Raw or Partial Treatment	15	45	36	55	64	42
Final at Plant						
Satisfactory	64	68	59	61	93	96
Unsatisfactory	1	—	2	—	—	6
District						
Satisfactory	26	32	69	43	24	17
Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	91	100	130	104	117	119
<i>Chemical</i>						
Raw or Partial Treatment	24	48	38	147	135	41
Final at Plant	64	72	63	111	115	103
District	39	32	75	44	23	14
Fluoride	6	6	6	5	6	5
Plumbosolvency						
Satisfactory	30	9	14	20	—	—
Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radioactivity	2	3	2	2	2	—
Miscellaneous	3	1	2	—	—	—

A total of 2,230 samples were examined, 1,312 Chemical and 918 Bacteriological. In addition further district samples of these supplies were taken outside the County Borough area.

SEWAGE TREATMENT

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

"The total flow of sewage given full treatment was 5,021,805,000 a daily average of 13,213,500 gallons; additionally 487,510,000 gallons were given storm tank treatment. Over 3 million cubic feet of sludge were produced from this sewage which gave a gas production, during digestion of 48 million cubic feet.

The average analysis of the sewage and effluent were as follows:—

	Biological Oxygen Demands	Sus. Solids
Sewage	205	180
Final Effluent	20	23

The year saw the inauguration of the sludge tankering scheme in which sludge is sent by road tanker to Manchester Sewage Works and thence by boat for disposal in the Irish Sea. The bulk of the sludge was, however, dried on the works and disposed of to gardeners and farmers".

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Director of Public Cleansing (Mr. G. Crowther) has kindly supplied the following particulars relating to the year 1970:—

"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, along with all newly constructed housing estates where schemes using paper sacks are 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 at Breeze Hill.

Summary of Work Done

Number of dustbins	43,426
Number of bulk refuse storage containers in use	422
Number of paper sack holders fitted	3,559
Number of emptyings of domestic receptacles	2,480,556
Household and trade refuse collected	58,050 tons
Trade refuse delivered	3,658 tons
Total tonnage of refuse dealt with by controlled tipping	61,708 tons

Dustbin Provision Scheme

A dustbin supply scheme chargeable to the rates, was adapted by the Corporation in June, 1950, and from that date and up to the 31st December, 1970, 77,341 B.S.S. dustbins have been supplied, 4,800 of them during the year under review, also 422 bulk refuse storage containers, 128 of them during the year under review and 3,559 paper sack holders, 460 during the year.

Salvage

820 tons of salvage was recovered and sold, realising £7,253. An analysis of these figures is set out below:—

Commodity	Weight tons	Revenue £
Paper	442	5,065
Scrap metals	25	160
Raw kitchen waste	353	2,028

Pail Closets

Unfortunately there are still 153 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	8,060
Number of loads of pail contents treated	78

Waste Water Closets

A scheme by which an allowance of 50 per cent 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, 1970, 12,418 such conversions have been carried out, 341 during the year under review.

Summary of Work Done

Blockages cleared (W.W.C.s)	600
Drains cleared	7
Drains found blocked, requiring excavating	5
Tippers found not working and re-adjusted	4
Tippers, fittings, etc. found broken	17
New tippers, fittings, etc., fixed	—
Visits paid flushing latrines, etc.	140

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

Fresh water closets ...	Figure not available, insufficient information
Waste water closets	8,482
Latrines (houses)	Figure not available, insufficient information
Latrines (mills)	Figure not available, insufficient information
Pail closets	153

Street Cleansing

The 285 miles of streets and passages in the borough were cleansed as follows:—

Daily	27 miles
Twice weekly	29 miles
Once weekly	114 miles
Less than once weekly	115 miles
Mileage of streets cleansed (exclusive of footpaths)	18,548

Gully Cleansing

Number of gullies in the borough	20,900	approx,
Number of cleansings	32,498	approx.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

I am indebted to Mr. D. Eckersley, Chief Public Health Inspector, for the following report:—

"To the Medical Officer of Health,

Sir,

I have both the honour and pleasure to submit my sixth Annual Report on the Public Health Inspector's Section of the Department of Health and Welfare for the year 1970.

The Public Health Inspector's Section is a major contributor to a wider environmental health service whose terms of reference may be summarised as the improvement of the existing environment and the reduction of pollution.

The progress of urban renewal proceeded at the reduced rate of 350-500 houses per year and during the year 484 unfit houses were represented. The extent of the cutback in clearance can be more fully understood by the fact that 1,563 houses were demolished in 1970, these having been represented some 2-3 years previously. I am however pleased to report that towards the end of 1970 the Council agreed to uplift the number of unfit houses represented by a further 200 per year and a programme was agreed upon for the representation of 3,651 houses within the next 5 years.

The year saw the declaration of Oldham's first general improvement area in accordance with the Housing Act, 1969 and the setting-up of a working party with representatives of all Departments to arrange details of working policy and to establish a programme for the approval of the Town Council.

The numbers of houses used for multiple occupation continue to increase and to exercise further control the Council agreed to make application to the Minister to approve a scheme of registration of houses in multiple occupation. A report of problems encountered in Oldham was submitted to the Minister and it is anticipated that the scheme will be approved and be put into operation early in 1971.

Because of the shortage of solid smokeless fuel there was during the year a short halt to the smoke control programme but in view of the fact that less than one-third of the residents were opting for solid fuel conversions it was decided to proceed with the declaration of smoke control orders with the operative date extended to 1972 when a firm assurance had been given by the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation that the supply situation would be in balance. This had the effect of allowing householders desiring to convert to gas, electricity and oil to go ahead with their conversions.

During the year many surrounding authorities suspended some or all of their smoke control orders but although the matter was given careful consideration by the Health and Welfare Committee it was decided

not to suspend unless the supply situation became threatening. I would like to place on record the good relationship between the local Solid Fuel Traders' Association and this authority which has greatly helped with dealing with a very difficult situation. Although it is too soon to say the crisis is over at least the situation is not quite as gloomy as it appeared a few months ago.

There was a considerable increase in the number of noise complaints during the year and it is most apparent that the British public are becoming increasingly noise conscious. The majority of the complaints were dealt with informally with a mutually satisfactory result. It is essential that the possibility of noise be given careful consideration at an early stage in planning the construction of new buildings and the adaptation of existing buildings. The increase of the noise level above the existing limit even by a small amount can be most distressing to residents of all age groups.

The problem of itinerant caravan dwellers increased to a higher degree during the year particularly as the clearance of unfit dwellings provided additional sites. The situation was even more aggravated by action of neighbouring authorities in earth banking the sites which had the effect of channelling more gypsies to the Oldham area. The Council agreed to the provision of a permanent site despite opposition from residents in the area and on completion the Department will have the stronger powers of removal to deal with gypsies who illegally occupy the many vacant sites. In view of the time spent by public health inspectors and technical assistants in persuading gypsies to vacate sites only to find the site re-occupied a few hours later the Council agreed to the barricading of sites not required for development for some time.

The essential work of inspection of food premises continued throughout the year and progress was made in the perpetual striving to improve the standards of hygiene and the structural condition of food premises. Although it is contended that there is adequate legislation for the control of all food premises it is still possible for any person to establish a food business in an existing shop whether they or the premises are suitable. This weakness could be removed by making compulsory the licensing of all shops used for the sale or preparation of food. In some establishments the washing of crockery and utensils used in the dispensing of food and drink leaves much to be desired and I consider the time has come for the establishment of a bacteriological standard.

The year saw the closing down of the Oldham Co-operative Dairy in Union Street West which ceased production in November after 38 years continuous service. It is worthy of mention that over this long period a close liaison existed with the management in their production of a safe heat treated milk.

Rodent control by treatment of the sewers with fluorocetamide proceeded throughout the year with the exception of the severe inclement weather with the effect that the number of rat complaints by members of the public reduced even further. The control of mice is rather more difficult particularly in central heated blocks of flats but an excellent measure of success resulted in varying the normal treatment.

The reduction in the number of feral pigeons in the Borough resulted in less complaints from members of the public and although some opposition was met from bird lovers who objected to treatment during the breeding season over 1000 pigeons were humanely disposed of during the year without having to disregard the requests of bird lovers. It is anticipated that the continuation of treatment on the present scale will keep the problem under control.

It is with regret that I record the death in July of Mr. J. McKenna, who served with this authority for 34 years. Mr. McKenna attained retiring age in 1961 and since this date he was employed in a temporary capacity due to staff shortages. He was greatly respected and his conscientiousness and willingness were some of his many characteristics by which he will be long remembered, his value to the department and to the town could not be exaggerated.

In August one of the vacant posts of public health inspector was filled by the appointment of Mr. B. G. Dunn.

In conclusion, I wish to tender my sincere thanks to Dr. Gilbert and the members of the staff for the willing help and co-operation I have received throughout the year, and I am also most grateful to the Chairman and members of the Health and Housing Committees for their consideration throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,

D. ECKERSLEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector."

Summary of Visits Carried Out by Public Health Inspectors

During the year 28,524 visits and 2,825 revisits were made by the public health inspectors in connection with inspections under the various Acts:—

Inspections	Visits	Re-visits	Total
Accumulations	579	116	695
Air raid shelters	5	—	5
Animal Boarding Establishments ...	4	—	4
Atmospheric pollution measurement	2,041	—	2,041
Alkali Process	1	—	1
Clean Air Act—Interviews	466	8	474
Smoke observations	96	—	96
Inspection of Steam			
Raising Plants ...	80	—	80
Exhibition			
Houses	1	—	1
Closets—Water	172	79	251
Waste Water	295	147	442
Pail	2	—	2
Civic Amenities Act	102	6	108
Court Cases	31	—	31
Dangerous Buildings	26	9	35
Delivering of Letters	190	—	190
Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders	43	—	43
Drainage—Choked Drainage	1,369	789	2,158
Work in progress	367	78	445
Drain Tests	470	44	514
Public Sewers	272	118	390
Dust and Odours	18	—	18
Entertainment Houses	37	7	44
Egg Pasteurisation Plant	46	—	46
Exhumations	36	—	36
Factories—Mechanical	305	63	368
Non-Mechanical	15	1	16
Factories Register Amendment Visits	109	—	109
Fairgrounds	18	—	18
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	5	—	5
Flies	2	—	2
Film Shows and Lectures	93	—	93
Housing Progress Meeting	1	—	1
Houses in multiple occupation	163	53	216
House purchase	134	—	134
Improvement Grant visits	1,134	—	1,134
Improvement Working Party	2	—	2
Interviews	604	7	611
Improvement Areas	1,020	32	1,052
Investigation of nuisance	466	31	497
Keeping of animals and birds	56	7	63
Land charges	15	—	15

Marine Stores	6	—	6
Minor Action Group Meeting	2	—	2
Public Enquiry	5	—	5
Pollution	41	—	41
Lifting of Fast Manholes	15	—	15
Landlord and Tenant Act	2	—	2
Mill Lodges	7	—	7
Mortgage Advance	11	—	11
Noise nuisance (abatement)	329	23	352
Offensive trades	19	—	19
Offices and workplaces	196	21	217
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	274	293	567
Outworkers	5	—	5
Overcrowding	24	3	27
Poulterers	3	—	3
Poultry slaughterhouses	39	—	39
Photography	107	—	107
Pet Animals Act	12	—	12
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	196	128	324
Public Health Laboratory	138	—	138
Qualification Certificates	66	28	94
Rag Flock Act	6	—	6
Rent Acts	22	11	33
Smoke Control Areas—Dwellings ...	2,794	—	2,794
Other premises	26	—	26
Poster sites ...	398	—	398
Visits to Proposed Smoke Control Areas	15	—	15
Swimming Baths (Disinfestation) ..	28	—	28
Vermin	485	135	620
Water Supply	533	115	648
Yards and Courts	133	46	179
Miscellaneous	1,270	54	1,324
Ineffective visits (No access)	5,223	—	5,223
<i>Food Premises</i>			
Bakehouses—Mechanical	201	14	215
Non-Mechanical	4	—	4
Food and Drugs	197	—	197
<i>Food Hygiene Regulations:—</i>			
Meat Shops	346	34	380
Restaurants and Cafes	534	88	622
Fishmongers	80	13	93
Grocers	472	21	493
Stalls and Markets	354	18	372
Fish and Chip Shops	148	6	154
Others (including greengrocers and off licences)	385	14	399
Pigeons	100	11	111
Project Co-ordination Meeting	4	—	4

Tips	73	—	73
Gypsies	791	82	873
Milk—Dairies and milkshops	25	—	25
Dealers and distributors	29	—	29
Registration—Food preparation:—			
Premises	143	7	150
Ice Cream premises ...	287	7	294
Scrap Metal Dealers	5	—	5
School Kitchens—Meat	213	—	213
Slaughterhouses	517	4	521
Sterilisation	10	—	10
Inquiries—Infectious Diseases ...	91	1	92
Food poisoning	140	27	167
Waste Disposal	3	—	3
Disinfection	51	26	77
	<hr/> 28,524	<hr/> 2,825	<hr/> 31,349

Summary of Action Taken and Work Done

Cases reported to Committee	1,063
Complaints	2,270
Matters referred to other departments	1,469
Letters to owners, etc	2,391

Disrepair

Roofs repaired or renewed	218
Walls and chimneys repaired or rebuilt	270
Wall plaster repaired or renewed	274
Ceiling plaster repaired or renewed	38
Floors repaired or relaid	158
Windows repaired	158
Ventilation provided or improved	1
Ranges or fireplaces repaired, re-set or renewed	6
Staircases repaired or renewed	1
Doors and gates repaired	104
Food stores provided or altered	1
Rooms cleansed or redecorated	6
Contents of rooms cleansed or destroyed	5
Dampness remedied—Rising	184
Penetrating	139
Outbuildings Repaired	12
Courts, Yards and Passages, paved or repaved	11
—Cleansed	32
Repairs to outbuildings	12
Channel tiles repaired	12
Obstructive buildings removed	6

Sanitary Defects

Drainage—Cleansed	228
Repaired or altered	119
Reconstructed	19
Provided	1
Public Sewers—Cleansed	88
Repaired or altered	21
Reconstructed	7
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed, cleansed	120
Rain water pipes repaired or renewed	45
—Disconnected	4
Sinks renewed or provided	8
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	43
provided	6
Water closets—Repaired	80
Cleansed	42
Waste Water Closets—Repaired	19
Cleansed	62
Closets converted to water closets (or abolished)	
Waste Water	126
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	9
Water supply provided or improved	43
Miscellaneous	63
Dustbins repaired or renewed	10
Nuisances abated—Animals and Birds	1
Accumulations	95
Other Conditions	14
Information in rent books	31
Thermometers provided	9
Abstract Copies O.S.R.P. Act Displayed	9
First Aid Boxes Replenished	12
Cleansing Walls, etc	15
Yard Surface relaid	3
Additional lighting provided	1
Hot water provided	2
Water Closets repaired	3

Offensive Trades

No offensive trades were commenced or discontinued during the year. The following were in operation at the end of the year:—

Hide and Skin Processing ...	1
Tripe Boilers	1
Fat Melters and Extractors	1

There were 19 visits made to these premises.

Marine Stores

No new marine stores were established during the year and none discontinued. At the end of the year there were four known marine stores in the borough.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in the borough.

Bakehouses

There are 80 bakehouses in the borough, the majority of which satisfy the statutory requirements. The attention of certain proprietors was drawn to the existence of unsatisfactory conditions, and the defects were remedied without recourse to further action.

One basement bakehouse remains in use, the Council having renewed the certificate permitting this for a further period of five years from 8th December, 1969.

There were 219 visits made to bakehouses.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

During the year 63 complaints of noise nuisance were received and 351 visits were made, many of which were outside normal working hours.

Twelve of the complaints were not confirmed and concerned mainly alleged noises from domestic sources. The remaining 51 cases were 13 industrial, 17 road drills, 7 commercial, 3 domestic and 11 barking dogs.

Road drills continue to be used without muffling devices, and these matters were brought to the attention of the contractors concerned. The nuisances from barking dogs were remedied by informal means.

The noise complaints from industrial sources, i.e. 13, required much more attention and these involved ventilating and extractor systems in 4 cases, machinery noise in 3 cases, and individual cases of a guard dog, burglar alarm system, tannoy system, vibration from a cupola furnace, steam exhaust, and traffic light generator. Co-operation and attention by the firms concerned resulted in the elimination or minimising of these noises, and 2 cases only were still under investigation at the end of the year.

The noises from commercial sources involved 3 launderettes, a taxi service, a club, a small motor repair garage, and noise from sewing machines. All these were dealt with informally, but many visits at different hours were necessary to the launderettes, and one of these was still under investigation at the end of the year. The establishing of launderettes next to dwellings is most unsatisfactory as it is impossible to completely eliminate noise from this source.

The 3 noise complaints classified as domestic involved an electric organ, a lorry, and a chimney flue, and these were quickly remedied.

In addition, numerous visits were again made by senior members of the staff to a firm manufacturing concrete reinforcement. Much has been done over the years by the management to minimise the noise levels, but it is most difficult to completely eradicate this, and consequently this particular case has received and still continues to receive our closest attention. Needless to say the siting of this Works and its construction leave a lot to be desired.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Industrial boiler plant again received close attention to ensure the absolute minimum of pollution from smoke, sulphur and grit emissions.

New furnaces and boiler conversions again were fired with mainly light oil or gas, thus helping to control the levels of pollution. Due to the phasing out of gas coke a number of the coke fired sectional heating and water boilers in local authority premises have been listed for conversion and during the year 23 such premises had boiler plant converted to light oil and 12 converted to gas.

Domestic smoke control still remained at a virtual standstill due to financial cuts and the worsening of the solid smokeless fuel situation. At the beginning of the year 3 orders covering more than 5,000 dwellings were made, but these were not submitted to the Ministry until the end of the year because of the foregoing. These orders, already extended to operate from September, 1971, were therefore further extended to operate from October, 1972.

Approval of Industrial Furnaces

Notification was received in respect of the following installations:—

Oil fired coiled water tube boilers	2
Oil fired air heaters	6
Oil fired packaged boilers	1
Oil fired sectional boilers	6
Oil firing to vertical Halifax boilers	2
Oil firing to Lancashire boilers	2
Oil firing to sectional boilers	2
Gas fired boilers	6
Gas fired boilers with fan diluted flue exits	7

These were investigated in conjunction with representatives of the Borough Architect and Planning Officer's Department and were all found to be satisfactory. In 19 cases new chimneys were also approved and these related to the smaller boilers less than 1,000,000 Btus and using light fuel oil or gas.

Burning on Open Land

Complaints were received during the year regarding the burning of various waste materials on open land and in all cases visits by officers of the department were made and following discussions and correspondence, where necessary, with the persons concerned, the nuisances were remedied. These were as follows:—

- (a) Burning of industrial waste in 6 instances;
- (b) Burning of commercial and shop waste in 13 instances;
- (c) Burning of waste by gypsies in 2 instances;
- (d) Burning of household waste in 1 instance.

In addition there were 21 instances during the year when it was necessary to visit demolition sites where the usual burning of timber

was being carried out, and in a number of cases the demolition contractors concerned were warned to restrict this burning to prevent nuisance.

Scrap Dealers

Regular routine visits were again made to the scrap dealers in the town to obviate any nuisance arising from this type of business.

There were 3 instances where complaints arose following recovery of metal from scrap cars, and in 2 of these cases warning letters were necessary.

Pollution from Iron Foundries

Regular observations of the cupola cold blast furnaces within the borough continue to be made to control as far as practicable emissions from this source. All the cupolas are fitted with wet spark grit arresters.

One complaint of fume emission was received during the year, and whilst numerous observations were made no nuisance was recorded. The matter was however discussed with the management and it was considered that continual east winds could have instigated the complaints from the dwellings in close proximity. This particular foundry operates with pig iron and returned scrap only.

During the year plans were submitted and approved for the erection of a foundry on one of the redevelopment sites. The proposed furnace is a 4ft. diameter cold blast cupola, coke fired, ignition by calor gas, and with a wet spark grit arrester. The capacity is 1 ton per hour with a 2 hour daily melt of small castings.

Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958

During the year 55 smoke observations were taken and in 5 cases recorded emissions necessitated further investigation.

In 3 cases the smoke emission was due to mechanical breakdown in the oil burning equipment and/or tracer heating. In the remaining 2 cases inexperienced boilermen and fuel difficulties resulted in excessive emissions, but these were quickly remedied, and 1 of these firms already had plans and quotations in for new boiler plant. The remaining smoke observations were entirely clear or with only light emission. In these latter instances the opportunity was taken to visit the boiler plants and discuss any problems with the Engineers.

The hospital boiler plant referred to in the 1969 Report was again under review and at the end of the year arrangements were well in hand for an additional oil fired boiler to be installed, and this should help to cope better with the steam demand and minimise smoke emission.

Industrial smoke emission has again been very minimal and shows the need for greater progress with domestic smoke control.

Alkali Processes

At the beginning of the year there was only one plant in the Borough under the control of the Alkali Inspectorate, namely a brickwork kiln side fired with reclaimed diesel oil. This kiln was previously controlled by the local authority when the firing was coal by hand from the top. During the year however, this kiln ceased production and was demolished at the end of the year.

A scrap metal dealer submitted plans for the installation of an aluminium reclaiming furnace and at the end of the year the work was in hand and registration had been applied for. This is an oil fired furnace with after burners and a straightforward burn with no flux and the design, location and chimney height was approved in conjunction with H.M. Alkali Inspector.

This installation will eventually return to the control of the local authority under the proposed de-scheduling orders.

Smoke Control Areas

<i>Area</i>	<i>Operative Date</i>
The Oldham No. 1 (Littlemoor Lane Re-Development Area) Smoke Control Order, 1960	1st December, 1961
The Oldham No. 2 (Fitton Hill Extension) Smoke Control Order, 1960	1st November, 1961
The Oldham No. 3 (Holts) Smoke Control Order, 1961	1st July, 1962
The Oldham No. 4 (Alt) Smoke Control Order, 1961	1st December, 1962
The Oldham No. 5 (Bardsley) Smoke Control Order, 1962	1st November, 1963
The Oldham No. 6 (Garden Suburb) Smoke Control Order, 1964	1st July, 1965
The Oldham No. 7 (Hollins/Limeside) Smoke Control Order, 1965	1st November, 1966
The Oldham No. 8 (Clarkwell Street Re-Development) Smoke Control Order, 1965	1st October, 1966
The Oldham No. 9 (Crete Street Re-Development) Smoke Control Order, 1966	1st July, 1967
The Oldham No. 10 (Abbeyhills) Smoke Control Order, 1967	1st July, 1968
The Oldham No. 11 (Sholver Re-Development) Smoke Control Order, 1967	1st December, 1967
The Oldham No. 12 (Primrose Bank Re-Development) Smoke Control Order, 1967	1st December, 1967
The Oldham No. 13 (Hollinwood Re-Development) Smoke Control Order, 1967	1st December, 1967
The Oldham No. 14 (Barrowshaw) Smoke Control Order, 1967	1st December, 1967
The Oldham No. 15 (Hollinwood/Limeside) Smoke Control Order, 1967	1st November, 1968
The Oldham No. 16 (Hartford/Westwood) Smoke Control Order, 1969	1st July, 1970

Analysis of Smoke Control Areas

AREA	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10
Page	39.38	112	518	205	472	196.57	77.5	6.1	29.8	253.69
to Dwell's	207	47	67	61	238	661	77	—	392	561
Authority										
Dwell's	530	883	1,008	537	52	45	802	134	383	543
Commercial										
Premises	11	3	10	3	7	33	3	—	8	15
Industrial										
Premises	3	1	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—
rs	1	5	2	2	14	1	5	1	1	27
l Premises .	752	939	1,087	603	316	743	887	135	784	1,146
submitted										
to Ministry	3. 8.60	3. 8.60	15. 5.61	17. 1.62	18.12.62	8. 6.64	6. 5.65	17.11.65	8. 7.66	8. 2. 67
ctions rec'd	3	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	451
c's. withdr'n	1	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
of Public										
Inquiry	25. 1.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.10.67
of Confli'tn	18. 5.61	28. 4.61	26.10.61	8. 5.62	26. 4.63	4. 9.64	28. 4.66	2. 2.66	10.10.66	28.11.67
of Opera'tn	1.12.61	1.11.61	1. 7.62	1.12.62	1.11.63	1. 7.65	1.11.66	1.10.66	1. 7.67	1. 7.68

Analysis of Smoke Control Areas—Continued

AREA	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	TOTAL
Acreage	352.1	20	37.25	10.39	273.77	168	188	186	176	3321.55
Private Dwell's	75	18	36	—	593	12	529	493	1,045	5,112
Local Authority Dwell's	750	427	344	202	1,054	312	1,153	2,176	167	11,502
Commercial Premises	5	5	—	—	33	26	11	9	28	210
Industrial Premises	—	1	—	—	2	13	5	6	9	48
Others	1	—	1	—	15	12	9	12	12	121
Total Premises	831	451	381	202	1,697	375	1,707	2,696	1,261	16,993
Date submitted to Ministry	8. 2.67	8. 2.67	8. 2.67	8. 2.67	7. 3.68	7.11.69	9.11.70	9.11.70	9.11.70	
Objections rec'd	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Objec's withdr'n	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Date of Public Inquiry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Date of Conf,tn	15. 5.67	15. 5.67	15. 5.67	25. 4.67	23. 3.68	8.12.69				
Date of Opera'tn	1.12.67	1.12.67	1.12.67	1.12.67	1.11.68	1. 7.70				

The Oldham No. 17 (Fitton Hill) Smoke Control Order, 1970

This area is mainly residential with some industry, and the Order was submitted to the Ministry at the end of the year with a proposed operative date of 1st October, 1972.

The Oldham No. 18 (St. Mary's) Smoke Control Order, 1970

This area is mainly local authority housing redevelopment with some industry, and the Order was submitted to the Ministry at the end of the year with a proposed operative date 1st October, 1972.

The Oldham No. 19 (Hollins/Coppice) Smoke Control Order, 1970

This area is mainly residential with some industry, and the Order was submitted to the Ministry at the end of the year with a proposed operative date of 1st October, 1972.

*Estimated and Final Costs Involved in Smoke Control Areas
Nos. 1-7 (inclusive)*

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 10	73%
3	£2,743 4 9	£1,692 7 1	62%
4	£1,497 0 0	£830 13 10	55%
5	£8,045 0 0	£4,599 4 7	57%
6	£40,769 16 0	£27,251 5 10	66%
7	£42,864 10 0	£32,474 19 0	75%

The increased differentials between the estimated and final costs in respect of orders No. 3, 4, 5 and 6 are mainly due to some owner/occupiers not adapting or converting 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 covered so far, few claims have been made for redecoration costs where disturbance has been caused.

General

During the year 2,544 visits were made to dwellings and other premises within confirmed or proposed smoke control areas. These visits consisted of detailed surveys and inspection of works of adaptation.

In addition 8 visits were made to contractors regarding installations in smoke control areas.

There were 120 visits to industrial premises for the purpose of interviews with technical representatives and industrial management and for the inspection of steam raising plant.

Pollution at Crime Lake

During the year pollution at Crime Lake and the stream inlets gave rise to complaints and a considerable time was spent in investigating and taking bacteriological and chemical samples. The results indicated heavy sewage pollution and the main cause was attributed to storm water overflows. A defect was found in this respect and further samples showed an improvement. This matter, of course, is still being kept under observation.

Investigation and Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

The measurement of smoke and S.O₂ was carried out by the use of volumetric apparatus sited at the following positions throughout the borough:—

Bluecoat Comprehensive School.
 Flitton Hill Comprehensive School.
 Counthill (Lower) Comprehensive School.
 Lyndhurst Primary School.
 St. Annes R.C. School.
 Robin Hill Annexe.
 Limeside Clinic.
 Stationery Department, Ascroft Street.
 Honeywell Lane Clinic.

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:—

	£	s.	d.
National Society for Clean Air	26	5	0
Manchester & District Regional Clear Air Council	2	2	0
Combustion Engineering Association	15	0	0
Clean Air Information Service	10	10	0
Noise Abatement Society	3	3	0

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.

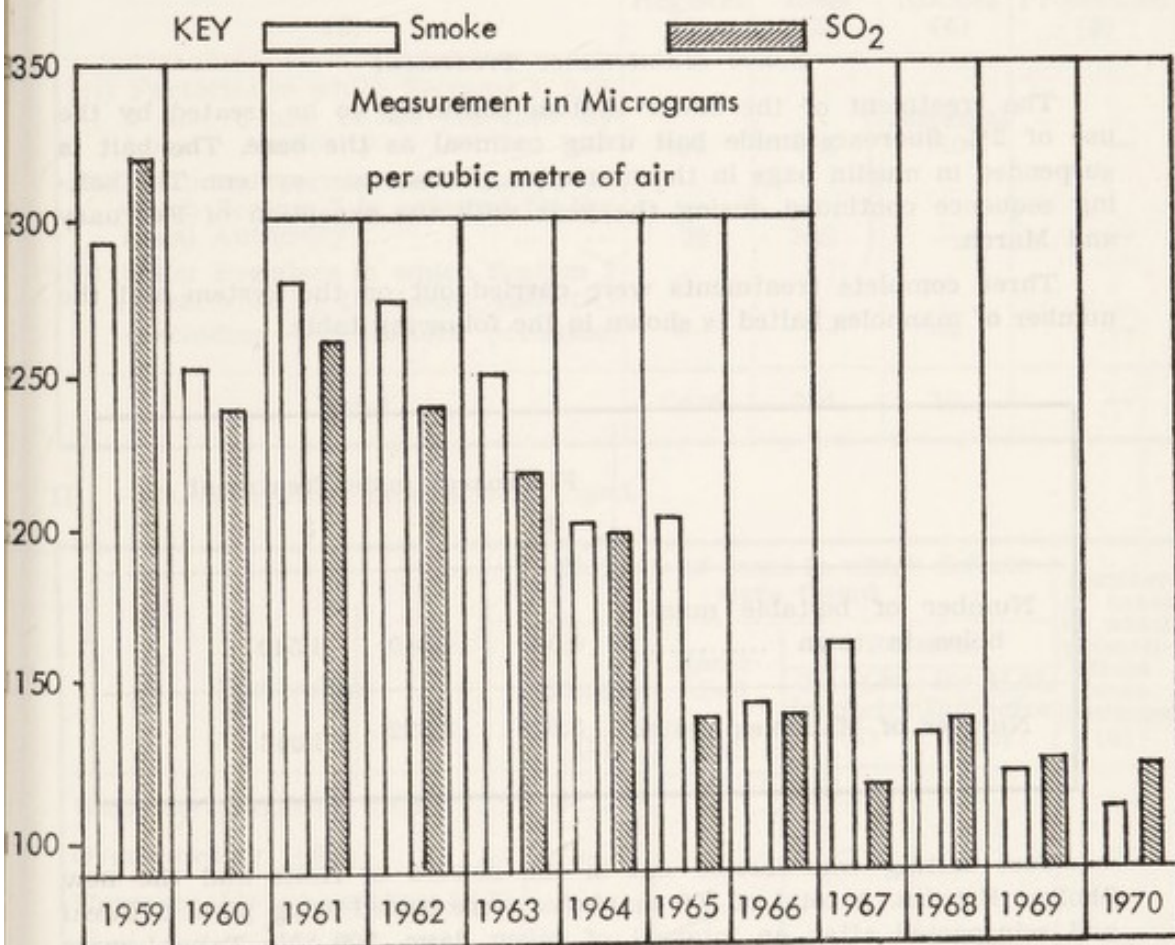
The Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor F. Baxter, J.P., Councillor A. J. Markham and the Chief Public Health Inspector represent the authority on the National Society for Clean Air (North West Division).

The appointed representatives of the authority on the Manchester and District Regional Clean Air Council are the Chairman, Councillor F. Baxter, J.P., Councillor A. J. Markham, the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RESULTS 1970
Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

STATION	Bluecoat Comprehensive School		Lyndhurst Primary School		Fitton Hill Comprehensive School		Counthill (Lower) Comprehensive School		St. Annes R.C. School		Robin Hill Annexe		Stationery Dept. Ascroft Street		Limeside Clinic		Honeywell Lane Clinic	
MONTH	Min.	Max. | Ave.	Min.	Max. | Ave.	Min.	Max. | Ave.	Min.	Max. | Ave.	Min.	Max. | Ave.	Min.	Max. | Ave.	Min.	Max. | Ave.	Min.	Max. | Ave.	Min.	Max. | Ave.
JAN. Smoke	51	608 | 186	94	820 | 262	19	873 | 125	82	700 | 232	26	541 | 161	81	835 | 274	42	657 | 171	53	543 | 183	42	625 | 180
SO ₂	68	699 | 176	36	503 | 127	52	615 | 155	131	537 | 244	47	303 | 117	114	425 | 204	38	497 | 109	136	627 | 254	95	619 | 210
FEB. Smoke	55	433 | 129	94	653 | 178	25	408 | 97	107	329 | 194	33	527 | 216	59	704 | 212	33	592 | 143	45	483 | 136	65	548 | 167
SO ₂	68	479 | 181	113	577 | 214	53	233 | 139	95	593 | 217	55	460 | 170	67	627 | 192	25	430 | 137	128	575 | 219	39	465 | 115
MARCH Smoke	18	322 | 112	6	344 | 183	25	319 | 88	68	355 | 176	32	389 | 204	46	483 | 209	48	231 | 111	29	333 | 131	37	390 | 163
SO ₂	63	304 | 154	27	378 | 234	34	213 | 123	63	593 | 221	48	313 | 171	77	443 | 211	48	299 | 146	97	627 | 239	34	459 | 163
APRIL Smoke	22	135 | 61	33	140 | 81	12	128 | 49	46	203 | 107	45	261 | 138	71	205 | 117	26	131 | 70	40	185 | 75	55	161 | 98
SO ₂	24	215 | 102	43	214 | 125	35	130 | 77	30	255 | 140	63	363 | 131	78	241 | 131	36	210 | 94	94	279 | 149	31	193 | 83
MAY Smoke	22	82 | 44	17	135 | 50	13	61 | 27	37	117 | 60	31	123 | 63	37	125 | 56	18	90 | 42	23	111 | 48	26	83 | 50
SO ₂	47	174 | 92	69	192 | 119	35	93 | 59	52	206 | 112	55	184 | 109	35	140 | 92	29	155 | 86	42	170 | 96	24	99 | 48
JUNE Smoke	6	40 | 25	14	49 | 27	4	36 | 17	15	56 | 30	6	73 | 33	12	49 | 25	10	46 | 23	19	60 | 32	14	48 | 27
SO ₂	51	231 | 103	58	157 | 98	27	88 | 44	21	192 | 83	58	186 | 119	41	132 | 88	44	154 | 87	48	159 | 96	15	86 | 57
JULY Smoke	17	64 | 35	10	47 | 32	11	30 | 22	20	75 | 41	14	116 | 65	15	68 | 41	17	52 | 31	15	60 | 36	10	98 | 53
SO ₂	35	160 | 84	22	164 | 82	13	67 | 36	9	100 | 25	35	137 | 68	37	141 | 79	29	128 | 67	42	122 | 70	28	110 | 69
AUG Smoke	10	133 | 38	14	113 | 41	7	129 | 34	13	130 | 49	10	167 | 56	11	142 | 42	10	101 | 40	15	115 | 45	15	138 | 55
SO ₂	40	230 | 83	62	178 | 103	33	142 | 58	21	146 | 44	30	155 | 75	40	206 | 76	31	176 | 75	38	213 | 85	39	224 | 92
SEPT. Smoke	13	120 | 49	18	134 | 60	12	119 | 42	18	160 | 73	14	198 | 79	39	133 | 79	14	116 | 50	27	175 | 65	44	148 | 85
SO ₂	24	222 | 101	41	183 | 102	29	127 | 63	0	112 | 48	24	155 | 72	22	139 | 76	30	170 | 69	35	168 | 101	42	231 | 93
OCT. Smoke	17	234 | 75	18	256 | 89	22	268 | 46	32	282 | 107	37	261 | 110	37	384 | 127	27	274 | 83	23	243 | 89	29	207 | 105
SO ₂	62	312 | 136	30	308 | 141	44	214 | 104	41	193 | 99	42	234 | 108	36	446 | 124	46	200 | 99	54	271 | 153	56	318 | 127
NOV. Smoke	40	186 | 85	35	265 | 100	28	291 | 83	53	312 | 131	59	260 | 141	70	281 | 152	28	244 | 97	43	233 | 104	70	316 | 139
SO ₂	73	213 | 149	81	197 | 131	67	164 | 102	71	193 | 124	54	180 | 112	70	184 | 114	44	141 | 84	114	237 | 161	119	253 | 160
DEC. Smoke	31	491 | 101	44	645 | 167	28	697 | 155	79	768 | 213	59	830 | 218	98	532 | 208	47	608 | 171	61	642 | 171	43	682 | 203
SO ₂	63	634 | 161	88	406 | 177	60	396 | 147	79	587 | 183	78	335 | 150	75	355 | 159	65	305 | 143	58	633 | 227	55	603 208

DECREASE IN ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION—OLDHAM, 1959-1969



RODENT CONTROL

During the year 1,825 complaints of rodent infestation were received. The results of investigations were as follows:—

Rats	573
Mice	1,252
Revisits	1,147

The borough is included in the area of the South East Lancashire Advisory Committee for Rodent Control. Alderman E. Rothwell, J.P., and the Chief Public Health Inspector were nominated to serve on this Committee as representatives of the Health Committee during the year.

Sewer Maintenance Treatment

The treatment of the sewer system continues to be treated by the use of 2% fluoroacetamide bait using oatmeal as the base. The bait is suspended in muslin bags in the manholes of the sewer system. The baiting sequence continued during the year with the exception of February and March.

Three complete treatments were carried out on the system and the number of manholes baited is shown in the following table.

	Fluoroacetamide Treatment		
	1	2	3
Number of baitable manholes in town	4,540	4,540	4,540
Number of Manholes Baited	3,668	3,622	3,016

Test baiting was carried out in the sewers of Holts and the new Sholver Estates. A total of 309 manholes were baited using plain oatmeal and reinspected after an interval of seven days. 309 'No Takes' were recorded.

Inspections were also carried out at all sewer overflows and the two sewage treatment works and poison bait treatments carried out where necessary.

FACTORIES ACTS

in accordance with Section 153 of the Factories Act, 1961, the following particulars under Part I and Part VIII of the Act are submitted:—

PART I OF THE ACT

I. —INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	406	16	Informal 10 — —	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	29	368		—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	—	—		—
Total	435	384	10	—

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)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ...					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	13	12	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	13	12	—	5	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-whole-some premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel } Making etc.	23 (2 lists)	—	—	—	—	—

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

General inspections and revisits of offices and shops were carried out during the year. The following tables show the position at the year end:—

Class of Premises	Number of Premises Registered During the Year	Number of Registered Premises at the End of Year	Number of Registered Premises Receiving a General Inspection during the year
Offices	30	344	81
Retail Shops	35	584	92
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	8	57	18
Catering Establishments open to Public—Canteens	5	224	21
Fuel Storage Depots	—	2	—
Totals	78	1,211	212

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act	382
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises:—

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	4,128
Retail Shops	3,023
Wholesale Dept. Warehouses	1,648
Catering Establishments Open to the Public	1,575
Canteens	76
Fuel Storage Depots	22
Total:	10,472
Total Males:	4,171
Total Females:	6,301

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions found	Section	Number of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness 18	13	Sitting facilities —
5	Overcrowding —	14	Seats (Sedentary W'krs) —
6	Temperature 23	15	Eating facilities —
7	Ventilation 2	16	Floors, passages & stairs 12
8	Lighting 8	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery —
9	Sanitary conveniences ... 26	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery —
10	Washing facilities 11	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery —
11	Supply of drinking water —	23	Prohibition of heavy work —
12	Clothing accommodation 1	24	First aid 40
			Other matters 46
			Total 187

REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace	No. Reported		Total No. Invest- igated	Action Recommended			
	Fatal	Non- Fatal		Prose- cution	Formal warn- ing	In- formal advice	No action
Offices	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Retail shops	—	11	1	—	1	—	—
Wholesale shops, Ware- houses	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel storage depots ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	47	1	—	1	—	—

ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS

	Offices	Retail shops	Whole- sale ware- houses	Catering estab- lishments open to public, canteens	Fuel storage depots
Machinery	—	1	1	—	—
Transport	—	—	1	—	—
Falls of persons	3	3	8	—	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	2	4	1	—
Handling goods	—	2	8	3	—
Struck by falling object	—	—	3	1	—
Fires and explosions ...	—	1	—	—	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
Use of hand tools	—	1	1	—	—
Not otherwise specified	—	1	2	—	—

Pet Animals Act, 1951

The Chief Public Health Inspector and Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector are the appointed authorised officers for the purposes of inspection. At the end of the year 12 premises were licensed and visits had been made. All the premises were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

Riding Establishments Act, 1964

The Chief Public Health Inspector, the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. P. N. Banks, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., and Mr. J. McFarland, M.R.C.V.S., are the appointed authorised officers for the purposes of inspection. There were no licences granted during the year.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

The Chief Public Health Inspector and Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector are the appointed authorised officers for the purposes of inspection. Three licences were granted during the year and 4 visits were made.

Diseases of Animals Acts

The Chief Public Health Inspector is the Authorised Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts.

Fowl Pest

In December an outbreak of fowl pest occurred at a farm within the borough. The necessary action was taken by the Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957

At the beginning of the year, 12 premises were licensed for the operation of plant and equipment. Five of these ceased to operate during the year and no new applications were received.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

There were 17 samples of feeding stuffs and 6 samples of fertiliser sent for examination. The following samples were reported as 'Not in accordance with the Statutory Statement'.

Hialac Jumbo Sownuts

Formal sample contained 1.8% excess fibre.

Complete Pig Food

Formal sample contained 1.1% less oil and 8% less protein.

Pedigree Bottle Dairy Med/Nuts

Formal sample contained 1.5% less oil.

Letters of warning were sent to the manufacturers in each case.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

There were no new premises registered during the year and none discontinued.

Details of the registered premises at the end of the year are as follows:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| (a) for manufacture of bedding | 1 |
| (b) for upholstering | 3 |

Six visits were made to these premises.

There were 11 samples of rag flock and other filling materials taken during the year and all conformed with the requirements of the Act.

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 dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 3,500
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 4,894
 - (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-heading (1) above), which are inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 1,271
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1,385
2. *Houses Demolished*
 - In or adjoining clearance areas declared under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957
 - Houses unfit for human habitation 1,417
 - Houses on land acquired under Section 43, Housing Act, 1957 88
 - Not in or adjoining clearance areas
 - As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or 17 or the Housing Act, 1957 29
 - Houses included in unfitness orders made under para. 2 of the second schedule of the Land Compensation Act, 1961 Nil
3. *Unfit Houses Closed*
 - Under Sections 16, 17 and 35 of the Housing Act, 1957 or Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1961 2
4. *Number of Persons Displaced*
 - From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas 2,576
 - From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas 145
5. *Number of Families Displaced*
 - From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas 1,142
 - From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas 61
6. *Unfit Houses Made Fit*
 - After informal action by Local Authority Nil
 - After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 Nil
 - (a) By Owner Nil
 - (b) By Local Authority Nil
 - After formal notices under Public Health Acts Nil
7. *Houses in which Defects were Remedied* 870

CLEARANCE OF UNFIT PROPERTIES

Programme

In August, 1969 as a result of the difficult financial position affecting the Corporation's housing policy, the Council resolved that the future programme of representations be limited to 350/500 dwellings per year.

The following is a summary of the houses represented and demolished during the years 1943 to 1970:

Year	Representations		House in Unfitness Orders	Fit Houses in Compulsory Purchase Orders	Houses Demolished							Totals
	Individual Unfit Houses	In Clearance Areas			Individual Unfit Houses	In Clearance Areas	Fit Houses in Compulsory Purchase Orders	Voluntary by Owners	Temporary (Prefabricated)	Highways C.P.O.'s	Other C.P.O.'s	
1943/59	1,032	721	—	120	927	160	8	240	—	—	—	1,335
1960	89	197	—	14	40	371	59	30	—	—	—	500
1961	18	396	—	32	79	97	18	17	217	—	—	428
1962	58	1,134	62	58	38	216	41	10	112	—	—	417
1963	21	671	—	33	35	276	15	23	1	—	—	350
1964	50	164	—	10	47	878	27	49	—	—	—	1,001
1965	82	1,048	—	52	63	786	63	21	—	—	—	933
1966	31	1,405	—	73	71	660	38	45	20	24	—	858
1967	10	1,580	—	82	27	840	55	29	—	294	40	1,285
1968	15	1,350	—	56	7	925	40	26	—	183	8	1,189
1969	8	475	—	20	7	937	59	25	—	39	7	1,074
1970	11	381	—	20	16	1,417	85	13	—	—	32	1,563
Totals	1,425	9,522	62	570	1,357	7,563	508	528	350	540	87	10,933

Individual Unfit Houses

There were 11 houses represented, Demolition Orders were made in respect of 6 of these properties and details of ownership of the remaining properties were not completed by the end of the year. This involved the displacement of 4 families totalling 8 persons.

*Summary of Individual Unfit Houses—
Represented During the Years 1943—1970*

(a) Houses Represented:

Year	Houses Represented	Representations not accepted or deferred	Demolition Orders made	Undertakings accepted	Closing Orders made	Houses Demolished	Houses awaiting demolition
1943-64	1268	3(1)	1154*	31(14)	42(29)	1235(38)	—
1965	82	—	80	—	2(2)	81	1
1966	31	—	27	—	1	30(3)	—
1967	10	—	10	—	—	10	—
1968	15	—	14	—	—	15(1)	—
1969	8	—	6	—	2	4	—
1970	11	—	6	—	—	1	10
Totals	1425	3	1297	31	47	1376	11

* 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., 1970		
				Persons Rehoused By Corporation	Persons Rehoused By Own Arrangement	Total No. of Persons Awaiting Rehousing
1943 to 1964	1268	1117	3136	2614	622	—
1965	82	41	104	58	46	—
1966	31	24	61	40	21	—
1967	10	5	8	7	1	—
1968	15	7	17	9	8	—
1969	8	6	15	10	5	—
1970	11	4	8	2	—	6

CLEARANCE AREAS AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS

The following Clearance Areas were represented to the Housing Committee on the dates stated:—

Dalton Street Compulsory Purchase Order/Clearance Area ...	20. 1.70
Robson Street Compulsory Purchase Order/Clearance Area ...	17. 2.70
Kirkbank Street Compulsory Purchase Order/Clearance Area	17. 3.70
St. Mary's (Shaw Road) Compulsory Purchase Order/ Clearance Areas Nos. 1 and 2	17. 3.70
Byron Street Compulsory Purchase Order/Clearance Areas Nos. 1 and 2	21. 4.70
Ash Street Clearance Area	21. 4.70
Coldhurst No. 3 (Barker Street) Compulsory Purchase Order/ Clearance Areas Nos. 11-14	16. 6.70
Wedhurst Street Compulsory Purchase Order/Clearance Area	16. 6.70
Moorby Street Compulsory Purchase Order/Clearance Area ...	16. 6.70
Roundthorn Road Compulsory Purchase Order/Clearance Area	20.10.70
Prospect Road Compulsory Purchase Order/Clearance Area	17.11.70

CLEARANCE AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS

Glodwick No. 2 C.P.O.

Mr. T. H. Clayton, Dip T.P., A.R.I.B.A., conducted a Public Local inquiry on the 14th October, 1969 and carried out an inspection of the properties. The Order was confirmed on the 2nd January 1970 with the following modifications:—

That thirteen properties which the Minister considered were not so far defective as to be unfit be transferred from Part I of the Schedule to the Order to Part II of the Schedule. The Minister also excluded a plot of land and a plot of land with a building thereon.

Waterhead No. 3 C.P.O.

Mr. A. R. Thompson| A.R.I.B.A.| conducted a Public Local Inquiry on the 26th August, 1969, and carried out an inspection of the properties. The Order was confirmed without modification on the 24th March.

Corville Street C.P.O.

The four houses included in the proposed C.P.O. were in dangerous condition and were demolished before the Order could be made.

Villa Road Clearance Order

There were no objections to the Order and the Order was confirmed without modification on the 27th April.

Coldhurst No. 2 C.P.O.

Mr. J. A. Martin, D.C.M., D.A., conducted a Public Local Inquiry on the 29th September and carried out an inspection of the properties. Confirmation of the Order had not been received by the 31st December.

Wrigley's Place Clearance Order

There were no objections to the Order and the Order was confirmed without modification on the 3rd August.

Dalton Street C.P.O.

There were no objections to the Order and the Order was confirmed without modification on the 13th October.

Robson St., C.P.O.

Mr. G. P. G. Whitaker, F.R.I.B.A. conducted a Public Local Inquiry on the 3rd November and carried out an inspection of the properties. Confirmation of the Order had not been received by the 31st December.

Kirkbank Street C.P.O.

There were no objections to the Order and the Order was confirmed without modification on the 28th August.

St. Mary's (Shaw Road) C.P.O.

There were no objections to the Order and the Order was confirmed without modification on the 6th November.

Byron Street C.P.O.

There were no objections to the Order and the Order was confirmed without modification on the 27th October.

Ash Street Clearance Order

There were no objections to the Order and the Order was confirmed without modification on the 8th October.

Wedhurst Street C.P.O.

There were no objections to the Order and the Order was confirmed without modification on the 16th October.

Moorby Street C.P.O.

There were no objections to the Order and the Order was confirmed without modification on the 16th December.

Contravention of Section 45 of the Housing Act, 1957

Legal proceedings were instituted against a property owner for re-letting a house in an operative Clearance Compulsory Purchase Order. The defendant was fined £2.

CLEARANCE AREAS AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS, 1970

	Houses	Combined Houses & Shops	Other Properties (Grey)	Total Premises	Population	No. of Families
Dalton Street C.P.O.						
Clearance Area	9	3	—	12	9	7
Other Properties (Grey)	—	—	3	3	—	—
Total	9	3	3	15	9	7
Robson Street C.P.O.						
Clearance Area	53	1	—	54	133	59
Other Properties (Grey)	1	—	3	4	3	2
Total	54	1	3	58	136	61
Kirkbank Street C.P.O.						
Clearance Area	10	—	—	10	11	6
Other Properties (Grey)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	—	—	10	11	6
St. Mary's (Shaw Road) C.P.O.						
Clearance Area No. 1 ...	4	—	—	4	1	1
Clearance Area No. 2 ...	1	1	—	2	2	1
Other Properties (Grey)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5	1	—	6	3	2
Byron Street C.P.O.						
Clearance Area No. 1 ...	4	—	—	4	8	4
Clearance Area No. 2 ...	11	—	—	11	19	9
Other Properties (Grey)	—	—	2	2	—	—
Total	15	—	2	17	27	13
Ash Street Clearance Area	32	—	—	32	62	28
Coldhurst No. 3 (Barker Street) C.P.O.						
Clearance Area No. 11	—	4	—	4	3	1
Clearance Area No. 12	156	11	—	167	409	186
Clearance Area No. 13	13	2	—	15	22	10
Clearance Area No. 14	1	2	—	3	2	1
Other Properties (Grey)	12	4	9	25	40	19
Total	182	23	9	214	476	217
Wedhurst Street C.P.O.						
Clearance Area	23	1	—	24	54	23
Other Properties (Grey)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	23	1	—	24	54	23
Moorby Street C.P.O.						
Clearance Area	11	—	—	11	10	6
Other Properties (Grey)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11	—	—	11	10	6
Roundthorn Road C.P.O.						
Clearance Area	5	—	—	5	5	2
Other Properties (Grey)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5	—	—	5	5	2
Prospect Road C.P.O.						
Clearance Area	22	1	—	23	39	20
Other Properties (Grey)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	22	1	—	23	39	20

Voluntary Demolition and Closure of Properties

Information was received of the demolition by voluntary action of 13 houses included in the slum clearance programme.

During the year the owners of 9 unfit properties gave undertakings to close the premises after the occupants had been rehoused, and 9 families were rehoused during the year from these properties. Since 1957, 400 houses have been voluntarily closed as a result of undertakings received from owners.

Housing Act, 1969

Improvement Grants

On the 25th August, 1969, new provisions were introduced under the Housing Act, 1969, which abolished the existing Discretionary and Standard Grants. These were replaced by Improvement Grants, Standard Grants and Special Grants, the grant aid varying in these cases between £200 and £1,200. These new regulations, as well as increasing the maximum grant, are also intended to provide local authorities with greater flexibility to meet the individual needs of applicants.

All applications are submitted to this Department for consideration and visits are made by the inspector with a view to ensuring that the premises are in a good state of repair once the improvements have been provided.

During the year the following works were effected to properties the subject of grants:

<i>Item of Repair</i>	<i>Completion Totals</i>
Roofs Repaired	136
Walls and chimneys repaired	294
Wall plaster renewed	271
Ceilings repaired	39
Floors relaid or repaired	207
Windows repaired	103
Gates and doors repaired	105
Rising dampness remedied	215
Penetrating dampness remedied	145
Channel tiles repaired	25
Eavesgutters repaired	21
Rainwater pipes renewed	12
Sink wastes renewed	4
Waste water closets converted or abolished	69
Drains altered	3
Yard surface relaid	5
Miscellaneous repairs	96
Sinks renewed	10

During the year 572 applications were received and 535 were approved. The grants made totalled £46,546. Since the commencement of these schemes, grants totalling £528,799 have been made.

Housing Act, 1969
Qualification Certificates

The Housing Act, 1969, provides for the landlord of a dwelling, subject to a controlled tenancy, to apply to the local authority for a qualification certificate to enable the rent control restrictions to be removed. The property, however, must be provided with all of the standard amenities and it should be fit for human habitation and in good repair, having regard to its age, character and locality.

Following the issue of a qualification certificate, the tenancy becomes regulated and the rent officer is requested to fix a fair rent. The new rent cannot be increased in excess of 37½p per annum. During the year 53 applications were received.

TABLE 1—COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS AND CLEARANCE ORDERS

Date of Representation	Compulsory Purchase Orders and Clearance Orders	Acres	Type of Premises to be Demolished						Date of Ministry of Housing & Local Government Inquiry	Date of Confirmation of Order	Properties excluded as a result of Inquiry	Position as at 31st December, 1970				
			Houses	Combined Houses and Shops	Other Premises	Total Premises	Population	No. of Families				Rehoused Persons		Total No. of Persons awaiting re-housing	Houses Demolished	Total No. of Houses awaiting Demolition
												By Corporation	By Own Arrangement			
7-8-63	Moorhey Street C.P.O.	1.64	71	1	—	72	180	72	3-3-64	13-7-64	—	128	31	21	56	16
4-12-63	Mount Pleasant C.P.O. No. 1	8.0	203	14	10	227	518	193	18-11-64	2-4-65	—	358	100	—	218	111
14-1-64	Henshaw St. C.P.O. No. 2	2.12	60	5	2	67	156	62	24-11-64	5-3-65	—	84	64	8	63	3
16-11-65	St. Mary's No. 7 (Mortimer Street) C.P.O.	7.19	253	7	6	266	681	254	9-8-66	17-11-66	—	488	193	—	261	111
21-6-66	West Street No. 2 C.P.O.	6.42	157	13	9	179	423	152	4-4-67	7-6-67	9	237	183	3	162	4
19-7-66	Viscount Street C.P.O.	3.11	94	9	2	105	228	102	17-5-67	28-6-67	—	167	61	—	103	—
18-10-66	Hawksley St. C.P.O. No. 2	11.48	296	40	17	352	814	288	25-7-67	19-1-68	—	602	171	41	316	24
20-12-66	Morton Street C.P.O.	5.76	122	16	12	150	351	129	8-11-67	31-1-68	—	208	119	24	118	22
20-12-66	West Street C.P.O. No. 5	2.31	58	8	9	75	153	71	4-10-67	5-1-68	—	95	54	4	66	2
17-1-67	Lees Road C.P.O.	0.33	10	—	—	10	38	13	—	17-5-67	—	19	19	—	10	—
18-4-67	Bank Top C.P.O.	18.53	371	45	44	460	999	464	6-2-68	30-5-68	5	536	389	44	381	37
20-6-67	Heap Street C.P.O.	8.76	299	13	6	318	686	293	2-4-68	22-5-68	1	441	245	—	313	—
19-9-67	Lees Road No. 2 C.P.O.	0.30	14	—	—	14	22	9	23-7-68	20-9-68	—	7	15	—	14	—
17-10-67	Eldon Street No. 2 C.P.O.	12.50	355	31	10	396	1004	396	10-7-68	10-10-68	1	716	259	29	360	26
19-12-67	Lowermoor C.P.O.	4.90	127	3	15	145	266	110	23-7-68	30-9-68	—	126	137	3	125	5
16-4-68	Waterhead No. 1 C.P.O.	8.64	179	16	15	210	351	170	20-11-68	11-3-69	18	103	24	224	17	163
21-5-68	St. Mary's No. 14 (Wallshaw Street) C.P.O.	11.31	345	8	8	361	877	358	25-2-69	29-5-69	—	559	229	89	280	74
18-6-68	Mumps C.P.O.	2.46	56	9	17	82	155	58	7-1-69	21-3-69	—	73	68	14	59	10
18-6-68	St. Mary's No. 15 (Egerton Street) C.P.O.	0.33	8	1	2	11	20	8	25-3-69	20-5-69	—	8	—	12	1	9
16-7-68	Ripponden Road C.P.O.	0.81	16	4	1	21	41	17	25-3-69	22-5-69	1	26	15	—	20	—
17-9-68	Millgate C.P.O.	6.01	110	9	7	126	246	111	4-6-69	30-9-69	1	171	19	56	51	68
	Glodwick No. 2 C.P.O.	16.3	464	20	27	511	1122	482	14-10-69	2-1-70	—	574	2	546	10	478

TABLE I—COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS AND CLEARANCE ORDERS—Continued

17-9-68	Carthage Street C.P.O.	0.61	24	—	—	—	24	75	24	29-9-69	—	49	—	26	24
15-10-68	Darker Street/Miles Street C.P.O.	0.64	30	1	—	—	31	92	32	7-5-69	—	57	—	35	31
19-11-68	West Street No. 7 C.P.O.	1.83	43	—	—	5	48	77	40	8-10-69	—	39	15	23	22
19-11-68	Waterhead No. 3 C.P.O.	4.8	97	11	11	—	119	202	96	26-8-69	—	30	—	172	110
17-12-68	Cornwall Street Clearance Area	0.17	5	—	—	—	5	11	4	2-6-69	—	11	—	—	5
17-12-68	Wellyhole Street C.P.O.	3.12	126	1	3	—	130	276	111	26-8-69	—	173	—	103	129
19-8-69	Corville Street C.P.O.	0.099	4	—	—	—	4	1	1	1-12-69	—	1	—	4	—
18-11-69	Villa Road Clearance Area	0.109	4	—	—	—	4	7	4	27-4-70	—	4	—	3	4
18-11-69	Coldhurst No. 2 (Belmont Street) C.P.O.	20.03	462	20	16	—	498	1141	526	29-9-70	*	—	—	—	—
16-12-69	Wrigley's Place Clearance Area	0.131	3	—	—	—	3	7	3	3-8-70	—	5	—	2	3
20-1-70	Dalton Street C.P.O.	0.49	9	3	3	—	15	13	7	13-10-70	—	4	—	9	12
17-2-70	Robson Street C.P.O.	1.4	54	1	3	—	58	136	61	†	*	—	—	—	—
17-3-70	Kirkbank Street C.P.O.	0.22	10	—	—	—	10	11	6	28-8-70	—	6	—	5	10
17-3-70	St. Mary's (Shaw Road) C.P.O.	0.16	5	1	—	—	6	3	2	6-11-70	—	1	—	2	6
21-4-70	Byron Street C.P.O.	0.64	15	—	2	—	17	27	13	27-10-70	—	23	—	27	15
21-4-70	Ash Street Clearance Area	0.54	32	—	—	—	32	62	28	8-10-70	—	—	—	39	32
16-6-70	Coldhurst No. 3 (Barker Street) C.P.O.	6.24	182	23	9	—	214	476	217	**	*	—	—	—	—
16-6-70	Wedhurst Street C.P.O.	0.61	23	1	—	—	24	54	23	†	†	—	—	52	24
16-6-70	Moorby Street C.P.O.	0.2	11	—	—	—	11	10	6	16-10-70	—	2	—	10	11
20-10-70	Roundthorn Road C.P.O.	0.14	5	—	—	—	5	5	2	**	*	—	—	—	—
17-11-70	Prospect Road C.P.O.	0.68	22	1	—	—	23	39	20	**	†	—	—	—	—

† No objections to the Order.

‡ Awaiting confirmation.

σ Property demolished voluntarily because of danger.

* Subject to Ministry's confirmation of Order.

** Date for Inquiry not yet fixed.

†† This property is to be retained.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Number of houses inspected and the number disinfested:—

	<i>Corporation Houses</i>	<i>Other Houses</i>
Houses inspected	743	1,572
Found infested	7	14
Disinfested	261	58

Removals and Disinfestation of Furniture

During the year, the furniture of 78 verminous or suspect verminous families moving to Corporation houses were disinfested by spraying with insecticide and the bedding and soft furnishings were steam disinfested by staff of the department.

Disinfection

Arrangements exist for the disinfection and destruction of articles, clothing and bedding. There were 20 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 3,294 applications for housing accommodation on the Housing Applications Register".

*INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS**Milk Supply*

The Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations which came into operation in 1965 require that the special designations which may be used in relation to milk are:—

'Pasteurised' 'Sterilised' 'Ultra Heat Treated' 'Untreated'

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

At the beginning of the year there were 8 distributors producing milk in the Borough and 17 distributor producers outside the Borough.

On the 31st December there were 497 registered distributors of milk, comprised as follows:—

Distributors producing milk in the Borough	9
Distributors with dairy premises in the Borough	—
Other distributors	43
Shops at which bottled milk is sold	445

The following licences were in force on the 31st December:—

(a) To use the designation "Untreated"	
*Producer's Licence	8
Dealer's Licence	20
(b) To use the designation "Pasteurised"	
Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence	—
Dealer's Licence	110
(c) To use the designation "Sterilised"	
Dealer's (Steriliser's) Licence	—
Dealer's Licence	479
(d) To use the designation "Ultra Heat Treated"	
Dealer's Licence	380

*These licences are granted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Milk Samples for Methylene Blue Test

Class of Milk Samples	No. of Samples Taken	Methylene Blue Test	
		Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	94	94	—
Untreated	50	41	9
Totals	144	135	9

The Divisional Milk Officer was informed of the samples which failed the Methylene Blue Test.

Milk Samples 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. During the year, 94 samples were taken and all passed the phosphatase test.

Milk Samples for Turbidity Test

There were 11 samples of sterilised milk taken during the year and all were reported to be satisfactory.

Milk Samples Tested for Brucella Abortus

There were 50 samples of untreated milk taken during the year. The initial examination is known as the Milk Ring Test which is not definitive but is a useful screening test in the search for evidence of Brucella infection in milk. A positive reaction is shown as one, two or three rings depending upon the extent of infection in the sample, but it is not conclusive until a sample is examined by culture or biological tests. The following table details the results of the samples:—

Samples	Result of Milk Ring Test					Number of samples from which organisms were isolated by direct culture	Total
	+++	++	+	—	Nil		
	1	5	7	—	35	2	50

Details of samples showing evidence of brucella infection are given in the following table together with the action taken:

Prog. No.	Date of Laboratory Reports	Organisms isolated by direct culture	Organisms isolated by Biological Tests	Evidence of Inspection by M.R.T.	Date of Notice served to Pasteurise Milk	Action Taken
1	5.5.70	Yes	—	Yes	7.5.70	Five cows sent for slaughter. Pasteurisation Order withdrawn.
2	14.7.70	Yes	—	Yes	15.7.70	Three cows sent for slaughter. Pasteurisation Order withdrawn.
3	21.8.70	—	Yes	Yes	24.8.70	Four cows removed from the herd. Pasteurisation Order withdrawn.
4	4.9.70	—	Yes	Yes	8.9.70	Two cows sent for slaughter. Pasteurisation Order withdrawn.

Contravention of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959

Legal proceedings were instituted against a milk distributor for failing to display his name and address on the milk vehicle and the defendant was fined £10. He subsequently appealed against the conviction and this was upheld by the Recorder at the Quarter Sessions.

Legal proceedings were instituted against a milk distributor for failing to display his name and address on the milk delivery vehicle. The defendant was fined £2.

ICE CREAM

The control over the manufacture and sale of ice cream was maintained and visits were made to registered premises.

Details of the premises registered are as follows:—

- (a) For manufacture and sale of ice cream 3
- (b) For sale of pre-packed ice-cream 190
- (c) For sale of loose and pre-packed ice cream ... 5

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959 and 1963

There are 3 ice cream manufacturers in the Borough. All comply 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 and the results classified in one of four grades.

There were 8 samples of ice cream submitted for the methylene blue grading test with the following results:—

Grade I	6
Grade II	—
Grade III	1
Grade IV	1

In the case of Grade III and Grade IV samples the attention of the manufacturer was drawn to the result of the tests, and advice given on what action to take.

LIQUID EGG PASTEURISATION REGULATIONS, 1963

During the year 22 samples of pasteurised whole egg were taken under the provisions of the above Regulations and all satisfied the Alpha Amylase test. In addition, 20 samples of egg white, 12 samples of egg yolk, 3 samples of pasteurised shell egg and 3 samples of whole raw egg were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were reported free from organisms of typhoid or salmonella groups.

There is one egg pasteurisation plant in the borough, operated by Messrs. S. Z. Wick and Sons and every endeavour is made to comply with the Regulations. The company export egg yolk which has been pasteurised, salted and subsequently frozen and to obtain this export contract, the company have had to achieve a very high standard of hygiene and purity with this product to satisfy the requirements of the importing country.

During the year further modification and improvements have been made at these premises.

The firm is most co-operative, and on several occasions during the year have been pleased to accept parties of students at our instigation, and to assist in conducting them through the pasteurising plant.

MEAT INSPECTION

Slaughterhouses

There is one private slaughterhouse in the borough. Facilities are available for butchers to have their own animals slaughtered.

During the year further improvements were carried out and the licence was renewed for a further period of 12 months.

The following table shows the number of animals killed and inspected with results of inspections:—

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Totals
Number killed (if known)	119	1,491	13	21,199	—	22,822
Number inspected	119	1,491	13	21,199	—	22,822
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses con- demned	1	2	1	86	—	90
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	342	—	1,995	—	2,338
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysti- cerci	1.7	23.1	7.7	9.8	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following figures show the percentage of cows affected with tuberculosis for the years 1953-1970:—

	Cow carcasses 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
1964	1,067	0.84
1965	589	0.17
1966	971	—
1967	797	—
1968	1,109	—
1969	794	—
1970	1,491	—

The total weight of meat and offal destroyed was:—

For tuberculosis	—
For diseases other than tuberculosis	14,981½ lbs.

Summary of Diseased and Unsound Food Destroyed

	lb.
Cattle (3 whole carcasses)	1,125
(343 part carcasses)	7,037½
Sheep (86 whole carcasses)	2,379
(1,995 part carcasses)	4,406½
Calves (1 whole carcase)	33
Preserved Food	34,726½
Frozen Food	5,556
Chicken	1,155½
Turkey	125½
Sausage	4,762½
Fish	184
Beef, Lamb and Pork	1,759
Ham	223
Flour	112
Ice Cream	591½
Melon	103
Lard	24
Margarine and Butter	416
Soft Drinks	568½

Skimmed Milk Powder	224
Cake and Biscuits	46½
Confectionery	37½
Haricot Beans	14
Crisps	¾
Milk	¾
Potatoes	56
Cheese	251¾
Rice	6,328
Peanuts	½
Tea	5½
Total	<hr/> 72,252½ <hr/>

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-1954

Six renewal licences were granted during the year.

Poultry Inspection

There were two poultry processing premises in the Borough, but the larger one, situated in Green Street ceased to operate in July, 1970, being in a scheduled demolition area.

The only plant remaining is a small one which processes birds in the main for cooking and preparation on the premises.

There were approximately 180,000 birds processed, consisting of hens, chickens and capons. The percentage of birds condemned was 0.3% at a total weight of 1,650 lbs.

There were 39 visits made to these premises during the year.

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stall & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

During the year continued attention has been given to the Local Markets in relation to the above Regulations and all the stalls in the Victoria Market Hall now comply with the Regulations.

The ventilation in the Market Hall has not been regarded as satisfactory and indeed has been the subject of complaint. Kata thermometer readings supported the complaints and after meetings with the Market Superintendent it was agreed that mechanical ventilation be recommended. This was subsequently installed and has resulted in much improved conditions particularly when warm, humid conditions prevail.

With regard to Tommyfield Market, whilst individual stalls will obviously require repairs and redecoration from time to time, they all basically comply at present.

During the year, the method of handling refuse on Tommyfield Market was modified by the introduction of bulk container bins at suitable points around the market area itself which, when full, are emptied into the central refuse storage area. This system works satisfactorily, and has resulted in a considerable improvement in the general tidiness of the area as a whole. Whilst on that particular subject, I

should like to mention specifically the co-operative manner in which the great majority of the market traders responded during the strike by market operatives. Plastic sacks were provided by the Cleansing Department, and these were well received and sensibly used by the traders. At the same time a number of the traders, either singly or as small groups arranged for the ultimate disposal of their own refuse. They also responded well to a request to sweep and tidy around their own stalls at the end of the day, and on the whole the market area was kept remarkably clean and tidy.

There were 372 visits made during the year to stalls and markets.

Contravention of Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

Legal proceedings were instituted against a firm for using a trolley and utensils in an unclean condition for the sale of hot dogs. Because of legal technicalities it was considered necessary for the summonses to be amended but the application was refused.

Location	Type of Premises	Total	No. of contraventions	No. of contraventions	No. of contraventions
			Reg. 18	Reg. 19	Reg. 20
1	Grocery Shops (Retail)	282	None	All	All
2	Grocery Premises (Wholesale)	7	All	"	"
3	Confectionery and Ice Cream Shops	108	"	"	"
4	Butcher's Premises	107	"	"	"
5	Pastry Shops	77	"	"	"
6	Coffee and Refreshment (e.g. Canteens)	88	"	"	"
7	Confectionery Shops only	20	"	"	"
8	Butcher's shops or stalls and Confectionery Shops	80	"	"	"
9	Food Stalls	108	"	"	"
10	Licensed Premises	20	"	"	"
11	Ice Cream Vendors	2	"	"	"

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food Hygiene

The importance of ensuring that food premises are in good hygienic order and are well maintained is widely known but cannot be over-emphasised. The practice of regular visiting of food premises has continued during the year. At those premises where defects were observed a request to the occupier generally resulted in attention being given to those matters forthwith. Such visits provide the opportunity to advise traders of their obligations under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 and generally promote hygiene thereby raising standards and ensuring that hygiene is maintained at a high level.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970, will come into operation on 1st March, 1971. The new Regulations amend and consolidate the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960-62 and make changes designed to ensure further protection of food.

Food traders will be advised of the changes involved.

The number of premises in the Borough which fall within the scope of the Regulations are shown by trade in the table below:—

Classification	Type of Premises	Total	No. satisfying Reg. 16	No. to which Reg. 19 applies	No. satisfying Reg. 19
1	Grocery Shops (Retail) ...	269	Most	All	All
2	Grocery Premises (Wholesale)	7	All	"	"
3	Greengrocery and Wet Fish Shops	108	"	"	"
4	Butchers' Premises	107	"	"	"
5	Fried Fish Shops	77	"	"	"
6	Cafes and Restaurants (including Canteens)	88	"	"	"
7	Confectioners' Shops only	39	"	"	"
8	Bakehouses with or without Confectioners' Shops attached	80	"	"	"
9	Sweet Shops	108	"	"	"
10	Licensed Premises	205	"	"	"
11	Ice Cream Factories	3	"	"	"

The visits made for the purposes of inspection and supervision of food premises totalled 2,933. The following improvements were effected:—

Wash-hand basin fitted	8
Hot water provided to wash-hand basin	10
New floor coverings laid	5
Walls redecorated	10
Ceilings redecorated	10
Additional sinks installed	3
New floor installed	2
Storage racks provided	4
Stairs altered and repainted	1
Old equipment removed	8
New preparation tables	3

During the year 221 faeces specimens from employees of a local large multiple bakery were submitted for analysis. All were reported negative.

Contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

	Type of Food Premises	Proceedings Taken Under	Result
1	Grocers & Butchers	Part 2, 3 & 4	Proprietor fined £65
2	Butchers	Part 3	Proprietor fined £2

Contamination of Food

Details of food adulteration or other irregularity, together with the action taken are shown in the following table.

<i>Article</i>	<i>Adulteration or other Irregularity</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Bottle of milk	Contained piece of glass	Manufacturer fined £25
Yoghurt	Mouldy	Vendor fined £15
Sausage	Deficient in meat content	Manufacturer fined £20 plus £9.19.6 costs
Meat and potato pie	Contained piece of hide	Manufacturer fined £20
Cake	Contained a matchstick	Manufacturer fined £20
Bread	Mouldy	<u>Manufacturer fined £25</u>
Bread	Mouldy	Manufacturer fined £25
Bottle of milk	Contained dirt	Manufacturer fined £35
Bottle of milk	Contained sand and cement	Manufacturer fined £35 plus £2 costs
Bread	Mouldy	Manufacturer fined £10 plus £10 costs
Black pepper	Contained excessive amount of husk	Wholesale firm fined £50 plus £15.4.6 costs and £5 for labelling offence. Subsequent appeal dismissed with costs
Dripping	Dirt	Manufacturer cautioned
Bread	Mouldy	Manufacturer cautioned
Cheese	Contained a fly	Manufacturer cautioned
Milk	Contained vegetable matter	Manufacturer cautioned
Corned Beef	Corroded can	Taken-up with manufacturer
Baked Beans	Mouldy	Taken-up with manufacturer
Meat Pie	Contained colouring matter	Manufacturer cautioned
Cream Cake	Tasted unpleasant	Taken-up with manufacturer
Teacake	Contained piece of wire	Manufacturer cautioned
Corned Beef	Contained dirt	Manufacturer cautioned
Meat and potato pie	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer cautioned

<i>Article</i>	<i>Adulteration or other Irregularity</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Tinned celery hearts	Contained a worm	Importers cautioned
Chocolate eclair	Contained matchstick	Manufacturer cautioned
Meat and potato pie	Contained animal skin	Manufacturer cautioned
Chicken and Ham Pie	Mouldy	Vendor cautioned
Tin of steak	Contained animal tooth	Manufacturer cautioned
Baked Beans	Unusual colour	Taken-up with manufacturer
Biscuits	Contained insect	Manufacturer cautioned
Tinned Pears	Corrosion and rusting of can	Taken-up with manufacturer
Toffee Crisp	Extraneous odour detected	Stock withdrawn from sale and vendor cautioned
Tinned Vegetables	Mouldy	Taken-up with manufacturer
Barm Cakes	Mouldy	Taken-up with manufacturer
Bread	Contained carbon deposit	Manufacturer cautioned
Meat and potato pie	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer cautioned
Jam and cream cake	Contained moth	Manufacturer cautioned
Steak and kidney pie	Contained piece of hide	Manufacturer cautioned
Ball gum	Discolouration	Owner of vending machine cautioned
Pork pie	Contained insect	Manufacturer cautioned
Sweets	Contaminated with vegetable matter	Vendor cautioned
Bacon	Contained maggots	Vendor cautioned
Meat and potato pie	Contained matchstick	Manufacturer cautioned
Ice Cream	Contained piece of plastic	Manufacturer cautioned
Cherry's Slumber Tea	Misleading label	Labels altered
Raisin Tea Loaf	Contained string	Manufacturer cautioned

<i>Article</i>	<i>Adulteration or other Irregularity</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Milk	Contained mould growth	Manufacturer cautioned
Flour	Mouldy	Manufacturer cautioned
Puff Pastry	Contained black specks	Taken-up with manufacturer
Muffins with cheese spread	Contained string and mould growth	Vendor cautioned
Liquid of Life	Misleading label	Labels altered
Jaffa Orange Juice	Contained excess zinc	All stocks withdrawn
Tinned Ham	Discolouration	Taken-up with manufacturer
Yoghurt	Mouldy	Stocks destroyed
Meat Pie	Tasted sour	Vendor cautioned
Cheez Whiz	Mouldy	Vendor cautioned
Batter Mix	Contained mites	Taken-up with manufacturers, packaging of product improved

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The total number of samples analysed during 1970 was 312 compared with 287 for 1969.

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		
	Formally Taken	Informally Taken	Total	Formally Taken	Informally Taken	Total
Milk	19	13	32	—	7	7
Fresh Fruit/Vegetables	—	31	31	—	—	—
Drugs/Medicines	—	26	26	—	3	3
Meat Pies	4	16	20	3	8	11
Spirits	16	3	19	—	—	—
Sweets/Chocolate	—	16	16	—	4	4
Flour Confectionery.....	4	11	15	—	4	4
Sausages	4	9	13	2	1	3
Meat Products	—	13	13	—	5	5
Jam	—	12	12	—	—	—
Fruit Juice/Cordial	—	12	12	—	2	2
Tinned Fruit/Vegetables	—	7	7	—	—	—
Butter/Lard	—	7	7	—	—	—
Herbs/Spices	1	6	7	1	—	1
Sauce/Pickles/Salad	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cream	—	6	6	—	—	—
Soft Drinks	—	5	5	—	—	—
Cheese/Spreads	—	5	5	—	—	—
Yoghurt	—	5	5	—	1	1
Baby Food	—	4	4	—	—	—
Curry Sauce/Mix/Paste	—	4	4	—	—	—
Tinned Cream/Evaporated Milk	—	4	4	—	—	—
Frozen Pastry	—	3	3	—	1	1
Cereals	—	3	3	—	1	1
Potato Mix	—	3	3	—	—	—
Tinned Fish/Paste	—	3	3	—	—	—
Dried Fruit/Vegetables	—	3	3	—	—	—
Dried Egg/Dumpling & Batter Mix	—	3	3	—	—	—
Ghee	—	2	2	—	1	1
Ice Cream	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pie Filling	—	2	2	—	—	—
Jelly	—	2	2	—	—	—
Liquid Fruit Pectin/Concentrate	—	2	2	—	—	—
Loaf/Muffin	—	2	2	—	2	2
Stock Cubes/Chicken Gravy	—	2	2	—	—	—
Tinned Milk Pudding ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee Mate	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ready Meal	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk Shake Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cod Fries	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Almonds	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jambalaya	—	1	1	—	—	—
Christmas Pudding	—	1	1	—	—	—
Instant Tea	—	1	1	—	—	—
Food Colour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marzipan	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hot Toast Savouries ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pease Pudding	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cucumber Spread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Angel Delight	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals	50	262	312	6	40	46

Miscellaneous

SECTION VII
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 Health and Welfare 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 Actions Sub-Committee of that Committee.

1/70
Mrs. J. M. was removed from her home address to Oldham and District General Hospital on the 30th October, 1970, under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

At the end of the 21 day period, Mrs. M. agreed to stay in hospital so further action was not necessary. The grounds for her removal were: she was suffering from grave chronic disease, aged, and living in insanitary conditions; she was unable to devote to herself, and was not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

She was still in hospital at the end of the year.

National Assistance Act, 1948

Handicapped Persons

The powers and duties of the Health and Welfare 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 of 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 a 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.

During the year 39 persons (13 males and 26 females) were admitted to the Register of Blind Persons.

Table I gives the age and sex distribution together with the causes of blindness in these cases:—

TABLE I

	AGE GROUPS										
	0—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85+	Total
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Cataract	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 1	1 3	3 8	1 5	8 17
Glaucoma	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -
Others	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	1 2	3 3	- 2	4 9
Total	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	1 -	2 1	3 5	6 11	1 7	13 26

Degree of Blindness

1. No perception of light	2
2. Perception of Light	6
3. Vision up to and including 3/60 Snellen	13
4. Better than 3/60 Snellen	18

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 given in Table II for the 39 cases for whom B.D.8. has been received.

TABLE II

Treatment Recommended on Form B.D.8.	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Senile Macular Degener/n.	Others
None	4	—	3	1
Medical	—	—	—	1
Surgical	6	—	—	—
Optical	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmic medical supervision	14	1	6	2
Spectacles	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	25	1	9	4

Follow-up of Registered Blind Persons
Cataract

There were 25 persons admitted to the register. Surgical treatment was recommended in 6 cases, no treatment was recommended in 4 cases, 14 cases were recommended to remain under ophthalmic medical supervision and the remaining case was recommended to have glasses.

Glaucoma

There was 1 case admitted to the register, and recommended to remain under ophthalmic medical supervision.

Senile Macular Degeneration

There were 9 cases admitted to the register. In 3 cases no further treatment was recommended and ophthalmic medical supervision was recommended in the remaining 6 cases.

Others

There were 4 cases admitted to the register. In 1 case no treatment was recommended, 2 cases were recommended to remain under ophthalmic medical supervision and the remaining case was recommended to have medical treatment.

Central degenerative changes	1
Bilateral central pigmentary change	1
Optic degeneration	1
Uveitis	1

On the 31st December, there were 370 persons (146 males, 224 females) on the Register of Blind Persons.

Partially Sighted

There were 20 cases admitted to the Register of Partially Sighted Persons. Table III is an analysis of partial sight, age and sex of these persons.

TABLE III

	AGE GROUPS											Total M F					
	0— M F	5— M F	15— M F	25— M F	35— M F	45— M F	55— M F	65— M F	75— M F	85+ M F							
Atypical Retinal Pigmentation and Bilateral optical atrophy	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
Broad iridectomy and cataract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1				
Cataracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-			
congenital syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-			
Choroiditis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-			
Slight macular changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1			
Congenital coloboma of iris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Narrow angle glaucoma	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
High myopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1			
Degenerative macular change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1			
Incipient cataracts and macular degeneration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1			
Glaucoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1		
Closed angle glaucoma due to cataracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		
Interstitial keratitis with secondary glaucoma due to and phthisis bulbi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
Macular degeneration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		
Chronic glaucoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
Pathological myopia causing macular degeneration	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Cataracts with macular degeneration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
Totals	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	1	3	5	4	-	1	9	11

On the 31st December there were 120 persons (40 males| 80 females) on the Register of Partially Sighted Persons.

Homes for Aged Persons

I am indebted to the Director of Social Services (Mrs. M. Walker) for the following information relating to accommodation available in residential homes during the year.

<i>Name of Home</i>	<i>Opened</i>	<i>Accommodation Provided</i>	<i>Category</i>
Greenacres Lodge, Greenacres Road	30-8-48	36 women	Aged persons
"Westlands", Grange Avenue ...	14-12-48	34 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 person
"Lyndhurst", Queens Road	14-8-52	14 men and women	Aged persons
"Toravon", Newport Street ...	30-6-55	27 men and women	Aged persons
"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 women	Aged persons
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
"Sandhurst", Southport	22.2.68	22 men and women	Holiday Home All categories
"Lake View", Kings Road	14-4-70	33 men and women	Home for physically handicapped
<i>Day Care</i>			
Primrose Bank Day Centre	12-1-66	20 men and women	All categories
New Vale House ...	2-5-69	80 men and women	All categories

Health Education and Home Safety

Once again health education, in all aspects of this large and important field of Public Health, has been practised extensively through the year both by personal contact through the media of health visitors, district nurses, midwives and public health inspectors and by film shows, lectures and demonstrations.

Great importance has been attached to the education of school children over the years, in the matter of health and hygiene, and this work has been carried on during the year. Again, at the request of the Headteachers, talks and demonstrations have been given to pupils of both sexes in comprehensive schools. The lectures take the form of six to eight talks, one being given each week, on such subjects as parentcraft, personal hygiene, etc. Demand for this type of lecture has vastly increased over the years and is continuing to do so.

In addition to the lectures in the schools, children have also received instructions and demonstrations on the looking after of babies, etc., at the two Mothercraft centres in the Borough. These lectures are held once weekly and the girls, for whom they are primarily designed, attend for two to three weeks to cover the course. The lectures are given by Health Visitors. During the year 69 pupils were successful in passing parts 1 and 2 of the British Red Cross mothercraft examination.

Health Education is brought into the home by way of routine visits made by district nurses and health visitors and great efforts are made in promoting the cause in Child Welfare Centres where the personal contact between the health visitors and the mothers attending the clinics is aided by the numerous posters and leaflets provided.

During the year several members of the staff were requested on numerous occasions to give evening talks to various organisations and this is considered as a valuable means of communication with the public at large.

Cancer Education

The Health Committee made a contribution of £223 to the Manchester Committee on Cancer during the financial year 1970/71 for the work undertaken in connection with cancer education in the Borough.

I am indebted to Mr. R. L. Davison, Executive Officer, Educational Project, for the following report on the year's activities.

"For many forms of cancer medical research has done its work either in providing the means of cure, or in showing the road to prevention. That people still die of potentially-curable cancer, or of cancers that could have been prevented, is a fact that arouses concern in all those who are aware of it. Many feel that only full collaboration between every worker that has influence with the public in matters of health is likely to affect what is one of the most pressing socio-medico problems of our time.

Such collaboration was fostered during 1970 by Oldham's continued association with the Manchester Regional Committee on Cancer. Through the work of this organisation the Corporation seeks to set at rest needless fears about cancer, to promote earlier diagnosis of the disease and a greater knowledge of, and participation in, such preventive measures as having a cytostest taken and modifying smoking habits. The close association of the Manchester Regional Committee with the Christie Hospital, and its expertise in the difficult subject of health education about cancer, was exploited by the Medical Officer of Health in arranging for the Committee to conduct in-service training courses for employees in the Health Department. Talks were also given to public health nurses employed by the Corporation. Such courses are essential if, among other important duties, health department personnel are to be kept aware of the need for appropriate health education of a public who regard them as sources of authoritative information.

The Committee itself carried out a programme of direct education of the public to complement the work of the Health Department. Its speakers, most of whom are medical specialists dealing with cancer, visited 22 groups to give short, reassuring talks and to answer questions. Among these were groups of young people, adult audiences of many kinds, and workers in industry.

In support of this direct education of individuals the Committee also supplied the Health Department with free issues of leaflets and posters on cervical cytology. The highly successful schools' broadcast on Granada Television was repeated in the Spring, and, towards the end of the year, the Committee obtained time for a broadcast on Radio Manchester, which is gaining a wide listening public in Oldham".

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, two case workers, one student training officer, a full-time secretary and a part-time secretary cover the whole area. The council make an annual grant to the unit. The grant for the financial year 1970/71 was £3,000. This amount is contributed by the Welfare Service Housing and Corporate Property, Children and Health Committees.

The Housing Manager acts as Liaison Officer and any cases considered by him to be suitable for supervision by the Unit are referred to him by the head of the department concerned.

I am indebted to Mr. S. A. Wyatt, Unit Leader for the Oldham and District Unit, for the following report on the work of the Unit:—

"During 1970, the Unit worked with 53 families at risk, including over 230 children, within the County Borough. Work commenced with seventeen new referrals and sixteen cases were considered closed. The new referrals were received from: Department of Public Health (3), Children's Department (3), Education Department (1), Probation Office (1), Hospital (1), N.S.P.C.C. (1), Police (1), Ministry of Social Security (1), Self Referral (5).

The Unit again dealt with a number of requests for investigation or short-term help (under three months) for families known to other agencies, or previously known to the Unit. The cases considered closed were originally referred by Children's Department (3), Probation Office (3), Education Department (2), Department of Public Health (1), Divisional Medical Officer (1), Housing Department (1), N.S.P.C.C. (1), Ministry of Social Security (1) and Self Referral (3).

The Unit's ability to accept a much higher rate of referral and turnover of cases relates directly to the establishment and consolidation of the student training unit. Twelve professional and three pre-professional social work students spent periods of up to six months at the Unit under the supervision of the full-time student training officer, and were able to work intensively with an additional group of families and with individual children in particular need of casework help. This project was originally made possible by a £5,000 grant from the Sembal Trust, and during the year the Home Office agreed to finance the whole cost of continuing the project, in recognition of the contribution being made to social work training. The Oldham Unit is the first voluntary organisation to receive full financial support for a student training programme from the Government in this way, and the annual grant covers the cost of the student training officer and part-time secretary, as well as all administrative and running costs. The remainder of the Sembal Trust money enabled us to complete the renovations and adaptations to the adjoining house, bought for us by Oldham Round Table, and the Unit now has a well-equipped and sound base for its operations, with additional facilities for its varied work with families and children.

The Unit's primary responsibility continues to be intensive and comprehensive casework with families displaying the most acute and time-consuming social problems, many of whom at referral are seriously threatened in terms of the continuation of their family life. The variety of problems presented by one family situation can be immense, ranging from impoverished standards of home and child care, debt and rent arrears to mental and physical ill-health, delinquency, poor school attendance and disturbed personal relationships both within the family, and in the family's relationships with neighbours and the wider community. Work with families is undertaken on the assumption that it is better, from the point of view of the community as well as the family, to offer specialised help over a long period of time if necessary, rather than allow the family unit to disintegrate with the consequent removal of the children to possibly permanent local authority care. Families accepted for supervision by the Unit are generally, because of their situation and lack of personal resources of various kinds, in need of special attention which the social services are not normally in a position to provide, and which is not necessary for most clients. Many of our referrals have been a source of constant trouble and anxiety to statutory agencies, sometimes because of their obvious inadequacies and apathy, and sometimes because of their irrational hostility towards, and attempts to manipulate, the social services. The Unit aims on one hand to contain the hostility and manipulation so that they make minimum and more appropriate demands on other social services, and on the other hand to increase the family's self-respect, sense of purpose and ability to cope,

eventually, without outside intervention or support. The average length of contact with families before closure is two and a half to three years, but in a minority of cases where the parents' problems prove to be chronic, long-term support may be necessary until the children are old enough to cope without further family contact with the Unit.

The Unit premises in Hamilton Street play a significant part in the process of rehabilitation, and in the ancillary services offered to different members of the family. They provide a centre that is flexible, informal, and approachable, where people who are normally inarticulate or defensive in a more formal office can be encouraged to feel that a personal interest is taken in their problems. The centre is used for regular group work with children in particular need of attention or stimulation outside their homes, and also has a store of second-hand clothing and household goods which are made available to families according to need. Many churches, schools and other groups and individuals contribute regularly to the Unit's ability to give practical help in this way when necessary. During the summer months, with the help of voluntary workers, children are given the opportunity of outings, camping holidays, or regular play activities, and the Unit's caravan at Heysham is made available for some of the families who would otherwise be unable to afford a family holiday.

The Unit's work involves close consultation with many other agencies and authorities involved in family life, and we are glad to acknowledge the invaluable help and co-operation we receive in our specialised role with a minority group of families".

OLDHAM CREMATORIUM

Dr. B. Gilbert is the Medical Referee to the Crematorium and Dr. J. Starkie and Dr. J. H. Dransfield act as Deputy Medical Referees.

Dr. C. H. Adderley, Consultant Pathologist, Oldham Hospital Group, is Pathologist to the Oldham Crematorium, his services being requested should the Medical Referee require a post-mortem examination before issuing an order for cremation.

1,695 cremations were authorised by the Medical Referee or his Deputies.

In 340 cases a certificate (Form E) had been given by the Coroner. Below are some cases of special interest:—

- 1, 2 and 3. In three cases the doctor signing form 'B' had not attended the deceased prior to death. New 'B' forms were completed by other doctors who had attended the deceased and the cremations were authorised.
- 4 and 5. Coroner's certificates, signed by a Coroner in Canada, and the Medical Certificates of death were received together with the Oldham Registrar's disposal notes in connection with two people who were killed in an accident in Canada and the cremations were authorised.
6. The deceased died in Scotland. A Procurator Fiscal's certificate and a certificate of registration of death were issued in Scotland. The Oldham Registrar's disposal note was issued and the cremation was authorised.

- 7 and 8. Postal difficulties resulted in the non-receipt of the necessary forms. Duplicate forms were made and the cremations were authorised.
9. In this case there was a significant discrepancy in the cause of death as recorded on forms 'B' and 'C'. The doctor signing form 'C' had left the country. One of the deputy medical referees examined the body, another form 'C' was completed and the cremation duly authorised.
10. The doctor signing part 'B' had not seen the deceased prior to death. The case was reported to the Coroner, who issued a Form E, and the cremation was authorised.

Of the 1,695 cremations authorised, 926 related to Oldham residents and 769 to non-residents.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Corporation Employees

The medical staff of the department undertook medical examinations as follows:—

Department	Entrants	Disability	Special	Totals
Baths and Wash houses ...	1	—	—	1
Borough Architect	10	—	3	13
Borough Engineer and Surveyor	53	1 (4)	43 (23)	97 (27)
Borough Treasurer	15	2 (5)	12 (2)	29 (7)
Children's	34	—	—	34
Cleansing and Transport	41	4 (6)	37 (5)	82 (11)
Education	161	1 (5)	38 (27)	200 (32)
Fire	1	—	2 (2)	3 (2)
Housing	11	—	1 (2)	12 (2)
Libraries	11	—	2	13
Magistrates' Clerks	2	—	—	2
Markets	5	—	1 (1)	6 (1)
Parks and Cemeteries ...	72	—	33 (27)	105 (27)
S.E.L.N.E.C. Passenger Transport Executive to 1.12.70	334	9 (11)	104 (58)	447 (69)
Probation	—	—	—	—
Public Health	104	1	44 (21)	149 (21)
Registrars	1	1 (2)	—	2 (2)
Street Lighting to 1.7.70	9	1	7 (4)	17 (4)
Town Clerks	26	—	4 (4)	30 (4)
West Pennine Water Board	75	3 (3)	84 (23)	162 (26)
Weights and Measures ...	3	—	—	3
Welfare Services	42	—	12 (11)	54 (11)
Works	26	—	19 (17)	45 (17)
Workshops for the Blind	—	—	—	—
	1,037	23 (36)	446 (227)	1,506 (263)

The figures in parentheses relate to re-examinations carried out for various reasons, which bring the total number of examinations to 1,769 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 106 teachers were examined. This figure includes 22 examinations (18 males and 4 females) for which Form 28 RQ was completed and forwarded to the Ministry of Education.

OTHER EXAMINATIONS

Road Traffic Acts—S.E.L.N.E.C. Passenger Transport	
Executive to 1.12.70	61
West Pennine Water Board	75
Education Entrants (Teachers)	106
School Meals Employees	173
Health Department—Casual Appointments	28
Other Authorities	11
	<hr/>
	454
	<hr/>
Referred to Consultants	64
Pathological Examinations	87

All entrants to the West Pennine Water Board submit a specimen of blood and faeces for pathological examination.

Candidates Applying for Admission to Colleges

The medical examination of these candidates is the responsibility of the Principal School Medical Officer who is also the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year 97 candidates (28 males, 69 females) were examined and a report completed and forwarded with Form 14 TT (Med) to the appropriate college authority. In all cases it was possible to pass the candidate as fit for admission to a course of training. All candidates agreed to an x-ray examination.

Applications for Hackney Carriage Drivers' Licences

All the 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 the department. The applicants are responsible for the charge involved.

New applicants under 65 years	16
Holders of a licence aged 65 years and over	—

Examination of School Meals Staff

The scheme for the examination and chest X-ray examination on appointment of all new entrants to the School Meals Service continued.

During the year 173 new entrants were examined and two were found to be unsuitable for employment. All entrants had satisfactory chest x-ray examinations.

The following examinations were made:—

(i) X-ray of chest	528
(ii) M.M.R. X-ray	75

Accidents

During the year 47 (6) cases were examined by medical officers of the department.

Borough Coroner's Report for 1970

The deaths reported to the Coroner during the year 1970 were 483 (males 293, females 190).

In 432 of the cases reported the deaths were investigated by the Coroner but no inquest held. In 365 of these cases a post-mortem was performed.

There were 48 concluded inquests held (males 27, females 21) and 3 inquests were adjourned under Section 20 of the Coroners' (Amendment) Act, 1926, and not resumed.

Of the 48 concluded inquests held 21 were held with a jury.

There were 416 post-mortem examinations in 365 of which no inquest was held.

The verdicts returned in the cases of concluded inquests were:—

Suicides	7 (4 males) (3 females)
Accident or misadventure	30 (16 males) (14 females)
Natural causes	1 (1 male)
Deaths from industrial disease	1 (1 male)
Open verdicts	8 (4 males) (4 females)
Deaths by self-neglect	1 (1 male)

The ages of the 7 suicides were as follows:—

Between 21 to 29 years of age	1 (1 male)
Between 40 to 49 years of age	2 (2 females)
Between 50 to 59 years of age	1 (1 female)
Between 60 years and over	3 (3 males)

The types of suicides were:—

Barbiturate poisoning	1 (1 female)
Hanging	3 (3 males)
Drowning	2 (1 male) (1 female)
Aspirin poisoning	1 (1 female)

In 1969 there were 539 deaths reported, 62 concluded inquests were held.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF OLDHAM



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Principal School Medical Officer

Basil Gilbert

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

1970

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GLASGOW



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Principal School Medical Officer

Edwin Gibson

M.B., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

1970

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(from May, 1970)

Council Members

The Mayor, Alderman Mrs. E. Rothwell, J.P.

Alderman J. J. Bannister, J.P. (Chairman)

Alderman A. B. McConnell

Councillor A. J. Adler

Councillor E. Beard

Councillor A. F. Bennett

Councillor Mrs. E. M. M. Boon

Councillor Miss E. Brierley, B.A., J.P.

Councillor G. Cattlin

Councillor A. Entwistle

Councillor J. T. Hilton, J.P.

Councillor P. A. Lees

Councillor T. P. McMahon

Councillor H. Martin

Councillor A. T. Wallis

Co-opted Members

Rev. D. C. Goodman

Rev. T. Hourigan

Rev. D. T. Williams

Mr. T. M. Jones

Director

G. R. Pritchett, M.A.

Deputy Director

G. F. Crump, M.A.

*SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE**Principal School Medical Officer*

Basil Gilbert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior School Medical Officer

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

School Medical Officers

J. H. Dransfield, M.A. (Oxon), L.M.S.S.A., M.R.C.G.P.

G. Fletcher, B.A., M.B., Ch.B. (from 1.10.70)

Sessional Medical Officers

Dr. W. S. Furniss

Dr. K. A. Gulati

Dr. S. L. Royce

Dr. Muriel Coates

Dr. Liselott Schreiber

Dr. Margaret West

Dr. Zeb Rehman

Principal School Dental Officer

James Fenton, L.D.S.

Senior Dental Officer

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

Dental Officers

Mr. J. Peel, L.D.S. (from 19.1.70)

Mrs. F. Higham, B.D.S. (to 3.7.70)

Mrs. M. L. Clarke, B.D.S. (from 20.7.70)

*Mrs. J. J. Davies, B.D.S. (from 17.8.70)

*Mr. A. J. Bradbury, B.D.S. (20.1.70 to 22.5.70)

Orthodontic Specialist

*Mr. J. Lancashire, B.D.S., L.D.S., D.Orth., R.C.S.

Dental Auxiliary

Mrs. E. Hebdon (from 20.1.70)

*Consultants*G. Mason-Walshaw, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.F.A., D.A. *Anaesthetist*J. N. Appleton, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O., F.R.C.S. *Aural Surgeon*

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

M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.C.H. *Paediatrician*F. Janus, B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ((to 30.9.70) *Ophthalmic Surgeon*

J. B. Garston, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.(Eng. & Ed.), D.O. (Eng.)

*Ophthalmic Surgeon**Ophthalmic Surgeon*

L. B. Hardman, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.O.M.S.

Consultant Psychiatrist

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

Senior Educational Psychologist

Mrs. J. Ward, B.A. (Hons.) (to 18.9.70)

Educational Psychologist

Mr. J. Goy, B.A. (Dublin), B.A. (London), P.G.C.E. (London) (from 3.1.70)

Orthoptist

Mrs. F. Bravey (Neé Robinson), D.B.O.

Superintendent School Nurse

Miss C Williamson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (to 30.11.70)

Miss M. M. Switzer, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (from 1.12.70)

Deputy Superintendent School Nurse

Miss M. M. Switzer (30.11.70)

Mrs. S. Seddon, S.R.N., H.V.Cert. (from 14.12.70)

Senior School Nurse

Mrs. H. Emmott, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., H.V.Cert. (to 13.9.70)

Health Visitor/School Nurses

Miss C A. Barry (to 12.7.70)

Mrs. M. Collins, from 22.6.70)

*Mrs. H. Emmott (from 14.9.70)

Mrs. A. M. Fairfoull

Mrs. C. Hilton (to 21.6.70)

Mrs. M. Hewitt

Mrs. M. M. Kehoe (from 1.9.70)

Mr. P. T. Kennedy

*Mrs. P. Lewis

Miss B. M. McKenna (to 18.1.70)

Miss C. O. Oji

*Mrs. M. Pexton (from 1.10.70)

Mrs. V. Saville (from 1.9.70)

Mrs. S. Seddon (to 13.12.70)

Mrs. J. Skimming

*Mrs. C. Smith (to 17.5.70)

Mrs. M. Street (from 1.9.70)

Mrs. M. Taylor (to 28.6.70)

Mrs. M. C. Taylor (from 20.5.70)

Mrs. N. M. Walker

Mrs. M. A. Wilson

Mrs. J. Andrew (from 19.10.70)

Tuberculosis Visitor

Mrs. J. B. Butterworth, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 27.9.70)

Mrs. H. Manuel, S.R.F.N. (from 28.9.70)

*School Nurses***Mrs. C. D'Arcy, S.R.N.**

*Mrs. H. Eglin, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N.

Mrs. K. E. Lees, S.R.N. (full time from 1.8.70)

Mrs. H. Manuel, S.R.F.N. (to 27.9.70)

*Mrs V. L. McCann, S.R.N.

*Mrs. J. Wibberley, S.R.N. (from 23.11.70)

Park Dean School Nurse

Mrs. V. Ruehorn, S.R.N. (from 2.11.70)

Clinic Nurses

Mrs. E. Doolan, S.E.N.

Mrs. A. Clarke, S.E.N. (to 28.6.70)

Mrs. M. Gaskell, S.E.N. (from 6.7.70)

* Denotes Part Time.

SCHOOL CLINICS

Central Clinic, Cannon Street

Minor Ailments	—Monday-Friday, 9 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.	
Ophthalmic Clinic	—Monday 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. Wednesday 2 p.m. Thursday 9 a.m. Friday 2 p.m.	(By appointment only)
Orthoptic Clinic	—Monday-Friday By appointment	
Consultant Aural Clinic	—Friday, 2 p.m. By appointment	
Speech Therapy Clinic	—By appointment	
Child Guidance Clinic	—By appointment	
Audiology Clinic	—By appointment	

Dental Clinics

Eagle Street	—Monday-Friday By appointment
Gower Street	—Monday-Friday By appointment
Honeywell Lane Child Welfare Centre.	By appointment
Park Dean Special School	By appointment

Chiropody Clinics

Honeywell Lane Child Welfare Centre	—Monday and Wednesday 9.00 a.m.
Derker Child Welfare Clinic	—Tuesday 9.00 a.m.

ANNUAL REPORT

STAFF

Once again there were several departures and new appointments. I wrote last year that from August onwards the full time medical staff consisted of the Principal School Medical Officer, the Senior Medical Officer and one Medical Officer and this situation remained unchanged until October when Dr. G. Fletcher was appointed. Dr. Dransfield was promoted to Senior Medical Officer post during the year. General practitioners continued to assist us by undertaking several sessions per week.

The Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. J. Fenton, has again managed to achieve a good staffing situation. Mrs. Higham left in July but Mrs. M. L. Clarke was appointed full-time in that month and Mrs. J. J. Davies was appointed in August, on a half time basis. Mr. Peel, who had been undertaking four sessions per week became practically full time in January. In addition Mrs. E. Hebdon was appointed full time dental auxiliary.

During the year Dr. F. Janus, our Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon, resigned and we welcome Mr. J. B. Garston who has been appointed in his place. Dr. W. S. Furniss, our sessional Ophthalmic Medical Officer, left at the end of December and Dr. T. A. J. Thorp joins the service early in 1971.

Mrs. J. Ward, the Senior Educational Psychologist, resigned in the autumn leaving us with one educational psychologist, Mr. J. Goy, who was appointed in January. Regretfully, we were unable to appoint a speech therapist.

Finally I must record the retirement of Miss C. Williamson, the Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse, who was succeeded by her deputy, Miss M. M. Switzer, and the retirement of Mrs. H. Emmott, Senior School Nurse.

Liaison

There is close liaison with the other services provided by the Department of Public Health. Medical Officers and Health Visitors undertake duties both in the field of public health and school health. The School Dental Service also provides a maternity and child welfare service.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION

The number of children on rolls in December, 1970 was 19,090, an increase of 10 compared with the previous year; the distribution was as follows:—

	Secondary	Junior	Infant	Nursery	Total
County Schools	4,873	4,309	3,335	222	12,739
Aided Schools	2,128	2,278	1,596	28	6,030
Totals	7,001	6,587	4,931	250	18,769

The number on roll at each secondary school was as follows:—

Breeze Hill	758	Hathershaw	508
Counthill	1,080	Kaskenmoor	879
Fitton Hill	451	Bluecoat	860
Grange	870	St. Alban's	632
Greenhill	327	St. Anselm's	636

Special Schools

Park Dean School (partially sighted, partially hearing, delicate, physically handicapped)	179
Strinesdale School Junior E.S.N.	75
Marland Fold School Senior E.S.N.	67

MEDICAL INSPECTION

All school entrants and leavers continued to be examined. Although general practitioners undertook routine medical inspection on a sessional basis it was not possible to examine any children of junior school age on a selective basis or any children attending nursery schools and classes. The number of children inspected was as follows:—

The corresponding figures for 1969 are in brackets.

Entrants	2,047	(2,050)
Leavers	1,492	(832)
11-year-olds	—	(186)
	3,539	(3,068)

Defects found at Medical Inspection

Details of these are given in the statistical tables at the end of the report.

General Condition of Children Inspected

All the 3,539 children examined at routine medical inspection were classified "satisfactory".

Special Inspection

The Medical Officers made 257 special inspections and 148 re-inspections at the clinic or in schools.

Colour Vision

All children are tested for colour vision at 11 years of age and school leavers are tested at the routine medical examination.

Uncleanliness Examination

Statistical details of school nurses' work in connection with head infestation are as follows with the 1969 figures in parenthesis:—

Nurses' first inspection in schools	32,754	(37,842)
Nurses' re-inspections in schools	2,772	(3,275)
Number of individual children found to be infested	1,473	(1,463)

The figure of 1,473 individual children found to be infested represents 7.7 per cent of the school population. (7.7 per cent in 1969).

SPECIAL CLINICS

The following specialist provision is made:—

Mr. J. Norman Appleton is retained as consultant E.N.T. surgeon and undertakes the examination and supervision of deaf and partially hearing children. Also, by arrangement with the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, he undertakes regular sessions at the Central School Clinic.

Dr. F. Janus resigned as consultant ophthalmic surgeon in the autumn and Mr. J. B. Garston was appointed. He holds a clinic when necessary for the examination of blind and partially sighted children.

Dr. D. Hilson is retained as consultant paediatrician and meets the Senior Medical Officer, Dr. J. Starkie, to discuss cases. He sends reports on all the children he sees at the Oldham and District General Hospital.

The ophthalmic clinic, the orthoptic, child guidance, speech therapy and audiology clinics are provided by the Education Committee. The last three are reported upon later under separate headings.

Ophthalmic Clinic

During the year 2,376 examinations were undertaken by Dr. L. B. Hardman and Dr. W. S. Furniss and spectacles were prescribed or changed in 1,089 cases.

Children with squints are referred for orthoptic investigation and treatment. Children who require other investigation or treatment are referred to the ophthalmic clinic at the Oldham Royal Infirmary.

Orthoptic Clinic

The clinic is under the supervision of the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon and Dr. L. B. Hardman, Ophthalmic Surgeon.

During the year 242 new cases from Oldham and surrounding districts were seen at the clinic. This involved 2,922 attendances.

Ears, Nose and Throat Clinic

During the year, 37 sessions were held and 154 new cases were examined. The total number of attendances was 335. In cases where in-patient treatment is necessary, copies of the case notes are forwarded to the hospital and the child's name is placed on the waiting list for admission.

Details of the children treated including those referred from the school clinic, are given in Part 3 of the Medical Inspection and Treatment returns at the back of the report.

Orthopaedic Defects

The School Health Service does not provide an orthopaedic clinic and children requiring orthopaedic treatment are usually referred to the general practitioner. In special cases direct referral is made to Oldham Royal Infirmary.

Minor Ailments Clinics

There are no special sessions for minor ailments now but a clinic nurse attends children who come to the Central Clinic daily with minor ailments and injuries. A total of 1,234 attendances were made. A medical officer is available at the clinic on some days for children requiring to see one.

Scabies

Treatment is carried out by a school nurse at the Gower Street cleansing centre. Every effort is made to treat other members of the family who may be affected to avoid reinfestation. The number of cases in school children totalled 163.

Chiropody

The Derker and Honeywell Lane Child Welfare Clinics continued to treat school children and 2,112 attendances were made.

CO-OPERATION WITH PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL WELFARE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES

The number of parents or relatives who attended the routine medical inspection in schools was as follows:—

		1969		1970
Entrants	2050	91.32%	1834	89.59%
Leavers	78	9.38%	162	10.86%

Special examinations are made when requested by parents, teachers and school welfare officers, many of them because of irregular school attendance. The help and advice of the general practitioner is often sought.

The continued help of the various voluntary agencies is appreciated.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL LEAVERS

A school-leaving medical report (Y.9) was sent to the Careers Officer in respect of each child who was medically examined in school or at the clinic. Below is a table showing that it was necessary to exclude 87 children from certain kinds of occupation. Children who are leaving special schools are discussed at case conferences by the Medical Officer, teacher and careers officer and are not included in this table.

1. Heavy Manual Work	8
2. Sedentry Work	—
3. Indoor work	—
4. Work involving prolonged standing, much walking or quick movement from place to place	4
5. Exposure to bad weather	4
6. Work involving wide changes in temperature	4
7. Work in damp atmosphere	4
8. Work in dusty atmosphere	7
9. Work involving much stooping	1
10. Work near moving machinery or moving vehicles	9
11. Work at heights	4
12. Work requiring normal acute vision	19

13. Work requiring normal colour vision	15
14. Work requiring the normal use of hands	—
15. Work involving the handling or preparation of food ...	4
16. Work requiring freedom from damp hands or skin defects	—
17. Work requiring normal hearing	4

Children are also medically examined for suitability for employment outside school hours. The number examined during the year was 364 and the occupations were as follows:-

Newspaper delivery	264
Shop assistants	54
Delivery boys	7
General Assistants	37
Office workers	2

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

I am indebted to Mr. James Fenton, Principal School Dental Officer, for the following report:—

Staff

Dental Officers

Mrs. F. C. Higham, B.D.S. resigned her position as Dental Officer in June, but in July Miss M. L. Bird, B.D.S. was appointed. In August Mrs. J. Davies, B.D.S. was appointed in a part-time capacity (5 sessions per week).

Dental Auxiliary

In January Mrs. E. Hebdon was appointed as dental auxiliary. The appointment was a new departure since she is the first dental auxiliary employed by the Oldham Authority. Her duties consist mainly of carrying out simple fillings in deciduous and permanent teeth, scaling and polishing teeth and the application of certain medicaments to the teeth (e.g. fluoride solutions). In addition she has very important duties in Dental Health Education. She visits schools and gives talks on oral hygiene and advises on the correct type of foods which help to reduce the amount of dental decay.

Dental Health Study

The University of Manchester Dental Health Unit and the Oldham Local Authority commenced a three year study in four of the comprehensive schools. Approximately 600 children, aged 11-12 years, were offered comprehensive dental treatment within the school dental clinics. Their treatment programme is coupled with a preventive scheme involving daily, supervised tooth brushing with a fluoride dentifrice at school and the topical application of a fluoride solution three times a year. In order to measure the effect of the fluoride therapy, half the children use a fluoride dentifrice and receive topical application of fluoride solution whilst the remainder use fluoride free dentifrice and a control topical solution. In order that the children can use the same dentifrice at home the families of the subjects are supplied with sufficient dentifrice for all their needs.

This dental health programme will be used to measure several factors in public health and preventive dentistry and is of a unique character. In addition, it should increase the awareness of dental health among this group of children in the years after the study has been completed.

Mr. M. C. Downer, L.D.S., D.D.P.H., was appointed by the University as Research Fellow in Dental Health and will carry out this three year study. He is attached to the staff of the Children's Department at the Manchester Dental Hospital and was appointed as Honorary Dental Officer to the Oldham School Dental Service. He is assisted by a dental hygienist and also by the dental auxiliary. In addition dental supervisors have been appointed at the schools taking part in the scheme and supervise the tooth brushing which follows the children's mid-day meal.

The Dental Health Unit has supplied a dental caravan in which dental examinations and x-rays are taken. In addition a dental caravan has been purchased in which dental treatment can be given under excellent conditions. It consists of two surgeries which are very well fitted with modern equipment. The van is mobile and can be moved from school to school. This minimises the amount of time spent travelling to the clinics for treatment.

Park Dean Special School

Reference was made in last year's annual report to the opening of the above-named special school which has excellent accommodation for dental treatment.

Since the appointment of Miss M. L. Bird it has been possible to staff this dental clinic and consequently the children at this school have been offered routine dental treatment. It is essential that handicapped children should have at least an annual inspection and treatment.

In addition, children from surrounding schools have been able to attend this clinic for treatment.

Dental Inspections

9,388 (8,871) children received a routine dental inspection either in school or at the school dental clinics. These inspections again reveal a high incidence rate of dental caries. Dental Health Education with special emphasis on oral hygiene and correct diet should help to reduce dental decay.

The only known effective method of reducing dental decay is the fluoridation of the drinking water. This has been approved by the Oldham Authority many years ago but has not yet been put into operation.

Dental Treatment

Details are given in the statistical table at the end of this report.

The total number of teeth extracted was 7,049 which is slightly down on the previous year (7,640).

The total number of fillings inserted is 8,319 which is considerably more than the previous year (5,830).

Orthodontic Treatment

Arrangements for this specialised type of treatment have remained the same as the previous year. Mr. J. Lancashire, B.D.S., D.Orth. R.C.S., has continued in a part-time capacity as Orthodontic Specialist.

Emergency Treatment

During the year 3,730 (1,926) children received emergency treatment. This is almost double the figure for the previous year. These are children who attend the school dental clinics without appointments and usually require treatment for the relief of pain. The shortage of dental surgeons in general practice in the Oldham area makes it very difficult for children, particularly the young ones to obtain dental treatment through the General Dental Practitioner Service of the National Health Service.

The staff of the School Dental Service have provided a dental service for expectant and nursing mothers and also for pre-school children.

General Anaesthetics

2,005 (2,353) children received a general anaesthetic for the extraction of teeth. 70% of the pupils receiving a general anaesthetic were again in the five to nine age group. In addition pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers also received treatment at these sessions. The services of Dr. G. Mason-Walshaw, Consultant Anaesthetist, are particularly valuable at these sessions when very young pupils or pupils with poor medical history attend. Dr. B. H. Lees and Dr. N. L. Gilburn also undertake regular weekly sessions as anaesthetists.

Hospital and Consultants' Facilities

Children who require consultant advice and treatment are referred to Mr. W. C. Mellor, F.D.S., R.C.S., Consultant Oral Surgeon to the Oldham Hospital Group. Similarly the services of Mr. J. S. Johnson, F.D.S. R.C.S. D.Orth. M.Sc., Consultant Orthodontist are available.

The Principal School Dental Officer is also on the staff of the Oldham and District General Hospital and in cases where treatment under hospital conditions would be more beneficial pupils are admitted under his care.

The figures in brackets relate to 1969.

CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

The Child Guidance Service continued under the direction of Dr. Pool with the assistance of Dr. Maden, Mrs. Ward, Senior Educational Psychologist and Miss Kelly, Social Worker. Mrs. Ward resigned in the autumn and Mr. J. Goy who was appointed Educational Psychologist in January assisted the child guidance team.

The following statistics relate to the work of the clinic:—

<i>Cases referred</i>	102
<i>New Cases</i>	96
<i>Cases re-opened</i>	6

Sources of reference :

Director of Education	44
School Medical Officers	13
General Practitioners	16
Children's Officer	1
Health Visitors	1
Probation Officers	5
Hospitals	4
Parents	9
Juvenile Liaison Officer	6
Transferred from other Authorities	2
Family Service Unit	1
	<hr/>
	102

Reasons for Referral (N.B.—Some cases are referred for more than one disorder).

	Boys	Girls	Total
Behaviour problems—home	10	2	12
—school	21	10	31
Stealing	15	4	19
Non-attendance at school ...	11	4	15
Enuresis	7	3	10
Encopresis	3	—	3
Emotional disturbance	7	5	12
Sexual misbehaviour	2	—	2
Academic failure	2	—	2
Assessment	1	—	1
Poor social adjustment	2	—	2
Elective mutism	2	—	2
Prevention	1	—	1
Overdose	1	—	1
Running away	2	—	2

Intelligence Quotients of Cases Seen

I.Q.	Boys	Girls	Total
70 and under	1	—	1
71-85	7	1	8
86-95	17	5	22
96-114	20	10	30
115-129	7	—	7
130+	6	—	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	58	16	74
Awaiting test at 31st			
December, 1970	6	2	8
Not tested	15	5	20
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	79	23	102

School Psychological Service

Mr. Goy was appointed in January to develop this service which had been restricted necessarily by the need for Mrs. Ward to devote almost all her time to the child guidance work. The following figures have been supplied by Mr. Goy.

	Infant	Junior	Secondary	Special	Total
Number of schools visited	3	14	7	3	27
Number of visits to schools	3	69	34	26	132
Children tested individually	3	44	32	25	104
Group screening tests	0	14	1	0	15
Children receiving remedial tuition	1	3	7	3	14
Hours of remedial tuition	4	18	59	26	107

THE AUDIOLOGICAL SERVICE

It has not been possible to fill the position of Audiologist which has been vacant since April, 1969, and health visitors with training and experience in this field have carried out diagnostic testing under the supervision of a medical officer. Cases of special difficulty are referred occasionally to the Department of Audiology and Education of the Deaf, Manchester University, and members of the teaching staff of the partially hearing section of the Park Dean Special School have given assistance in the auditory training of young children with hearing handicaps. Mr. Lloyd, the deputy headmaster of the Park Dean School, has visited schools to see children who have hearing aids or hearing handicaps and has given advice where possible.

Audiometric sweep testing of all school entrants has been undertaken and has been carried out by health visitors and school nurses in school. The number of children tested was 1,474 of whom 183 were referred for further testing in the audiology clinic.

In addition to the children referred following sweep testing in school, 251 children were referred to the audiology clinic from the following sources:—

1.—By review	134
2.—By otologist	27
3.—By parents	21
4.—By school medical staff	34
5.—By others	35

The following table is a summary of the cases seen in the audiology clinic:—

Satisfactory hearing	200
Review at a later date	68
Referred for clinical examination by school medical officer ...	92
Referred to otologist	44

Pre-School Assessments

One hundred and six pre-school children were referred for assessment, the majority by health visitors and medical officers. Parent guidance for parents of pre-school children has continued to be given by members of the teaching staff of Park Dean School.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of cases and deaths in children of school age from certain infectious diseases.

DISEASE	1970		1969	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis ...	—	—	3	—
Dysentery	17	—	16	—
Diphtheria	—	—	322	—
Measles	214	—	10	—
Scarlet Fever	29	—	1	—
Whooping Cough ...	19	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever .	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice ...	62	1	17	—
Tuberculosis:—				
(a) Pulmonary ...	6	—	—	—
(b) Non Pulmonary	1	—	1	—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

During the year six school children were notified and accepted.

Case 1/70

A boy aged 5 years was diagnosed as having millary tuberculosis and was admitted to the Oldham and District General Hospital. He also had tuberculous meningitis. The source of infection was not definitely established.

Case 2/70

A girl of 4 years was diagnosed as having primary tuberculosis and received domiciliary treatment. She was a contact of a lodger.

Case 3/70

A girl of 7 years was diagnosed as a case of primary tuberculosis and received domiciliary treatment. She was a contact of a lodger.

Case 4/70

A girl aged 8 years was diagnosed as a case of primary tuberculosis and received domiciliary treatment. She was a contact of a lodger.

Case 5/70

A Pakistani girl aged 10 years was admitted to the children's ward, Oldham and District General Hospital with primary tuberculosis. She was a contact of her brother.

Case 6/70

A girl aged 15 years was diagnosed as a case of primary tuberculosis from a home contact. She received domiciliary treatment.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

One Pakistani boy aged 14 years was admitted to hospital with tuberculosis in the glands of the neck.

TABLE OF CASES OF CERTAIN NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OCCURRING IN SCHOOL CHILDREN
Aged (5-15 years)—1936—1970

Year	Meningo-coccal Infections		Dysentery		Diphtheria		Measles		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Polio-myelitis		Tuberculosis		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Pulmonary	Other Forms	All Forms
1936	4	17	-	-	215	17	1420	128	292	-	1	15	5	-	1	15	5
1937	1	14	-	-	218	14	472	158	261	-	4	17	3	-	7	17	3
1938	1	4	1	-	169	4	922	176	328	-	7	25	5	-	7	25	5
1939	-	2	-	-	32	2	60	235	50	-	2	17	6	-	2	17	6
1940	-	3	5	-	47	3	990	99	160	-	1	25	7	-	1	25	7
1941	6	1	-	-	27	1	224	122	87	-	4	9	-	-	4	9	-
1942	4	-	-	-	58	-	1075	249	54	-	1	17	-	-	1	17	-
1943	2	1	-	-	91	1	107	196	137	-	1	17	-	-	1	17	-
1944	1	3	-	-	48	3	470	342	40	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-
1945	2	2	1	-	31	2	131	217	45	-	4	15	-	-	4	15	-
1946	-	-	4	-	30	-	686	88	71	-	2	5	-	-	2	5	-
1947	-	1	-	-	39	1	154	61	36	-	2	10	-	-	2	10	-
1948	1	-	47	-	10	-	517	125	82	-	8	14	-	-	8	14	-
1949	-	-	52	-	1	-	377	273	62	-	2	7	-	-	2	7	-
1950	-	-	94	-	1	-	420	165	117	-	1	5	-	-	1	5	-
1951	-	-	129	-	-	-	526	106	72	-	3	5	-	-	3	5	-
1952	1	-	155	-	-	-	819	179	45	-	3	5	-	-	3	5	-
1953	-	-	29	-	-	-	256	148	57	-	3	7	-	-	3	7	-
1954	-	-	174	-	-	-	427	106	81	-	4	9	-	-	4	9	-
1955	1	-	699	-	-	-	588	177	2	-	11	5	-	-	11	5	-
1956	1	-	78	-	-	-	60	106	7	-	3	4	-	-	3	4	-
1957	2	-	37	-	-	-	1320	48	41	-	5	1	-	-	5	1	-
1958	-	-	638	-	-	-	442	100	32	-	1	4	-	-	3	4	-
1959	1	-	62	-	-	-	429	111	36	-	6	2	-	-	6	2	-
1960	-	-	315	-	-	-	836	57	20	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	-
1961	2	-	44	-	-	-	184	86	16	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-
1962	-	-	41	-	-	-	235	39	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	34	-	-	-	532	58	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	191	-	-	-	494	32	37	-	4	1	-	-	4	1	-
1965	-	-	40	-	-	-	324	117	11	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
1966	-	-	57	-	-	-	563	68	8	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	-
1967	-	-	33	-	-	-	138	12	17	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
1968	-	-	41	-	-	-	65	24	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
1969	3	-	16	-	-	-	322	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	17	-	-	-	214	29	19	-	6	1	-	-	6	1	-

Deaths—Tuberculosis. The figures shown in brackets relate to deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Infectious Diseases in Schools

Disease	PERIODS OF EXCLUSION	
	Cases	Contacts
Scarlet Fever & Streptococcal sore throat	To be excluded until child pronounced fit by a medical practitioner.	None.
Diphtheria	To be excluded until the Medical Officer of Health pronounces child fit to return to school.	To be excluded until permitted to return by the Medical Officer of Health.
Measles	7 days from the appearance of the rash if the child appears well.	During an epidemic children under 5 years of age should not be admitted to a nursery school or class or infant school unless they are known to have had the infection or been immunised against it. Otherwise no exclusion.
German Measles (Rubella)	4 days from the appearance of the rash.	None. Female members of staff may wish to seek advice.
Whooping Cough ...	21 days from the beginning of the characteristic cough.	During an epidemic children under 5 years of age should not be admitted to a nursery school or class or infant school unless they are known to have had the infection or been immunised against it. Otherwise no exclusion.
Mumps	Until swelling has subsided.	None.
Chicken Pox ...	6 days from onset of rash.	None.
Poliomyelitis ...	Until clinical recovery.	Home contacts 21 days unless stated otherwise by Medical Officer of Health.
Acute Meningitis ...	Exclude until pronounced fit by medical practitioner.	None unless stated otherwise by Medical Officer of Health.
Food Poisoning)	To be excluded until the Medical Officer of Health pronounces child fit to return to school.	As for cases.
Smallpox		
Typhoid Fever)		
Dysentery	To be excluded until the Medical Officer of Health pronounces the child fit to return to school.	Normally no exclusion. If any symptoms suspicious of dysentery exclude until authorised to re-admit.
Infective Jaundice	7 days from onset of jaundice.	None.
Tuberculosis ...	This condition is usually diagnosed in hospital and appropriate action regarding treatment and exclusion is taken. In case of doubt or difficulty contact Medical Officer of Health.	

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Immunisation

The majority of children are immunised prior to school entry and it cannot be emphasised too strongly that children should receive this protection in infancy. To maintain immunity against diphtheria and tetanus during the period of their school life, it is essential that children immunised in infancy should receive a reinforcing injection against diphtheria and tetanus on entering school and a reinforcing injection against tetanus during their fifteenth year.

At the school entrance medical examination the immunisation and vaccination state of each child is checked. Parents are asked to consent to reinforcing immunisation or, when no primary immunisation has taken place a course of primary immunisation. On receipt of parents' consent arrangements are made to visit schools to give this protection. A similar procedure takes place before children leave school.

Triple Antigen (protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus), first issued in 1957, is still used for primary immunisation for children aged under five years. Children commencing primary immunisation aged over five years receive Diphtheria Tetanus Prophylactic.

The material used for reinforcing injections at school entry is Diphtheria Tetanus Prophylactic and in the 15th year Tetanus Toxoid Prophylactic.

The following table gives the number of children aged 5-15 years inclusive who received primary immunisation after entering school:—

Primary Immunisation:—

Year of Birth	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	Total
No. Imm.	39	75	40	3	5	6	6	13	8	13	77	285

*Reinforcing Injection (1st and 2nd)—1,627**Measles Vaccination*

Measles vaccination is offered to children between the ages of one and fifteen years who have not suffered a natural attack of measles. If not previously vaccinated at a child welfare centre, this vaccination is available at school.

The following table gives the number of children aged 5—15 years who have received measles vaccination:—

Year of Birth	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	Total
No. Imm.	173	138	7	2	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	331

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is available to all school children. Oral poliomyelitis vaccine is used exclusively by the department. The full course consists of three doses given at intervals of six weeks between the first and the second doses and six months between the second and third doses. Children entering school are offered a reinforcing dose.

The following tables give the number of children aged 5 to 15 (inclusive) who received:—

(a) Full Course of Oral Vaccine (3 doses)

Year of Birth	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	Total
No. Imm.	33	58	36	4	2	2	6	10	3	5	16	175

(b) Fourth Doses—Oral Vaccine

Year of Birth	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	Total
No. Imm.	586	512	23	5	5	7	3	5	1	153	398	1968

Rubella Vaccination (German Measles)

Rubella vaccination became available in the autumn for girls aged 13 years and by the end of the year 265 girls had been vaccinated at school or the school clinic. Arrangements have been made for every secondary school to be visited if possible before the end of March, 1971. Initially the cost of vaccination is being met by the Department of Health and Social Security, but thereafter the cost will be met by the local authority.

Tetanus Immunisation

Since March, 1964, patients attending the casualty department of the Oldham Royal Infirmary following accidents, have received immunisation against tetanus. They attend the hospital subsequently for further injections and a medical officer from this department attends once each month to carry out the immunisation.

During the year 25 children of school age completed primary immunisation.

B.C.G. Vaccination

Vaccination of Contacts—In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 72/49, arrangements are made for selected contacts of known tuberculosis cases to receive this form of vaccination. The arrangements are under the control and supervision of Dr. P. B. Woolley, Chest Physician. During the year 84 schoolchildren (48 males, 36 females) who were found to be Mantoux negative received B.C.G. Vaccination.

Vaccination of Schoolchildren—In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 22/53, the vaccination of older schoolchildren has been continued. All children in their second year at a Secondary School (i.e. 12/13 years old group) were offered B.C.G. vaccination.

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

The following figures relate to work undertaken during the year and include figures relating to two direct grant schools in the Borough.

Number of children offered B.C.G.	1,891
No. of acceptances	1,666
Percentage accepting	87.6%
Number excluded on medical grounds	16
Number completing skin testing	1,533*
Number positive	229
Number negative	1,224
Number receiving vaccination	1,224
Number of children X-rayed	19

* The difference between the number of skin tests taken and the results given is due to non-attendance for readings.

DEATHS IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

During the year the following deaths occurred:—

1. *A boy aged 14 years.*

This boy died from peritonitis due to acute appendicitis. A post mortem was performed.

2. *A boy aged 12 years.*

This boy was asphyxiated by drowning following inhalation of an apple pip. The accident occurred in a swimming pool. Post mortem examination was carried out and an inquest was held.

3. *A boy aged 6 years.*

Was hit by a reversing lorry and died from haemorrhage and shock following multiple injuries. A post mortem was performed and inquest held—verdict misadventure.

4. *A boy aged 5 years.*

He died from haemorrhage from a traumatic rupture of the liver after being struck by a motor car. A post mortem was performed and the inquest verdict was accidental death.

5. *A girl aged 4 years.*

This girl died from haemolytic streptococcal septicaemia consequent to impetigo. A post mortem was performed.

6. *A boy aged 4 years.*

This boy was drowned. The inquest verdict was misadventure.

7. *A girl aged 7 years.*

She died in hospital from infective hepatitis with hepatic coma.

8. *A boy aged 6 years.*

This boy died from cardiac arrest following multiple abdominal injuries. He was run over by a bus. A post mortem was carried out and the inquest verdict was misadventure.

9. *A girl aged 6 years.*

She died from cerebral haemorrhage and fracture of the skull. She was struck by a bus. The inquest verdict was accidental.

10. *A girl aged 6 years.*

This girl died from viral encephalitis and influenza in hospital. She was a case of congenital myelomeningocele and hydrocephalus.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The demand for health education in school is still very much to the fore, and is being met by the health visitors/school nurses.

Talks are given at the request of the headteachers, usually in the comprehensive schools and further education centres.

A course of six to eight lectures is given, and whenever possible demonstrations and visual aids are used. We have now got a small film library to meet this need.

Discussions following the talks are encouraged and to facilitate these, groups of fifteen to twenty pupils have been arranged. These lectures have been given to pupils of both sexes on such subjects as personal hygiene, adolescence, parentcraft, venereal diseases, drug and smoking addiction.

During the year girls have received a course of tuition in mothercraft given by a school nurse, and all have been successful in gaining the British Red Cross Mothercraft Part I and Part II Certificate, which consists of a written, practical and oral examination.

In addition, Health Visitors were engaged in teaching Parts I and II of the Junior Mothercraft Syllabus to girls participating in the "Duke of Edinburgh Awards" Scheme. Twenty-eight girls, aged 14 to 15 years attended the course, and all were successful in the 1970 examinations.

Weekly lectures are given at the two house-craft centres in the borough, girls attending for two of three weeks during their last term at school. Mothercraft talks were given and these included practical demonstrations on baby bathing, and the preparation of infants' feeds.

Emphasis is placed on guiding young people in all aspects of health, i.e. physical, mental, and social aspects, thus enabling them to lead normal, healthy lives.

CASTLESHAW RESIDENTIAL CENTRE

Castleshaw Residential Centre is situated some six miles from the town centre, 1 mile east of Delph and parties of young people and school children are accommodated there throughout the year. Parties are accepted for weekends or for the five week days.

Staff consists of a Warden and Matron who are in residence throughout the year and are responsible for the general maintenance of the building and its contents.

There is accommodation for 28 children or young people and 2 teachers or leaders. School parties assemble at their ordinary schools at 9 a.m. on a Monday and return the following Friday afternoon leaving the Centre at about 1-30 p.m. In some cases the duration of the stay is extended to include the weekend. Children are conveyed to and from the Centre by special 'bus and are medically examined before going to Castleshaw.

The accommodation and equipment at Castleshaw is suitable for a wide range of subjects and children can take full advantage of the surrounding countryside by useage of the facilities for lightweight camping, canoeing, horse riding and visits to places of local interest. In the evening recreational activities are arranged by the teachers in charge of school parties.

The cost to parents for schoolchildren is £1.25 per week per child. No child is debarred from attending because of the parents' inability to pay. An additional charge is made for any weekend booking.

Castleshaw Residential Centre has recently been modernised and extended and the facilities now include a well equipped lecture room, excellent drying accommodation for outdoor clothes and showers.

ATTENDANCE CENTRE—MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The Chief Constable at the request of the Home Secretary, has undertaken responsibility for an attendance centre as provided in the Criminal Justice Act, 1948. The centre is held on Saturday afternoons at Waterloo School and the children and young persons are sent from the Juvenile Courts in the area.

The instruction includes physical training and drill, and in cases where there is evidence before the court of medical or physical defect, the boy concerned is medically examined. This also applies where a parent requests a medical examination because of some previous medical history.

From 1st January, 1971 the address of the centre will be Greenhill School, Greengate Street, Oldham.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF TEACHERS AND ENTRANTS TO COURSES OF TRAINING

Teachers entering the service of the authority from other authorities are examined by medical officers of the department as to their fitness for employment. During the year 106 teachers were examined.

Entrants to the teaching profession completing an approved course of training continue to be examined by the college medical officer but in other cases the medical examination is arranged by the Principal School Medical Officer of the appointing authority. These examinations require the completion and forwarding of forms 28 RQ together with a medical report and X-ray report to the Department of Education and Science. Twenty-two medical reports (18 males and 4 females) were completed.

Candidates for Training Colleges

During the year 97 candidates (28 males and 69 females) were examined and all were passed fit for admission. Medical reports were completed and forwarded with form 13 TT to the appropriate college authority.

Ministry of Health Circular 248/52

- (i) All teachers are X-rayed on appointment but this is waived in the case of new entrants who have recently undergone an X-ray examination on completion of their course of training and received a satisfactory report.
- (ii) All teachers are urged to take advantage of the facilities provided by the Mass Miniature Radiography Service for periodic examination.
- (iii) All staff employed in the School Health Service are X-rayed on appointment.

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 was continued.

During the year 173 new entrants were examined. Two were found to be unsuitable for employment.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Probably the most important function of the School Health Service is to ascertain and assess children who are in some way handicapped and advise the local education authority on suitable educational arrangements for these children.

Many children, particularly those physically handicapped, those with severe hearing and visual defects and severely subnormal children are known from an early age. Other cases, including maladjustment, lesser

degrees of mental handicap and minor hearing and visual problems may not be ascertained until after school entry.

The Park Dean School makes provision for the physically handicapped, partially hearing, partially sighted (of primary school age) and delicate children and there is a small assessment and diagnostic unit for children of infant school age who present behaviour or educational problems. The school is equipped with a hydrotherapy pool and physiotherapy department staffed by a full time physiotherapist. Attached to the school there is a clinic wing, comprising a medical inspection room, minor ailment room and two dental surgeries. The school has a full time nurse who attends to the children and also sees children with minor ailments from neighbouring schools.

The Marland Fold School provides for the educationally subnormal of senior age and the Strinesdale School provides for those of junior age. This school has residential accommodation on a weekly basis for several boys.

Blind, profoundly deaf and maladjusted children requiring special education are placed in residential schools and the Knowl View School, Rochdale for maladjusted boys is shared by Oldham jointly with neighbouring authorities.

Children suffering from epilepsy usually attend ordinary schools unless their disability is so severe as to interfere with their schooling. In these cases residential schooling is advisable.

It is rare to have a child requiring admission to a special school because of a speech handicap but one boy is attending a residential school at present.

Children Unsuitable for Education at School

Some children will obviously never go to school owing to severe mental retardation and their ascertainment is therefore a formality. Others may have a trial period in the ordinary school and subsequently in a special class or special school before transfer to the junior training centre. A number of children attend the junior training centre with their parents' agreement and formal action need not be taken until there has been an opportunity for observation in that centre.

During the year four children were formally ascertained as unsuitable for education at school.

Blind Pupils:—

"Pupils who have no sight or whose sight is or is likely to become so defective that they require education by methods not involving the use of sight."

Pupils found to be blind are admitted to special residential schools.

One Pakistani girl aged 9 years was ascertained and it was decided that she required teaching in English language before application could be made to a residential school. Home teaching was provided by the

education authority. One girl was discharged by a residential school and alternative placement has not been found. She is mentally handicapped in addition to her blindness. At the end of the year only one blind girl was being maintained at a residential school.

Partially Sighted Pupils:—

"Pupils who by reason of defective vision cannot follow the normal regime of ordinary schools without detriment to their educational development but can be educated by special methods involving the use of sight."

There was no new ascertainment but one Pakistani boy who was ascertained last year was still awaiting admission to a special school. He has been receiving teaching in English language at home.

One boy attended the St. Vincent's R.C. School Liverpool. There were four Oldham children attending the Park Dean School at the end of the year, and four children from other areas.

Deaf Pupils:—

"Pupils who have no hearing or whose hearing is so defective that they require education by methods used for deaf pupils, without naturally acquired speech or language."

Three children were maintained in schools outside Oldham and were attending at the end of the year.

Partially Hearing Pupils:—

"Pupils who have some naturally acquired speech and language but whose hearing is so defective that they require for their education special arrangements or facilities though not necessarily all the educational methods used for deaf pupils."

Three boys and one girl were ascertained during the year of whom one boy and one girl were admitted to the day special school. There were 36 children on roll at the end of the year of whom 15 were from outside Oldham.

Two girls attended residential schools.

Educationally Sub-normal Pupils:—

"Pupils who, by reason of limited ability or other conditions resulting in educational retardation, require some specialised form of education wholly or partly in substitution for the education normally given in ordinary schools."

Marland Fold Special School

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number on register, 1st January	53	28	81
(11 extra district)			
Number admitted during year	9	5	14
Number discharged during year	19	9	28
Number on register, 31st December	43	24	67
(8 extra district)			

Children discharged during the year:—

	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) At 16 years	12	8	20
(b) To approved school	1	—	1
(c) Transferred to Residential School	—	1	1
(d) Left the district	5	—	5
(e) Found unsuitable for education at school	1	—	1

At the beginning of the year pupils of primary school age were transferred to the Strinesdale School which had previously been the open air school. At the end of the year there were 75 children on roll including a few boys, some from other areas, who were resident on a weekly basis.

Fourteen boys and eleven girls were ascertained to be in need of special educational treatment.

Epileptic Pupils:—

"Pupils who by reason of epilepsy cannot be educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools without detriment to themselves or other pupils."

One boy was ascertained and admitted to the Colthurst House Special Residential School. Three boys and one girl were attending residential schools at the end of the year.

Maladjusted Pupils:—

"Pupils who show evidence of emotional instability or psychological disturbance and require special educational treatment in order to effect their personal, social or educational re-adjustment."

Five boys and one girl were ascertained and altogether eight boys and two girls were placed in residential special schools. It is very difficult to find places for maladjusted pupils and it was necessary during the year to withdraw children from a residential school and find places for them elsewhere. Two children attended a special unit maintained by a neighbouring authority. At the end of the year 12 boys and 6 girls were receiving special education.

Physically Handicapped Pupils:—

"Pupils not suffering solely from a defect of sight or hearing who by reason of disease or crippling defect cannot, without detriment to their health or educational development, be satisfactorily educated under the normal regime of ordinary school."

Six boys and four girls were ascertained to need special education. Altogether there were thirty-seven children from Oldham attending the day special school and seven children attending residential schools. There were sixty-three children attending the Park Dean School of whom twenty-six were from outside Oldham. They suffered from the following disabilities:—

Spina bifida	18	Perthes disease	3
Cerebral palsy	12	Poliomyelitis	1
Muscular dystrophy	5	Congenital deformities	
Cardiac disease	5	of limbs	6
		Other handicaps	13

The residential schools in which children are placed are the Bethesda Special School, Cheadle, Cheshire and the Talbot House School, Glossop. Two boys continued further education and training at the Portland Training College, Mansfield.

Delicate Pupils:—

"Pupils not falling under any other category, who by reason of impaired physical condition need a change of environment and cannot, without risk to their health or educational development be educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools."

During the year 5 boys and 5 girls were ascertained. There were 65 children attending the Park Dean School.

Other Handicapped Children:—

One boy attends the Moor House Residential School for children with speech handicaps. Five children have received home tuition.

Speech Therapy

The Speech Therapist resigned in October, 1969, and for the whole of 1970 we were unable to provide a service. At the beginning of 1971 Mrs. B. Clough was appointed and began the task of deciding priority for those children on the waiting list. At the end of December, 1969, there were 61 on the waiting list and this number had risen to over 200 at the beginning of 1971. A few children had received speech therapy from hospital speech therapists but this involved parents in much travelling and time since the Oldham hospitals offered no speech therapy service. Since her appointment Mrs. Clough has paid particular attention to the special schools and arrangements have been made for her to hold a session at the Oldham & District General Hospital. There is still a vacancy for a second speech therapist.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT RETURNS

Year ended 31st December, 1970

PART 1—Medical Inspection of Pupils Attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools)

- NOTES:—1. Where selective medical examinations are being carried out the number of pupils who have been "interviewed" or "discussed" at case conferences and found not to warrant a medical examination, are shown in Column 5.
2. Pupils found at Periodic Inspection to require treatment for a defect are not excluded from Columns (6), (7) and (8) by reason of the fact that they were already under treatment for that defect.
3. Columns (6), (7) and (8) relate to individual pupils and not to defects.

TABLE A—Periodic Medical Inspections

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examination	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected		No. of Pupils found not to warrant a medical examination (See Note 1 above)	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory No.	Unsatisfactory No.		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1966 and later	422	422	—	—	17	12	17
1965	944	944	—	—	18	89	83
1964	680	680	—	—	—	104	98
1963	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956	415	415	—	—	4	3	5
1955 and earlier	1,077	1,077	—	—	23	54	74
Total	3,539	3,539	—	—	62	262	277

TABLE B—Other Inspections

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

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

Number of Special Inspections	257
Number of re-inspections	148

TABLE C—Infestation with Vermin

NOTE:—All cases of infestation, however slight, are included in this Table. The return relates to individual pupils and not to instances of infestation.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses	35,526
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	1,473
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	—
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	—

TABLE D—Screening Tests of Vision and Hearing

1. Is the vision of entrants tested? No.
2. If the vision of entrants is not tested, at what age is the first vision test carried out? Children in their second year at an infants' school. Ages vary from 5+ to 6+
3. How frequently is vision testing repeated throughout a child's school life? Annually
4. (a) Is colour vision testing undertaken? Yes.
- (b) If so, at what age? 10 years to 11 years of age, and 14 to 15 years of age.
- (c) Are both boys and girls tested? Yes.
5. By whom is vision testing carried out? School Nurse.
6. By whom is colour vision testing carried out? School Nurse and School Medical Officer.
7. Is audiometric testing of entrants carried out? Yes.
8. By whom is audiometric testing carried out? Health Visitor/School Nurses.

**PART II—Defects found by Periodic and Special Medical Inspection
during the year**

NOTE:—All defects, including defects of pupils at Nursery and Special Schools noted at periodic and special medical inspections, are included in these Tables, whether or not they were under treatment or observation at the time of the inspection. These Tables include separately the number of pupils found to require treatment (T) and the number of pupils found to require observation (O).

TABLE A—Periodic Inspections

Defect or Disease	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
Skin	17	74	13	36	—	—	30	110
Eyes:—								
(a) Vision	—	12	21	98	—	—	21	110
(b) Squint	45	55	12	20	—	—	57	75
(c) Other	3	13	1	5	—	—	4	18
Ears:—								
(a) Hearing	7	30	3	15	—	—	10	45
(b) Otitis Media .	3	15	3	8	—	—	6	23
(c) Other	1	20	2	14	—	—	3	34
Nose and Throat ..	87	197	20	30	—	—	107	227
Speech	21	50	—	4	—	—	21	54
Lymphatic Glands	5	56	1	4	—	—	6	60
Heart	1	31	2	10	—	—	3	41
Lungs	4	77	—	19	—	—	4	96
Developmental:—								
(a) Hernia	4	6	1	1	—	—	5	7
(b) Other	8	31	1	12	—	—	9	43
Orthopaedic:—								
(a) Posture	4	30	2	11	—	—	6	41
(b) Feet	2	26	4	10	—	—	6	36
(c) Other	3	13	—	14	—	—	3	27
Nervous System:—								
(a) Epilepsy	2	10	—	1	—	—	2	11
(b) Other	—	6	—	5	—	—	—	11
Psychological:—								
(a) Development	2	8	—	3	—	—	2	11
(b) Stability	2	7	—	—	—	—	2	7
Abdomen	—	18	—	2	—	—	—	20
Other	4	53	1	17	—	—	5	70

TABLE B—Special Inspections

Defect or Disease	Pupils requiring treatment	Pupils requiring observation
Skin	—	—
Eyes:		
(a) Vision	4	5
(b) Squint	1	—
(c) Other	—	—
Ears:		
(a) Hearing	—	1
(b) Otitis Media ..	—	—
(c) Other	—	—
Nose and Throat	1	2
Speech	1	—
Lymphatic Glands ...	—	—
Heart	—	—
Lungs	1	1
Developmental:		
(a) Hernia	—	—
(b) Other	—	—
Orthopaedic:		
(a) Posture	—	—
(b) Feet	—	—
(c) Other	—	—
Nervous System:		
(a) Epilepsy	—	—
(b) Other	—	—
Psychological:		
(a) Development ..	—	1
(b) Stability	—	—
Abdomen	—	—
Other	—	5

*PART III—Treatment of Pupils Attending Maintained
Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and
Special Schools)*

NOTES:—The following tables show the total numbers of:—

- (i) Cases treated or under treatment during the year by members of the Authority's own staff;
- (ii) cases treated or under treatment during the year in the Authority's school clinics under National Health Service arrangements with the Regional Hospital Board; and
- (iii) cases known to the Authority to have been treated or under treatment elsewhere during the year.

TABLE A—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	10
Errors of refraction (including squint)	2,376
Total	2,386
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	1,089

TABLE B—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment:	
(a) for disease of the ear	116
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	350
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	116
Received other forms of treatment	3
Total	585

Total number of pupils in schools who are known to
have been provided with hearing aids:

* (a) in 1970	4
(b) in previous years	55

* A pupil recorded at (a) above is not recorded at (b) in respect of
the supply of a hearing aid in a previous year.

TABLE C—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients' departments	500

TABLE D—Diseases of the Skin

(excluding uncleanness, for which see Table C of Part I)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm:	
(a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	2
Scabies	163
Impetigo	17
Other skin diseases	17
Total	199

TABLE E—Child Guidance Treatment

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	153

TABLE F—Speech Therapy

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	NIL

TABLE G—Other Treatment Given

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	270
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	6
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	1,224
(d) Chiropody treatment	319
(e) Orthoptic treatment	242
Total	2,061

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

1. Attendances and Treatment

	Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15 & over	Total
First Visit	2490	2,114	499	5,103
Subsequent visits	1,417	4,370	1,135	6,922
Total visits	3,907	6,484	1,634	12,025
Additional courses of treat- ment commenced	91	162	43	296
Fillings in permanent teeth ...	1,276	4,845	1,441	7,562
Fillings in deciduous teeth ...	648	109	—	757
Permanent teeth filled	959	3,941	1,258	6,158
Deciduous teeth filled	584	100	—	684
Permanent teeth extracted ...	515	1,424	355	2,294
Deciduous teeth extracted ...	3,733	1,022	—	4,755
General anaesthetics	1,445	508	52	2,005
Emergencies	1,711	1,631	388	3,730
Number of pupils x-rayed ...	445			
Prophylaxis	639			
Teeth otherwise conserved ...	6			
Number of teeth root filled ...	20			
Inlays	3			
Crowns	16			
Courses of treatment com- pleted	4,264			

2. Orthodontics

New cases commenced during year	20
Cases completed during year	12
Cases discontinued during year	4
No. of removable appliances fitted	39
No. of fixed appliances fitted	4
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	13

3. Dentures

	Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15 & over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	1	—	1
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	2	48	15	65
Number of dentures supplied	2	49	15	66
Total dentures supplied ...	2	52	16	70

4. Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	Nil
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5. Inspections

(a) First inspection at school, Number of Pupils	5,788
(b) First inspection at clinic, Number of Pupils	3,600
Number of a + b found to require treatment	6,661
Number of a + b offered treatment	6,018
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic	1,488
Number of (c) found to require treatment	949

6. Sessions

Devoted to treatment	1,607
Devoted to inspection	50
Devoted to Dental Health Education	28

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

New assessments and placements

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1970		Blind (1)	P.S. (2)	Deaf (3)	Pt. Hg. (4)	P.H. (5)	Del. (6)	Mal. (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epil. (9)	Sp. Df. (10)	Total (11)
A. How many handicapped children were newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes?	boys	-	-	-	3	6	5	5	14	1	-	34
	girls	1	-	-	1	4	5	1	11	-	-	23
	boys	-	-	-	1	2	4	4	13	1	-	25
	girls	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	11	-	-	18
B. How many children newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes?	boys	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	9	-	-	18
	girls	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	8	-	-	11
	boys	-	-	-	1	5	6	8	22	1	-	43
	girls	-	-	-	1	2	5	2	19	-	-	29
As at 21st January, 1971												
A. Total number of children awaiting admission to special schools other than hospital special schools	(a) day places	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	5
	boys	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	3	-	-	8
	girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
	(b) boarding places	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2

	Blind (1)	P.S. (2)	Deaf (3)	Pt. Hg. (4)	P.H. (5)	Del. (6)	Mal. (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epil. (9)	Sp. Def. (10)	Total (11)
B. As at 21st January, 1971											
How many pupils from the Authority's area were on the registers of:—											
(i) Maintained special schools (other than hospital special schools and special units and classes not forming part of a special school) regardless by what authority they are maintained.	-	2	-	15	23	27	-	69	-	1	137
boys	-	2	-	6	14	26	-	55	-	-	103
girls	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	8	2	-	18
boarding	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	4
(ii) Non-maintained special schools (other than hospital special schools and special units and classes not forming part of a special school) wherever situated.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
boarding	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	5
units and classes not forming part of a special school	1	-	2	2	3	-	1	-	1	-	10
(iii) Independent schools under arrangements made by the authority.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
boarding	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
units and classes not forming part of a special school	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
(iv) Special classes and units not forming part of a special school.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
boarding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
units and classes not forming part of a special school	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Total number of handicapped children requiring places in special schools; receiving education in special schools; independent schools; special classes and units; under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944; and boarded in homes.											
boys	-	5	1	16	28	29	14	77	3	2	175
girls	3	2	2	8	22	30	6	60	1	-	134

The above totals include two girls and two boys receiving education at home and one boy and one girl (col. 5) receiving education in hospital.

INDEX

	Page
INTRODUCTION	3
COMMITTEES: The Health and Welfare Committee	6
STAFF	7
 1. VITAL STATISTICS	 13
Area of the Borough	15
Births	19
Deaths	19
Infant Mortality	26
Maternal Mortality	24
Geographical Situation	17
Houses in the Borough	15
Industries	17
Marriages	15
Population	17
Rateable Value	17
Stillbirths	24
Summary of Statistics	15
Unemployment	17
Tables: Deaths: Ages and Causes	20
Age Groups and Months of Occurrence ...	22
Infant Mortality, Ages and Causes, 1970	27
Stillbirths and Infant Mortality Rates—differentials between early neo-natal and total infant mortality rates 1945-1970	 28
Place of Birth, Gestation Period, Sex and Weight of Foetus	 25
Comparative Statement for Certain Authorities, 1970	23
Unemployment Registers	18
 2. HOSPITALS AND SPECIALIST SERVICES	 29
Manchester Regional Hospital Board	31
Oldham and District Hospital Management Committee (Group 11)	 31
Oldham Royal Infirmary	31
Oldham and District General Hospital	32
Strinesdale Hospital	32
Chadderton Hospital	32
Westhulme Hospital	32
Emergency Maternity Unit	32
Pathology Services	32
Oldham and District Health Services Contributory Association	 33

	Page
3. PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES	35
Health Centres	36
Care of Mothers and Young Children	37
Ante-natal Clinics	37
Health Education and Mothercraft	37
Relaxation Classes	37
Maternity Outfits	38
Children "at risk"	40
Congenital Malformations	39
Dental Inspection and Treatment	38
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	38
Pre-School Children	38
Premature Infants	41
Unmarried Mothers and Their Children	43
Child Welfare Centres	43
Family Planning	44
Welfare Foods	44
Audiological Service	54
Voluntary Organisations	45
Day Nurseries	45
Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948	45
Day Centre for Spastic Children	46
Child Minders	46
Playgroups	46
Tables:	
Congenital Malformations Notified	40
Premature Live and Stillbirths	42
Child Welfare Centres—Attendances	44
Midwives Service	47
Staff	47
Night Duty Service	47
Radio Telephone System	47
Attendance After Confinement	47
Domiciliary Cases	47
Hospital Discharges	47
Phenylketonuria Tests	48
Hip Tests for Congenital Dislocation	48
Part II Training School	48
Transport for Midwives	48
Housing Accommodation	48
Post-Certificate Courses	49
Inhalational Analgesics, Administration	49
Summary of Work Undertaken	51
Supervision of Midwives (Midwives Act, 1951)	51
Medical Aid	51
Emergency Maternity Unit	51
Tables:	
Cases receiving Inhalational Analgesics and Pethidine ...	49
Deliveries Attended—Domiciliary and Hospital	50

	Page
Health Visiting Service	52
Staff	52
Refresher Courses	52
Transport	52
Visits	53
Phenylketonuria Tests	54
Hip Tests for Congenital Dislocation	54
Audiological Service	54
Oldham Mothers' Circle	54
Home Nursing Service	55
Availability of District Nurses	55
Staff	55
Bathing Attendants	55
Transport	56
Queen's Institute of District Nursing, Membership	56
National District Training	56
Work Undertaken	56
Tables:	
Cases Nursed	57
Cases Nursed and Visits Made Each Month	57
New Cases Accepted During Each Month	58
Types of Cases Nursed and Visits Made	58
Vaccination and Immunisation	59
Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis—Schedule	59
Immunisation against Diphtheria and Tetanus	60
Active Immunisation against Tetanus for Patients attend- ing Hospital Casualty Units following Accidents ...	63
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	64
Measles Vaccination	65
Rubella Vaccination	65
Vaccination against Smallpox	65
Vaccination of Persons Travelling Abroad	66
Yellow Fever Vaccination	66
Ambulance Service	66
Area Served	66
Arrangements with Adjacent Health Authorities	66
Hospitals Out-Patients Clinics and "Day Care"	67
Journeys Outside the Borough	67
Accident and Emergency Cases	67
Persons Suffering from Burns and Scalds	68
Emergency Maternity Unit (Flying Squad)	68
National Health Service (Amendment) Act, 1949	68
National Health Service (Amendment) Act, 1957	68
Inter-Departmental Services	68

National Safe Driving Competition of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents	69
Tables :	
Staff	69
Vehicles	69
Cases Carried and Vehicles Used	70
Total Mileage	70
Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care	71
Tuberculosis	71
Mass Miniature Radiography	71
B.C.G. Vaccination	73
Mental Health	72
Geriatric Service	73
Provision of Nursing Requisites and Apparatus	71
Incontinence Pads	72
Convalescent Facilities	72
Cervical Cytology	72
Chiropody Service	74
Table :	
Chiropody—Treatments	74
Mental Health Service	75
Staff	75
Co-ordination of Psychiatric Services	76
Work Undertaken by Mental Welfare Officers	76
Admissions to Hospital	78
National Assistance Act, 1948	79
Facilities for Treatment, Out-Patient, In-Patient and Day Care	79
Ambulance Service	80
Mental Subnormality	80
Care and Training of the Mentally Subnormal.....	80
Hospital Care	80
Hospital Waiting List	81
Temporary Accommodation	81
Community Care	81
Arrangements with Adjacent Local Health Authorities	82
Special Care Unit	82
Junior Training Centre	82
Industrial Centre	83
Home Training	84
Residential Accommodation	84
Nuffield Villa	84
Mayall Street Home	85
Limeside Community Care Hostel	86
Greylands Holiday Home	87

Tables:

New Cases	77
Management of New Cases	77
Visits and Reports by Mental Welfare Officers	78
Admission to Hospital	78
Mental Subnormality	80
Industrial Centre—Admissions and Discharges	83
Hospital Waiting List	81
Residential Accommodation	85
Nuffield Villa—Admissions and Discharges	85
Mayall Street Home—Admissions and Discharges	86
Limeside Community Care Hostel—Admissions and Discharges	86
Domestic Help Service	87
Staff	87
Organisers' Visits	87
Charges	87
Courses	87
Training Courses	88
Cases Assisted	88
Night Attendant Service	88

Tables:

Analysis of Cases	89
4. GENERAL MEDICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, DENTAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY OPHTHALMIC SERVICES	91
Oldham Executive Council	93
5. EPIDEMIOLOGY	95
Anthrax	98
Brucellosis	98
Diphtheria	97
Dysentery	98
E. Coli Infection	98
Encephalitis, Acute	97
Enteric Fever	97
Food Poisoning	98
Infective Jaundice	97
Malaria	98
Measles	97
Acute Meningitis	97
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	98
Poliomyelitis, Acute	98
Scarlet Fever	97
Smallpox	98
Whooping Cough	97
Tuberculosis	102
Tetanus	97
Cancer	107
Venereal Disease	110

Tables :

Diseases Notified During Each Month, 1970	100
Notifiable Diseases in Age Groups, 1970	101
Cases of Certain Notifiable Diseases, 1948—1970	105
Deaths from Certain Notifiable Diseases, 1948—1970.....	106
New Cases and Deaths—Tuberculosis	104
Cancer—Localisation of the Disease	108
Lung Cancer—Sex Distribution, 1957—1970	109
Mortality—Rates per Thousand of Popula- tion, 1957—1970	109
Venereal Diseases	110

6. ENVIRONMETAL HYGIENE	111
Water Supply	113
Sewage Treatment	116
Public Cleansing	116
Environmental Health Services	118
Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector	118
Work Undertaken by Public Health Inspectors	121
Offensive Trades	124
Common Lodging Houses	125
Bakehouses	125
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	125
Clean Air Act, 1956	126
Atmospheric Pollution	126
Smoke Control Areas	128
Pollution at Crime Lake	132
Investigation and Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution	132
Co-operation with Voluntary Organisations	132
Rodent Control	136
Factories Acts	137
Outwork	138
Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 .	138
Pet Animals Act, 1951	141
Riding Establishment Act, 1964	141
Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963	141
Diseases of Animals Acts	141
Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957	141
Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	141
Rag, Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951 .	141

Tables and Graph :

Analysis of Smoke Control Areas	129
Estimated and Final Costs involved in Smoke Control Areas Nos. 1-7 (inclusive)	131
Atmospheric Pollution Results, 1970	134
Decrease in Atmospheric Pollution, 1959—1970	135
Registrations and General Inspections	138
Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises ...	139
Analysis of Contraventions	139
Reported Accidents	140
Analysis of Reported Accidents	140

HOUSING	142
Clearance of Unfit Properties—Programme	143
Individual Unfit Houses	143
Clearance Areas and Compulsory Purchase Orders	145
Voluntary Demolitions	148
Improvement Grants	148
Qualification Certificates	149
Eradication of Bed Bugs	152
Removals and Disinfestation of Furniture	152
Disinfection	152
Housing Applications Register	152

Tables:

Houses Represented and Demolished, 1943—1970	143
Summary of Individual Unfit Houses:	
(a) Houses Represented, 1943—1970	144
(b) Persons Re-housed, 1943—1970	144
Clearance Areas and Compulsory Purchase Orders, 1970	147
Compulsory Purchase Orders and Clearance Orders 1963—1970	150

INSPECTIONS AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS	152
Milk Supply	152
The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959	152
The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963	152
Milk Samples—For Methylene Blue Test	153
„ Phosphatase Test	153
„ Turbidity Test	153
„ Brucella Abortus	153
Ice Cream	154
Liquid Egg Pasteurisation	155
Meat Inspection	156
Slaughterhouses	156
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933—1954	158
Poultry Inspection	158
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	160
Food Hygiene	160
Contamination of Food	162
Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966	158

Tables:

Milk Samples Tested for Brucella Abortus	153
Meat Inspection, Carcases Inspected and Condemned	156
Summary of Diseased and Unsound Food Destroyed During 1970	157
Premises affected by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960	160
Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Samples of food purchased for analysis	165

7. MISCELLANEOUS	167
Nursing Homes	32
National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47)	169
National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951	169
National Assistance Act, 1948	169
Handicapped Persons	169
Incidence of Blindness	169
Partially Sighted	171
Homes for Aged Persons	173
Health Education and Home Safety	174
Cancer Education	174
Oldham and District Family Service Unit	175
Oldham Crematorium	177
Medical Examinations	178
Borough Coroner's Report	180
 8. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE	 181
Education Committee Members	183
Staff	184 & 187
School Clinics	187 & 192
School Accommodation	188
Medical Inspection — Periodic and Special	189
Co-operation with Parents, Teachers, etc.	191
Employment of School Leavers and School Children	191
Dental Service	192
Child Guidance Service	194
Audiological Service	196
Infectious Diseases	197
Infectious Diseases in Schools	199
Immunisation and Vaccination	200
B.C.G. Vaccination	201
Deaths — School Children	202
Health Education	203
Handicapped Pupils	205
Speech Therapy	209
Castleshaw Residential Centre	204
Attendance Centre — Medical Examinations	204
Teachers and College Entrants — Medical Examination	205
School Meals Staff—Medical Examination	205
Department of Education and Science — Medical Inspection and Treatment Returns	210
School Dental Service — Attendances and Treatment ...	216
Handicapped Pupils — New assessments and placements	218

