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COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

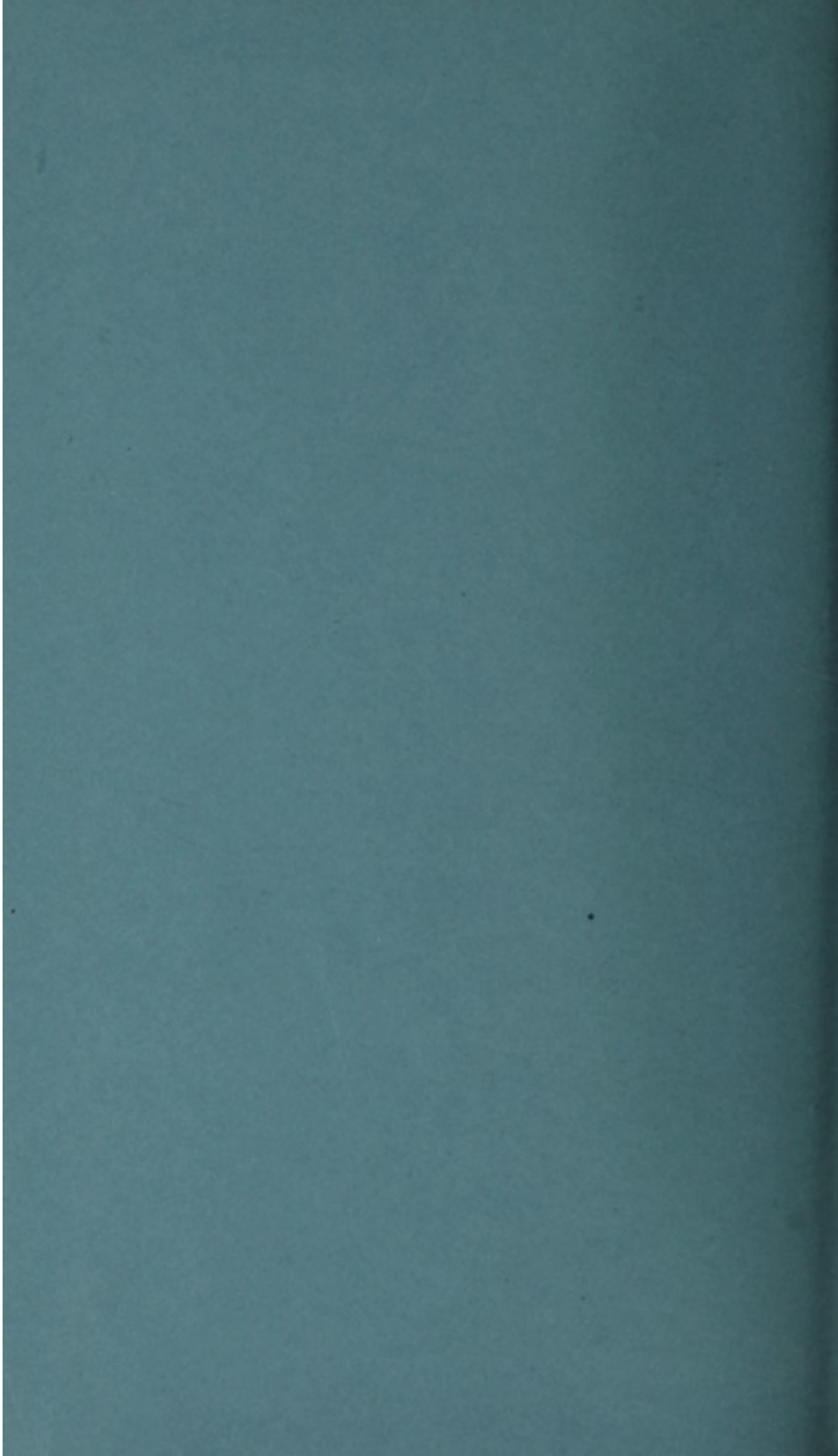
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year ending 31st December, 1960

JOHN INNES, M.D., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical
Officer.



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JOHN INNES, M.D., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical
Officer.

Public Health Department,
Baillie Street,
Rochdale.

Tel. No. Rochdale 47474
Ext. 230

ROCHDALE:

E. WRIGLEY & SONS LTD., PRINTERS, ACKER STREET

—
1961

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II—SCHOOL MEDICAL REPORT

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

DECEMBER, 1960

Medical Officer of Health of Health, School Medical Officer.

JOHN INNES, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

FRANCIS J. CAUCHI, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers :

MARY A. MCKENZIE, M.B., CH.B.

K. WASU THAKRE, M.B., B.S.

DOROTHY M. GINEVER, M.B., CH.B.

Lay Administrative Officer :

S. BUTTERWORTH

Chief Public Health Inspector :

A. TURNER, C.S.I.B., CERT.M.I.

Senior District Public Health Inspector :

A. SYMONS, C.S.I.B., CERT.M.I.

Smoke Inspector :

W. GARTSIDE, P.H.I.B., CERT.SM.I., CERT.M.I.

Public Health Inspectors :

T. BRUCE, P.H.I.B. (†25.7.60)

W. C. CROSSLEY, C.S.I.B., CERT.M.I.

C. DRAKE, P.H.I.B.

J. PEARSON, C.S.I.B.

K. E. SMITH, C.S.I.B.

Health Visitors (Maternity and Child Welfare) :

B. ALLETSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

S. H. BARLOW, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

V. C. CAMPBELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

E. M. MASSEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

I. RUSHTON, S.R.N., H.V.

F. THORNTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N., R.M.P.A.

N. WHITELEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Health Visitor (Tuberculosis) :

M. L. GALLIMORE, S.R.N., T.B.CERT.

Clinic Nurses : (Full-time)

A. CRABTREE, S.R.N. (†18.1.60)

M. PENTLOW, S.R.N. (†19.9.60)

H. ORMANDY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (*3.1.60)

M. FLETCHER, S.R.N. (*30.9.60)

Clinic Nurses : (Part-time)

R. KERSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (†27.9.60)

J. MOSELEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (*30.9.60)

Physiotherapist :

ELLEN LUMB, M.S.C.P.

Chief Dental Officer :

H. P. GLEDSDALE, L.D.S.

Dental Officers :

R. G. WATSON, L.D.S. (†17.10.60)

R. J. G. YOUNG, L.D.S. (Part-time)

H. GIBSON, L.D.S. (Part-time)

A. JONES, L.D.S. (Part-time)

P. SUTCLIFFE, B.C.H.D. (Part-time) (†14.11.60)

Dental Anaesthetist :

R. MALLINSON, M.B., CH.B.

Dental Attendants :

S. ASHWORTH

S. KAY (Part-time) (†-11.60)

L. DANIELS, S.R.N.

J. LEACH

O. M. GLEDSDALE (Part-time)

Mental Welfare Officers :

J. E. WILSON

E. E. STEPHENSON

Junior Training Centre Supervisor :

JEAN M. BUCKLEY

Ambulance Officer :

H. DOWN

Home Help Organiser :

ELIZABETH DEAN (*6.5.60)

JENNIE D. WILSON (†1.6.60—*9.12.60)

MARY A. LUDDEN (†28.11.60)

Social Worker : (Part-time)

CLARA M. LINTERN

District Nursing Association :

Superintendent—Miss D. A. HUNTER, S.R.N.,
S.C.M., H.V., Q.N., R.F.N.

1st Asst. Sup. —Miss M. MORGAN, S.R.N.,
S.C.M., H.V., Q.N., R.F.N.

2nd Asst. Sup. —Miss A. M. O'SULLIVAN,
S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (†1.10.60)

Municipal Midwives :

M. ASHWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.N. (†1.7.60)

W. U. CARR, S.R.N., S.C.M.

B. CREHAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

G. DOWD, S.R.N., S.C.M. (*23.5.60)

M. L. HARRISON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

N. HOOK, S.R.N., S.C.M.

P. TOMLINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

N. F. TOTTEN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

CONSULTANT OFFICERS

Ophthalmic Surgeon :

A. STEWART SCOTT, F.R.C.S.ED., D.O.M.S.

Paediatrician :

B. WOLMAN, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Consultant Chest Physician :

W. R. MAY, M.B., B.S., D.C.H., M.R.C.P.

E.N.T. Surgeons :

V. T. SMITH, M.D., F.R.F.P.S. (*-5.60)

J. P. FRASER, F.R.F.P.S. (†5.7.60)

Family Planning Medical Officer :

LENA WALKER, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

Public Analyst :

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

† Commenced

* Ceased

**To the Chairman and Members of the Health
Committee of the County Borough of Rochdale**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health conditions in the County Borough of Rochdale and on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1960.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population shows a further fall of nearly 500 persons. In view of the fact, however, that the preliminary Census figure for 1961 is known at the time of the writing of this Report and that it shows an increase to 85,785, no comment will be made at this point until the details are published.

The number of births increased and the number of deaths considerably decreased, giving on this occasion a margin of births over deaths of 169. Once again there is a slight increase in the infant mortality rate, but this is more than balanced by a decrease in the stillbirths. It seems increasingly difficult to obtain a satisfactory explanation for these fluctuations. The gross causes of mortality at the beginning of life have disappeared—poverty, slumdom and ignorance. The factors nowadays may be many and can vary from time to time and from place to place. In an interesting commentary on the Perinatal Mortality Survey, the Ministry of Health this week (3.8.61) noted that the highest perinatal mortality rates are to be found in the North West. In fact, of the fourteen County Boroughs with the highest rates, eight were in the North West, whereas not a single North Western County Borough figures in the twenty-two with rates below average.

The changing pattern of the health of the community and the services upon which the public now leans continue to raise fresh problems in Local Health Authority Services. The District Nurses, Home Helps, School Nurses and Health Visitors, all find increasing duties in respect of the increasing age of the population and the tendency towards domiciliary treatment wherever this may be possible. The increase of Out-patient, Clinic and Day-patient treatment in preference to In-patient treatment continues to tax the transport services, particularly the Ambulance Service, to their utmost. Increases in staff and vehicles have been made, but more must be contemplated in the future.

Reference was made in my Report of last year to the disappointing position with regard to housing in the Borough. Elsewhere in this Report it is emphasised that there were 5,000 substandard houses in the Borough in 1954 and that the Council proposed to close or demolish the first 2,100 of these houses in five years. In fact, only 810 have been either closed or demolished. In other words, 1,300 families are still having to live in conditions considered unsatisfactory not only in 1954, but in most cases prior to World War II.

What is to be the fate of the families living in the 3,000 houses to be dealt with in the second five years, 1961—1965, becomes only too obvious.

In December, 1959 an Area in the town was represented by this Department as a Slum Clearance Area containing 123 houses all unfit for human habitation. At the end of 1960 and, indeed, in mid-1961 no material progress has been made in re-housing these families.

As part of the improvement plan, this Department maintains a 'Two Year Plan'. This consists of individual unfit houses and has been built up through the years from the records of the individual District Public Health Inspectors. On the 1st January, 1960 there were 579 houses on this list. During the year it was necessary to add 42 houses to the list. On the 31st December, 1960 there were 485 houses on the list, so that during the year there have only been dealt with 136 houses, each of which is unfit for human habitation and impossible of being made fit at reasonable expense.

Dwellings now being represented were generally erected 80 to 120 years ago. During that forty year period, dwellings were erected in the Borough at the rate of about 300 per annum. The Housing Committee has for several years fixed a target of building new dwellings at 300 per annum. This target would just about keep pace with the number of dwellings becoming unfit each year without providing for arrears.

In the five years since 1955 there have been built 958 houses on Corporation estates instead of 1,500 according to programme. The whole procedure is falling a long way behind the growing need. Unfortunately, the delay is cumulative and priorities are more and more difficult to maintain.

It was stated in last year's Report that progress was being made in the Clean Air campaign. In fact, the first Smoke Control Area came into operation in September, 1960 covering Alder Road Estate, Thornham, Kirkholt and Dicken Green, and including 2,921 houses. This was to be the first stage in a programme to render the whole of the Borough free from smoke in twelve years' time. It is hoped that this plan can go forward smoothly. The measurement of atmospheric pollution continues to show a decreasing degree of pollution.

The section on Mental Health is on this occasion very general in substance, because it is a year of changing over and many of the facts and figures applicable at the end of 1959 had ceased to have meaning by the end of 1960. In the Department itself it was rather a year of preparation for progress than of actual progress.

For the first time in this Annual Report a section appears dealing with Welfare Services. In January, 1960 I took over the duties of Director of Welfare Services on the resignation of Mr. John Wilson and it is now possible to integrate the work of the two Departments much more closely. The change has also made possible much closer liaison with the general medical services and more particularly with the hospital services. It has become more and more apparent in recent years that the dividing line between the responsibility of Welfare Services and the responsibility of the Health Services, particularly with the older end of the population, is becoming thinner and thinner. It is hoped that useful comment on this section can be made in next year's Report.

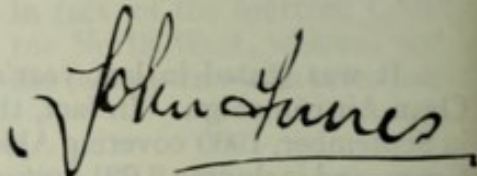
It will be noted that the figures for Pulmonary Tuberculosis are still improving. In 1961 we shall have a visit from the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit. We look forward with some confidence to the results as a test of the progress here.

One of the outstanding facts of the present day is the changing emphasis on human life and well-being. Even in a period when there is hardly any Poliomyelitis, two cases or one death are sufficient to set the whole national press agog, yet scores of road deaths and hundreds of injuries seem to be accepted as a logical price to pay for modern civilisation. It would almost appear that nothing will really be done about these deaths and maimings until the public is as much distressed and alarmed about them as it is about a case of Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria or Smallpox.

I wish once more to record my appreciation of the work done by all the members of the staff, on this first occasion including the staff of the Welfare Services Department. In particular, I would acknowledge the degree of friendly co-operation pervading the Service. Once more the staff is indebted to the Health Committee for its support and encouragement during the year; and I personally am grateful to the Welfare Services Committee for its understanding during the first year of a new relationship.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

4th August, 1961.

STATISTICS

Year ended 31st December, 1960

Area (in acres)	9,556
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population, mid-year 1960 ...	84,210
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1951)	29,426
Number of Houses on Corporation Estates at December, 1960 ...	7,641
Number of Houses on Corporation Estates at December, 1959 ...	7,568
Estimated sum represented by a Penny Rate	£4,220
Rateable Value	£1,082,323
Estimated expenditure on Health Services provided by rates ...	£142,355

	Total	M.	F.
Live Births —Legitimate	1,268	625	643
Illegitimate	96 (7.0%*)	44 (6.5%*)	52 (7.5%*)
	<hr/> 1,364	<hr/> 669	<hr/> 695

Birth-rate per 1,000 of estimated population 16.2

* Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births

Still-Births—(33) Rate per 1,000 total (live and still-births)... .. 23.6

Total Live and Still-Births 1,397

	Total	M.	F.
Deaths	1,197	579	618
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population ...			14.2

Deaths from Maternal Causes—(2)

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still-births) 1.4
(See page 26)

Death rate of Infants under one year of age (42 deaths)

All infants per 1,000 live births 31
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births (36) 28
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births (6) 62

Neo-Natal Deaths—(24) Rate per 1,000 total (live and still-births) 17.2

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 of population
Cancer (including Leukaemia and Aleukaemia)	204	2.42
Tuberculosis (all forms)	9	0.11

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population as at mid-year 1960 is 84,210. This compares with the mid-year estimate of 84,690 in 1959 and the 1951 Census figure of 88,429. During 1960 there was an increase in births and a considerable decrease in deaths, giving a margin of births over deaths of 164 persons.

Live Births

The live birth rate was equal to 16.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The figure for the previous year was 15.9. For the ten years 1950/59 the average birth rate was 15.2 per 1,000.

The proportion of illegitimate births was again greater than the previous figure, 96 this year as compared with 90 last year, representing 7.0% of the total births. In the last six years the figure has varied between 5.4% and 7.0%.

Still-Births

There were 33 still-births recorded as against 49 in 1959 and 35 in 1958. The average for the preceding five years was 35 still-births, the figure of 49 in 1959 being entirely out of line with all previous experience.

Infant Mortality

There were 42 deaths registered under one year of age, equal to a mortality rate of 31 per 1,000 live births registered, compared with 39 deaths and a mortality rate of 29 in 1959. This is a big improvement on the figures which appeared in 1952 and previously, but is not so satisfactory compared with the figures for 1953 onwards. The changes are so varied that they do not show any particular trends, nor any special cause for these increases. Why should three times as many female infants die from Pneumonia as male infants, whereas three times as many males died from 'Other defined and ill-defined causes'? Why should the male death rate be three times that of the female death rate in the third quarter of the year, while the one is equal to the other in the first quarter? The lowest figure ever recorded for the County Borough was 21 deaths in 1955, equal to a rate of 17 per 1,000 live births.

Premature Births

The following Table which sets out the fate of 110 Rochdale children who were prematurely born during the year is of continuing interest.

The figures in this Table do not coincide with those given elsewhere as deaths during the year due to prematurity. They are, however, strictly comparable with the Tables given in the Report for the last few years.

Premature Births during 1960

BIRTH WEIGHT	PLACE OF BIRTH			TOTAL	DEATHS								CHILDREN SURVIVING OVER 3 MONTHS				
	Home	Birch Hill Hospital	Other Hospitals		In first 24 hours		24 hours to 7 days			7 days to 28 days		28 days to 3 months					
					H.	B. H. H.	H.	B. H. H.	O. H.	H.	O. H.	H.	B. H. H.	H.	B. H. H.	O. H.	Total
3 lbs. 4 ozs. or less ...		16	—	16	—	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
3 lbs. 5 ozs. to 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	5	20	1	26	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	4	16	1	21
4 lbs. 7 ozs. to 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	3	18	2	23	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	15	2	20
5 lbs to 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	10	31	4	45	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	30	4	44
Totals	18	85	7	110	—	10	—	6	—	1	—	—	2	17	67	7	91

Once more there has been a shift round as compared with the previous year's figures. It is difficult to see any common pattern emerging. The number of babies born weighing 3 lbs. 4 ozs. or less is double the 1959 figure, but the survival rate is much improved, six out of sixteen instead of two out of eight. There is an increase in the two intermediate weight groups and a definite decrease in the babies verging on maturity, i.e. 5 lbs. to 5½ lbs. group. The total survival rate has fallen from 87% to 83%.

The prevention of premature births, together with improved ante-natal supervision, is one of the main aspects of Maternity and Child Welfare which is to occupy attention for the next few years.

Reference has been made in several recent Reports to the growth of interest in peri-natal mortality, which represents the total loss of infant life before birth, during birth and immediately afterwards.

The following Table sets out Rochdale's experience in this respect during the last ten years:—

Year 1	Live Births 2	Still Births 3	Infant Deaths 4	Neo-natal Mortality 5	Early N.N.M. 6	P-n.M. Col. 3+6 7
1951	1,275	31	69 (54)*	47	39	71 (54)†
1952	1,321	29	52 (39)	33	31	60 (44)
1953	1,297	33	40 (31)	32	27	60 (45)
1954	1,243	33	29 (23)	21	16	49 (38)
1955	1,263	39	21 (17)	15	14	53 (40)
1956	1,294	29	36 (28)	25	20	49 (37)
1957	1,335	39	46 (34)	30	26	65 (47)
1958	1,400	35	32 (23)	19	14	49 (34)
1959	1,349	49	39 (29)	23	18	67 (48)
1960	1,364	33	42 (31)	24	21	54 (39)

The figures in brackets show :— * rates per 1,000 live births.

† rates per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

Deaths from all causes

The deaths registered number 1,197 which is smaller than the figure of last year, 1,330. This total was made up of 579 males and 618 females.

The general tendency was for male deaths to exceed female deaths in the age groups up to 65. At this point the larger female survival group obviously shows the heavier death rate.

The death rate from all causes was 14.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as compared with 15.7 in 1959 and an average of 14.8 during the ten years 1950-1959.

Chief Causes of Death	1960	1959
Tuberculosis	9	6
Cancer	204	200
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	176	210
Heart Disease	410	413
Other Circulatory Diseases	49	66
Bronchitis	74	102
Influenza	—	10
Pneumonia (all forms)	62	84
Motor Accidents	21	12
All Other Accidents	23	39
Suicide	15	18
Totals	1,043	1,160

Table I Appendix (Page 86) shows comparative mortality rates and birth rates during the past ten years, while Table II Appendix (Page 00) shows the age and sex distribution, and the causes of deaths in 1960.

The following Table shows the tremendous change which has taken place in the expectation of life during the last forty years. It will be noted that no really significant percentage of deaths now occurs below the age of 45 years.

Percentage of Deaths in year groups, distributed according to age at death

Age Group	1917	1927	1937	1947	1957	1960
Under 15 years	22	14	6	9	5	4
15—45 years	17	13	13	6	4	4
45—65 years	29	33	32	24	23	23
65 years and over	32	40	49	60	68	69

Respiratory Diseases

This group of diseases caused 142 deaths as compared with 193 in 1959 and 161 in 1958. Bronchitis caused 74 deaths (102), Pneumonia 62 (84) and other respiratory affections 7 deaths (7). Of these 70% occurred in persons 65 years old or over.

Cancer

Deaths classified to this cause (including Leukaemia and Aleukaemia) and shown in the age groups below number 204 (males 96, females 108), as against 200 in the previous year.

	Total deaths	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Year 1960 ...	204	—	8	90	106
Year 1959 ...	200	—	10	83	107

The activities of the Manchester Committee on Cancer in the educational field continued in the area throughout the year. Statistics as to work done and results achieved are not published for the separate areas.

Local health education efforts continue to include Cancer in their scope, but more particularly through the personal approach angle.

Comparative Mortality and Birth Rates

	Death-rate All Causes per 1,000 of population	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of population	Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births
ROCHDALE	14.2	16.2	31
Average 12 neighbour- ing manufacturing towns ...	13.28	17.49	28
Administrative County of Lancaster ...	12.54	17.07	25

MORBIDITY

The Department continues to receive from the Manager of the Local Office of the Ministry of National Insurance a weekly return of the figures of new claims to sickness benefit. There has been no change in the form of the records which are still unanalysed and still cover an area which includes the postal districts of Whitworth and Milnrow, as well as Rochdale itself.

The curve followed the usual seasonal trends. There were none of the peaks due to Influenza or Bronchitis which had appeared in the three previous years.

UNEMPLOYMENT

I am indebted to the Manager of the Rochdale Employment Exchange for information regarding the state of unemployment in Rochdale and the adjoining districts of Wardle, Whitworth and Milnrow.

The average number of unemployed persons on the register during the year ended 31st December, 1960, was as follows:—Men 276, Women 69, making a total of 345. The corresponding figures in 1959 were Men 665, Women 466, totalling 1,131.

I am also informed that in the middle of 1960 there were approximately 49,899 insured persons (28,019 Men, 19,276 Women and 2,604 Juveniles) in employment in the area.

General Provision of Health Services.

Administration and Co-Ordination

General administration within the Department continues on the lines set out in previous Reports.

A good working standard of co-ordination exists between the Health Services in the town. There is a considerable cross-representation in Committee membership as between the Local Health Authority, the Hospital Authority and the Executive Council. In some ways more important, there is close working between the Officers of the various Departments and a growing understanding of the part which each has to play and the problems with which they are faced.

There is equally a continuing readiness to seek consultation at Officer and at Committee level on both new and existing problems.

Clinic and Treatment Centres

The hours of clinic sessions and the situation of centres as shown:—

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
I.—Child Welfare					
(A) St. Luke's School, Deeplish	10—12 noon 2—4 p.m.	—	—	—	—
(B) St. Clement's School Spotland Bridge ...	—	10—12 noon 2—4 p.m.	—	—	—
(C) Council Offices, Norden	—	—	—	2—4 p.m.	—
(D) Baillie St. Council School	—	—	2—4 p.m.	2—4 p.m.	10—12 noon
(E) Castleton Wesleyan School, Durban St.	—	—	—	—	10—12 noon 2—4 p.m.
(F) Bamford Working- men's Club	—	—	—	1st in each month 10—12 noon	—
(G) Kirkholt Community Centre	—	2—4 p.m.	2—4 p.m.	—	—
II.—Ante Natal (Baillie St. Council School)	9-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. 2—4 p.m.	5-30 to 7-0 p.m.	9-30 a.m. to 11 a.m.	9-30 a.m. to 11 a.m.	—
III.—Relaxation Class (Baillie St. Council School)	7—8 p.m.	—	—	7-30 to 9-30 p.m.	—
IV.—Post Natal (Baillie St. Council School)	—	—	—	—	2—3-30 p.m.
V.—Family Planning Clinic (Baillie St. Council School)	—	2—4 p.m.	5-30—7 p.m.	—	—
VI.—Clinics Provided by the Education Committee—	See page 93				

HOME NURSING.

This Service continues to be run on an agency basis by the Rochdale District Nursing Association.

The Local Health Authority is represented by two members of the Health Committee and its Medical Officer of Health on the Association's Committee. Two members of the Association's Committee attend the Domiciliary Services Sub-committee of the Health Committee.

The staff of the Home consists of the Superintendent, a First Assistant Superintendent, a Second Assistant Superintendent, 12 trained female District Nurses, 2 trained male District Nurses, 3 part-time Nurses and 6 female Students.

Miss A. M. O'Sullivan, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., was appointed as Second Assistant Superintendent, which post had been vacant for almost twelve months, and she took up duties in October.

During the year 82,673 visits were paid to 3,139 patients. Of these, 2,414 were new patients, most of whom were referred by general practitioners, but some were sent by hospitals, clinics and the Public Health Department.

Among these 3,139 patients, the following are the main groups of conditions treated:—

	1960	1959
Anaemias	568	622
Arthritis and Rheumatism	86	85
Bronchitis	233	267
Other respiratory diseases	40	66
Burns and Scalds	39	40
Cancer	109	113
Cardiac disease	205	307
Cerebral lesions	102	123
Ear, Nose and Throat conditions	140	194
Gastro-intestinal disorders	223	215
Gynaecological conditions	81	85
Septic lesions	82	61
Post-operative dressings	242	226
Senility	108	135
Skin conditions	18	13

The following is a summary of the work done during the year:—

	1960	1959
Patients on the books 1st January	725	713
New patients during the year	2,414	3,069
Total nursed	3,139	3,782
Total discharged	2,486	3,057
Remaining on books 31st December	653	725

Method of Discharge

	1960	1959
Convalescent	1,658	2,058
Removed to Hospital	404	411
Relieved	217	329
Died	207	259
Total visits paid to 3,139 patients	82,673	
Total visits paid to 3,782 patients		86,714

Included in the above figures for 1960 are the following patients who suffered from Infectious Diseases:—

	Patients	Visits
Pneumonia	53	870
Tuberculosis	60	5,039
Influenza	4	45
Others	15	182
Totals	132	6,136

The work in the Infectious Diseases group was reduced by the absence of Influenza and Pneumonia.

Of the total visits 1,205 were paid to 181 children under five years of age.

The figures show a decrease in the new patients and in the total nursed during the year. The number of visits has decreased proportionately. The decrease is widespread throughout the various conditions and, indeed, Gastro-intestinal Disorders and Post-operative Dressings are about the only exceptions.

The figures dealing with Anaemia and Cardiac Diseases are worthy of special note:—

					1957	1958	1959	1960
Total patients	...	...	...	...	3,276	3,207	3,782	3,139
Anaemias	...	...	...	...	358	478	622	568
Cardiac Diseases	...	...	...	...	444	425	307	205

It is not easy to find an explanation for these apparent trends. Discussions with the Physicians would suggest that they may well reflect changes in drug treatment which appear to prevent congestive heart failure. It is equally suggested that the increase in Anaemia treated is due to the increasing awareness of Anaemia as a cause of heart failure, particularly in elderly people. The part played by the District Nurses is in the giving of iron by injection.

No fewer than 1,545 of the patients dealt with were referred only for the purpose of receiving various forms of injections. This service by itself makes a significant contribution to keeping individuals ambulant or even working. It is also interesting to note that 1,516 out of the same total were patients over the age of 65 and they absorbed 47,547 visits during the year, or 57% of the total visits.

At every Committee meeting letters continue to be presented expressing the appreciation of patients and relatives for the skill of the nurses and the helpful attitude of the staff as a whole.

The Association has, through the Chairman and a member of the Executive Committee, had representation on the North Western Federation for the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. This representation, together with attendances at Refresher Courses and Conferences of the Matron, keeps the service up to date with all modern advances.

During the year eleven candidates completed their training at the Nurses' Home.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

At the end of the year the fleet comprised four ambulances, one sitting-case car and four dual-purpose vehicles. The practice of hiring a car through the Car Hire Service of the Corporation, mainly for midwifery and general duties, was dispensed with in August. One midwife is able to drive and has the use of a self-drive car twice a week. On other occasions chauffeur driven cars are hired through the pool as required. The specially designed Bedford Spurmobus (SDK.263) capable of carrying large numbers of patients, was delivered and brought into service at the beginning of September. In November one vehicle (NDK.999) was involved in a serious accident as a result of which it was considered a 'write off' for insurance purposes. Immediate steps were taken to obtain a replacement and in the meantime the old Morris ambulance (JDK.454) was again retained in service. The Bedford Lancastrian (MDK.99) was replaced by a similar vehicle (WDK.999) in June. The original Austin Metropolitan taxi (LDK.637) was replaced by a modern version (XDK.738) in September. The replacement of Morris ambulance (JDK.967) originally acquired in May, 1953 was covered by the placing of an order for a Dennis vehicle in August, but this had not been delivered by the end of the year.

At the end of the year personnel consisted of one Ambulance Officer, three Shift Leaders, 20 Driver/Attendants and two Telephonists, an increase of one over the previous year. During the year a Whitley Council decision to introduce a 42-hour working week for ambulance staffs as from 1st January, 1961, involved a considerable amount of re-planning of duty schedules. Because of the continuing increase in the calls upon the service and the effects of the 42-hour week, it was decided that an additional three men be appointed.

The Ambulance Sub-Committee was combined with the Accounts and Staffing Sub-Committee at the May meetings and has dealt with matters affecting the service, including a recommendation that an additional Bedford Lancastrian ambulance be purchased in 1961.

During the past year ambulances removed 19,232 patients, involving 70,358 miles. The dual purpose vehicle removed 10,526 patients, involving 30,516 miles. Sitting-case cars removed 2,822 patients involving 17,269 miles and 13,598 other persons were transported involving, together with general transport, 22,811 miles. The number of emergency and ordinary removals during the year showed an increase of 2,091 patients over the previous year and an increase of 1,288 other persons transported also occurred. In all 3,379 more persons were carried in 1960 than in the previous year, but with an overall decrease in mileage amounting to 1,710 miles.

In the following Table the definition of other persons and patients has the same meaning as in previous years.

	BOROUGH						COUNTY AND OTHERS					
	Ambulances		D.P. Vehicle		S.C. Cars		Ambulances		D.P. Vehicle		S.C. Cars	
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
PATIENTS :												
Emergency ...	1333	1663	112	197	100	141	2	2	—	—	—	1
Ordinary Removals ...	17884	17326	10405	8791	2713	2350	13	6	9	8	9	4
Other Persons ...	1932	339	10962	10052	698	1919	—	—	2	—	1	—
Totals ...	21149	19328	21479	19040	3511	4410	15	8	11	8	10	5
MILEAGE :												
Removals ...	70257	63494	30398	32021	17101	19163	101	95	118	65	168	97
General Trans. ...	985	425	8514	9049	3232	8344	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost Journeys D.D. ...	1553	819	544	656	569	789	—	6	—	—	—	2
Midwifery ...	142	102	1057	924	6215	6619	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	72937	64840	40513	42650	27117	34915	101	95	118	65	168	99
CALLS :												
Total Calls ...	13112	12708	5777	6324	3384	4168	10	8	6	8	12	5
Transmitted by Radio ...	6193	6993	1294	2366	520	570	—	1	—	—	—	—

The demands on the ambulance service do not appear to have reached a ceiling and extension of the hospital services suggests that demands will continue to increase in the future. The Day Hospital scheme has expanded and the number of patients conveyed to Manchester hospitals and other destinations outside the Borough again increased considerably during the year. 2,045 such patients were conveyed 20,969 miles as against 1,413 patients involving 22,128 miles in 1959.

Following the same formula as in previous years, during 1960 the average number of miles per patient was 3.05 as against 4.6, 4.1 and 3.3 in 1957, 1958 and 1959.

During the year increased use has been made of rail transport. The total number of patients moved in this manner was 118, ten of these being stretcher cases. It is estimated that ambulance mileage saved was 5,763 miles.

The 1,547 emergency cases fall into the following categories:—

Street incidents and accidents	...	...	...	...	...	577
School and home accidents	...	...	...	...	...	366
Works accidents and illnesses	...	...	...	...	...	204
Sudden illnesses...	...	...	...	...	...	187
Sports accidents	...	...	...	...	...	70
Others	...	...	...	...	...	143

During the year a team entered for the National Ambulance Competition and competed in the eliminating regional contest held at Bruche, Warrington in June. The Rochdale team was unsuccessful in reaching the final and came in eighth in the competition.

22 drivers were entered for the National Safe Driving Competition and 17 qualified. Two drivers were unable to qualify because of absence through sickness and therefore received exemption.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Throughout the year the bacteriological examination of Milk, Water and Ice-cream has been carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

Individual specimens from individual patients are still referred to the local Hospital Laboratories, from which information of epidemiological importance is passed either to the Public Health Laboratory or to the Medical Officer of Health, or to both.

The chemical analysis of water, as well as milk and foodstuffs, taken under the Food and Drugs Act, is performed by the Borough Analyst.

HOSPITALS

The hospital services in the district provide 1,138 beds for patients. As stated previously this total number of beds and the units of which it is made up are both under constant review to meet changing needs in the area.

During the last year the picture has been one of altering and improving existing accommodation again rather than adding new units. Particular attention has been paid to the accommodation for mental illness.

The district is not affected by the long waiting lists for admission which are reported from time to time from other areas, in spite of the fact that the total number of beds is, of course, reduced by these alterations.

MATERNITY HOMES

At the end of the year there was one dwellinghouse registered as a Maternity Home for three patients at 78 Louise Street.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Notification of Births—Public Health Act 1936

There were 1,366 births notified, all by midwives, as belonging to Rochdale. This figure includes 832 occurring at Birch Hill Maternity Home and 40 in other hospitals which have been classified to Rochdale.

Health Visitors

At the beginning of the year we had seven Health Visitors and two full-time Clinic Nurses. Both Clinic Nurses resigned during the year and replacements were found, one being the Student Health Visitor appointed in 1959 who was unable to proceed with the course of training. The staff still remains three Health Visitors below establishment. A further Student Health Visitor was appointed and she commenced her training course in September.

The Health Visitors attended fourteen sessions at the Infant Welfare Clinics and four sessions at the Ante-natal Clinics each week. One of them attends Birch Hill Hospital and makes a round of the Children's Pavilion and Maternity Unit one morning each week, and this same Health Visitor attends a Paediatric Clinic at Smith Street Children's Out-patient Clinic on Wednesday afternoons.

There is a Clinic each month for premature babies born at home and this is staffed by Health Visitors. One Health Visitor goes to the Ante-natal Relaxation Class every week to give instruction to the expectant mothers.

The Health Visitors attend the four Nursery Schools to inspect the children for cleanliness and head infestation. They also attend with the Medical Officer every three weeks when medical inspections are carried out and take part in the discussions about the attendances and well-being of the children.

The following Table will show the way in which the Health Visitors spend their time:—

					1960	1959
Primary visits to births	...	...	...	...	1,334	1,282
Primary visits to still-births	...	...	...	...	29	40
Subsequent visits to infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	5,470	4,762
Subsequent visits to young children 1-2 years	...	...	...	...	2,976	2,512
Subsequent visits to young children 2-5 years	...	...	...	...	6,217	5,369
Ante-natal cases	...	...	...	...	—	—
Maternal and infant deaths	...	...	...	...	49	32
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	70	287
Incomplete visits	...	...	...	...	2,535	1,421
Totals	...	...	...	...	18,680	15,705

Ante-natal and post-natal clinics	...	...	...	353	284
Child welfare clinics	...	...	...	1,127	847
Nursery schools	...	...	...	92	85
Totals	...	...	...	20,252	16,921

There is a big increase in the total number of visits compared with last year which, unfortunately, includes a marked increase in incomplete visits. Altogether there is an increase of some 1,800 successful visits as compared with last year. Much of this increase has been devoted to the care of the toddler.

As last year, we had Preliminary Training School and final year Nurses from Birch Hill Hospital to visit the Infant Welfare Clinics and observe the work of the Health Visitor. The Health Visitors have co-operated in taking these students on to their districts and into people's homes. The Health Visitors have also taken part in the preparation of Nursery Nurses for their N.N.E.B. examination. Seven lectures each have also been carried out for the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the Sea Rangers. The Health Visitors have been very helpful in these training projects. There is no doubt that the visits of these Students are also stimulating to the Department.

Child Welfare Centres

Centre	New Cases admitted during 1960	Total Attendances of Children			Average Attendance per Clinic Session	No. of Medical examinations by M.O.
		under 1 yr.	1—2 yrs.	2—5 yrs.		
(a) Baillie Street * (Thursday)	99	1,227	367	389	† 40 (45)	992
(b)*St. Luke's ...	189	2,306	598	652	37 (43)	1,418
(c)*St. Clement's ...	167	2,119	628	641	33 (36)	1,252
(d) Baillie Street *(Wednesday) ...	170	1,618	387	435	49 (60)	1,197
(e) *Castleton ...	146	1,870	592	966	34 (38)	1,397
(f) Norden ...	45	631	267	279	29 (27)	337
(g) Baillie St. (Friday)	78	773	237	324	27 (21)	698
(h) Bamford ...	17	96	39	62	16 (10)	63
(i) Kirkholt ...	103	1,300	352	806	25 (21)	704
Totals ...	1014	11,940	3,467	4,554	—	8,058
Corresponding Figures 1959 ...	1,018	13,795	2,837	4,376	—	7,502

* Two Clinic Sessions per week.

† Figures in brackets are for 1959

The total number of new patients attending the Child Welfare Clinics this year, with a few variations, is nearly the same. While there is a decrease of 1,047 in the total attendances of children compared with last year's figure, there is a marked increase of 556 in the children examined by Medical Officers.

There has been no material change in the work at the Clinics during the year. It is, however, felt that there will be an opportunity for experimentation, first at the Kirkholt new purpose-built Clinic and later in 1961 in a similar building on the Spotland side of the town.

Care of Premature Infants

There were 18 premature babies born at home in 1960. Dr. Wolman has continued to hold a Premature Baby Clinic in the Health Department each month where premature babies born at home have been seen monthly until six months old, and then at nine months and twelve months, and vaccinations and immunisations have been carried out.

Premature babies born before 1957 continued to be examined at yearly intervals for the Survey of Premature Babies which was started in 1950. Some of these examinations are done at the Child Welfare Clinic, some in Nursery Schools, while the majority are now old enough to be examined in Infant and Junior Schools.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

Miss Hunter, Superintendent of the District Nurses, continues as Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives with Miss Morgan, her First Assistant, as Deputy. The staffing position during the year was much improved with seven Midwives throughout. Nurse Dowd, who came to the Service in 1942, retired and her place was filled by Nurse Ashworth.

The following Table will show the type of visits the Midwives have carried out:—

	1960	1959
Cases delivered	440	427
Subsequent visits	5,767	5,095
Continuation visits to Hospital patients	1,369	1,101
Ante-natal home visits	2,289	1,547
Ante-natal Clinic visits	415	350
Miscellaneous visits	3	3

The one Midwife in private practice attended 68 cases during the year.

The Midwives have not attended any cases as maternity nurses during the year and doctors were called in to 155 cases on medical aid forms. Gas and air analgesia was administered to 376 cases out of 440 and Pethidine to 199 cases.

The following cases were reported by the Midwives as being admitted to hospital before the delivery of the infant, although they had started to look after them in their own homes:—

- 4 each—prolonged labour, premature rupture of membranes, premature labour, ante-partum haemorrhage
- 3—foetal distress
- 1 each—miscarriage, overdue, hypertension, malpresentation, toxæmia, pre-natal death of foetus, abortion.

Out of these there were 19 live births, (which included five premature babies) and seven still-births.

The following cases were reported by the Ante-natal Clinic as having had their bookings changed from home to hospital while attending there:—

- 6 Rhesus negative
- 5 unfit home conditions
- 4 each—multipara, post maturity, blood pressure
- 3 toxæmia
- 2 each—low haemoglobin, twin pregnancy, heart condition, age of mother, haemorrhage
- 1 each—general debility, psychological reasons

Out of these there were 39 live births (which included 3 premature babies) and one still-birth.

Pupil Midwives have continued to come to us from Birch Hill Hospital for their Part II training. During the year 19 pupils have been trained and they have all been successful in passing the final examination.

Ante-natal Clinics

The arrangements here are the same as mentioned in last year's Report. Monday afternoons are set aside for patients who are to be confined at home. Attendance have been maintained, 99% of the total domiciliary births having attended the Clinic.

In addition to the routine blood tests and medical examinations, the patients who are to be confined at home, at Nurse Miller's Home, or at Birch Hill Hospital, have the opportunity to attend Ante-natal Relaxation Exercise Classes. Two classes are held each week by the Physiotherapist, one for the new patients and one for re-visits.

During the year 92 sessions were held with a total of 760 attendances. At the re-visit class a Health Visitor attends and she holds group discussions and gives talks to any of the patients who wish to join in. She also shows film strips on different subjects. These sessions have become very popular especially because the patients have time to talk about their worries. It is hoped that more discussion groups of this type will be held in the future, but until the new premises are opened in 1961 the accommodation for this purpose remains very limited.

Post-natal Clinic

There is one Post-natal Clinic held weekly in the same premises, conducted by the Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist.

The number of women who attend the Clinics and the attendances made by them are set out in the following Table. The distinction made between persons resident in the County Borough and those resident outside is maintained purely for the purpose of this Report. Within the Clinic no such distinctions are made.

	Rochdale Borough		County Districts		Total	
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
(1) ANTE-NATAL CLINICS						
(a) No. of Expectant Mothers attending (New Cases) ...	1,416	1,371	223	202	1,639	1,573
(b) No. of attendances (Old and New Cases) ...	9,187	8,989	1,892	1,741	11,079	10,730
(c) Average attendances per clinic session ...	38.3	36.5	7.8	7.2	46.1	43.7
(2) POST-NATAL CLINIC						
(a) No. of Mothers attending (New Cases) ...	511	533	159	153	670	686
(b) No. of attendances (Old and New Cases) ...	544	630	176	156	720	786
(c) Average attendance per clinic session ...	11.3	13.1	3.7	3.2	15.0	16.3

Emergency Maternity Unit

Under arrangements made by the Rochdale and District Hospital Management Committee, this Unit, based at Birch Hill Hospital, is available on call at all times within the Hospital Management Committee's area. Three calls were made upon the service to Rochdale patients during the year.

The first was where a doctor was called to a woman who had made no arrangements whatever for her confinement. The second was a congenital abnormality complicating the confinement, where the patient had refused a hospital bed. The third was because of some confusion with regard to hospital admission. The first and third cases were delivered of a living child, whilst the second resulted in a still-birth.

Maternity Home

The number of Rochdale women admitted to the Maternity Home at Birch Hill Hospital for confinement was 821, two of whom gave birth to their babies before admission.

The number of babies born in hospital and classified to Rochdale was 807 live births and 25 still-births.

Medical Assistance

Midwives practising in the district requested the services of a medical practitioner in 112 maternity cases and in 43 cases of newly born children. The corresponding figures last year were 151 and 32 respectively.

The Local Health Authority pays the medical fees only where the general practitioner is not already called upon to give these services under the terms of his contract with the Local Executive Council. During the year three cases were so treated.

Maternity Outfits

Sterilised accouchement outfits continue to be supplied free of charge to expectant mothers who are having their confinements at home. These outfits, of the standard prescribed by the Ministry of Health, are available at the Child Welfare Centres, or through the Domiciliary Midwives, and during the year 527 such outfits have been issued.

Puerperal Pyrexia

During the year no cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were reported by the Midwifery Service, one was reported by a General Practitioner and another by Birch

Hill Hospital medical staff. The District Nursing Service took over the General Practitioner's case whilst the other remained in hospital isolation.

Maternal Mortality

Two deaths were recorded by the Registrar General as due to maternal causes during 1960.

Both of these may be regarded as having no real connection with the Maternity Services as such. In the first case, death was thought to be due to Toxaemia of pregnancy and, indeed, post mortem findings seemed to support this view. However, later reports on the post mortem specimens indicated clearly that the death was due to another cause altogether and not in any way connected with the pregnancy or the confinement. By this time it was far too late for the classification to be altered in the Registrar General's records. In the second case, death was due to self-induced abortion.

AREA	1960	1959	Average 5 years 1954-58
ROCHDALE	1.4	1.4	0.74
Average 12 neighbouring manufacturing towns ...	0.40	0.47	0.55
Administrative County of Lancaster	0.45	0.52	0.77

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

For the past seven years there have been no cases.

Distribution of Welfare Foods

The arrangements for the distribution of welfare foods have continued as previously reported, with distribution points at the various Child Welfare Clinics during clinic sessions and at the Public Health Offices, Baillie Street, during the normal office hours.

The staffing of the distribution centres is covered by three female assistants, two full-time and one part-time.

During the year 33,233 (35,590) tins of National Dried Milk, 5,054 (5,140) bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 39,353 (41,178) bottles of Orange Juice and 3,884 (3,801) packets of Vitamin Tablets were distributed.

The decline in the take-up of welfare foods has occurred in every section with the exception of Vitamin Tablets. So far as the proprietary brands of milk foods supplied through the clinics are concerned, a slight increase has taken place in 1960 (6,616 tins) as against 1959 (6,461 tins). Rose Hip Syrup was introduced to the list of commodities distributed through the clinics in the early part of 1959 and has obviously increased in popularity. In 1960 mothers took 4,172 bottles, as against 2,256 in 1959. This may account to some extent for the reduction in the take up of national Orange Juice.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948

Under the first part of this Act, premises where the children are to be looked after during the day must be registered. Under the second part of the Act, persons who receive more than two children, who come from more than one household to be looked after for reward during the day, must also be registered. In this latter category one person was registered during the year.

In the former category four premises were registered at the end of the year. All of these are Nurseries attached to cotton mills in the town. In total, these Nurseries were registered for the accommodation of 246 children. During the year 162 children were admitted to the Nurseries and 133 left the Nurseries. At the end of the year there were 217 on the registers as against 188 on the registers in 1959.

The Matrons of the various Nurseries submit a quarterly report on the children and the Medical Officer in charge of Child Welfare pays a visit to each Nursery at three-monthly intervals. Each Nursery has its own visiting Medical Officer, who is usually the General Practitioner associated with the parent mill.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

National propaganda is made available to the public and supplemented by local propaganda of the usual visual type. General Practitioners are circularised from time to time with any fresh information or about altered arrangements.

We continued to use Triple Antigen—Diphtheria—Whooping Cough—Tetanus, in the Immunisation Scheme. The Scheme now in operation commences with Triple Vaccine at three months and finishes with Smallpox Vaccination at eight to nine months.

Further reference to immunisation and vaccination will be found in the sections dealing with Child Welfare, with Nursery Schools and with the School Medical Service.

Diphtheria Immunisation

During the year 988 children under five received a course of immunisation. In 1959 the number immunised in this group was 960. The following Table shows immunisation in relation to the child population under five years of age. The numbers immunised include those who had completed a course of immunisation before 1st January, 1961. The estimated population figure is supplied by the General Register Office.

Age at 31/12/60 i.e. born in Year	Under 1 1960	1 1959	2 1958	3 1957	4 1956	Total
Number immunised	347	701	679	694	706	3,127
Estimated mid-year child population 1960	Children under five 6,300					

In addition to the immunisations in the above Table, 244 children between the ages of five and fifteen were immunised, as compared with 296 children in 1959 and 977 children received re-inforcing doses, usually about four years after the initial treatment compared with 800 in 1959.

Of the initial doses 881 were of Triple Vaccine and of the booster doses 170 were of Triple Vaccine.

The effect of using Triple Vaccine appears not so much in an increase in the total under five years, but in a considerable increase in the earlier immunisation of children, 1048 under two years of age this year as compared with 904 in 1959.

Whooping Cough

The general arrangements for immunisation against Whooping Cough remain as detailed in recent Reports, particularly the continuation of immunisation by the use of Triple Vaccine.

During the year 901 children received a full course of injections as compared with 823 the previous year. Of this number 210 were immunised by their own doctors. In addition, booster doses were given to 305 children, including 102 given by their own doctors. 281 of the initial doses and 170 of the booster doses were by Triple Vaccine.

Altogether since the scheme was introduced there have been 105 cases of Whooping Cough reported amongst immunised children. Since the scheme started in September, 1949 a total of 8,783 children have been immunised.

Vaccination against Smallpox

No large scale propaganda has been undertaken, but the subject is discussed with the individual parents by the Health Visitor.

	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 yrs. or over	TOTAL 1960	TOTAL 1959
No. Vaccinated ...	236	57	33	29	34	389	461
No. Re-vaccinated ...	—	—	—	—	71	71	62

The figures for vaccination against Smallpox continue to fall off, particularly in the last two years. This is a reflection of the complete lack of interest by the public and, of course, the fact that there has been no Smallpox in the Country.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

There was no important change in the campaign against Poliomyelitis during the year. The scope of this scheme continued to be widened. Certain 'at risk' groups were included, but, more important, all persons under 40 years of age became eligible for vaccination.

The total vaccinated during the year was 3,001, while 12,411 received booster doses.

In the following Table which shows the distribution of the general work of immunisation, it will be seen that the Poliomyelitis vaccinations were again spread more uniformly between the Child Welfare Clinics, the School Clinics and the General Practitioners than was the case in earlier years.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
GENERAL PRACTITIONERS :					
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ...	—	—	373	2,153	1,025
„ Boosters ...	—	—	—	184	1,863
Diphtheria Immunisation ...	219	142	141	214	220
„ Boosters ...	141	131	159	135	163
Whoop. Cough Immunisation	162	115	134	178	210
„ Boosters ...	36	16	29	26	102
Vaccinations ...	138	111	156	149	143
Re-vaccinations ...	8	7	31	61	71
M.C.W. CLINICS :					
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ...	—	—	1,831	3,613	1,181
„ Boosters ...	—	—	—	652	7,732
Diphtheria Immunisation ...	677	597	541	728	754
„ Boosters ...	70	24	1	—	75
Whoop. Cough Immunisation	676	725	666	645	691
„ Boosters ...	195	155	133	224	203
Vaccinations ...	320	337	363	312	246
Re-vaccinations ...	—	—	4	1	—
SCHOOL CLINIC :					
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ...	—	—	3,231	3,072	795
„ Boosters ...	—	—	—	985	2,816
Diphtheria Immunisation ...	171	212	341	314	258
„ Boosters ...	683	518	806	665	739

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

This work has continued under the guidance of a Joint Case Committee, made up of members of the Domiciliary Services Sub-committee and of the Rochdale Welfare Mission.

I am indebted to Mrs. Lintern for the following report of the work done during the year.

CASES REFERRED DURING 1960:

Expectant unmarried mothers	...	...	...	...	...	71
Aftercare	...	...	...	...	...	12
Matrimonial problems	...	...	...	...	...	11
Personal and social problems	...	...	...	...	...	31
Total						125

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE REQUIRED:

Ante-natal and post-natal accommodation	...	...	...	...	14
Advice on affiliations and private agreements	...	...	...	...	10
Help with adoptions	...	...	...	...	11
Matrimonial and family problems	...	...	...	...	11
Material help given	...	...	...	...	21
Prevention and behaviour problems	...	...	...	...	6

The ages of the unmarried mothers ranged from 15 to 34 years. The ages of the putative fathers ranged from 17 to 54 years, of these no fewer than twenty were married men, some being separated from their wives, others being divorced.

In two separate instances the same putative father was named by two expectant unmarried mothers who were being helped at the same time. The men were aged 17 and 21 years, and both admitted paternity of the expected infant of each girl.

In some cases help, advice and friendship have been offered to the putative fathers and some have admitted paternity of babies still to be born.

Nineteen babies have returned home with their mothers, six are with parents who are co-habiting and three mothers with their babies have moved out of the district. Three babies have died and two babies were still-born.

Eleven babies were placed for adoption through the legal Adoption Societies. It seems that there has been a slight trend away from adoption as being the only solution to the problem of illegitimacy.

The Moral Welfare report has an air of monotony. Most flourishing societies can look to each succeeding year as a time of progress and consolidation. This report, like its predecessors, springs out of the weakness, ignorance and obstinacy of human nature and these things never change. Today the problems of sex and moral behaviour are discussed with uninhibited candour. School-girls of fourteen years and boys of sixteen years are pre-occupied and fascinated with the subject. Immorality, however, is not confined to adolescence nor promiscuity to the teenager.

Teenagers today tend to be regarded by their elders as a generation apart, different from every other generation of teenagers who have preceded them. Once you have uncovered the blinkered eye of prejudice, you cannot escape the conviction that there is plenty of good in them which needs guiding on positive lines—that they are groping for a meaning to life, that they want to express themselves, to 'be somebody'. We have a duty of helping them to face a far more difficult future than that which confronted their parents and of helping them to rise to a higher level of responsibility.

Many young people today feel unwanted and try to hide their true feelings behind a defensive facade, but when they meet someone who they feel has a sympathetic concern for them as persons, they are ready to reveal the unhappiness beneath. The promiscuous sexual behaviour of the deprived child turned adolescent cannot simply be labelled wicked. It can be understood as a desperate attempt to seek comfort, safety and dependence. It must be remembered, however, that not all young people who engage in irresponsible sexual behaviour are deprived children.

Marriage figures as the most important event in the life of most teenage girls, but in contemporary society it has been surrounded by a glamour which bears little relation to the married state as it has to be lived. It is unfortunately, no longer regarded by many as a permanent bond.

We are sincerely grateful to the Medical Officers of Health in this and in other areas for their continued co-operation, help and advice, and to all those who have referred cases to us, also for their continued co-operation and advice when needed.

JOINT COMMITTEE FOR CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES

This Committee formed at the end of 1950 and comprising representatives of the Local Authority, the Statutory Services and Voluntary Organisations, continued its regular meetings during the year with the Medical Officer of Health as Chairman.

There were eleven meetings held, at which the following have been represented:—

ROCHDALE CORPORATION :

Education, Borough Treasurer's, Housing, Children's, Welfare Services, Police and School Medical Departments.

N.S.P.C.C., PROBATION OFFICE, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE BOARD, HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, WAR PENSIONS WELFARE SERVICE :

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT :

Maternity and Child Welfare, Public Health Inspectors, Moral Welfare Worker, Mental Health Workers, District Nursing Association.

Fairly good attendance was shown throughout the year, the average for the eleven meetings being fifteen.

A total of five new cases was referred to the Committee from the sources set out below:—

Education Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
School Medical Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Maternity and Child Welfare Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
N.S.P.C.C. Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Borough Treasurer's Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

At the beginning of 1960 there were 47 cases on the 'live' register. During the year 11 of these had further reports made upon them and twelve were closed. In addition, there were five new cases in 1960.

The following list shows the number of times the 16 cases have come up for discussion and report:—

	Old Cases	1960 Cases
Three times	—	3
Four times ...	1	—
Five times ...	—	1
Six times ...	1	—
Seven times	2	—
Nine times ...	1	1
Ten times ...	2	—
Eleven times	4	—
Totals ...	11	5

An average of eleven cases came up for discussion at each meeting of the Committee.

The following is a very brief summary of the conditions in each of the five new cases as they were brought to the notice of the Committee:—

CASE NO. 1 (Referred by Education Department)—Four children, mother dead, father left to get married and set up home away from Rochdale.

CASE NO. 2 (Referred by S.M.O.)—Father and child found to be living in filthy and unsuitable lodgings. Father due to appear in Court.

CASE NO. 3 (Referred by N.S.P.C.C. Officer)—Family with nine children arrived from Ireland. Poor standards and parents drinking.

CASE NO. 4 (Referred by Borough Treasurer)—Father in prison. Mother and ten children get very little assistance from him when at home. Rent arrears.

CASE NO. 5 (Referred by C.W.)—Family with three children, one adopted. Mother expecting another child, father not working and always in trouble with the Police.

Domestic Help Service

During the year the Domestic Helps assisted in 557 cases (20 cases of maternity, 500 chronic sick, including aged and infirm, and 37 others) as against 469 during 1959. The average period over which assistance was given was ten days for maternity, 137 for chronic cases and 12 for general sickness.

At the end of the year 61 Domestic Helps (17 full-time and 44 part-time) were employed, as compared with 55 (16 full-time and 39 part-time) at the end of the previous year.

Persons who claim their inability to pay the full charge of 3s. 6d. per hour for the services of a Domestic Help are required to state their financial circumstances and are assessed in accordance with an approved scale, which is based on a scale of charges recommended by the Association of Municipal Corporations.

The average rate of recovery of the cost of this Service during the year was 9.09% of the total cost. No charge was made to 291 households out of the total number of households to which this service was rendered. The corresponding figures in the previous year were 8.78% and 346 households in which no charge was made.

The above figures continue to reflect the concentration on the care of the elderly sick and infirm in their own homes. It will be seen that the number of chronic sick cases assisted has again considerably increased. It was, however, possible to reduce the actual period over which such help was required.

It is noticeable that more and more of these chronic cases are becoming entirely dependent upon the Home Help Service for their welfare at home. In other words, they require daily visits and special arrangements have to be made to look after them during the holiday periods. These elderly people have no close relatives nor anyone whom they can call upon for assistance outside ourselves.

This can never be a routine service. The needs of the patients vary considerably in relation to a wide variety of factors. It is, therefore, essential that the Organiser shall be in a position to visit frequently in order to adjust the amount of help to the need of the individual.

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER CARE

Illness Generally

Equipment for the nursing of cases at home is available either through the Home Nursing Service or from the Central Store.

Convalescent Home accommodation is provided for persons who are recommended by local General Practitioners, Specialists or Hospital Medical Officers. Arrangements were made during the year for the admission of 59 cases to Convalescent Homes, usually for a period of two weeks. An extension was granted in one case on medical recommendation. Fare or transport was provided in six cases, all mentally defective children proceeding to and from Southwood, Derby, and Orchard Dene, Rainhill.

Accommodation was arranged for the 59 cases referred to in the following manner:—

	Adults	Children
Grey Court, Hest Bank	16	—
Seabright Home, St. Annes	16	—
Milne Home, Southport	8	—
Blackburn & District Convalescent Home, St. Annes	6	—
Westwood Home, Blackpool	5	—
Lear Home of Recovery, West Kirby	2	—
Southwood, Derby	—	3
Others	2	1
Totals	55	4

The total cost of Convalescent Home accommodation was £536 4s. 3d., of which £66 16s. 10d., or 12.46% was recovered, whereas in 1959 the corresponding figures were £608 12s. 8d. and £61 3s. 9d., with 10.04% recovered.

Respiratory Diseases cases (13) formed the largest single class of admission, the remainder being from a wide variety of causes, Post Operative (12), Rheumatism (8), General Debility (7), Cardiac Debility (4), Glandular Fever (4), Anaemia (3), Gastric Conditions (2), Disseminated Sclerosis (2).

Health Education

Emphasis continued to be laid on personal advice in the homes and elsewhere between members of the Health Department staff and the actual persons and families concerned. In addition, every opportunity is taken of accepting invitations to speak on health subjects at the regular meeting of interested organised bodies. This is much more successful than attempting to call special meetings for health subjects alone.

In 1959 more stress began to be laid upon mental health in the community and the lecture series continued during 1960, nine in all being given by members of the staff to a wide variety of organisations.

Mental Health Service

Staff

Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Mental Welfare Officers—two. (One vacancy)

Junior Training Centre

Supervisor.

Assistant Supervisors—six, five qualified.

Medical Officers approved under Section 28 of the Mental Health Act, 1959 for the purpose of making medical recommendations—

Dr. J. T. Elliott

Dr. S. Falk

Dr. J. Innes

Dr. F. J. Cauchi

Dr. M. A. McKenzie

The Local Education Authority has no Educational Psychologist at present.

There is still no Child Guidance organisation available in this area. This is a very serious drawback.

Mental Health Act, 1959

It would be difficult to state that much progress in a tangible form has been made in implementing the Act. It is, however, important to bear in mind that the real backbone of this Act consists in the establishment of a new outlook on Mental Health and a new basis for its treatment. It does not depend upon the construction of new types of buildings for its success.

The first point must, therefore, be a study of the new problems and new methods by all concerned. This has been done here by discussions in Committee and outside the Committee, by conferences and by lectures to the public.

Attempts have also been made to upgrade the staff upon whom these new duties will fall. It has been possible to second one of our Mental Health Workers to a University Course for Psychiatric Social Workers. On the other hand, we have still not been successful in appointing a Clinical Psychologist as between the Hospital Services and ourselves. This situation is not unexpected, since every Authority is seeking the same type of trained Worker at the same time. Training Courses for Social Workers have either to be established or expanded

and even then the training cannot be speeded up. Last, but not least, suitable trainees must be sought from persons with sufficient vision to choose a Service still in its infancy in the midst of so many other opportunities.

The two Mental Welfare Officers have been designated as such by the Local Health Authority. The Authority has discussed the question of residential accommodation for mentally disordered persons without a satisfactory solution, but with the suggestion that there should be a combination of Authorities in the matter.

On the other hand, the Authority is prepared to build an Adult Training Centre for mentally subnormal persons as soon as the Local Authority's facilities can provide for such a building.

There have been discussions between the Health Committee and the Welfare and Children's Committees as to the functions to be performed by these three Committees of the Authority.

There has been free exchange of proposals and plans with the Hospitals for the Mentally Disordered and Mentally Subnormal, upon whom the Authority depends for the accommodation of its patients.

It is also the intention of the Health Committee to provide improved training facilities for children and young persons in substitution for their present Junior Training Centre, but following upon the provision of the Adult Training Centre. The present Junior Training Centre includes all the basic facilities recommended, but the standard of accommodation could be improved.

In view of the fact that properly trained and experienced staff are not available for recruitment, the Authority has not sought to expand its home visiting service numerically, but to improve its quality in the first place, hence the training in Psychiatric Social Work to which reference has already been made.

Opportunities have been seized of bringing other staff, particularly Health Visitors and Social Workers, into the field of community care of the mentally disordered.

It is felt that the public in Rochdale is well informed of the sources from which it may obtain information and assistance in these matters.

The Authority has established a Social Centre with meetings once weekly for mentally disordered adults, particularly after hospital treatment. On the whole this has been successful in a limited way. It is intended later to plan the Adult Training Centre so that it can also be available for this purpose.

The Authority feels that at this stage the most important thing is, in general terms, to educate the community to receive and assist mentally ill or handicapped persons as they would receive physically ill or handicapped persons and, on the other hand, to play its part in increasing the number of staff properly trained for these purposes.

MENTAL SUB-NORMALITY

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Particulars of cases reported to 31st October, 1960.				
(a) Cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with". Number in which action taken on reports by:—				
(1) Local Education Authorities on children				
(i) While at school or liable to attend school ...	2	—	—	—
(ii) On leaving special schools	—	—	3	5
(iii) On leaving ordinary schools	—	—	—	—
(2) Police or by Courts	—	—	1	—
(3) Other sources	—	—	—	—
TOTAL of 1 (a).....	2	—	4	5
(b) Cases reported who were found to be defectives but were not regarded as "subject to be dealt with" on any ground	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases reported who were not regarded as defectives and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)	—	—	—	—
(d) Cases reported in which action was incomplete at 31st December, 1960, and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)	—	1	—	—
TOTAL of 1 (a)—(d) inc....	2	1	4	5
2. Disposal of cases reported to 31st October, 1960.				
(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" (i.e., at 1 (a)), number				
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	2	—	3	5
(ii) Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "Places of Safety"	—	—	—	—
(iv) Admitted to Hospitals	—	—	1	—
TOTAL of 2 (a).....	2	—	4	5
(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1 (b)), number				
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	—	—	—	—
(ii) Action unnecessary	—	—	—	—
TOTAL of 2 (b)	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases reported at 1 (a) or (b) above who removed from the area or died before disposal was arranged	—	—	—	—
TOTAL of 2 (a)—(c) inc....	2	—	4	5

It should be noted that the above Table only covers the period to the end of October, 1960. The following is a summary of the records under the Mental Health Act, 1959 for the months November/December, 1960 and which will appear in statistical return form in future years:—

A—Guardianship

One female over sixteen years was admitted to the guardianship of a relative during this period.

B—Patients under Local Health Authority care at 31st December, 1960

	Under 16 years		Over 16 years	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mentally Ill	—	—	43	86
Psychopath	—	—	10	13
Sub-normal	5	7	51	49
Severely Sub-normal... ..	16	11	4	9

Ascertainment

Up to the 31st October, 1960 two boys under the age of sixteen years were notified under Section 57(3) of the Education Act, 1944. One girl had also been reported, but action was incomplete.

There were eight young persons notified up to the 31st October, 1960 under Section 57(5) of the Education Act, 1944, three males and five females.

In addition, two children, both under five years of age, were the subject of a report by the Education Committee under the terms of the Mental Health Act (Second Schedule). These reports were received after the 31st October, 1960. Informal information was received from the Education Committee in regard to one school leaver likely to require supervision after leaving school.

One girl aged 17 years was admitted to a 'Place of Safety' under Section 15 of the Mental Health Act, 1959.

Short Stay Cases (Ministry of Health Circular 5/1952)

During the year eight girls under sixteen years and one over that age were accommodated in Psychiatric Hospitals through the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. Four girls under sixteen years were accommodated in private Short Stay Homes approved by the Ministry. Cases in the main are only admitted to Private Homes when the Regional Hospital Board is unable to provide accommodation.

Provision for short term emergency care in cases of subnormals whose parents or guardians are unable to look after them because of illness in the family or some other temporary domestic crisis is recognised as an essential component of any adequate scheme of community care.

Residential Care

The 117 cases accommodated in Hospitals for Mental Sub-normality are spread over several hospitals, but are mainly accommodated in either Brockhall, Calderstones or the Royal Albert Hospitals.

At the end of the year seven patients were on the Regional Hospital Board's waiting list for Institutional care. We have now only a very short list of urgent cases awaiting admission.

Visits

A total of 815 visits was made during the year by the Mental Health Worker to the homes and places of employment, etc. of mentally sub-normal cases.

MENTAL ILLNESS

Admissions to Hospital

Up to the 31st October, 1960 patients were admitted to hospital by the following procedures:—

	1960	1959
Section 30—Magistrate's Fourteen Day Order ...	1	—
Section 47—National Assistance Act... ...	2	—
Section 20—Three Day Order... ...	12	7
Section 21—Magistrate's Order	9	16
Section 16—Certification	4	4
Voluntary	1	67
Informal	34	7
	<hr/> 63	<hr/> 101

During the year 104 cases were referred to the Department for after-care. The majority of these persons have been referred by either the National Assistance Board, the Almoners Department of the Hospital Management Committee, General Practitioners or the Children's Department. The number referred by the Consultant Psychiatrist and his Assistants has been disappointingly low, being, in fact, less than twenty.

A member of the Mental Health Staff has visited both the Sparthfield Clinic which is held on Tuesday nights for the interview of 'referrals' and the Birch Hill Clinic which is held on Friday afternoons for 'Discussion Therapy'. These visits total 46.

There have been 68 visits made to hospitals, mainly to Birch Hill Hospital, to interview patients in residence there.

The Club, mentioned in last year's Report, is now functioning and has an average of twelve to fifteen members. On occasions 40 to 50 persons have been present, but, due to the peculiar nature of the Club, we have not as yet been able to maintain these high numbers. Sensitivity increases with improvement of health and the members cease to attend.

During the year the Mental Welfare Officers made 1,850 visits to mentally ill persons in addition to the 815 visits to mentally subnormal patients already noted.

Coinciding with the introduction of the new Mental Health Act, the year 1960 was designated 'Mental Health Year'. In particular, the week the 9th to 16th July was 'Mental Health Week.' During this week the Junior Training Centre was 'open' to parents and the general public, and similarly the Rochdale and District Hospital Management Committee held an 'Open Day' at the Psychiatric Wards, Birch Hill Hospital. On the 11th, 12th and 13th October, in conjunction with the Welfare Services Department, an Exhibition was held in the Town Hall at which, in addition to exhibits, films were shown supported by talks given by the Mental Health Officers. This propaganda stimulated considerable public interest.

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE

The Junior Training Centre staff consists of a Supervisor, 6 Assistant Supervisors (5 qualified), a Caretaker and a Meals Server. Miss C. Guest, Assistant Supervisor, completed the National Association for Mental Health Course in July and obtained the Diploma for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped.

At the end of 1960 there were 57 children on the register, 40 from the Borough and 17 from the adjoining area of the County.

During the year six children commenced attendance. Two children left the district, one was admitted to a Hospital for the Sub-normal and one child has been transferred to High Birch Special School for the Educationally Sub-normal.

This transfer was a considerable tribute to the close co-operation existing between the Junior Training Centre and High Birch Special School. It is no less a tribute to the efforts of the staff in searching out and succeeding in overcoming the retarding factor which led originally to a finding of mental deficiency. This is the second case of 'upgrading' from the Junior Training Centre which has occurred.

Events during the year included:—

1. Summer Outings—Junior Classes to Wythenshawe Park, Senior Classes to Lytham St. Annes.
2. Open Afternoon for parents on the 12th July. Parents were able to see their children taking part in the various activities.
3. Open Day for general public during Mental Health Week.
4. Harvest Festival.
5. Christmas Parties.

The Open Day for the general public on the 14th July was well attended and considerable interest was shown in the work done by the children. A table of handwork and art from the Centre was also displayed at the Mental Health Exhibition held in the Town Hall during October.

The staff of the Centre continues to seek new avenues of improvement and complete failure is now practically unknown. The big majority of the children finish their attendance at the Centre much more acceptable socially and in the family group.

Prevalence of Infectious Diseases

Infectious disease totals continue to be related to the prevalence of Measles, as will be seen from the following Table:—

	1960	1959	Average 1954/58
Scarlet Fever	39	61	73
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	34	39	71
Pneumonia	7	30	26
Whooping Cough	128	76	86
Measles	460	797	744
Chicken Pox	3	19	25
C.S. Meningitis	2	2	2
Poliomyelitis	—	3	5
Dysentery	21	42	61
Other Diseases	3	8	17
Totals ...	697	1,077	1,110

Poliomyelitis

There were no cases of Poliomyelitis during the year.

FOOD POISONING

- (a) Notifications as returned to the Registrar General —
 (b) Cases otherwise ascertained 4
 (c) Fatal —

Family Outbreaks	No. of Cases		Total Cases
	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
One Outbreak (3 cases)			
Agent identified			
(i) Cl. Welchii & Staph. Aureus	—	1	1
(ii) Staph. Aureus	—	2	2
Single Case			
Unknown cause	—	1	1

Tuberculosis

There were 34 cases notified as against 39 in the previous year. The new cases in 1958 totalled 34 and during the five years 1953-1957 there was an average of 66 cases notified.

Of these 34 cases, 31 were Pulmonary and 3 Non-pulmonary.

In addition, the Department was notified of fifteen Pulmonary cases which had come to reside in the town after notification elsewhere.

Average 5 year periods	NOTIFICATIONS		
	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary	Total
1933—37	81	26	107
1938—42	84	29	113
1943—47	71	20	91
1948—52	89	15	104
1953—57	55	4	59
1958	33	1	34
1959	36	3	39
1960	31	3	34

As stated hopefully in last year's Report, the increase in that year to 39 proved only to be a temporary increase. Of the 34 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified, no fewer than fifteen are persons aged 55 or over. The figures are, in fact, more impressive amongst males, thirteen of the nineteen notifications being in respect of men over 55 years.

It is once more noted that a remarkably small proportion of the new notifications appeared as it were 'out of the blue'. In eleven cases there was a history of family contact, in three cases a history of contact at work and three presented themselves with a long, bad or unsatisfactory medical history. Two cases were obviously cases of Chronic Tuberculosis which could have been notified at any time. One of the chronic cases and two additional cases were from lodging houses. In addition, three patients were already under observation.

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor continues to devote a large proportion of her time to seeking out background information, and it is from this searching and from intimate knowledge of the town that much of the contact tracing arises.

In 1955 there were 52 cases of open Tuberculosis in the community. This number has now been reduced to thirteen which represents a very material decrease in the foci of infection.

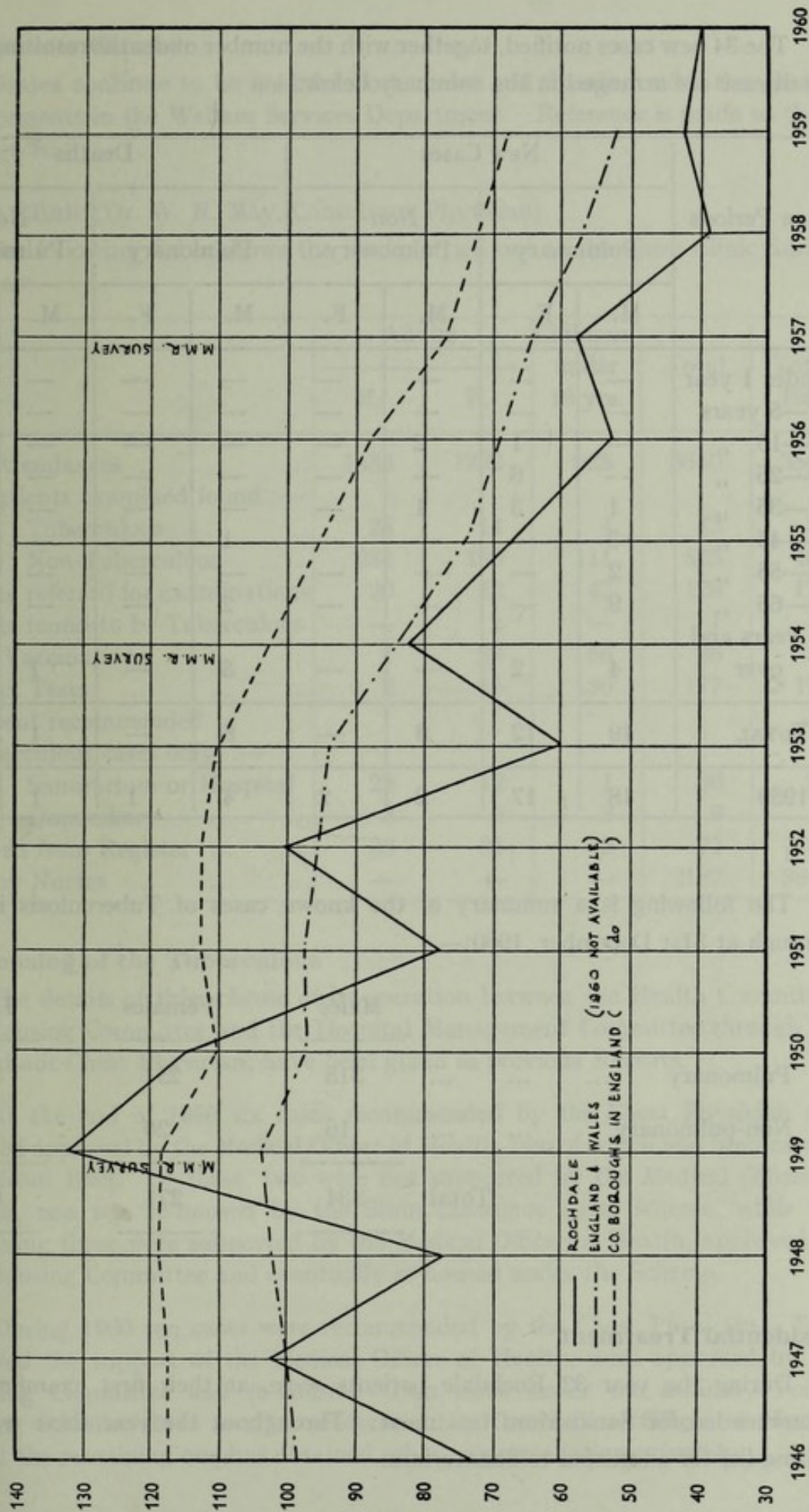
Mention is made elsewhere in the Report of the number of contacts examined, the number of Mantoux tests carried out and the number of B.C.G. vaccinations performed by the Consultant Chest Physician at his clinics. In the School Report mention is made of the Heaf skin testing for Tuberculosis amongst thirteen plus children at the various schools and of the follow-up done in respect of these tests. Apart from this we continue our policy which rules out mass B.C.G. vaccination and continue to be encouraged by the progress recorded in the graph on the adjoining page.

It is true that the other County Boroughs would appear to be overtaking Rochdale, but there is as yet no cause for alarm. Once more a plea is made for a different outlook on Tuberculosis. The outlook is still far too parochial and only too infrequently do we receive or make enquiries into the history of a new case of Tuberculosis before it crosses our Local Authority boundaries. We are still too content with regard to where the case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was resident, when it was discovered and notified. What we ought to be searching for is where these cases originated, what and where is the source which keeps the notification registers turning.

The following Table sets out the number of deaths and mortality rates for the year 1951 and onwards. The virtual disappearance in this ten years of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis as a cause of death is noteworthy.

Year	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.
1951	23	0.26	4	0.05
1952	26	0.30	4	0.05
1953	23	0.27	2	0.02
1954	13	0.15	1	0.01
1955	9	0.10	1	0.01
1956	13	0.15	1	0.01
1957	4	0.05	—	—
1958	9	0.11	1	0.01
1959	5	0.06	1	0.01
1960	8	0.10	1	0.01

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM — NOTIFICATION RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION



The 34 new cases notified, together with the number of deaths resulting from the disease are arranged in the summary below:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 „	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 „	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 „	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—55 „	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 „	9	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 years and over	4	2	—	—	5	—	1	—
TOTAL	19	12	3	—	8	—	1	—
1959	18	17	2	2	4	1	1	—

The following is a summary of the known cases of Tuberculosis in the Borough at 31st December, 1960:—

				Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	...	...	...	318	251	569
Non-pulmonary		...	...	16	20	36
			Total	334	271	605

Residential Treatment

During the year 32 Rochdale patients were, at their first examination, recommended for Sanatorium treatment. Throughout the year there was no waiting list for admission to Sanatorium.

Handicrafts Classes

Classes continue to be held for both males and females under the general arrangements in the Welfare Services Department. Reference is made to these on Page 56.

Chest Clinic (Dr. W. R. May, Consultant Physician)

The following Table shows the work carried out at the Chest Clinic during the year:—

	Adults		Children	Total	Total 1959
	M.	F.	under 16 yrs.		
Total attendances	1483	1232	925	3640	3540
New Patients examined found :—					
(a) Tuberculous	25	14	4	43	37
(b) Non-Tuberculous ...	234	180	111	525	460
Contacts referred for examinations	30	52	47	129	170
Contacts found to be Tuberculous	—	1	—	1	—
B.C.G. Vaccinations	1	29	56	86	55
Mantoux Tests	2	45	130	177	125
Treatment recommended (Tuberculous cases only) :—					
(a) Sanatorium or Hospital	23	12	1	36	30
(b) Domiciliary	3	3	3	9	6
Removed from Register	38	31	2	71	44
Visits by Nurses	—	—	—	2187	3840

Re-housing of the Tuberculous

The details of this scheme of co-operation between the Health Committee, the Housing Committee and the Hospital Management Committee through the Consultant Chest Physician, have been given in previous Reports.

At the end of 1959 six cases recommended by the Chest Physician still awaited approval by the Medical Officer of Health, two of which had been carried over from 1958. Of these, two were not supported by the Medical Officer of Health, one was re-housed by the Slum Clearance Area Scheme, while the remaining three were supported by the Medical Officer of Health, approved by the Housing Committee and eventually re-housed under the Scheme.

During 1960 ten cases were recommended by the Chest Physician. Four received the support of the Medical Officer of Health, were approved by the Housing Committee and re-housed. Two came under the ordinary Points Letting Scheme, three await consideration by the Medical Officer of Health, whilst the remaining one has obtained other accommodation privately.

Venereal Diseases

No material change has been made in the day-to-day arrangements at the end of the year. There were 572 (338 male and 234 female) cases dealt with during the year, as against 432 in 1959. The number of new cases was 222 (141 males and 81 females), but of these 113 did not require treatment.

The following summary gives the number of cases dealt with during the past three years.

					1960	1959	1958
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
1.	No. of persons under treatment or observation at commencement of year	...	...	...	339	248	276
2.	No. of 'Return' cases	...	...	...	4	1	—
3.	No. of new cases who have had previous treatment elsewhere	...	...	...	7	6	2
4.	No. of new cases—						
	(a) Syphilis	...	...	...	21	14	10
	(b) Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	33	35	40
	(c) Other conditions	...	...	...	55	76	20
	(d) Conditions not requiring treatment	...	...	...	113	52	72
	Total cases dealt with	...	...	...	<hr/>572 <hr/>	<hr/> 432 <hr/>	<hr/> 420 <hr/>
5.	Total attendances	...	...	...	1,109	920	1,104
6.	Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	...	...	...	35	1	13
7.	No. discharged after completion of treatment and/or observation	...	...	...	172	91	158

There has been no suggestion that these figures indicate a serious or increasing social problem in this area.

Welfare Services Department

Administration

On the retirement of the Director, Mr. John Wilson, and after some Joint Committee discussions, it was decided in January, 1960 to place the Department under the control of the Medical Officer of Health. For the first time, therefore, a report on the work of the Welfare Services Department finds a place in this Annual Report.

On this first occasion, it is intended to make this largely factual and to leave comment until subsequent years.

Staff

Visiting Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Administrative and Clerical Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Homes Staff (including Wardens)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72

Residential Accommodation

227 places were provided in nine Homes on the 1st January, 1960. This number was reduced by one during the year to 226.

The age groups of persons resident at the 31st December, are indicated below:—

	Under 60	60 +	65 +	70 +	75 +	80 +	85 +	90 +	Total
Males	6	2	6	13	18	20	15	—	80
Females	12	7	6	15	27	34	12	10	123
Totals	18	9	12	28	45	54	27	10	203

Details of admissions and discharges are as follows:—

Residents in Homes 1st January, 1960	...	...	...	...	197
Residents temporarily in hospital 1st January, 1960	...	...	...	...	11
Vacancies 1st January, 1960	...	...	...	...	19

Admissions during the year—

From own homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
From hospital (new cases)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35

Discharges during the year—

Died	19
To hospital (not returning)	47
Others	8
Residents in Homes 31st December, 1960	203
Residents temporarily in hospital 31st December, 1960	12
Vacancies at 31st December, 1960	11

Temporary care during relatives' holidays, etc. was provided in fourteen cases during the year.

The number of vacancies shown are mainly in second floor rooms and are due more to the inability of applicants to negotiate many stairs than to a lack of demand for admission.

Four persons normally resident in other Authority areas were accommodated during the year, the appropriate charges being borne by the other Authority. The Authorities concerned were the Councils of Cheshire, Lancashire, West Riding and Stirling.

During the year 148 visits were made to persons in their own homes and 55 visits to persons in hospital regarding admission to Homes for the Aged.

Temporary Accommodation

This type of accommodation was provided at Cambridge House with a Resident Warden. A charge of 25/- per week per room is made which generally means per family.

Persons accommodated on the 1st January, 1960	Nil.
Admitted during the year	22 families, comprising 23 adults and 38 children

Persons accommodated on the 31st December, 1960 Nil.

15 families stayed less than a week, with an average stay of 2 days

4 families stayed between 1 and 2 weeks, with an average stay of 10 days

3 families stayed between 2 and 4 weeks, with an average stay of 24 days

6 were discharged to homes of relatives, etc.

7 were discharged to rooms

1 was discharged to tenancy of house

2 were discharged to Homes for the Aged or Infirm

3 were discharged to other areas

3 were discharged to care of other Bodies or Departments

Domiciliary Visiting

At the end of the year there were 528 aged persons on the register for periodic visiting. During the year the Welfare Assistants paid a total of 1,751 visits to persons in their own homes and the Welfare Officers made a further 229 visits.

Chiropody

A Chiropody Service is run by the Rochdale Old People's Welfare Committee for aged persons with limited means. The Local Authority through the Welfare Services Committee made a grant of £200 for this purpose. During the year 137 persons received 425 treatments under the Scheme.

Meals on Wheels

The Service is run by the Women's Voluntary Service, 64 members being engaged in the distribution. There are 99 people, most of whom are housebound or bedfast, receiving meals. Each received two meals per week, paying a charge of 1/-d. per meal. Two vans are engaged in the delivery of these 198 meals each week. The meals, which are prepared by industrial canteens, are placed in heated containers for delivery. In general, the Service is greatly appreciated by those receiving it.

OTHER SERVICES

Section 47, Removal of Persons in Need of Care and Attention

Although there were occasions when it was thought that powers under this Section of the Act would have to be used, the persons concerned eventually went into a Hospital or Home voluntarily.

Section 48, Protection of Moveable Property

In eleven instances the Department undertook the care of property of persons temporarily in hospital.

Section 50, Burial of the Dead

During the year the Department arranged the funerals of ten persons who died in Homes for the Aged and nine persons who died in their own homes or elsewhere in the Borough, when there was no other person able to do this. The costs were recovered in practically all cases.

BLIND PERSONS

Classification of Registered Blind Persons by Age Group

Age Group	Cases Registered 31.12.60			New Cases Registered during 1960		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
0— 4 years ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
5—15 years ...	4	1	5	—	—	—
16—29 years ...	1	1	2	1	—	1
30—49 years ...	6	4	10	2	1	3
50—64 years ...	18	15	33	2	1	3
65—79 years ...	15	21	36	3	2	5
80 years and over ...	7	18	25	2	4	6
	52	60	112	10	8	18

During the year sixteen names were added to the Register of Blind Persons and seven names were removed. Details are shown in the following Table:—

No. of registered blind persons 31st December, 1959	104
No. registered during the year ...	16
No. transferred into area ...	2
No re-certified ...	—
	18
	122
No. of Deaths ...	6
No. de-certified ...	1
No. removed from area ...	3
	10
	112

Register of Partially Sighted Persons

Age Group	Registered at 31.12.60			Registered during 1960		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
0— 4 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 years ...	—	2	2	—	1	1
11—39 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
40—64 years ...	9	4	13	—	1	1
65 years and over ...	13	28	41	3	6	9
	22	34	56	3	8	11

It will be noted from the three preceding Tables that the emphasis in blind and partially-sighted persons is on persons of pensionable age. The number of new registrations in young persons is very small indeed.

During the year the Home Teacher for the Blind and the Welfare Assistant, who is also a qualified Home Teacher, carried out the following duties:—

	Home Teacher	Welfare Assistant	Total
Visits	839	636	1,475
Interviews—persons not registered ...	112	—	112
Escort duties	48	—	48
Attendances at—			
Handicraft Class	36	41	77
Social Centre	28	—	28
Lessons in—			
Hand knitting	86	—	86
Braille	4	15	19

One blind woman was maintained at Tate House, Harrogate, throughout the year.

WELFARE OF THE DEAF

Agency—Rochdale and District Adult Deaf and Dumb Society.

Cases at the 31st December, 1960:—

Deaf	60 adults (28 m., 32 f.)	14 children (8 m., 6 f.)
Hard of hearing	60 adults (5 m., 55 f.)	

Two women were maintained by the Authority in the Richardson Home for Deaf Women, Blackburn, during the whole of the year.

Handicapped Persons (General Classes)

The following persons were on the Authority's Register at the 31st December, 1960—65 males and 72 females, totalling 137 cases.

Handicap	M.	F.	Total
Amputation	3	1	4
Arthritis and Rheumatism	4	13	17
Congenital Malformation	6	8	14
Disease	8	7	15
Injuries	7	5	12
Organic Nervous Disease	31	31	62
Other Nervous and Mental Disorders	2	4	6
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	1	—	1
Tuberculosis (Non-respiratory)	—	1	1
Other Disorders	3	2	5

Handicraft classes are held on two afternoons per week. There were 27 persons attending these classes at the beginning of the year. During the year five were added to the list and one died, giving a total at the end of the year of 31 persons. The average attendance at the class was 21.

Handicrafts were also taught to homebound handicapped persons and 24 persons were being visited at the beginning of the year. During the year there were six additions and two deaths, which left 28 persons being visited at the end of the year.

The Handicrafts Instructor made 630 visits to handicapped persons during the year and the Welfare Officers made 101 visits.

Post-Tuberculosis Cases

Classes were also held on behalf of the Health Committee for post-Tuberculosis cases on four half days each week.

At the 1st January there were six men on the list. During the year there was one addition and two deletions, these being due to members taking up full-time employment. This left a total of five on the list at the 31st December. The average attendance was only two per class.

Eight women were also listed at the 1st January. Two took up full-time employment during the year, leaving a total of six at the 31st December. On the average six women attended each class.

The Handicrafts Teacher also visited three post-Tuberculosis persons in their own homes during the year. These are all specially selected as being non-infectious.

Adaptations

Alterations were carried out at the homes of five handicapped persons during the year. Three of these were in connection with the provision of motor propelled invalid carriages and the other two were to facilitate the use of wheel chairs.

Accommodation

Two men and two women were maintained at Langho Epileptic Colony, Blackburn, on the 1st January, but one man left during the year, which left one man and two women still resident at the end of the year.

One man and one woman were maintained at the David Lewis Epileptic Colony, Alderley Edge. During the year there was one admission, making a total of two men and one woman resident at the end of the year.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

I am indebted to the Chief Officials of the various Departments of the Corporation for information included in this section of the Report, also to the Manager of the Heywood and Middleton Water Board.

Water Supply

The County Borough draws its water supply from two sources, the Corporation Waterworks, and the Heywood and Middleton Joint Water Board. A summary of the reports submitted by Mr. R. N. Simpson, M.Inst.W.E., Waterworks Engineer, Rochdale, and Mr. A. F. Herd, A.Inst.W.E., Manager of the Heywood and Middleton Water Board, is set out below in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Health.

	Rochdale	Heywood & Middleton
(i) Whether the water supply of the area and its several parts had been satisfactory		
(a) in quality	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
(b) in quantity	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
(ii) Where there is a piped supply whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water and, where treatment is installed, of the water going into supply	Chlorination	Chlorination
if so, how many and the results obtained	93 samples—satisfactory	201 samples—satisfactory
the results of any chemical analyses	73 samples—satisfactory	192 samples—satisfactory
(iii) Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action, the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and number and result analyses	Plumbo-solvent action, pH value controlled by addition of lime	Plumbo-solvent action, pH value controlled by addition of chalk
	No dissolved lead found in any samples.	No dissolved lead found in any samples.
(iv) Action taken in respect of any form of contamination	Nil.	Nil.
(v) Particulars of the number of dwelling houses and the number of the population supplied from public watermains	Population 83,000 approx.	Population 4,500 approx.
(a) direct to the houses	28,900 approx.	1,465 approx.
(b) by means of stand-pipes ...	Nil.	Nil.

Public Cleansing

There were no changes in organisation or methods in the collection of refuse. A regular weekly collection was maintained throughout the year, except immediately following holiday periods, although the labour position was more difficult than it has been for several years.

The service which the Department provides for the removal of old furniture, mattresses and household junk without charge, was given some publicity and resulted in a greatly increased demand for the service. It is hoped that this will bring a stop to the practice of dumping unwanted articles on derelict sites and other open spaces.

The number of British Standard dustbins supplied under the Corporation's scheme for the provision of dustbins was 2,202.

The refuse separation and incineration plant continued to give very satisfactory service and the tonnage of paper and ferrous scrap metal extracted from the refuse and sold was the highest ever yet achieved.

Another public convenience was completed during the year, the building of another one started and sites for a further three were approved.

The partial mechanisation of street cleansing went a stage further by the acquisition of a second mechanical sweeper-collector. Although it may be true that a better job can be done by manual sweeping, increasing mechanisation is inevitable owing to the very few suitable men who are now prepared to accept this form of work. Street gullies were cleansed regularly by mechanical gully emptiers.

W. R. BOOKER, M. Inst.P.C.,

Cleansing Superintendent.

Drainage and Sewerage

During the year a number of sewerage schemes were carried out or completed, including the sewerage of the Bamford area, the construction of the Gale Street relief sewer and the construction of a surface water sewer at Sparth.

In addition, a number of small sewer extension schemes were prepared and carried out for pail closet conversions.

The programme of storm water overflow reconstruction was continued during the year and, as a result, three overflows were reconstructed and further reconstruction schemes were prepared.

At the Roch Mills Sewage Purification Works one of the Kessener Aeration Units was modified and provided with a new type of brush design to produce much greater intensities of aeration, and full scale experiments are being conducted on this unit to compare its efficiency with that of the existing units. In addition, a number of minor improvement schemes were completed.

Rivers and Streams

Further progress has been made with the River Roch diversion and improvement scheme adjoining the new Technical College and the Town Centre. The river diversion has been substantially completed and the improvement scheme is progressing.

The Corporation continue to co-operate with the Mersey River Board, the authority responsible for prevention of river pollution in connection with the discharge of trade effluents to the sewers. During the year, one trade effluent formerly discharging to the River Spodden was connected to the Corporation sewers.

W. H. G. MERCER, B. Sc., (Tech.), A.M.I.C.E.,

M.I.Mun.E., Borough Surveyor.

Meteorological Notes

This summary of the features of the year, as recorded at the Meteorological Station, Roch Mills Sewage Works, is included by the courtesy of the Borough Surveyor.

Year			Mean	Total	Sunshine	
			Temperatures	Rainfall	Total	Daily
			Deg. F.	Inches	Hrs.	Average
1956	...	...	46	45.87	1135.9	3.1
1957	...	...	48	46.19	1166.1	3.2
1958	...	...	47	46.85	941.3	2.5
1959	...	...	50	36.81	1379.9	3.7
1960	...	...	48	49.38	1148.7	3.1
Mean	...	...	48	43.97	1204.4	3.3

Mean temperatures and sunshine for the year were well below average while the rainfall was above average.

The total rainfall of 49.38 inches is the second highest recorded at the Station, being surpassed only in 1954 when a total of 55.97 inches was recorded. The wettest month of the year was November with 7.37 inches, having 26 'rainy' days of which 23 were 'wet' days, while July came a close second with 7.34 inches having 23 'rainy' days of which 19 were 'wet' days. The highest rainfall occurred on two days, 25th November and 3rd December, each having 1.30 inches in 13.9 hours and 13.6 hours respectively.

March was the driest month with 1.11 inches of rain spread over twelve days, while February and December were the coldest months.

The highest temperature of 81° was recorded on the 5th June, and the lowest temperature of 16° was recorded on the 15th February.

June had the largest amount of sunshine with 242.7 hours for the month, while January had the lowest with 20.6 hours of sunshine. On 97 days in the year less than one hour's sunshine was recorded.

Appreciable fog occurred on 27 days, January and December being the months most heavily affected.

SWIMMING BATHS

Entwisle Road—opened May, 1937. Consists of two swimming pools 100' x 36' and 75' x 30', holding respectively 120,000 gallons of water and 76,000 gallons of water.

Each of the swimming pools has dressing room accommodation to allow for mixed bathing and all swimmers have to pass through a pre-cleansing room with constant shower and foot baths on the way to the pool.

The filtration plant consists of 4' x 10' diameter filters containing graded quartz, which are capable of allowing the whole of the water in both pools to be filtered once every three hours. After passing through the filters the water is heated, aerated and treated with chlorine to ensure that it is bacteriologically pure. The rate of treatment of the water can be regulated easily according to the number of bathers using the pools, the control arrangement of flow, chemical treatment and chlorination are centralised in one large panel in the filtration room, the amount of water being turned over in each bath is accurately recorded as is the level of water in each pool and the temperature. The source of water is the town's water supply from Watergrove Reservoir.

Turkish, Russian and Medical Baths are provided. The Turkish suite comprises three hot rooms, together with shampoo and spray room, with massage slab, Vichy douche, showers and spray equipment, and a well appointed cooling room is available in connection with this and the foam baths.

Castleton—opened May, 1910. Consists of a swimming pool 75' x 30', containing 65,000 gallons of water. There are also four slipper baths for females and eight for males. The arrangements for filtration and chlorine treatment are similar to those at the Entwisle Road baths.

Test for chlorine residual and P.H. value of the water are made three times per day at both baths. The chlorine residual is maintained at between .5 ppm. and 1.0 ppm. The P.H. value is between 7.2 and 7.6.

In view of the fact that strict attention is paid to maintaining adequate chlorine residuals in the water, bacteriological tests have not been made since 1940.

Public Health Inspection of the Area.

At the beginning of the year, the staff of the Department consisted of the Chief Public Health Inspector, the Senior District Public Health Inspector, the Meat and Foods Inspector, the Smoke Inspector, and four Public Health Inspectors, there being a vacancy for one Inspector. This was filled in July, by the appointment of one of the Student Inspectors who had qualified. The establishment of three Student Inspectors was promptly made up by an appointment to fill the vacancy created by this promotion. There are three Rodent Operatives attached to the Department and an Infectious Diseases Officer works part-time in the Department, dealing mainly with disinfection but assisting also with records.

In past years it has been stated that the work of the Inspectors was much concerned with the repair of dwelling-houses and their outbuildings, but in the 1959 Report it was remarked that there were indications that this type of work was beginning to make lesser demands upon the time of the staff. This tendency was still evident during 1960, which may be considered fortunate in view of the volume of work which ensued upon the establishment of the Alder Road Estate and Thornham Smoke Control Area, and of the Kirkholt and Dicken Green Smoke Control Area. There was also the need to survey other areas in order that there should be steady progress towards the completion of the phased programme of smoke control areas covering the whole of the Borough, which was referred to in the Annual Report for 1959.

Most of the nuisances and defects discovered after complaints or survey were dealt with by informal means, i.e. by the issuing of Preliminary Notices, which are in fact letters drawing attention to defects and suggesting remedies. During the year 585 such Preliminary Notices were issued. The Committee authorised the service of 26 Abatement or Statutory Notices, to secure the abatement of nuisances and the remedy of sanitary defects in and around dwellings. In general, the work required was accomplished without recourse to further proceedings, but in two cases involving six houses it was necessary to carry out the work in default of the owners. Subsequently the costs were recovered from those owners.

The following classified statement shows the nature of the works which were accomplished during the year. The statement also includes work carried out in Factories, Food Premises, etc. following the service of Preliminary Notices but excludes work done under the Housing Acts. The work is very similar in nature to that in the previous Annual Reports but it may be noticed that this year there are included 92 notices dealing with inadequate or defective water supplies. This type of complaint which seems to be becoming much more common is almost always the result of water pipes being partially blocked with sediment. In

co-operation with the Waterworks Department it was possible to obtain a remedy in all cases. Generally the cost to the owners of the property was quite small, but the preparatory investigation, followed by much correspondence with the various owners concerned, is a time consuming process. The Rochdale Corporation Act 1958 enhances the powers of the Corporation to deal with this type of defect and with certain other types of nuisances.

NATURE OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH

HOUSES—

Verminous dwellings disinfested...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Dirty houses cleaned	...	...	...	...	...	20
Repairs to roofs, floors, walls, eavestroughings, rainwater pipes, chimneys and general repairs to brickwork and stonework (including dampness) and repair or renewal of house fittings	...	...	...	...	...	700

YARDS, PASSAGES, ETC.

Repairs to yard surfaces, gates, walls etc.	...	...	...	...	13
Offensive accumulations and stagnant water removed	...	...	...	...	82

SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Closet buildings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	42
Closet fittings repaired	48

DRAINS

Main or branch drains repaired or cleared	83
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GENERAL

Absence, or unsatisfactory condition of sanitary accommodation at factories and workshops	15
Miscellaneous Nuisances remedied	13

FOOD PREMISES

Defects of various kinds at food premises	61
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WATER SUPPLIES

Obstructed or defective water service pipes	92
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HOUSING

Individual Unfit Houses

Representations concerning 113 houses were submitted to the Housing Committee and in addition to these 2 of the houses represented during 1959 were still under consideration at the beginning of 1960. The Housing Committee dealt with these houses as follows:—

Demolition Orders made	87
Closing Orders made	1
Undertakings not to use for human habitation accepted	2
Corporation-owned properties closed or demolished by Council Resolution	23
Representations still awaiting a decision	2

There were appeals against the making of demolition orders on eight houses. One appeal involved five houses and the demolition orders were quashed by the County Court Judge upon the appellants undertaking that the dwellings would not be used for human habitation. In the second case the appellants contended that their proposals for repairing the houses should have been accepted by the Housing Committee. During the hearing it became evident that the scheme of repair proposed by the appellants was quite inadequate and the Judge confirmed the Demolition Orders.

Rent Act 1957

There has been a continuing reduction in the demand for Certificates of Disrepair.

The following is a summary of action taken under the provisions of the Rent Act 1957 during the year.

Number of Applications for certificates	9
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	—
Number of decisions to issue certificates:—	
in respect of some but not all defects	5
in respect of all defects	4
Number of undertakings to repair given by landlords	7
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority	—
Number of certificates issued	2
Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	5

Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	4
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	4*
Applications for certificates concerning the execution of work undertaken by landlords:—			
application by tenants	...	...	5
application by landlords	...	...	2

*Includes one decision to cancel despite tenant's objection.

Houses-let-in-lodgings

The Housing Act 1957 provides means of securing the fitness of houses-let-in-lodgings according to the number of families accommodated. It also seeks to prevent the overcrowding of such premises. 34 inspections of these premises were carried out. It is unfortunate that persons having control of houses-let-in-lodgings are not required to notify the local authority of the existence of such premises and the powers therefore can only be applied to such premises as and when they come to the notice of the Department.

Enquiries Concerning Properties

It has been the practice of the Department for some years to assist purchasers of property by giving them information about any property in which they are interested. During the year 336 such enquiries were received. In addition to this the Town Clerk's Department has made 1,679 enquiries under the Local Land Charges Act. Officially this should involve no more than a search for any outstanding notices but it has been the practice of the Department to scrutinise each enquiry to see if the house is likely to become the subject of Housing Act procedure. In many cases specific enquiries were made on this aspect of the "search". In some cases it was not easy to predict the future of the properties concerned because of the difficulty in assessing the rate of progress of the slum clearance programme. During the year many Solicitors dealing with property transfers enquired whether the properties were included in a Smoke Control Area or whether they were likely to be so included.

Applications for Corporation Houses

There were 56 cases in which applicants for Corporation houses applied for support on the grounds that their houses were detrimental to their health.

Each of these is the subject of a special report, special consideration and a recommendation as to procedure.

Housing Survey

Table I summarises the position at the end of the Survey. The totals are net figures which take into account not only those houses freshly surveyed, but also those which have been surveyed previously and are now demolished or were, at the end of the year, vacated for the purpose of demolition. These totals do not, therefore, represent the total work done throughout the Survey, but are related only to the state of the houses existing at the end of December, 1960. There are still many major problems facing us associated with the pre-1871 houses.

TABLE I.

	Date of Erection					
House Type	Pre 1870	1871- 1890	1891- 1915	1916- 1932	1933- 1939	Totals
Through	5,594	3,623	7,431	836	1,862	19,346
Back-to-back	1,670	53	—	—	—	1,723
Inset	293	5	—	—	—	298
Not through	655	15	—	—	—	670
Others Inspected— Shops, Hotels, Farms, etc.	463	108	112	15	9	707
TOTAL	8,675	3,804	7,543	851	1,871	22,744

TABLE II.

	Pre 1870	1871- 1890	1891- 1915	1916- 1932	1933- 1939	Total
Total No. in District	8,675	3,804	7,543	851	1,871	22,744
Baths	1,676	1,291	2,746	816	1,871	8,400 X
Hot Water B/Boiler	1,864	1,237	3,159	826	1,871	8,957 Y
Hot Water Geyser	1,756	1,033	1,941	23	—	4,753
W.C.	8,108	3,726	7,286	851	1,871	21,842
W.W.C.	46	16	230	—	—	292
Pail	515	62	27	—	—	604
Privy	6	—	—	—	—	6
Water supply Satis.	8,531	3,800	7,537	851	1,871	22,590
Drainage Satis....	7,667	3,615	6,884	851	1,871	20,888
Food Store Satis.	519	599	602	732	1,745	4,197 Z
Yards and Gardens	2,648	3,164	7,388	821	1,871	15,892
Sinks—Porcelain	5,549	2,792	6,150	848	1,871	17,210
Salt Glazed	193	178	422	3	—	796
Stone	2,933	834	971	—	—	4,738
Washing Facilities—						
Scullery	5,784	2,495	4,960	834	1,869	15,942
Kitchen	547	411	1,143	2	1	2,104
L.Rm/K.	604	546	1,069	8	—	2,227
L.Rm.	1,325	45	82	—	—	1,452
Cellar	326	258	214	—	—	798
Wash-house	89	49	75	7	1	221
Standard—Good	725	981	4,053	843	1,871	8,473
Medium	4,063	2,354	3,389	7	—	9,813
Poor	3,887	469	101	1	—	4,458

X This figure exceeds that shown in the 1959 Report by 318, the number of bathrooms installed during the year, usually in owner-occupied houses, and usually with the assistance of an Improvement Grant by the Housing Committee.

A similar increase is reflected in the number of houses which now possess hot water supplies—Y, and adequate food storage—Z.

These improvements have been mainly made in 'through' houses built between 1871 and 1890. They have, however, also been made in 'through' houses built before 1871 and in those built between 1891 and 1915.

TABLE III.

				Type Pre 1871					
				Thro.	B. to B.	Not Thro.	Inset	Others	Total
No. in District	...	...	...	5,594	1,670	655	293	463	8,675
Baths	...	...	...	1,381	7	24	—	264	1,676
Hot Water B/Boiler				1,543	14	30	3	274	1,864
Hot Water Geyser	...	...	...	1,325	225	84	31	91	1,756
W.C.	...	...	...	5,385	1,547	479	273	424	8,108
W.W.C.	...	...	...	40	—	4	—	2	46
Pail	...	...	...	163	123	172	20	37	515
Privy	...	...	...	6	—	—	—	—	6
Water Supply Satis	...	...	...	5,558	1,661	587	279	446	8,531
Drainage Satis.	...	...	...	5,127	1,436	408	271	425	7,667
Food Storage Satis.	...	...	...	486	1	6	2	24	519
Yards and Gardens	...	...	...	2,211	31	88	5	313	2,648
Sinks—Porcelain	...	...	...	3,996	641	367	106	439	5,549
Salt Glazed	...	...	...	129	46	10	4	4	193
Stone	...	...	...	1,469	983	278	183	20	2,933
Washing Facilities—									
Scullery	...	...	...	4,103	837	410	73	361	5,784
Kitchen	...	...	...	522	—	10	3	12	547
L.Rm/Kit.	...	...	...	502	37	37	7	21	604
L.Rm.	...	...	...	112	783	183	210	37	1,325
Cellar	...	...	...	281	12	10	—	23	326
W.House	...	...	...	74	1	5	—	9	89
Standard—Good	...	...	...	684	5	3	—	33	725
Medium	...	...	...	3,138	413	156	101	255	4,063
Poor	...	...	...	1,772	1,252	496	192	175	3,887

The up-to-date estimate of the housing problem in Rochdale is therefore as follows:—

	1960	1959	1958
Through houses in poor condition (Table III) ...	1,772	1,809	1,908
Back-to-back houses (Table III) ...	1,670	1,739	1,847
Not through houses (Table III) ...	655	661	713
Inset cottages (Table III) ...	293	293	305
Houses built 1871-1890—in poor condition (Table II)	469	474	487
Houses built 1891-1915—in poor condition (Table II)	101	101	101
Totals ...	4,960	5,077	5,361

At the end of 1954 this Authority submitted Proposals under the Housing Repair and Rents Act to deal with its Housing Problem. The Problem was stated as 5,000 houses unfit for habitation in terms of that Act and the Proposal was to deal with these in ten years. In the first five of these years, 2,100 houses were to be demolished or closed and 500 were to be patched and retained. The Act commenced in August, 1955. The Proposal was to deal with these 2,600 houses in the five years ending August, 1960.

At the end of this five year period we have caused to be demolished or closed, or otherwise put out of use for human habitation, a total of only 842 houses.

I am sure that all who are associated with the improvement of housing conditions in Rochdale must find these figures seriously disappointing.

Caravans

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 came into operation on the 29th August, 1960. This Act introduced a new system of licensing for caravan sites. In the past, control has been exercised by the use of powers contained in the Rochdale Corporation Acts of 1925 and 1932 and in the Public Health Act of 1936. The only site in existence was that provided by the Corporation at Spring Hill. The casual use of other places as caravan sites was vigorously discouraged but during the year an application was received for the use of a site in the Ashworth district. The Committee, using the new powers, authorised the issue of a licence limiting the occupation to six caravans and subject to the licensee complying with the "Model Standards" for caravan sites specified by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

Common Lodging Houses

There are two common lodging houses with 11 rooms containing 240 beds. 7 visits of inspection were made during the year. The houses were found to be clean and well conducted, and the proprietors made every effort to assist the Department—in particular by reporting any cases of verminous infestation and by co-operating in the treatment of those cases.

Closet Accommodation

The accommodation in the Borough at the end of December, excluding premises on the fresh water carriage system, was approximately as follows:—

Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246

During the year 43 pail closets were either converted or done away with and 46 waste water closets were converted to the fresh water carriage system. The Table above shows that the 529 pail closets which now remain are chiefly those where there is technical difficulty in conversion and where conversion ought to be associated with housing improvement. There are only 14 pail closets which can be described as being capable of conversion without much technical difficulty.

	Houses		Other Premises	Total
	Separate Accommodation	Joint Accommodation		
I Number of premises involved	321	283	27	631
II (a) Unsuitability or absence of sewer as primary obstacle ...	282	103	57	442
(b) Closets associated with properties due for demolition or improvement involving vacation of some houses	35	38	—	73
(c) Capable of conversion without much technical difficulty ...	4	2	8	14
III TOTAL PAIL CLOSETS ...	321	143	65	529
IV Total Pail Closets at December, 1959	339	153	80	572

SMOKE ABATEMENT

(a) Industry

The Smoke Inspector continued to undertake all the work in connection with industrial smoke abatement during the year. The impact of other work made it necessary to reduce the number of routine observations and to make special observations only where experience or other information indicated the necessity.

During the year 16 smoke observations were taken and these revealed 8 contraventions of the Clean Air Act 1956. In two cases the Committee issued warnings to the firms concerned but proceedings were instituted in the remaining 6 cases. In one of these cases the Bench accepted a Statutory Defence and the case was dismissed. In the remaining 5 cases convictions were obtained and fines varying from £10 to £20 were imposed, the total penalties amounted to £65.

The survey of boiler plants continued and 18 such plants were inspected and where necessary were the subject of certain recommendations to the firms concerned. 132 routine inspections were made at other boiler plants, most of which had already been the subject of survey.

The effect of all this work together with the excellent co-operation of industry, is reflected in the much reduced amount of smoke which is emitted from industrial chimneys. There are, of course, exceptions, but any careful observer of the industrial scene can verify this statement for himself. Every effort will be made to ensure that this improvement is maintained and enhanced, but even at this stage it is quite obvious that any further substantial reduction in the atmospheric pollution of the district must come from the establishment of Smoke Control Areas, i.e. from a reduction in domestic smoke.

New Furnaces

During the year the Department received notification of intention to instal 17 furnaces and all of these were the subject of enquiries so that the office records might be complete.

Prior Approval of New Furnaces

Applications were made by 4 firms for the approval of new boiler plants which they intended to instal. In each case plans and specifications were submitted and the Council approved all the applications. It was not necessary to obtain Consultant advice on any of these cases.

(b) Smoke Control Areas

During the year vigorous efforts were made to proceed with the first stages of the phased programme for the establishment of Smoke Control Areas which was referred to in the last Annual Report. The detailed survey of the Bamford, Greave and Spotland Smoke Control Area was completed. This Area contained

Industrial premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Commercial premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,376
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19

With few exceptions, all these premises were inspected, and on 2nd November, 1960 the Council made the Bamford, Greave and Spotland Smoke Control Order 1960. At the end of the year the period for the lodging of objections had not expired. Towards the end of 1960 the survey of the proposed Brotherton and Rooley Moor Smoke Control Area was proceeding.

On 1st September, 1960 the Alder Road Estate and Thornham Smoke Control Order and the Kirkholt and Dicken Green Smoke Control Order came into operation. During the preceding period and particularly during the latter part of August, the Department was involved in intense activity connected with the establishment of these Smoke Control Areas. Despite early notification to all parties concerned, much of the work of adaptation and conversion was left until the last moment.

The following is a list of the various types of alterations and adaptations to appliances which were needed in order to enable residents in the Areas to comply with the requirements of the Smoke Control Orders. It will be appreciated that the inspection of the completed works was an onerous task—in fact it involved the making of more than 3,000 visits by the Inspectors.

	Alder Road Estate and Thornham	Kirkholt and Dicken Green	Total
Adaptations of:—			
(a) Open Fires ...	103	44	147
(b) Open Fires with Boilers ...	56	351	401
(c) Existing Appliances ...	5	26	31
Provision of:—			
(a) Gas or Electric Points ...	67	22	89
(b) Gas or Electric Cookers ...	1	—	1

From September until the end of the year many visits were paid to offer advice and assistance in dealing with the problems which were presented to occupiers by the use of new fuels and new equipment. This help and advice was appreciated in most instances but in other cases the request for assistance appeared to have been used as a method of affording the complainant an opportunity of voicing his dislike of Smoke Control Areas and of smokeless fuels.

There were frequent complaints that the premium smokeless fuels were not available, but it was always possible for the Department to obtain one of these premium fuels from the manufacturers without the slightest difficulty. It would seem therefore that the complainants either had made little effort to obtain a premium fuel or that some coal traders were not going out of their way to be helpful.

Towards the end of the year it was felt that sufficient time had elapsed for the residents to have overcome their "teething troubles" and accordingly observations commenced with a view to discovering contraventions of the Orders. 15 cases were discovered and at the meeting of the Health Committee in January 1961 it was decided to send warning letters to the offenders.

(c) Central Smokeless Zone

The premises in the Central Smokeless Zone continued to be the subject of observation and whenever smoke was observed to be emitted, the premises were visited and the source of the smoke investigated. During the year 18 visits were made and in 3 cases where offences were discovered, the Committee authorised the sending of warning letters.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

Three stations, sited as under, provide records indicating the nature and extent of atmospheric pollution in the Borough. At each of these there is a deposit gauge and a sulphur dioxide gauge.

- A. Roch Mills Sewage Works.
- B. Near the Church of the Good Shepherd, Entwisle Road.
- C. Foxholes House, Rugby Road.

By this arrangement it was hoped that the Roch Mills gauge would give an indication of pollution where the prevailing south-west wind enters the Borough and before it normally receives the products of combustion produced in the town. The other two stations, being situated to the north-east of the Roch Mills site, should then give some indication of the pollution of the atmosphere by the Borough itself.

The succeeding Table shows the results of the analyses of the material collected in the three deposit gauges during the year and the average for the five years 1955-1959 are also included so that some comparison may be made.

As was the case last year the Table would seem to show that on average the atmosphere is less polluted at Foxholes after it has passed the centre of the town than it was at Roch Mills when it entered the town.

Another interesting fact from these figures is that once again quite regularly there is higher rainfall on the Foxholes side of the town compared with the Roch Mills side of the town. Without making quite elaborate calculations in respect of wind direction and velocity, the presence of fog and other similar factors, it is not safe to draw too precise deductions from these figures. The average total monthly deposit for the year was 12.68 tons per square mile compared with 14.59 for 1959. This figure is below the average for the 5 years 1955-1959, and the overall picture is still one of reducing atmospheric pollution.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION—Average Monthly Deposit at Three Gauges during 1960.

A.—Roch Mills Gauge (Sewage Works) B.—Entwisle Road Gauge C.—Foxholes House Gauge

Month	Average Rainfall in millimetres			Insoluble Deposit in tons per sq. mile			Soluble Deposit in tons per sq. mile			TOTAL DEPOSIT in tons per sq. mile		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
January	129	126	147	4.94	6.77	3.34	5.91	4.17	5.97	10.85	10.94	9.31
February	68	67	69	3.22	7.41	3.74	5.71	4.07	4.24	8.93	11.48	7.98
March	25	26	26	5.71	2.64	3.40	6.31	4.00	3.34	12.02	6.64	6.74
April	64	58	72	1.73	6.81	1.63	7.80	6.60	8.44	9.53	13.41	10.07
May	47	48	50	2.72	2.54	2.07	7.76	6.67	5.34	10.48	9.21	7.41
June	43	39	46	1.26	8.47	1.67	5.48	4.50	4.30	6.74	12.97	5.97
July	150	152	153	15.37	26.62	20.35	7.63	8.14	7.81	23.00	34.76	28.16
August	147	126	130	2.26	9.67	2.34	6.01	8.01	5.60	8.27	17.68	7.94
September	77	69	78	1.06	3.00	2.00	5.87	4.94	4.80	6.93	7.94	6.80
October	107	115	120	1.00	9.14	1.27	8.69	7.94	6.44	9.69	17.08	7.71
November	160	161	157	19.25	13.68	17.08	8.10	7.37	6.00	27.35	21.05	23.08
December	109	103	124	3.05	7.34	3.53	8.63	7.90	7.90	11.68	15.24	11.43
TOTALS	1126	1090	1172	61.57	104.09	62.42	83.90	74.31	70.18	145.47	178.40	132.60
AVERAGES	94	91	98	5.13	8.67	5.20	6.99	6.19	5.85	12.12	14.86	11.05
Average of three gauges 1960											12.68	
Average for 5 years 1955—59											14.21	

Sulphur Dioxide Gauges

The results obtained from these instruments are tabulated below:—

Month	Roch Mills	Entwisle Road	Foxholes	Average
January	2.80	1.90	2.20	1.97
February	2.70	1.80	2.30	2.26
March	3.00	2.10	2.30	2.47
April	1.70	1.30	1.40	1.46
May	1.80	1.40	1.40	1.53
June	1.50	0.90	1.00	1.13
July	0.80	0.60	1.20	0.87
August	1.00	0.70	0.80	0.83
September	1.40	1.10	1.10	1.20
October	2.20	1.80	2.10	2.03
November	2.20	2.00	1.90	2.03
December	2.90	2.60	2.60	2.70
Average for 1960 ...	2.00	1.50	1.70	1.70
Average for 5 years 1955-59	1.80	1.50	1.70	1.60

The results above are the weight in milligrammes of SO₂ collected per day on 100 square centimetres of treated fabric exposed. The purpose of this particular survey is to detect changes which may be taking place in the amount of pollution emitted each month, and not to estimate the total amount of sulphur emitted in any given area.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND OF FOOD PREMISES

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order 1954 requires that all milk sold by retail for consumption in Rochdale homes must be either Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised or Sterilised.

Milk Distribution

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960, the Local Authority has the duty of controlling the distribution of milk and has also control over the use of the various special designations.

Licences and Registrations issued under these Regulations:—

Premises used as a Dairy	...	...	...	...	...	3
Persons licensed as Distributors of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	397
Dealer's Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	65
Dealer's Licences to sell T. Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	...	48
Dealer's Licences to sell Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	295
* Supplementary Licences—Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	19
Tuberculin Tested Milk				...	...	18
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	19

* A Supplementary Licence is issued to persons whose premises are outside the Borough, but who distribute within the Borough.

From the 1st January, 1961 Supplementary Licences will no longer be necessary as new Regulations will come into operation which simplify milk licensing procedure.

Cleanliness and Keeping Quality of the Milk Supply

51 samples of milk were obtained and 51 were tested to determine the cleanliness and keeping quality of the milk, and where the samples were of heat-treated milk, tests were applied to determine the efficiency of heat treatment.

The Methylene Blue Reduction Test was applied to 40 samples of which:—

24 were tuberculin tested milks	...	...	all satisfactory
7 were tuberculin tested pasteurised milks...			all satisfactory
9 were pasteurised milks	...	...	all satisfactory

The Turbidity Test was applied to 11 samples of sterilised milk. All were satisfactory.

The Phosphatase Test was applied to 16 samples of milk to determine the effectiveness of the heat treatment process. These included 9 samples of pasteurised milk and 7 samples of tuberculin tested pasteurised milk. All samples were reported as satisfactory.

Examination of Milk for M. Tuberculosis

24 samples of milk were taken during delivery to customers for examination for the presence of M. Tuberculosis. All samples were negative. It is interesting to note that since 21st June, 1954 no sample of milk has been reported to be infected with M. Tuberculosis.

Slaughterhouses and Knacker's Yard

At the beginning of the year there were 4 slaughterhouses in the Borough, one operated by the Corporation Markets Committee and available for use by private butchers, one occupied by a wholesale butcher and two used by individual butchers.

The Slaughterhouses Act 1958 required Local Authorities to review the existing and probable future requirements of the district for slaughterhouse facilities. After taking into account the existing facilities and those likely to become available and after consultation with neighbouring Local Authorities and with all other interested parties, a detailed report was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the 8th October, 1960.

The negotiations which were conducted by a Joint Sub-Committee of the Health and Markets Committees were directed towards securing a public abattoir for the use not only of Rochdale butchers but also of butchers operating outside the Borough who provide a large part of the Borough's meat supply. Despite protracted negotiations it was found impossible to induce the various parties to agree to use the proposed new public abattoir. Accordingly the Council's proposals in the report were limited to the acceptance of (1) a comprehensive scheme of re-construction and re-arrangement at one slaughterhouse and (2) a proposal for the building, by the owners, of a new slaughterhouse to replace two now existing. The only other slaughterhouse in regular use is to be replaced by the building of a slaughterhouse outside the Borough. In making the report the Committee had to take into account the construction of a new public abattoir in Manchester which is intended to be capable of serving the requirements of any area within a radius of 25 miles.

As the report was submitted only in the latter part of the year, the Minister's decision is not expected until some time in 1961.

One licence was issued in respect of a Knacker's Yard and 94 visits were paid to it during the year.

Meat and Food Supply

There has been regular inspection of meat and food offered for sale and over 27 tons were condemned as unfit for human consumption and were disposed of for salvage purposes. This work involved 1,764 visits during the year.

The Health Committee agreed at the 1st July, 1958 that condemned meat should be sold to a commercial firm, this arrangement continued during the year with the firm originally selected. The payments for the material are made to the Council and periodically disbursements are made to the owners.

The following Table gives a detailed report on the examination of carcasses inspected at slaughterhouses.

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,994	3,853	446	16,237	4,488
Number inspected	2,994	3,853	446	16,237	4,488
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS & CYSTICERCI :					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	2	34	15	29	9
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	913	1,723	5	300	552
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	30.60%	45.60%	4.48%	2.03%	12.5%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	4	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	19	102	—	—	12
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.77%	2.65%	—	—	0.29%
CYSTICERCOSIS ONLY					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	1	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	1	—	—	—

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream

At the end of the year 418 premises were registered for the sale and storage of ice cream. There were 33 visits of inspection to premises where ice cream is sold. In almost every case the ice cream is sold wrapped or in containers as received from the wholesalers or manufacturers.

Two premises are registered for the manufacture of ice cream. In both cases the cold mix process is used and 20 visits of inspection were made to these premises.

Food and Drugs Act 1955

During the year 250 samples (55 formal and 195 informal) were analysed or otherwise examined by the Public Analyst. There were 56 samples of milk and 194 other samples. These 194 samples were of 62 different kinds of foodstuffs.

The quality of the milk samples taken during the year must be considered as very satisfactory, in fact three quarters of the samples must be regarded as of very good quality.

Two samples are of special interest:—

1. A sample of cherry syrup found to be contaminated with paraffin oil. Further samples of cherry syrup were examined and found to be of a very satisfactory odour and flavour. Investigation failed to produce any explanation as to the manner and place in which the original sample became contaminated. It was submitted for examination by the person who bought it and after part of it had been used.
2. Samples of bacon fat and the hessian sacking used for wrapping the bacon were suspected of being contaminated with injurious chemicals. A physical and chemical examination of the fat and sacking did not detect the presence of any injurious chemicals and the consignment of bacon was released for sale.

All the samples examined under the Preservatives Regulations were found to be either free from preservatives or did not exceed the permitted maximum amount.

It is extremely encouraging to be able to report that throughout the year many samples of Cereals and Cereal products, Dried Herbs and Spices which were examined for evidence of infestation were all clean, and free from any such evidence.

The samples of Drugs/Medicines examined were in agreement with either the British Pharmacopoeia or British Pharmaceutical Codex, or with the labels on the containers.

Food Preparing Premises

The number of food premises and the types of business operated are given in the following Table. This list is considered to be substantially complete.

Grocery and General Provisions	...	...	...	...	...	398
Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	...	88
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	109
Bakehouses, Bakers' Shops and Confectioners' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	85
Shops selling sweets, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	89
Off-Licences	...	...	...	...	...	87
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	174
Cafes, Restaurants, Canteens, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	179
Clubs, Hospital Kitchens, Institution Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	71

The inspection of food premises continued during the year and 967 visits were made. Where minor matters requiring attention were discovered, a verbal recommendation was all that was needed to secure compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

In other cases letters were sent covering the following types of defects or faults:

Unsuitable surfaces of benches, counters, tables, etc. (Reg. 6)	...	1
Inadequate protection of exposed foods or unsuitable arrangements for the storage of food (Reg. 8)	...	6
Absence of notice re hand washing (Reg. 14)	...	1
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences (Reg. 14)	...	3
Absence of wash hand basin or lack of hot water supply to wash hand basin and want of towels, soap, nail brushes, etc. (Reg. 16)	...	20
Unsuitable or defective sinks, lack of hot water supply to sinks, and absence of washing facilities etc. (Reg. 19)	...	2
Defective surfaces, walls, floors, ceilings and want of cleansing or decoration of them (Reg. 23)	...	38
Accumulations of refuse or inadequate storage of refuse (Reg. 24)	...	1
Insufficient or defective ventilation (Reg. 21)	...	3

Rochdale Corporation Act 1937

This Act deals with the registration of premises used for the sale of ice cream or for the preparation of cooked meats and fish. Reference has been made in a previous paragraph to premises which prepare or sell ice cream. The number of premises registered for the cooking of meat or fish is as follows:—

Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Meat Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Cafes, Restaurants, Canteens, Kitchens, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182

Visits of inspection made to these premises during the year totalled 494.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

The staff engaged on this work consists of three men with assistance provided by the Borough Surveyor's Department whilst the destruction of rats in sewers is proceeding. There was again during the year a high incidence of staff absence due to ill health and this resulted in a reduction in the time available for survey of premises to discover vermin infestation.

1,490 dwelling-houses and 922 business and other premises were inspected for the presence of rats or mice. Evidence of rat infestation was found at 307 premises (249 dwelling-houses and 58 business or other premises) but the extent of infestation was, in the great majority of these cases, slight. Mouse infestation was discovered at 626 premises (525 dwelling-houses and 101 business or other premises) and in these also the great majority showed only a minor infestation.

933 premises (774 dwelling-houses and 159 business or other premises) were treated to destroy vermin and these required 959 treatments.

The main sewers were treated twice during the year. In the course of the first treatment 2,394 manholes were baited and 444 of these showed evidence of rat infestation and were treated by the placing of poison baits. The work was preceded by the "test baiting" of 195 manholes in districts where rat infestation was thought to be unlikely. This work enabled us to exclude 713 manholes from the treatment.

The second treatment took place during November and December and, working from information gained during the Spring treatment, it was necessary only to treat 644 manholes. Of these 274 were found to be infested and were treated by the placing of different poison baits.

There are many factors which make it difficult to assess the effect of sewer treatments for the destruction of rats but there is evidence to indicate that there has been a considerable reduction in the extent of infestation and it is hoped that

by the adoption of some of the newer methods of treatment this tendency will be continued.

Shops Act 1950

187 inspections of premises were made during the year.

Offensive Trades

The number of premises at which these trades were carried on in the Borough is as follows:—

Tripe Boiling	...	...	1	Knacker's Yard (Bone Boiling)	1
Fellmongers	...	...	1	Rag and Bone Dealers	5

The Knacker's Yard is visited regularly, 94 visits being made during the year. Visits are made at intervals to the other offensive trades.

Cleansing Station

The general work of the Cleansing Station is under the supervision of the Senior District Public Health Inspector. The Station is open from Monday morning until Friday evening. Treatment is available outside normal working hours.

The following table shows the number of persons cleansed at this Station:—

						1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	105	70	68	31	20
Other Verminous Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	123	113	113	72	97
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	228	183	181	103	117

There would appear to be a definite increase in Scabies. 75% of the cases of Scabies were in children. The increase in number is, however, mainly due to the number of large families which were involved. In fact there were included in these figures two families with five children, three families with six children, one family with seven children and one family with eleven children.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act 1951

This Act provides for the registration of premises where filling of certain types is used in the manufacture of bedding, toys, baby carriages and other upholstered articles and also for the licensing of premises where rag flock is manufactured or stored. Regulations made under the Act apply standards by which the cleanliness of certain filling materials can be assessed. Four premises in the Borough were registered for the purposes of the Act. No premises exist which require licences.

Rochdale Corporation Act 1948—Establishments for Massage and Special Treatment

Part VIII of this Act provides that any person carrying on an establishment within the meaning of the Act without a licence or exemption becomes liable to legal proceedings. During 1960, 2 exemptions were extended and 17 licences were renewed, 1 new licence was also granted.

During the year the Inspectors paid 17 visits of inspection to premises as Officers duly authorised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Pet Animals Act 1951

In January the powers of the Council under the Pet Animals Act were transferred from the Watch Committee to the Health Committee. This Act regulates the sale of pet animals by providing that pet shops shall be licensed and inspected by the Local Authority. 7 premises were registered at the beginning of the year.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957

The administration of this Order was transferred from the Police to the Health Department at the beginning of the year. This statutory instrument prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to certain animals or to poultry and it further provides that waste foods for those purposes shall be boiled only in a plant licensed by the Local Authority. 31 premises were licensed by the Watch Committee and one new licence was granted during the year.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1959.

Part I of the Act.

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occu- piers prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	74	222	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	535	437	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	45	13	—	—
TOTAL	654	672	3	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Pros. instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	4	4	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	3	2	—	2	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).....	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	12	11	—	7	—

**TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1960,
and previous years.**

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	LIVE BIRTHS		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Nett		Under 1 year of age		At All Ages	
		Number	Rate per 1,000 of est. population	Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Live Births	Number	Rate per 1,000 of est. population
1950	89,530	1371	15.3	64	47	1316	14.7
1951	87,300	1275	14.6	69	54	1457	16.7
1952	86,890	1321	15.2	52	39	1248	14.4
1953	86,350	1297	15.0	40	31	1247	14.4
1954	86,770	1243	14.3	29	23	1198	13.8
1955	86,490	1263	14.6	21	17	1230	14.2
1956	86,260	1294	15.0	36	28	1271	14.7
1957	85,310	1335	15.6	46	34	1238	14.5
1958	84,890	1400	16.5	32	23	1293	15.2
1959	84,690	1349	15.9	39	29	1330	15.7
Average for years 1950-1959	86,450	1315	15.2	43	33	1283	14.8
1960	84,210	1364	16.2	42	31	1197	14.2

TABLE II.
CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE.
Year 1960.

	All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
ALL CAUSES ... Males ...	579	23	2	1	9	22	169	160	193
... Females	618	19	3	—	2	15	112	165	302
1—Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	8	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	3
2—Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3—Syphilitic Disease ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
4—Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6—Meningococcal Infections ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7—Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8—Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9—Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
0—Cancer of Stomach ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	10
1—Cancer of Lung Bronchus ...	40	...	...	...	...	1	23	13	3
2—Cancer of Breast ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	5
3—Cancer of Uterus ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...
4—Cancer of all other sites ...	89	...	...	...	1	4	34	27	23
5—Leukaemia and Aleukaemia ...	9	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	1
6—Diabetes ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1
7—Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	176	...	...	...	...	...	36	50	90
8—Coronary Disease—Angina ...	193	...	...	...	...	5	57	68	63
9—Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	3
0—Other Heart Diseases ...	207	...	...	...	...	4	27	36	140
1—Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ...	49	...	...	...	...	1	2	10	36
2—Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3—Pneumonia ...	62	9	1	...	...	1	5	17	29
4—Bronchitis ...	74	...	...	...	...	1	21	29	23
5—Other Respiratory Diseases ...	6	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	...
6—Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	1
7—Gastro Enteritis and Diarrhoea... 5	5	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
8—Nephritis and Nephrosis... 9	9	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	3
9—Hyperplasia of Prostate... 13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10
0—Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortions ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1—Congenital Malformations ...	16	10	1	...	1	1	1	...	2
2—Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	79	17	...	...	1	2	11	17	31
3—Motor Accidents ...	21	...	1	1	5	4	7	2	1
4—All Other Accidents ...	23	2	1	...	...	2	2	3	13
5—Suicide ...	15	...	...	...	1	4	9	...	1
6—Homicide and Operations of War	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY.—Nett Deaths from stated causes at various
Ages under one year of age—Year 1960.

CLASSIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE AT DEATH								Total Deaths under 1 year	
	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	4 weeks to 3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	1960	1959
Tuberculosis, Non-Respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Gastritis and Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	1	...	...	1	1	4	1	1	9	7
Prematurity	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7
Congenital Malformations	7	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	10	5
Homicide ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Other Causes	2	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	8	17
ALL CAUSES—1960	21	...	1	2	5	8	4	1	42	...
ALL CAUSES—1959	18	4	...	1	6	7	2	1	...	39

Nett Live Births in the year :—Legitimate 1,268 ; Illegitimate 96.

Nett Deaths in the year :—Legitimate infants 36 ; Illegitimate infants 6.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

For the Year ended 31st December, 1960

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SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Principal School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health	JOHN INNES, M.D., D.P.H.
Deputy Principal School Medical Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	FRANCIS J. CAUCHI, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.
School Medical Officers	...	...	...	MARY A. MCKENZIE, M.B., CH.B. DOREEN M. GINEVER, M.B., CH.B.
Principal School Dental Officer	...	...	...	H.P. GLEDSDALE, L.D.S.
School Dental Officers	...	...	...	R. G. WATSON, L.D.S. (Since 1.10.60) R. J. G. YOUNG, L.D.S. (Part-time) H. GIBSON, L.D.S. do. A. JONES, L.D.S. do. P. SUTCLIFFE, B.Ch.D. do. (Since 1.12.60)
Medical Anaesthetist	...	...	...	R. MALLINSON, M.B., CH.B. do.
Speech Therapist	...	...	...	PATRICIA JONES (Since 1.9.60)
Orthoptist	...	...	...	LIANA M. PEAK, D.B.O. (Left 31.7.60)
School Nurses	...	...	...	P. JOHN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. B. MADEN, S.R.N. E. MAXIM, S.R.N., Q.N. E. SIMM, S.R.N. A. TONGE, S.R.N. M. M. TURNER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. C. WALKER, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.
Dental Attendants	...	...	...	S. ASHWORTH L. DANIELS, S.R.N. O. M. GLEDSDALE (Part-time) S. KAY do. (Since 1.10.60) J. LEACH
School Clinic Assistant	...	...	...	Mrs. D. BARNISH
Clerks	...	...	...	DOROTHY CLARENCE MARJORIE CRABTREE
Consultants				
Ophthalmic Surgeon	...	...	...	A. STEWART SCOTT, F.R.C.S., Ed., D.O.M.S.
Aurists	...	...	...	J. P. FRASER, F.R.F.P.S. P. K. BASU, M.B., B.S.

Available for Consultation at Smith Street Clinic by arrangements with the Regional Hospital Board:

Paediatrician	...	...	...	B. WOLMAN, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	...	...	A. P. GRACIE, F.R.C.S.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee of the County Borough of Rochdale.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I submit my Annual Report for 1960, being the fifty-second Report on the School Medical Services in Rochdale.

As was to be expected from the staff changes in 1959, the year under review has been one of re-establishment, although at the end of the year some considerable changes did take place. Dr. Ginever signified her desire to go on part-time service and at the beginning of 1961 Dr. McKenzie had to tender her resignation.

These staff alterations coincided with the opening of the first purpose built Clinic, that on the Kirkholt Estate, with accommodation for Maternity and Child Welfare, and including School Dentistry. An opportunity is being taken of linking these together, with Dr. Ginever in charge of Child Welfare activities and a group of schools based on Kirkholt. This will be the subject of comment in next year's Report.

We were fortunate in being able to resume Speech Therapy, but equally unfortunate in having a considerable sequence of Orthoptists interrupted in mid-July without any prospect of replacement.

The earlier pages of the Report contain most satisfying and encouraging accounts of improvement in the older school premises, and provision of new and up-to-date school premises. In these newer buildings medical services will be provided for in a much more satisfactory manner.

Frequent comment is being made on the increase in height and weight of children today as compared with those before the War. It is beyond question that we do see in the Rochdale schools bigger and healthier children than ever before. We do not, however, keep regular statistics on this subject. The London County Council does and its Report for 1959 shows a considerable increase in the heights and weights of children as compared with 1954 children. It is interesting to note, however, that the increase is not so much as it was between 1949 and 1954. In other words, the curve is flattening. There is also less difference between children in different parts of London than there was in the former period. It is also noteworthy that the children at any given height were slightly heavier than in the 1954 Survey.

It would appear, therefore, that what may be regarded as the potential height and weight has practically been reached. It would also appear that much of the increase in weight is accounted for by earlier maturity. In the London County Council figures the early 'maturers' show more weight per height than the late 'maturers'. What are the causes of this increase? It is obvious that not all the causes are nutritional. It remains still to be seen how much higher the heights and weights will go and how much earlier maturity will appear.

This Report contains comments on the new system of medical examinations in schools. A considerable proportion of the time of the Service continues to be taken up by problem families. It would be as wrong to minimise as to exaggerate this problem. Boys and girls from these families constitute a very small proportion of the school population, but, to quote the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Education, "they present a tough problem to the Medical Educational and Social Services, and the three Services must work together".

I have to acknowledge the high standard of work carried out during the year by the Medical, Nursing and Administrative staff. I am particularly indebted to Dr. Cauchi for his share in this work and for the preparation of this Annual Report.

The Department has continued to receive throughout the year the active support of the Chief Education Officer and members of his staff. The Medical, Welfare Services and Nursery Schools Sectional Committee has continued to give support and encouragement during the year, and for both of these the staff of the School Medical Service is grateful.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

John Lums.

Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical Officer

15th May, 1961.

SCHOOL CLINIC SERVICES

Central Clinic, Penn Street:

Open daily from 8-30 a.m. to 5-0 p.m. (5-30 p.m. on Mondays)

A. **Minor Ailment Clinic**—daily 8-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

B. **Dental**—Routine—Seven sessions per week.

Special—Two sessions per week.

General Anaesthetic—One session per week.

C. **Ophthalmic**— Three sessions per week.

Orthoptic— Ten sessions per week.

D. **Ear, Nose and Throat**— One session per week

E. **Foot Clinic**— One session per month.

Special appointments and examinations are arranged to suit patients and staff.

Other Premises

B. Dental—

NORDEN CLINIC—	Treatment and X-ray examinations
	Ten sessions per week P.D.O.
BRIMROD SCHOOL	} Sessions as the work requires and
BALDERSTONE HALL	
	as staff is available.

E. Orthopaedic—

SMITH STREET CLINIC— One session per week (Wednesday a.m.)

F. Paediatric—

SMITH STREET CLINIC— One session per week (Wednesday p.m.)

G. Speech Therapy

BROWNHILL SPECIAL SCHOOL— Six sessions per week.

KIRKHOLT JUNIOR SCHOOL — Three sessions per week.

HIGH BIRCH E.S.N. SCHOOL — One session per week.

School Medical Report

The estimated population for Rochdale for mid-year 1960 was 84,690 (latest available).

SCHOOL POPULATION

	Schools	Children
Secondary Schools	14	4,974
Primary Schools	28	7,531
Special Schools	3	232
Nursery Schools	4	306
	49	13,043

Staff

Dr. F. J. Cauchi attended a Refresher Course on Mental Deficiency in London from the 5th to the 8th July.

Dr. M. A. McKenzie was away on special leave from the 28th May to the 6th November, 1960. During this period Dr. H. Davis was employed on a part-time sessional basis, except during school holidays.

Dr. D. M. Ginever attended a course on Deaf Children at the University of Manchester from the 4th to the 7th October.

Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Simm, School Nurses, attended a Refresher Course on Health Education in Manchester in March. Miss John, School Nurse, attended a Refresher Course in London from the 24th October to the 4th November.

Miss L. M. Peak, Orthoptist, resigned and left the service in July 1960 to take up an appointment in the United States; the post is still vacant through lack of any candidates.

Miss P. Jones was appointed and started work on the 1st September as Speech Therapist.

School Medical Officers and School Nurses have given talks to school children in schools. These talks were very much appreciated.

As usual several nursing and other students have visited the Clinic and Special Schools as part of their training.

The Medical Research Council team continued to make use of the Clinic premises in the periodic follow-up of cases within the Anti-Tuberculosis Vaccines Trial.

School Hygiene—Buildings

As in previous years, the school buildings were inspected by the School Medical Officer at the time of the Periodic Medical Inspections; the large majority of schools were found to be in a satisfactory condition. Adverse reports on some of the older schools concerned inadequate ventilation, insufficient window space, uneven floors and lack of running hot water. In some cases outside toilets were not maintained adequately clean, perhaps a case of "out of sight, out of mind".

A steady rate of progress has been maintained in the improvement of school premises. The heating installations in the dining rooms at Spotland, Meanwood and Heybrook Schools have been replaced with oil-fired systems which are proving more efficient and more economical in use. The gas heating installation at Thames Street Nursery School has also been replaced by an oil-fired system. During the year work was commenced on general improvements at Derby Street School. The partitioning of the open corridors at Norden School was completed, and hot water was provided in the Technical School for Boys. Needless to say, this has made the showers, previously cold water only, much better patronised.

Good progress was made during the year in the improvement of the accommodation at Greenbank Secondary School and the provision of additional classroom space.

The new St. Joseph's R.C. Secondary School was officially opened by the Bishop of Salford in September. This school has relieved the pressure considerably on accommodation at all the R.C. Schools in Rochdale. It is anticipated that the new Sacred Heart R.C. Primary School at Newbold will open towards the middle of 1961, and that work will commence in the Autumn of 1961 on the new R.C. Secondary School at Thrumhall. Plans have almost been completed for a new R.C. Primary School on the Kirkholt Estate and building should start in 1961. When these schools are completed, all the R.C. Schools will have been re-organised and all that will remain to be done will be the replacement of one or two of the existing R.C. Primary Schools.

During the year new kitchens were provided at the Castleton and High Birch Schools. Work was also started on a new kitchen and dining hall for St. Patrick's R.C. School and this project will be completed in 1961.

The plans for the new Kingsway County Secondary School near Turf Hill Road were completed during the year and work will start before the end of March 1961. Work on the playing fields for this school and for the Secondary

Technical Schools was commenced in the middle of 1960, and it is anticipated that on the completion of the school building the playing fields will be well established and ready for use.

Progress was made during the year on the planning of the new C. of E. Primary School to be erected in the Foxholes area and a start will be made in the middle of 1961.

Drawings were completed during the year for the improvement of the domestic science rooms at the Parish Church and Girls' Grammar Schools and by September 1961 the domestic science facilities at these two schools will have been completely re-modelled.

The project at Brownhill School in connection with the provision of improved and additional accommodation was completed in the early months of the year. The school was re-occupied by pupils in April and it was officially opened by Dr. Nora Mills on the 27th July.

At the end of the year work was well advanced on the erection of the two new School Clinics at Kingsway and Spotland, and these will be opened in 1961.

Work of the School Nurses and at the School Clinic

					1960	1959
					<hr/>	<hr/>
New cases seen at morning clinics	...	...	...	...	517	449
Dressings at morning clinics	...	...	...	...	3,299	2,963
Hygiene—Inspections	...	...	...	...	30,439	27,467
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	1,912	2,939
Special School Inspections—						
1. Brownhill	(a)	Dressings	281			
	(b)	Specials	1,167	...	1,448	1,301
2. High Birch	(a)	Dressings	48			
	(b)	Specials	40		88	1,964
Inspections with Medical Officers—						
1. At school	...	...	...	...	5,660	7,072
2. At clinic	...	...	...	...	1,933	1,941
Eye Clinic cases...	...	...	...	...	905	797
Aurists' Clinic (total attendance)	...	...	...	...	240	224
Home visits	...	...	...	...	908	848
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					47,349	47,965
					<hr/>	<hr/>

The following is a summary of the work done at the Clinic:

Children seen by the Medical Officers—

	1960	1959
Clinic Inspections (new cases)...	906	985
Clinic Re-inspections ...	1,027	956
Special examinations ...	662	652
Foot Clinic ...	179	96
	<u>2,774</u>	<u>2,689</u>

The total attendance at the Minor Ailment Clinic in 1960 was 4,529 compared with 4,289 in 1959, while the number of new cases has gone down from 1,434 to 1,423:

Table III, Groups 1, 2, 4 and 6, Pages 120 and 121

	1960	1959
Ringworm ...	2	3
Scabies ...	24	12
Impetigo...	53	37
Other skin diseases ...	178	159
External eye diseases ...	45	73
E.N.T. conditions ...	127	136
Miscellaneous Minor Ailments...	742	781
Septic wounds ...	146	139
Plantar Warts ...	106	94

As can be seen from the above Table, there is very little difference from the previous year in the distribution under the various headings.

The School Nursing Staff continued their normal very high standards of work. The number of home visits has again gone up, but the cold figures give hardly any idea of the conscientious way this work is done. In a very large number of cases, where both parents are working or for other reasons, these domiciliary visits have to be done outside the normal working hours, and often access is only gained after several attempts.

Medical Inspections in Schools. (Table I, Page 116)

	1960	1959
Periodic Medical Inspections	2,309	4,872
Special Inspections	315	166
Re-inspections	3,036	2,034
Brownhill Inspections	411	303
	<hr/> 6,071 <hr/>	<hr/> 7,375 <hr/>
Parents interviewed	765	385

Findings at Medical Inspections

All the schools were visited during the year for periodic medical inspections, but for the first time this year no intermediate routine medical inspection was carried out. All school entrants and school leavers had a routine medical inspection, but in the intermediate ages medical examinations were restricted to pupils who needed attention.

The general physical condition of school children continues to remain satisfactory. In the routine medical examinations only 0.94% were found 'unsatisfactory'.

In periodic medical inspections the largest numbers of defects requiring treatment were connected with eyes, errors of refraction and squints. Nose and throat defects and orthopaedic defects accounted for the largest number requiring observation.

We still come across a considerable number of cases of Enuresis. 'Chiron's' Alarms were acquired for loan to cases which in our opinion would benefit and a waiting list is kept. So far, although the cases have been relatively few, the results have been very encouraging. In one case, two brothers, both in secondary schools, were put on the waiting list for the alarm. When their turn came and an alarm was offered, the reply was—"Dad made one himself and cured the whole family". Dad is an electrical engineer.

Orthopaedic defects still account for a considerable proportion of children needing observation or treatment. For the most part, the defects are such that improvement is obtained by exercises and adequate footwear. Only a very small number is found to need referral to the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon.

The standard of physical condition is on the whole quite high, and children are well fed and well clothed except for footwear where there is still room for much improvement.

Infestation with Vermin. (Table I, Part D, Page 117)

As in previous years all schools were visited once in each term for hygiene inspection. Out of 30,439 inspections, 71 children had to be sent to the Cleansing Centre. Nits and vermin were found in 678 individual pupils at 741 inspections. In most cases infestation may be just a few nits. On the other hand, referral to the Cleansing Centre is usually a last resort when the parents have failed to clean the children's heads on detailed instruction by the School Nurses. It is obvious that in spite of the relatively very small proportion of school children who are found infested, constant vigilance in the form of hygiene inspections is still a necessity.

Children treated at the Cleansing Centre

			1960	1959
<hr/>				
Verminous heads—				
Referred by School Health Service	...	...	96	75
Referred by Family Doctor	...	...	—	1
Scabies—				
Referred by School Health Service	...	...	39	34
Referred by Family Doctor	...	...	19	6

Twenty-five children were sent from the School Clinic to the Centre and the rest were discovered in the course of school inspections.

Eye Clinic. (Table III, Group 1, Page 120)

School children referred to the specialist ophthalmologist were as in previous years, seen at the Eye Clinic in Penn Street. Mr. Stewart Scott holds three sessions each week. Cases needing surgical treatment are operated on at Birch Hill Hospital, where also some selected children are sent by Mr. Scott for refraction.

The number of school children seen in the Eye Clinic was 905, out of which only 16 were referred for external conditions of the eye.

The refractions totalled 889; 276 prescriptions for glasses were issued and 266 pairs of glasses obtained; 20 cases of refractions came from County areas.

Of 95 cases of squints seen, 2 were referred from the County area, and 27 from the Infant Welfare Clinics.

Other conditions seen in the Eye Clinic were:—

Nystagmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cataract	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ptosis	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2
Blocked Lachrymal ducts		...	...	...	...	...	9
Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chalazion	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Entropion (1), Hordeolum (1)			...	...	...	...	2
Macula Atrophy (1 new case), Bilateral Coloboma of Iris and Choroid (1), Coloboma of Macula (1), Detached Retina (1), Optic Nerve Atrophy (1), Megalocornea (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Three blind and three partially sighted pupils were in residential special schools at the end of the year.

Orthoptic Clinic

Miss Peak, the Orthoptist, resigned in July 1960, and no candidates were available to replace her.

The total attendances for the first seven months of the year were 1,024, and of these 97 were new cases; 229 children had to be sent for more than once as they did not attend the first time. A small number, usually older children in their fifteenth or sixteenth year, think that as school leavers they need not come to the Clinic any more.

The operations for squint at Birch Hill Hospital totalled 72, and at the end July the small waiting list for operation was sent to Birch Hill Hospital, in order to avoid delay in the absence of an Orthoptist.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

The Consultant, Mr. V. T. Smith, retired from the service in May, and was succeeded by Mr. J. P. Fraser; Dr. Basu held Clinics throughout the year.

New cases examined	...	...	...	...	156
Re-examinations	...	...	...	...	84
Number put on waiting list	...	...	...	...	101
Number of Ts. and As. operations	...	...	...	...	89
Other operations	...	...	...	...	3
Other forms of treatment	...	...	...	...	85
Number on waiting list (31. 12. 60)	...	...	...	...	71

At the end of the year there were 5 deaf and 10 partially deaf children at residential special schools.

Audiometric Testing

No routine testing was carried out on school children during the year. Cases needing audiometry numbered 25, and were tested at the Clinic:—

Hearing satisfactory for practical purposes	...	...	15
For further observation at school	...	...	2
Referred to E.N.T. Clinic	...	...	5
Re-examinations from the E.N.T. Clinic	...	...	3

Speech Clinic. (Table III, Group 6, Page 121)

This Clinic was re-opened in September 1960. There was a waiting list of 194 children. 113 of these children made 811 attendances. 19 children who were either receiving treatment or had been recommended for treatment when the previous Speech Therapist left, had "grown out of" their speech defects. Brownhill School was chosen as the site of the Clinic, but it was soon realised that children attending from Castleton and Kirkholt areas were having to miss half a day from school because of the travelling involved. It was decided to open another Clinic at Kirkholt Junior School for three sessions a week, during the school terms. A Clinic is also held at High Birch E.S.N. School for one session a week.

In many cases it has been noted that there is a familiar tendency to speech defects. Amongst the stammerers there are 15 children who have close relatives who either stammered when young, or who still do. Nine of these report that father stammers, five that mother stammers, and both parents and a brother of one child have a history of stammering. Similarly there are 14 cases of dyslalic children, where the child has a brother or sister who is also attending for treatment, or who has previously done so. In three cases the combination of low intelligence, poor home environment and lack of encouragement and example, seemed to be the cause of poor articulation.

Varying degrees of dysarthria are found in 10 cases. This inability to move the tongue produced sluggish speech. A weakness in lifting the tongue accounts for defects of 'r' and 'l' in 3 cases. One boy who had meningitis at 18 months, and who, as a result, lost his speech until he was 3½—4 years old, now has very 'thick' speech with poor voice and little control over its volume.

The children with retarded speech and language who have attended the Clinic, with the exception of two, were pre-school children. It is very interesting to note that the parents of these children were completely bewildered by the fact that their infants had not developed speech at the normal age. Treatment has, for the most part, taken the form of advising the parents how to teach their children to talk. Three of these cases had a history of slow development generally. Two children were attending school because it was thought that the social atmosphere would help to promote speech. One of these children is suspected of subnormal intelligence, and the other is now at the Maghull Home for Epileptics.

The distribution of speech defects is shown on the following table:—

							Boys	Girls
Simple dyslalia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8
Multiple dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10
General dyslalia...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0
Stammerers	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	7
Stammer and dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0
Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Retarded speech	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Dysphonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Dysphonia and dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1

Foot Clinic

The Foot Clinic has been held monthly on Friday afternoons.

More children attended the Clinic in 1960, the total attendance being 179, and 114 individual children were seen.

There were 72 new cases and 107 re-examinations. 20 children were discharged as needing no further treatment, and 12 had their names erased from the list for failing to attend.

As in previous years, awkward or difficult cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Consultant for his advice.

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

Fourteen cases were referred to the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon during the year and none needed any surgical intervention. In two cases "with a limp" there was no defect found on examination. Of two cases of "round shoulders" one had a stiff dorsal spine and needed physiotherapeutic treatment, the other needed only reminding to hold himself erect. Other cases were Sprengel's shoulder (1), Osgood-Schlatter's Disease (1), Erb's Palsy (1), Torticollis (1), Scoliosis (1), Bilateral Pes Cavus (1), Ganglion (1); the remaining three cases had a history of trauma from which they were not fully recovered.

We would like to thank Mr. Gracie for his assistance and advice.

Paediatric Clinic

During 1960, the number of cases referred to Dr. Wolman totalled 35:

Cardiac Murmurs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Debility and malnutrition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Enuresis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Emotional instability	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Migraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Respiratory Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

Of the cardiac murmurs, seven were found to have no organic heart disease, four had a mild congenital heart defect which did not entail any restriction of activity, and two also with congenital heart defect were kept for periodic observation at Smith Street Clinic.

Of the enuretics, two were admitted to Lake View Hospital for training, and, as the third one was too young for this, drug treatment was recommended.

The five cases of debility all came from very poor home backgrounds, and in all of them admission to Lake View was recommended.

Once again we wish to thank Dr. Wolman for his advice, co-operation and helpful prompt reports.

Brownhill School

The new buildings were completed by Easter and the children returned from Brookfield House to Brownhill on the 25th April, 1960.

During the year 22 children left the school and 49 pupils were admitted. The big difference is due to the fact that more places were available after Easter, with the completion of alterations at the school.

Amongst the 22 "leavers", one boy, epileptic and spastic, went to a residential school; a girl, an epileptic, went to a Home for epileptics; another boy who was excluded from a residential school for partially deaf in December 1959, was admitted to Brownhill School in January, but very soon, owing to his poor progress, he was ascertained and found educationally subnormal and he was admitted to High Birch Special School in September.

The conditions of the 49 pupils admitted were:—

					Boys	Girls
					<hr/>	<hr/>
Subnormal nutrition and debility	...	...	...	...	7	13
Asthma	...	...	...	...	7	1
Emotional problems	...	...	...	...	2	2
Physically handicapped	...	...	...	...	7	8
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	—	2

The children at Brownhill School usually settle down there very happily and quickly, but we do get the exceptions. During the year two new admissions, both girls, asked to go back to their own schools and were allowed to do so.

Examination of Educationally Sub-normal Children

During the year 136 children were tested and 29 were recommended for admission to high Birch Special School.

Some parents appear to have a mistaken idea about special E.S.N. schools and are reluctant at first to give permission, but usually do agree when the purpose of the special school is fully explained. In most cases, the parents grudge the extra year at school, as they feel that their sons and daughters should be gainfully employed when they reach their sixteenth year.

During the year there were 38 admissions, 21 boys and 17 girls, and 18 discharges, 12 boys and 6 girls. The school was increased by one class, 20 pupils, in January 1960.

Children "Notified" to the Local Health Authority (Mental Health)

The Mental Health Act (1959) came into force on the 1st November, 1960, and thereby the Mental Deficiency Acts 1913 to 1938 were repealed.

The old classifications of Mental Deficiency have been abolished and are substituted by Mental Subnormality and Severe Subnormality.

Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944 has now been substituted by the new Sections 57, 57A and 57B, which appear as the Second Schedule of the Mental Health Act, 1959 and no provision is now made for statutory supervision of school leavers (the old Section 57, Sub-section 5), but it is recommended that where supervision is considered necessary informal notice and records are passed to the Local Health Authority and the parents are advised accordingly.

In the case of Severe Subnormality, again there is no notification, but where children are found through a disability of mind to be 'unsuitable for education at school', they are recommended for training by Local Health Authorities or in hospitals.

During the first ten months of 1960, when the old Section 57 was still in force, eight school leavers were notified under Sub-section 5 and three children under Sub-section 3. For the last two months of the year action was taken under the new Section 57, Sub-section 4, in respect of one boy and the records of one school leaver were passed to the Local Health Authority.

Immunisations

During the year 267 (319 in 1959) children of school age received a full course of primary diphtheria immunisation and 857 (772 in 1959) children who had been previously immunised received re-inforcing (booster) injections. These immunisations were carried out in the schools.

In addition, 'Polio Sessions' were held at Penn Street Clinic, usually on Tuesday afternoons. 1,910 children received a full course of primary poliomyelitis vaccination at these sessions and of these, 1,002 were children of school age.

Twenty-five children of school age were given B.C.G. vaccination at the Chest Clinic under the contact scheme.

Skin Testing for Tuberculosis

Three schools were visited for the purpose of carrying out skin tests during 1960. A total of 524 tests was carried out with 500 negative results and 24 positive results. All these positive reactors were submitted to full examination at the Chest Clinic and in no case was pulmonary tuberculosis diagnosed.

Infectious Diseases

During the year the infectious diseases notified in school children were as follows:—

	1960	1959
Scarlet Fever	15	43
Measles	169	348
Whooping Cough	55	29
Chicken Pox	2	11
Dysentery	10	23
Pneumonia	—	7
	<hr/> 251	<hr/> 461

As usual nowadays, Measles is the dominant factor.

Children Neglected in their Own Homes

A member of the School Medical Staff, usually a School Nurse, has attended each meeting of the Joint Committee for Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their own Homes. Very often, when possible, a School Medical Officer attended also. On every occasion the contribution of the School Health staff was either useful information to assist the Committee in its decisions or background information about cases already dealt with by the Department.

Of the five new cases dealt with, one was referred from the School Health Department. The School Nurse in the course of a home visit discovered that a father and a school child, previously living in a Corporation house, were now lodging at this home in overcrowded conditions. Ultimately, the father appeared in Court and received a prison sentence, the child in the meantime was taken into care by the Children's Department, and a foster home was found.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

The Inspector of the Rochdale and District Branch reports that during the year 1960, 148 cases were investigated, of which 98 were in the Rochdale Borough. Of these, 4 were reported by the Education Department, and involved 7 children, 3 boys and 4 girls. All have been satisfactorily dealt with except 2 which were still under investigation at the end of December.

Convalescent and Holiday Homes

The Moorland Home gave holidays to 179 children, all of whom were examined at the School Clinic beforehand. There is no doubt that these holidays are of great benefit to the children, both in health and happiness.

Pearson's Fresh Air Fund again provided a holiday for 70 Rochdale girls at Squires Gate, Blackpool.

Other Medical Examinations

The medical examinations of adults at the School Clinic during 1960, are classified as follows:—

Corporation Superannuation Scheme...	...	...	...	...	146
Full time workers in School Meals Service	...	...	...	...	84
Candidates for Teachers Training College	...	...	...	...	49

The following special examinations were made of children, figures which cannot be included in the Statistical Tables:—

Children undertaking part-time employment	...	...	...	303
Children going to camp, holidays abroad, boarded-out, acting in pantomime, returning to Special Schools	...	...	...	295
Special Survey of children prematurely born	...	...	...	153

The 153 children prematurely born, consisted of 56 six-year olds, 53 eight-year olds, and 44 ten-year olds.

Nursery Schools

During the year 25 medical inspections have been carried out and 254 children examined at the four nurseries.

According to the new system only the following classes of children were examined:—

1. All entrants and leavers.
2. Any children with complaints.
3. Children with defects.
4. Children put forward by the Head Mistress with any complaints or for reasons of prolonged absence.

The system has cut down the number of children seen at each medical examination and the number of medical examinations, and has allowed more time for discussions about the performances, the improvements and home conditions of the children between Teacher, Health Visitor and Doctor.

Mothers were requested to be present at the first and last examinations and the response has been exceptionally good. They also accompanied their children when they were examined as 'specials'.

The general standard of teeth and hygiene has improved since last year and the mothers are also more conscientious and seek advice about minor defects and ailments sooner.

The appointment of a Speech Therapist after so long an interval has improved the Service very appreciably. Colds and catarrh are still a major problem. Other defects such as knock-knee, flat feet, posture defects, tonsils and squints are kept under observation and when necessary referred to the respective specialists.

The types of defects which have been reported are as follows:—

Teeth	...	...	...	55	Heart and Circulation	...	4
Eyes:—					Lungs	...	4
Vision	...	...	...	3	Deformity	...	41
Other	...	...	...	22	Posture	...	18
Ears:—					Flat Foot, etc.	...	9
Hearing	...	...	...	3	Poor Mental Development		2
Others	...	...	...	5	Other Diseases	...	10
Tonsils	...	...	...	50	Speech	...	15
Cervical Glands	...	...	...	40			

The above are numbers of defects found and not numbers of children.

At the medical inspections, opportunity has been taken to immunise the children against Whooping-cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus, also Poliomyelitis vaccinations have been completed if they have not already been completed at the Infant Welfare Clinics.

Cleanliness Inspections:

	No.		Clean		Nits		Vermin
	1959		1959		1959		1959
	2,920	...	2,763	...	135	...	22
	1960		1960		1960		1960
January—March ...	1,128	...	1,091	...	37	...	—
April—July ...	1,030	...	990	...	40	...	—
August—December ...	1,300	...	1,264	...	35	...	1
	3,458	...	3,345	...	112	...	1

It will be seen from these figures that there was only one case of actual vermin and fewer cases of nits, though nearly 1,000 more children have been inspected this year than in 1959.

The demand for Nursery Schools is increasing and there is a long waiting list. The children are not only looked after between 8-30 a.m. and 3-45 p.m. but given play material according to their mental capacity and age. They are also taught a few things like recognising colours, to describe a scene or an article, personal cleanliness, use of toilet and cloakrooms, group games and sociability. They are encouraged to take the necessary exercises and fresh air. There are a few children who are in some way out of the ordinary in physique, mental capacity, home conditions or behaviour. These are given special attention and improvement is recorded. In some cases the nursery is the only place where they get a balanced diet, good company and proper discipline. They are treated as far as possible as normal human beings and in this way their start in life is much better than they would receive in their own homes.

The Public Health Staff is very pleased that there is so much co-operation between the Head Teachers and the staff at the Nursery Schools and themselves. We wish to thank everybody concerned for the consideration which they have shown to us.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

All schools, including Nursery and Special Schools, have been visited during the year for Routine Dental Inspection, the number with dental defects, 60%, showing no decrease. This problem of increasing dental disease is a national one and it is a matter for serious thought that in an era with a general high standard of living and comprehensive health facilities which have reduced most of the other scourges of Child Health to a minimum, there should be this state of affairs in the dental sphere. The general structure of teeth is poor and this leads to rapid decay and a need for much treatment. It is an unfortunate fact that almost one third of all children under five years of age examined need dental treatment.

There is undoubtedly far too much indulgence in sweets, biscuits, 'lollies' and fruit drinks, particularly between meals and without tooth cleaning. Sweets are consumed on the way to school, at break and again on the way home, and teeth are not cleaned afterwards. Toffee, which clings persistently to teeth, is productive of decay. It is not realised that fruit drinks and 'lollies', which are mainly frozen synthetic fruit cordials, cause considerable damage to the tooth enamel, particularly the front teeth. This does not arise with fresh fruit which, in the form of apples, also acts as a tooth cleanser. It is worthy of note that those children who were brought up during the days of sweet rationing had and still have much better teeth than the children of today. Indulgence in sweets is not wrong provided that it is at the right time, i.e. not between meals, and is followed by proper tooth cleansing.

Much propaganda is being directed to this problem of dental caries and continuous instruction is given in the clinics and schools, together with various leaflets, but the primary need is for a fully-staffed School Dental Service, enabling both treatment and education to be on an adequate scale and this, if given proper priority, could achieve results which would reduce dental disease not only in the school population, but throughout adult life and at a fractional cost as compared with so many other schemes.

The number of Officers on the staff has fluctuated throughout the year, but towards the end almost the full establishment was in service. One of our part-time Officers changed to full-time employment and an additional Officer joined us on a part-time basis. This enabled all the clinics to operate simultaneously thus providing an improved service.

It is expected that the Health Authority's clinic at Kirkholt, in which schools in that area, as well as patients under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, are to be treated, will be opened in the New Year and this will provide most attractive and up-to-date accommodation.

Two other new clinics, at Ings Lane and at Kingsway, have also been commenced and should be operative next year. These are also of modern design and will enhance the service considerably. The Brimrod clinic will close when these come into operation and there will be need for a modern and enlarged central clinic to replace the existing one which is much below the standard of the new ones and incapable of further improvement.

Increased staff has enabled rather more orthodontic treatment to be provided this year. Cases are also referred to the Manchester Dental Hospital for this purpose and several special cases of various types have been sent to the Regional Oral Surgeon.

The number of dentures supplied this year is less than last. Part of these are to replace teeth lost by accidents, but over half are to replace front teeth lost through decay and neglect. There is one child, 14 years of age, now awaiting dentures for both jaws, where it was necessary to remove all the teeth, these being in such a state as to be prejudicial to health.

**The following Reports have been submitted by
the Chief Education Officer**

High Birch School

A new class has been formed, bringing the total to 120 children between the ages of 7 and 16 years. There is still, however, a gradually increasing waiting list for admission.

During recent months, the school premises have been decorated and our surroundings are gay and cheerful again. The importance of environment to slow-learning children is to be emphasised as providing stimulus to correct attitudes to school and to learning. If the surroundings are cheerful and attractive the chances of success are much greater.

In 1960 a full-time Welfare Assistant was appointed, and experience shows that this was completely justified.

Further good progress has been made in the emphasis and development of practical activities. Good results were obtained in the cultivation of flowers and vegetables in the school garden and in woodwork with senior boys. The

domestic science room has been altered and equipped with modern kitchen equipment and excellent work is being done. The girls are receiving good training in everyday household management and on several occasions have prepared the tea and cakes for meetings and groups of visitors.

The programme of educational visits has extended and several classes, both senior and junior, have visited places of interest in the vicinity and, on two occasions, parties of senior children have undertaken Youth Hostel journeys.

The new Dining Kitchen has resulted in excellent meals being served and has also provided an ideal opportunity for social training. Attractive new dining furniture and equipment has been supplied and children and staff now dine together in small family units. This provides opportunities for older children to help their younger colleagues and for correct and acceptable dining habits to be established.

At the present time 10 children are receiving speech therapy for one session a week at the school.

In order to maintain contact with pupils who left school, a Youth Club was established last September for the age-groups 15 to 18 years, including those children approaching school-leaving age. The aims of the Club are to provide opportunities of meeting together socially and maintain contact with their former teachers, to whom young people may turn for help and advice. The activities of the Club include the normal Youth Club activities (table tennis, billiards, dancing etc.) together with instructional classes for those who may request them.

In November two buses following circular routes, respectively North and South of the river, were introduced. Children board the buses near to where they live and a safer and more efficient transport arrangement has resulted. The assembly of children at the Town Centre at the busy times of 9-0 a.m. and 4-0 p.m. has been entirely eliminated.

Sixteen young people (10 boys and 6 girls) left school for employment during the year. Excellent co-operation has again been available from the Youth Employment Officers and suitable employment has been found in each case.

Remedial Education

Recent thinking on the teaching of backward children points to the need for remedial education to be more closely integrated with the normal educational provision of the county primary and secondary schools. The special school for the educationally sub-normal child is primarily designed for children of *both* very low intelligence level and very low attainments level—and these form only a minority, estimated at about one-tenth, of all the children who need remedial attention. The remainder must therefore be provided with remedial education *outside* the special school. Either they are backward in attainments because of their low mental ability or, if they are of average or above average ability, their school achievements show them to be *retarded*.

In Rochdale good work has been done in recent years to meet the educational needs of retarded children. The surveys of attainments and ability which take place in the first and second years of the child's junior school life assist in early diagnosis of subnormality, backwardness and retardation. On the basis of these surveys a certain number of school children are referred to the School Medical Officer for special examination, and his report on each child is acted upon.

Within the schools, Heads have taken steps to organise group work and special classes for retarded children and in some cases they have been able to give a degree of individual attention. For a period until December 1959, the Authority had the services of a peripatetic remedial teacher.

These activities, with the exception of the services of the remedial teacher, have continued during the past year.

In addition the Authority has some teachers in its service who have had special leave of absence to attend courses on the education of the mentally handicapped child; and a greater number of teachers has attended shorter courses on the problems of backwardness and retardation.

Thus a body of experience—albeit small—and a professional interest already exist within the authority which, suitably augmented, should enable remedial education to be successfully given within the normal educational provision of the primary and secondary school. The next step would seem to be to survey the resources and potentialities of each school with a view to improving its facilities for remedial education.

Physical Education

Two pleasant happenings in 1960 were the opening of St. Joseph's Secondary School and the completion of the alterations to Brownhill. The light spacious atmosphere of the new schools made an immediate impact on the children who

had previously experienced only buildings now out of date. Children flourish in these new surroundings and their physical education is taken beyond the limits of the lovely new gymnasia and the lush green playing fields. It is pleasing to note the steady replacement and improvement of old schools.

The shortage of specialist physical education teachers remains a great problem and during the next two years the situation will not improve. Reports indicate that the staffing situation will begin to improve in 1963 when a greater number of teachers will be leaving college. It is not only the specialist teachers in the Authority who take a great interest in the subject of physical education. It is gratifying to report that over two hundred teachers in primary schools attended a course in the Primary School Gymnastic lesson held at three centres for one evening a week during the month of May. At a Secondary Boys' Gymnastics course for men specialists in November a maximum attendance was recorded during the five sessions. There have also been successful courses in Country Dancing, Swimming Teaching and Movement through Dance, and many teachers have attended vacation courses arranged by the Ministry of Education and other organisations.

The average time per week devoted to physical education in the school time-table is two hours for gymnastics, dancing or swimming and one hour for organised outdoor games. In the secondary schools this time is increased by voluntary after-school activities in gymnastics, swimming, team training and, of course, the time spent in inter-school games on Saturday mornings.

Swimming teaching is concentrated into three years, and very few children leave school unable to swim. In the last year of the primary school every child attends the baths for half an hour on fifteen consecutive days and in 1959/60 this system was 80% successful. Most of the remaining 20% learn to swim in the weekly periods during their first two years in the secondary school. A new scheme designed to increase the standard of swimming in schools is already in operation; children who obtain the Bronze Medallion of the Royal Life Saving Society or the Advanced Certificate of Swimming issued by the Rochdale Education Committee, will receive a baths contract which will enable them to have free use of the baths for one year.

The Authority's playing fields have reached a high standard and they are well used during the week for organised games also on Saturdays for inter-school matches and by the Youth Service. When Kingsway Secondary School opens in 1963/64 the playing fields will be ready for use; this is because work on the field started in the summer of 1960, long before the foundations of the school were laid. In the past the playing fields have not been started until the school neared completion and the fields could not be used for at least eighteen months after the school had opened.

The standards of physical education in Rochdale remain high, with the increasing opportunities provided by new schools, gymnasia and playing fields well-furnished with equipment and apparatus, the pupils are undoubtedly showing considerable physical improvement.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

The number of meals produced in 1960 in this Authority was 1,284,720 (1,185,224 in 1959).

During the year three new kitchens were opened, Brownhill Special School Kitchen producing approximately 100 meals daily, St. Joseph's School Kitchen, approximately 320 meals daily, and Castleton Primary School Kitchen, 140 meals daily. As each of these kitchens was opened the number of meals produced at Brownhill Cooking Centre was reduced and in July 1960 this centre was taken out of operation.

All full-time kitchen employees have been medically examined during the year and the health and hygiene of the kitchen staff was reported to be satisfactory.

Cost of Medical and Dental Inspection, and Treatment Year Ending 31st March 1960

						£
Salaries of Medical, Dental and other staff ...	...	...	...	...	...	18,925
Local Government Superannuation—						
Equivalent Contribution ...	...	...	...	...	...	924
Equal Annual Charge ...	...	...	...	...	...	524
Additional Allowance ...	...	...	...	...	...	18
National Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	452
Printing, Stationery and Advertising ...	...	...	...	...	...	290
Postages and Telephones ...	...	...	...	...	...	233
Drugs, Medical Requisites and Apparatus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,020
Uniforms and Clothing... ...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Rents, Rates and Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	356
Travelling and Subsistence ...	...	...	...	...	...	226
Upkeep of Buildings—Repair and Maintenance ...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Fuel, Light and Cleaning ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,070
Medical Examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Cleansing of Pupils and Clothing ...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Conveyance of Children ...	...	...	...	...	...	362
Other Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	134
						<hr/>
						£24,945
						<hr/>

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1960.

TABLE 1.

Medical Inspection of Pupils attending maintained and assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools).

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		SATISFACTORY		UNSATISFACTORY	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1956 and later	174	173	99.42	1	.58
1955	524	523	99.81	1	.19
1954	502	498	99.20	4	.80
1953	100	100	100.00	—	—
1952	47	47	100.00	—	—
1951	48	47	97.92	1	2.08
1950	27	27	100.00	—	—
1949	31	30	96.78	1	3.22
1948	105	103	98.10	2	1.90
1947	49	49	100.00	—	—
1946	315	310	98.41	5	1.59
1945 and earlier	629	620	98.57	9	1.43
TOTAL	2551	2527	99.06	24	.94

B.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1956 and later	4	6	10
1955	10	106	98
1954	5	85	79
1953	2	13	13
1952	6	11	15
1951	2	9	9
1950	1	4	5
1949	5	10	10
1948	19	21	32
1947	6	7	11
1946	37	51	75
1945 and earlier	124	83	196
TOTAL	221	406	553

C.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	315
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	3,039
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3,354

D.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

- (a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons ... 33,897
- (b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ... 865
- (c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) ... 40
- (d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) ... 6

TABLE II

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

A.—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
(1)	(2)								
4	Skin	14	10	21	7	15	9	50	26
5	Eyes—								
	a. Vision ...	15	7	106	64	100	53	221	124
	b. Squint ...	43	26	26	3	14	5	83	34
	c. Other... ..	—	3	4	1	1	5	5	9
6	Ears—								
	a. Hearing ...	—	4	2	1	3	2	5	7
	b. Otitis Media...	5	13	4	3	3	6	12	22
	c. Other... ..	4	1	4	—	3	—	11	1
7	Nose and Throat ...	50	120	6	8	17	77	73	205
8	Speech	4	36	1	1	2	7	7	44
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	—	100	—	8	2	20	2	128
10	Heart	8	22	14	12	5	7	27	41
11	Lungs	1	19	—	6	11	7	12	32
12	Developmental—								
	a. Hernia ...	5	6	—	—	—	—	5	6
	b. Other... ..	6	49	2	1	5	7	13	57
13	Orthopaedic—								
	a. Posture ...	—	11	3	2	1	42	4	55
	b. Feet	16	28	17	14	7	12	40	54
	c. Other... ..	26	99	4	11	7	13	37	123
14	Nervous System—								
	a. Epilepsy ...	2	3	—	—	1	—	3	3
	b. Other... ..	—	5	3	1	—	1	3	7
15	Psychological—								
	a. Development	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	12
	b. Stability ...	1	13	—	2	—	5	1	20
16	Abdomen	6	6	2	1	1	3	9	10
17	Other	—	1	2	—	2	2	4	3

TABLE II—(continued).

B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Special Inspections	
		Requiring Treatment (3)	Requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin	8	3
5	Eyes— a. Vision	41	34
	b. Squint	12	—
	c. Other	2	2
6	Ears— a. Hearing	1	4
	b. Otitis Media	2	3
	c. Other	—	—
7	Nose and Throat	12	12
8	Speech	8	6
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	3
10	Heart	6	6
11	Lungs	21	2
12	Developmental—		
	a. Hernia	1	—
	b. Other	—	1
13	Orthopaedic—		
	a. Posture	1	2
	b. Feet	10	1
	c. Other	6	3
14	Nervous system—		
	a. Epilepsy	1	1
	b. Other	—	7
15	Psychological—		
	a. Development	—	9
	b. Stability	3	12
16	Abdomen	2	2
17	Other	4	5

TABLE III

Treatment of Pupils attending Maintained and assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools).

GROUP 1.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.

External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ...	...	61
Errors of refraction (including squint) ...	...	889
Total ...	...	950
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ...	...	276

GROUP 2.—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

Received operative treatment—		
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	...	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	...	89
(c) For other nose and throat conditions ...	...	3
Received other forms of treatment ...	...	212
Total ...	...	304

Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—

(a) in 1960 ...	...	4
(b) in previous years ...	...	18

GROUP 3.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments...	...	404
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	...	—
Total ...	...	404

GROUP 4.—Diseases of the Skin.

(excluding uncleanness, for which see Part D of Table I)

Ringworm—

(a) Scalp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Body	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
									<hr/>
				Total	...	...	...	...	257

GROUP 5.—Child Guidance Treatment.

Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	—
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GROUP 6.—Speech Therapy.

Pupils treated by speech therapists	113
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GROUP 7.—Other Treatment Given

(a) Pupils with minor ailments	742
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination			...	...	...	25
(d) Septic wounds	...	...	...	...	...	146
(e) Plantar Warts	...	...	...	...	...	106
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,019

TABLE IV

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—							
(a) At Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,900
(b) As Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,522
Total (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,422
(2) Number found to require treatment ...							
(3) Number offered treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,758
(4) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,563
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at heading 11 (h)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,050
(6) Half days devoted to:—							
(a) Periodic School Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
(b) Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,216
Total (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,291
(7) Fillings:—							
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,192
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	533
Total (7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,725
(8) Number of teeth filled:—							
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,558
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	456
Total (8)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,014

(9) Extractions:—

(a) Permanent Teeth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743
(b) Temporary Teeth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,925
Total (9)	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>3,668</u>

(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction ... 669

(11) Orthodontics:—

(a)	Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	...	23
(b)	Cases brought forward from previous year	...	...	...	...	29
(c)	Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	...	25
(d)	Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...	2
(e)	Pupils treated by means of appliances	...	...	...	...	26
(f)	Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	19
(g)	Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	10
(h)	Total attendances	...	...	...	...	260

(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth ... 16

(13) Other operations:—

(a) Permanent Teeth ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,443
(b) Temporary Teeth ...	...	...	...	...	...	167
Total (13)	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1,610</u>

TABLE V.

	(1) Blind (2) Par- tially sighted	(3) Deaf (4) Par- tially Deaf	(5) Deli- cate (6) Physi- cally Handi- capped	(7) Educa- tionally subnor- mal (8) Malad- justed	(9) Epi- lept- ic	Total 1—9				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
In the calendar year ended 31st December, 1960 :—										
(A) Handicapped Pupils newly placed in Special Schools or Boarding Homes ...	—	1	—	2	41	6	38	2	2	92
(B) Handicapped pupils newly assessed as requiring Education at Special School or Boarding Homes ...	—	2	—	6	33	6	29	2	3	81
On or about January 31st, 1961 :—										
(C) Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area—										
(i) attending Special Schools										
(a) as Day Pupils ...	—	3	—	3	79	8	120	—	2	215
(b) as Boarding Pupils...	3	3	6	12	1	6	3	—	6	40
(ii) attending independent schools under Authority arrangements ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	5
(iii) boarded in Homes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (C)	3	6	6	15	80	15	123	4	8	260
(D) Number of Handicapped Pupils being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944—										
(i) in hospitals ...	(11 Pupils were educa	t	e	d	1	—	1959	-60)	—	—
(ii) elsewhere ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(E) Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area re- quiring places in Special Schools (including any such unplaced children who are temporarily receiving home tuition) ...	—	—	—	1	11	3	10	—	—	25
(F) Were on the registers of hospital special schools	15									
(G) Number of children reported during the year—										
(i) (a) Under Section 57(3) (prior to 1.11.60) or under Section 57(4) (from 1.11.60)	4									
(b) Under Section 57(5) (prior to 1.11.60)	8									
(ii) Decisions that a child is unsuitable for education at school cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944.	0									

