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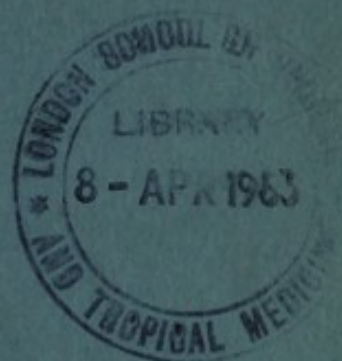
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COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

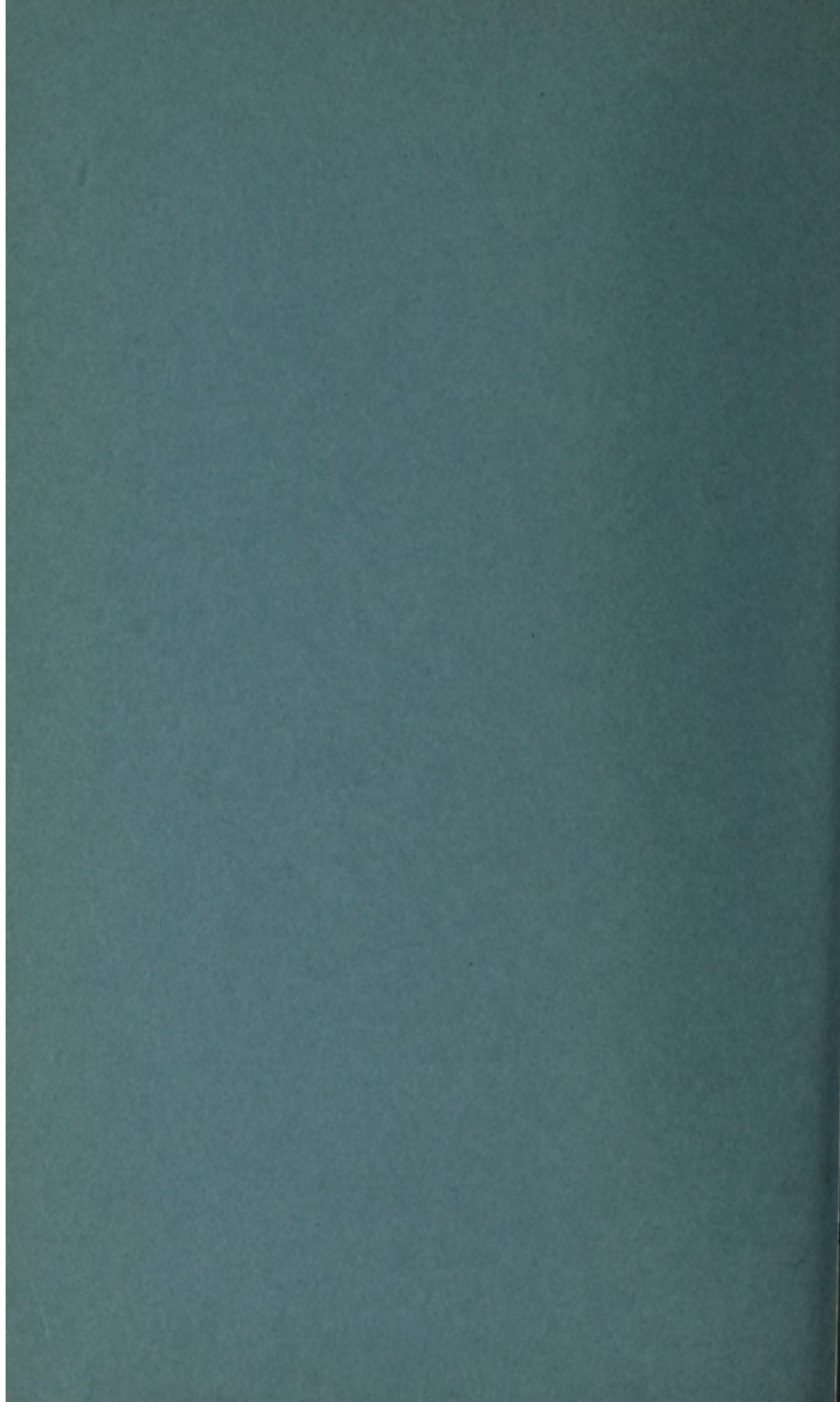
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year ending 31st December, 1961

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



COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year ending 31st December, 1961

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

Public Health Department,
Baillie Street,
Rochdale.

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Ext. 230

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

1962

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

DECEMBER, 1961

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer
and Director of Welfare Services

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. (†3.2.61)
K. WASU THAKRE, M.B., B.S. (†31.1.61)
LOUIS DOODY, M.B., CH.B., B.A.O. (*27.3.61)
JOYCE NEWMAN, M.B., CH.B. (*10.4.61)
DOROTHY M. GINEVER, M.B., CH.B. (Part-time)

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.

Senior Meat and Foods Inspector:

J. GAWTHORPE, C.S.I.B., CERT.M.I.

Smoke Inspector:

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

Public Health Inspectors:

MARGARET E. BOOCOCH, P.H.I.B. (*19.6.61)
T. BRUCE, P.H.I.B., CERT.M.I.
W. C. CROSSLEY, C.S.I.B., CERT.M.I.
C. DRAKE, P.H.I.B., CERT.M.I. (†17.3.61)
R. M. FLETCHER, P.H.I.B. (*3.8.61)
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., H.V.
J. REID, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
F. THORNTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N., R.M.P.A.
N. WHITLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Health Visitor (Tuberculosis):

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

Clinic Nurses: (Full-time)

D. BOTTOMLEY, S.R.N. (*2.10.61)
A. CRABTREE, S.R.N. (†28.9.61)
J. P. KEIRMAN, S.R.N. (*7.8.61)
M. PENTELOW, S.R.N. (†25.7.61)

Clinic Nurse: (Part-time)

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

Physiotherapists:

EILEEN HAMPSON, M.S.C.P. (*10.4.61)
ELLEN LUMB, M.S.C.P.

Chief Dental Officer:

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

Dental Officers:

R. G. WATSON, L.D.S.
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, (Part-time) (†1.3.61)
B. B. BIRCH, B.D.S. (Part-time) (*1.11.61)

Dental Anaesthetist:

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

Dental Attendants:

S. ASHWORTH
S. KAY
L. DANIELS, S.R.N.
J. LEACH
O. M. GLEDSDALE, (Part-time)

Mental Welfare Officers:

J. E. WILSON
E. E. STEPHENSON, P.S.W.
D. R. QUICK, (*5.4.61)

Junior Training Centre Supervisor:

JEAN M. BUCKLEY

Ambulance Officer:

H. DOWN

Home Help Organiser:

MARY A. LUDDEN, (†18.6.61)
ANNE GAVAGHAN, (*24.7.61)

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.
2nd Asst. Sup. —Miss A. M. O'SULLIVAN,
S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (†31.8.61)

Domiciliary Midwives:

M. ASHWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M.
W. U. CARR, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
B. CREHAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.
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. (†30.7.61)

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:

J. P. FRASER, F.R.F.P.S.
P. K. BASU, M.B., B.S.

Family Planning Medical Officer:

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

Public Analyst:

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

* Commenced duties

† Ceased duties

**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 and welfare conditions in the County Borough of Rochdale and on the work of the Public Health and Welfare Services Departments for the year 1961.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population would appear to show that the recent decline in the population has been halted. The 1961 Census figure of 85,785 represents an increase of 1,575 on the mid-year estimate for 1960 and the mid-year estimate for 1961 shows a further increase of 105 to 85,890. The Census details are still not available.

The numbers of births and deaths both increased considerably, but left a margin of 123 births over deaths. There was a considerable decrease in the infant mortality rate and a slight decrease in the stillbirth rate.

Early in the year the Ministry of Health published a Report on "The Prevention of prematurity and the Care of Premature Infants". There was no fundamental change or new discovery in this Report, rather a tightening of known good practice. The same remark might be applied to other Circulars received during the year on "The Planning of Hospital Services", "Services for Old People", "Human Relations in Obstetrics", "Children Handicapped by Impaired Hearing" and "Welfare Services for the Deaf". Local Authorities are reminded of their clear responsibilities in these matters and, in particular, that it is the Authority's duty to see that the necessary co-operation, including particularly the co-operation of the patient or recipient, is established.

In January, the first purpose-built Clinic was opened on Kirkholt, in association with the Community Centre, and during the year the services based upon this Clinic gradually developed. The second such Clinic was opened in July at Spotland in association with a School Medical and Dental Clinic. Here again, the services developed and in this case were added to materially in November by the opening of the first Consultant Child Psychiatric Clinic.

As usual some of the forward moves had to be delayed because of staff changes. These have been quite frequent during the year and they do upset progress very much in a comparatively small Department.

In the infectious diseases field, the total of notified diseases, namely 957, was very largely composed of Measles with 814 cases. Once again there was no Diphtheria and there were only three cases of Poliomyelitis.

The immunisation and vaccination procedures showed an all round increase as compared with previous years, although, of course, the most marked increase was in respect of Poliomyelitis, which is still developing. Various modifications of this scheme were made during the year to keep abreast of research and in step with the present picture of infectivity and susceptibility.

In the mental health field the picture was of steady but not spectacular progress. This progress included the detailed establishment of the services under the new Act and the continuation of the scheme for up-grading staff. The Committee during the year continued to make valiant efforts to get the necessary premises for the development of the new services, in particular Junior and Adult Training Centres, which could be used for various activities connected with mental illness and mental subnormality.

The Welfare Services Department had several discussions on the effect of the increasing frailty of the persons admitted to Old People's Homes. This will ultimately mean the building of new Homes designed for present day needs upon present day standards. In the meantime, various internal adjustments in staffing and equipping are planned, together with the installation of lifts in two of the Homes.

A recent Survey of a group of elderly persons indicated once more the importance of companionship. It also reminds us of the necessity of providing mobility. It is obvious that many of the newer social services will involve very considerable transport increases, including the provision of special types of transport. The Survey not only reminds us of the large proportion of the population who are now living to a ripe old age, but that many of them enjoy a very fair standard of health at these increased ages.

In last year's Report disappointment was expressed at the slow rate of clearance of unfit houses. Although only 123 houses have been closed or demolished during the year, there has been considerable progress in the preparation of Slum Clearance Areas.

The Falinge Road/Abbey Street Clearance Area, including 122 houses not previously condemned and the Hamer Area 117 not previously condemned, were represented at the end of the year to be dealt with in 1962. These 239 houses will be in addition to any individual unfit houses dealt with during that year. Nevertheless, there are still some 4,800 houses in the town which fall far below desirable living conditions.

No increase in actual Smoke Control Areas was achieved during the year. Much survey work was done and indeed two Orders were confirmed which will cover the Bamford, Greave, Spotland, Brotherod and Rooley Moor Road districts of the town. These Orders, however, do not become operative until Autumn 1962.

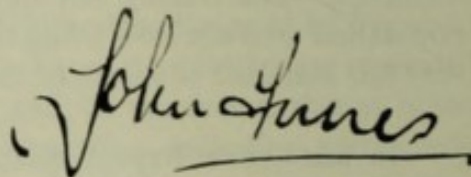
Close co-ordination between the two Departments and other bodies dealing with the health of the public was continued and, indeed, strengthened during the year. In particular, liaison with the Hospital Services was increased by the formation of a Special Sub-committee set up to consider matters of common interest to Executive Councils, Local Health and Hospital Authorities. Round the table, therefore, met Hospital Administration, Consultants and Medical Services, and Almoners, together with Executive Council Administration and General Practitioners, and Medical Officers of Health. Useful work of this type has also been done at the Rochdale and District Local Maternity Liaison Committee where the representatives of the Hospital Midwifery Services and the Local Health Authority Services, i.e. ourselves and the surrounding Division of the County, have met General Practitioners from the area to discuss problems in detail. These have included priority admission, method of admission, procedure on discharge, ambulance and clinic services.

I wish to express my gratitude to the members of the staffs of both Departments for much excellent work carried out during the year.

On my own behalf and that of the staffs, I also express my appreciation of the interest and support provided throughout the year by the Members of the Health Committee and the Welfare Services Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'John Jones', with a horizontal line underneath the name.

Medical Officer of Health.

8th August, 1962.

STATISTICS

Year Ended 31st December, 1961

Area (in acres)	9,556
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population, mid-year 1961	85,890
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1961)	31,642
Number of Houses on Corporation Estates at December, 1961	7,753
Number of Houses on Corporation Estates at December, 1960	7,641
Estimated sum represented by a Penny Rate	£4,420
Rateable Value	£1,091,874
Estimated Expenditure on Health Services provided by rates	£150,175

	Total	M.	F.
Live Births —Legitimate	1,364	704	660
Illegitimate	102 (6.9%*)	57 (7.5%*)	45 (6.4%*)
	<hr/> 1,466	<hr/> 761	<hr/> 705

* Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births

Birth-rate per 1,000 of estimated population	17.1
Still-Births —(32) Rate per 1,000 total (live and still-births)	21.4
Total Live and Still-Births	1,498

	Total	M.	F.
Deaths	1,343 ..	687 ..	656
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population			15.6

Deaths from Maternal Causes—(—)

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still-births)	—
--	---

Death rate of Infants under one year of age—(30)

All infants per 1,000 live births	20
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births (28)	20
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births (2)	20

Neo-Natal Deaths —(19) Rate per 1,000 total live births	13.0
--	------

Early Neo-Natal Deaths —(11) Rate per 1,000 total live births	7.5
--	-----

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 of population
Cancer (including Leukaemia and Aleukaemia)	212	2.5
Tuberculosis (all forms)	7	0.08

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population as at mid-year 1961 is 85,890. This compares with the 1960 mid-year estimate of 84,210 and the 1961 Census figure of 85,785. The previous Census figure of 1951 showed a population of 88,429. During the year there was an increase in births, but a greater increase in deaths, giving a margin of births over deaths of only 123 persons.

Live Births

The live births, 1466, gave a rate equal to 17.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The figure for the previous year was 16.2. For the ten years 1951/1960 the average birth rate was 15.3 per 1,000.

The proportion of illegitimate births was again greater than the previous figure, 102 this year as compared with 96 last year, representing 6.9% of the total births. In the last six years the figure has varied between 5.4% and 7.0%.

Still-Births

There were 32 still-births recorded as against 33 in 1960 and 49 in 1959. 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 30 deaths registered under one year of age, equal to a mortality rate of 20 per 1,000 live births registered, compared with 42 deaths and a mortality rate of 31 in 1960.

This figure is the second lowest on record for this area. The record low figure occurred in 1955 with 21 deaths, giving an infant death rate of 17.

On this occasion the causes of death which show a definite improvement are clearly defined. They are Prematurity, with four deaths this year as compared with eleven last year and Congenital Malformations, with seven deaths this year as against ten the previous year.

A low prematurity rate and a particularly low death rate from prematurity is a good indication of satisfactory ante-natal supervision.

It will be seen from later Tables that 19 of these 30 infant deaths occurred in the first four weeks of life. In other words, the opportunity for further improvement in infant death rates continues to lie clearly in the ante-natal period and to depend upon ante-natal supervision, always close and continually expanding as fresh knowledge becomes available.

Premature Births

The following Table which sets out the fate of 96 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 1961

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.	O. H.	Total
					H.	B. H. H.	H.	B. H. H.	O. H.	H.	O. H.	H.	B. H. H.				
3 lbs. 4 ozs. or less . .	1	8	—	9	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
3 lbs. 5 ozs. to 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	2	9	2	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	2	12
4 lbs. 7 ozs. to 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	4	12	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	11	—	14
5 lbs to 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	15	40	3	58	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	14	38	3	55
Totals	22	69	5	96	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	19	63	5	87

In the first place, it should be mentioned that the total of 96 premature births is considerably lower than the previous year's total of 110. The next point of interest is that a higher proportion of the confinements resulting in premature births took place at home.

Undoubtedly of most significance is the fact that the degree of prematurity was much less this year than in previous years. This is shown by the fact that out of 96 cases this year only 22 were under 4 lbs. 6 ozs. in weight at birth, whereas in 1960 out of 110 cases no fewer than 42 were below that weight.

The total survival rate has risen from 83% to 91%.

The co-operation between ourselves and the Hospital Maternity Services remains very close on this matter.

The following Table sets out Rochdale's experience during the last ten years in respect to peri-natal mortality, which represents the total loss of infant life before birth, during birth and during the first week of life.

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
		No.† Rate†	No.* Rate*	No.* Rate*	No.* Rate*	No.† Rate†
1952	1,321	29 21	52 39	33 24	31 23	60 44
1953	1,297	33 25	40 31	32 24	27 20	60 45
1954	1,243	33 26	29 23	21 15	16 12	49 38
1955	1,263	39 29	21 17	15 12	14 11	53 40
1956	1,294	29 22	36 28	25 19	20 15	49 37
1957	1,335	39 28	46 34	30 22	26 19	65 47
1958	1,400	35 24	32 23	19 13	14 10	49 34
1959	1,349	49 35	39 29	23 17	18 13	67 48
1960	1,364	33 23	42 31	24 17	21 16	54 39
1961	1,466	32 21	30 20	19 13	11 8	43 29

† Rate per 1,000 live and still-births.

* Rate per 1,000 live births.

The fall in peri-natal mortality shown in the above Table in respect of the last two years appears quite spectacular. Other figures which lead up to these peri-natal mortality figures appear quite consistent as do the comparisons between Rochdale's figures and those of other neighbouring Authorities. Nevertheless, it may be wise to wait at least one more year before commenting on the overall picture.

Deaths from all causes

The deaths registered number 1,343 which is an increase on the figure of last year, 1,197. This total is made up of 687 male and 656 female deaths.

The general tendency for male deaths to exceed female deaths continues and is now extended to all age groups up to 75. At this point the larger female survival group obviously shows the heavier death rate.

The death rate from all causes was 15.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as compared with 14.2 in 1960 and an average of 14.8 during the ten years 1951-1960.

Chief Causes of Death

	1961	1960
Tuberculosis	7	9
Cancer	212	204
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	195	176
Heart Disease	437	410
Other Circulatory Diseases	57	49
Bronchitis	111	74
Influenza	48	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	82	62
Motor Accidents	16	21
All Other Accidents	35	23
Suicide	16	15
Totals	1,216	1,043

Table I Appendix (Page 91) shows comparative mortality rates and birth rates during the past ten years while Table II Appendix (Page 92) shows the age and sex distribution, and the causes of deaths in 1961.

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	1961
Under 15 years	22	14	6	9	5	3
15—45 years	17	13	13	6	4	3
45—65 years	29	33	32	24	23	26
65 years and over	32	40	49	60	68	68

Respiratory Diseases

This group of diseases caused 246 deaths as compared with 142 in 1960 and 193 in 1959. Bronchitis caused 111 deaths (74), Pneumonia 82 (62) and other respiratory affections 5 deaths (7). Of these 68% occurred in persons 65 years old or over.

An outbreak of Influenza in January and February contributed largely to these increased deaths.

Cancer

Deaths classified to this cause (including Leukaemia and Aleukaemia) and shown in the age groups below number 212 (males 101, females 111), as against 204 in the previous year.

			Total deaths	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Year 1961	..	..	212	1	6	78	127
Year 1960	..	..	204	—	8	90	106

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.. ..	15.6	17.1	20.0
Average 12 neighbour- ing manufacturing towns	14.30	17.47	28.86
Administrative County of Lancaster ..	13.31	17.45	24.1

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.

At the beginning of the year the weekly figure rose rapidly from 300 at the end of December, 1960 to 1,595 in the third week of January. It fell again to 400 in the first week in March. This increase represented the outbreak of Influenza already referred to, which was of short duration in the individual. It seemed to affect the town in a very irregular way, but it affected many older people severely.

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, 1961, was as follows:—Men 276, Women 92, making a total of 368. The corresponding figures in 1960 were Men 276, Women 69, totalling 345.

I am also informed that in the middle of 1961 there were approximately 49,787 insured persons (29,504 Men, 20,283 Women) 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.

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) Spotland Clinic, Phoenix Street	—	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 Workingmen's Club	—	—	—	1st in each month 10—12 noon	—
(G) Kirkholt Community Centre	—	2—4 p.m.	2—4 p.m.	—	—
II.—Ante-Natal					
(A) 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.	—
(B) Kirkholt Community Centre	—	—	—	2—4 p.m.	—
(C) Spotland Clinic, Phoenix Street	—	—	—	—	2—4 p.m.
III.—Relaxation Class					
(A) Baillie St. Council School	7—8 p.m.	—	—	7-30 to 9-30 p.m.	—
(B) Kirkholt Community Centre	7—8 p.m. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
(C) Spotland Clinic Phoenix Street	7—8 p.m. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
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 97				

HOME NURSING

This Service continues to be run on an agency basis by the Rochdale and 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, 9 trained female District Nurses, 2 trained District Nurses, 3 Part-time Nurses and 6 female Students.

The post of Second Assistant Superintendent has been vacant since the end of August. Miss O'Sullivan resigned after a period of eleven months in the appointment and all efforts to fill the vacancy have failed.

During the year 76,564 visits were paid to 2,869 patients, compared with 82,673 visits to 3,139 patients in 1960. Of these, 2,216 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 2,869 patients, the following are the main groups of conditions treated:—

	1961	1960
Anaemias	518	568
Arthritis and Rheumatism	73	86
Bronchitis	272	233
Other respiratory diseases	21	40
Burns and Scalds	33	39
Cancer	95	109
Cardiac Diseases	208	205
Cerebral lesions	102	102
Ear, Nose and Throat conditions	50	140
Gastro Intestinal disorders	195	223
Gynaecological conditions	68	81
Septic lesions	48	82
Post-operative dressings	223	242
Senility	93	108
Skin conditions	16	18

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

	1961	1960
Patients on the books 1st January	653	725
New patients during the year	2,216	2,414
Total nursed	2,869	3,139
Total discharged	2,167	2,486
Remaining on books 31st December	702	653

Method of Discharge

	1961	1960
Convalescent	1,275	1,658
Removed to Hospital	435	404
Relieved	240	217
Died	217	207
Total visits paid to 2,869 patients	76,564	
Total visits paid to 3,139 patients		82,673

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

	1961		1960	
	Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits
Pneumonia	62	1,207	53	870
Tuberculosis	45	3,862	60	5,039
Influenza	37	477	4	45
Others	6	68	15	182
Totals	150	5,614	132	6,136

Of the total visits 763 were paid to 113 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.

No fewer than 1,376 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 1,396 out of the same total were patients over the age of 65 and they absorbed 53,217 visits during the year, or 69% of the total visits.

Month by month the Committee continues to receive letters of appreciation and gratitude for the services of the Nurses and, as always, their general attitude and helpfulness is as much appreciated as their skill.

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 five dual-purpose vehicles. The regular hire of a car from the central hire service of the Corporation to supplement our own transport was dispensed with in August, 1960. One Midwife has continued to have the use of a pool car on a self-drive basis twice per week. On other occasions, chauffeur driven cars are hired through the pool as required. The Dennis ambulance (1070.DK) replacing Morris (JDK.967) and the Bedford Lancastrian (YDK.919) replacing Bedford Lancastrian (NDK.999) were commissioned in May, 1961. The additional Bedford Lancastrian authorised in 1960 (1280.DK) was delivered and commenced service in June, 1961.

At the end of the year the personnel consisted of one Ambulance Officer, four Shift Leaders, 22 Drivers and two female Telephonists—an increase of one Shift Leader and Two Drivers, as referred to in the previous year's Report.

Ambulance matters continued to be considered by the Accounts, Staffing and Ambulance Sub-committee. Problems concerning implementation of duty rotas have been considered and discussed between representatives of the men and the members of the Committee, with successful results.

Following the receipt of a letter from the Minister of Health permitting the use of blue flashing lights on ambulances, it was decided that the ambulances should be equipped with such lights.

The demands upon the Ambulance Service during the main hours of the day resulting from the steadily rising number of Day Hospital and Out-patient removals, made it necessary to bring forward once again for consideration the need for a further ambulance vehicle.

Particularly with day hospital patients it was found that many had a great deal of difficulty in ascending the steps of the vehicle and provision was made for a Bedford Lancastrian vehicle with auto-lift in 1962. It is hoped that this vehicle will enable us to move elderly and infirm patients much more easily, since the auto-lift will take a wheel chair.

During the past year ambulances removed 16,733 patients, involving 63,281 miles. The dual purpose vehicles removed 14,874 patients, involving 41,396 miles. The sitting case car removed 1,972 patients involving 12,407 miles and 16,021 other persons were transported involving, together with general transport, 18,449 miles. The number of emergency and ordinary removals during the year showed an increase of 999 patients over the previous year. An increase of 2,426 other persons transported also occurred. In all 3,425 more persons were carried in 1961 than in the previous year, but with an overall decrease in mileage amounting to 5,421 miles. This latter comment is significant and reflects the efforts which are made to correlate journeys so as to avoid duplicate mileage. The time which is also saved is, of course, not so apparent.

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	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
PATIENTS:												
Emergency	1327	1333	192	112	55	100	4	2	1	—	1	—
Ordinary Removals ..	15360	17884	14674	10405	1911	2713	42	13	7	9	5	9
Other Persons	1592	1932	13778	10962	636	698	9	—	2	2	4	1
Totals	18279	21149	28644	21479	2602	3511	55	15	10	11	10	10
MILEAGE:												
Removals	62975	70257	41312	30398	12365	17101	306	101	84	118	42	168
General Transport ..	379	985	9416	8514	626	3232	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost Journeys D.D. ..	1678	1553	690	544	611	569	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwifery	87	142	1975	1057	2987	6215	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	65119	72937	53393	40513	16589	27117	306	101	84	118	42	168
CALLS:												
Total Calls	11826	13112	7665	5777	2371	3384	27	10	12	6	8	12
Transmitted by Radio	4946	6193	1700	1294	445	520	—	—	—	—	—	—

The demands on the ambulance service still do not appear to have reached a ceiling and extension of hospital services will continue to increase. The day hospital service has expanded, but the number of patients conveyed to Manchester hospitals and other destinations outside the Borough has decreased during the year. 1,668 such patients were conveyed 17,200 miles as against 2,045 persons, involving 20,969 miles, in 1960.

Following the same formula as in previous years, during 1961 the average number of miles per patient was 2.72 as against 4.1, 3.3 and 3.05 in 1958, 1959 and 1960.

Again considerable use has been made of rail transport, wherever this has been considered practical and more suitable for the patient's comfort. The total number of patients moved in this manner was 70, comprising 65 sitting cases and five stretcher cases. It is estimated that ambulance mileage saved was 5,763 miles.

The 1,574 emergency cases fall into the following categories:—

Street accidents and incidents	..	..	..	..	..	617
School and home accidents	..	..	..	..	..	547
Works accidents and illnesses	..	..	..	..	..	205
Sudden illnesses	..	..	..	..	..	131
Sports accidents	..	..	..	..	..	74

During the year a team entered for the National Ambulance Competition and competed in the eliminating regional contest held at Bruche, Warrington, in May. The Rochdale team was unsuccessful in reaching the final and came in sixth in the competition. 22 drivers were entered for the National Safe Driving Competition and 17 qualified—two of these received awards for 15 consecutive years. One driver was 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 in seven hospitals a total of 1,117 beds covering all specialities. To meet the changing needs in the area these beds are kept constantly under review and in 1961 the Springfield Park Hospital was converted from a hospital for chest diseases to a pre-convalescent continuation hospital for Birch Hill Hospital and the Rochdale Infirmary.

During the last year a new 22 bedded E.N.T. Department was opened at Birch Hill Hospital and work was commenced on the new £140,000 Out-patient Department at the Rochdale Infirmary. In addition, the process of upgrading existing accommodation has continued.

A major step was taken last year in the development of the hospital services in this area when broad agreement was reached with the Manchester Regional Hospital Board on the long term capital development programme for the Rochdale Hospitals and it is expected that a large number of new projects will now be carried out in the next fifteen years.

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 1,476 births notified, 1,475 by midwives and one by a General Practitioner, as belonging to Rochdale. This figure includes 959 births occurring at Birch Hill Maternity Home and 44 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. The Student Health Visitor appointed in 1960 qualified and was appointed to the staff, one of the Clinic Nurses resigned and the other commenced her Health Visitor Training Course in September. A further two Clinic Nurses have been appointed.

The Health Visitors attended twelve sessions at the Infant Welfare Clinics and five sessions at the Ante-natal Clinic 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. 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 Classes 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 Visitor spends their time:—

	1961	1960
Primary visits to births	1,404	1,334
Primary visits to still-births	25	29
Subsequent visits to infants under 1 year	6,000	5,470
Subsequent visits to young children 1-2 years	2,731	2,976
Subsequent visits to young children 2-5 years	6,003	6,217
Ante-natal cases	14	—
Maternal and infant deaths	14	49
Infectious diseases	101	70
Incomplete visits	2,114	2,535
Totals	18,406	18,680

Ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions	336	353
Child welfare clinic sessions	1,264	1,127
Nursery school visits	77	92
Totals	<u>1,677</u>	<u>1,572</u>

Although the basis of health visiting remains fairly constant, the pattern changes. At the present time in this town a large proportion of the Health Visitor's time is spent with the young mother, married or unmarried. In many cases she seems to have received a considerable shock through the experiences of childbirth and at the beginning is not fully aware of the responsibilities of motherhood. She has to have immediate visiting and it may be necessary to devote half a morning to dealing with this one case. Once she has been made aware of her responsibilities this young mother is only too anxious to learn and to seek advice on many matters, so that again more time tends to be spent with her than with the older mother of the last generation.

Most Health Visitors will have some rather backward mothers on their lists and these again require special visiting, for instance, to make sure that the baby is kept warm and adequately clothed during the Winter months. It has to be stressed that even new houses require heating.

Early discharges from hospital have to be visited before the Midwife has finished her visits on the 14th or 15th day. Originally the new mother received training in hospital in the handling of her baby, now there is less opportunity for this so it is necessary for the Health Visitor to pay at least two early visits.

One problem which is often met and for which a solution is not so easy is that of the re-housed family. The really good mother who has her family's future welfare in mind will not readily forsake the facilities of a good house, even though the rent is high, to return to the slum from which she came. There are, however, many factors, not the least bus fares and higher rents, likely to persuade the mother who has not this forward look to drift back from the housing estate.

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.

Child Welfare Centres

Centre	New Cases admitted during 1961	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) ..	219	1,843	455	321	53 (40)	1,350
(b) * St. Luke's ..	243	2,462	580	614	38 (37)	1,687
(c) * Spotland ..	189	1,960	628	627	32 (33)	1,239
(d) Baillie Street * (Wednesday) ..	183	1,948	495	417	57 (49)	1,360
(e) * Castleton ..	189	2,583	753	1,160	47 (34)	1,758
(f) Norden	47	749	258	332	27 (29)	338
(g) Baillie St. (Friday)	32	302	122	100	11 (27)	141
(h) Bamford ..	10	87	59	65	18 (16)	96
(i) Kirkholt	118	1,513	553	704	28 (25)	1,056
Totals	1,230	13,447	3,903	4,340	—	9,025
Corresponding Figures 1960 ..	1,014	11,940	3,467	4,554	—	8,058

* Two Clinic Sessions per week.

† Figures in brackets are for 1960

There is a marked increase of 216 new patients attending the Child Welfare Clinics this year, with a corresponding increase in the total attendances of children of 1,729 compared with last year. An increase also is shown in the number of medical examinations carried out by Medical Officers, this figure being increased by 967.

Care of Premature Infants

There were 22 premature babies born at home in 1961. 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, then at nine months and twelve months. Vaccinations and immunisations of these children have also been carried out.

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 staff of Midwives was reduced to six in July when Nurse Totten left and so far it has not been possible to replace her, although the vacancy has been advertised continuously.

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

	1961	1960
Cases delivered	431	440
Subsequent visits	5,461	5,767
Continuation visits to Hospital patients	1,292	1,369
Ante-natal home visits	3,269	2,289
Ante-natal Clinic visits	486	415
Miscellaneous visits	—	3

The domiciliary deliveries noted above represent 30% of the total births in the town.

The one Midwife in private practice attended 62 cases during the year.

Doctors were called in to 133 cases on medical aid forms. Gas and air analgesia was administered to 250 cases out of 431 and Trilene to 211 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:—

7—malpresentation

4 each—retained placenta, prolonged labour

3 each—ante-partum haemorrhage, post maturity, premature labour

2 each—post partum haemorrhage, miscarriage

1 each—placenta praevia, foetal distress, ruptured membranes, hypertension, pre-eclampsia

Out of these there were 31 live births (which included three premature births) and two stillbirths.

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

- 13—unsuitable home conditions
- 11—Rhesus negative
- 5 each—twin pregnancy, low haemoglobin, post-maturity, hypertension
- 4—heart condition
- 3—psychological reasons
- 2 each—multipara, age of mother, malpresentation
- 1 each—hydramnios, T.B. history, diabetes, fibroids, haemorrhage, toxæmia

Out of these there were 66 live births (including 4 premature births) and two still-births, both premature.

Pupil Midwives have continued to come to us from Birch Hill Hospital for their Part II training. During the year 14 pupils have been trained and they have all been successful in passing the final examination.

Ante-natal Clinics

These Clinics are held at the Central Clinic premises on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings for hospital bookings. On Monday afternoon the Clinic is held for home confinements, while on Tuesday evenings a Clinic is held for working mothers for either hospital or home confinement.

After the first visit to the Central Clinic, home confinement cases, living in the Kirkholt or Spotland areas, are now able to attend Kirkholt on Thursday afternoon or Spotland on Friday afternoon for their re-visits.

As an experiment Friday morning has also been set aside at the Central Clinic for selected home confinement cases requiring more examination. At this session a short time has also been made available for immunisations and child welfare.

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. Apart from the Central Clinic, arrangements have also been made for such classes to be held on alternate Monday evenings at Kirkholt Clinic and Spotland Clinic.

During the year 113 sessions for relaxation exercises were held with a total of 883 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 classes have become very popular, especially because the patients have time to talk about their worries. They can, in fact, relax in every sense of the word.

Post-natal Clinic

There is one Post-natal Clinic held weekly in the Central Clinic 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	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
(1) ANTE-NATAL CLINICS						
(a) No. of Expectant Mothers attending (New Cases) ..	1,521	1,416	228	223	1,749	1,639
(b) No. of attendances (Old and New Cases)	10,487	9,187	1,824	1,892	12,311	11,079
(c) Average attendances per clinic session	34.9	38.3	6.1	7.8	41.0	46.1
(2) POST-NATAL CLINIC						
(a) No. of Mothers attending (New Cases)	636	511	157	159	793	670
(b) No. of attendances (Old and New Cases)	689	544	176	176	865	720
(c) Average attendance per clinic session	14.3	11.3	3.7	3.7	18.0	15.0

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. Five calls were made upon the service to Rochdale patients during the year, four by Midwives and one by a General Practitioner.

Maternity Home

The number of Rochdale women admitted to the Maternity Home at Birch Hill Hospital for confinement was 948, nine of whom gave birth to their babies before admission. This figure represents 66% of the total births in the town.

The number of babies born in hospital and classified to Rochdale was 931 live births and 28 still-births.

Medical Assistance

Midwives practising in the district requested the services of a medical practitioner in 107 maternity cases and in 26 cases of newly born children. The corresponding figures last year were 112 and 43 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 one case was 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 512 such outfits have been issued.

Puerperal Pyrexia

During the year three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were reported by General Practitioners and two by the Midwives. The District Nursing Service took over the cases immediately. None of these were serious cases of infection. All made a quick and satisfactory recovery.

Maternal Mortality

No deaths were recorded by the Registrar General in 1961 as due to maternal causes.

AREA	1961	1960	Average 5 years 1955-59
ROCHDALE	NIL	1.4	0.87
Average 12 neighbouring manufacturing towns ..	0.14	0.40	0.53
Administrative County of Lancaster	0.38	0.45	0.70

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

For the past eight 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 by three female assistants, two full-time and one part-time.

During the year 30,491 (33,233) tins of National Dried Milk, 3,857 (5,054) bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 24,483 (39,353) bottles of Orange Juice and 2,915 (3,884) packets of Vitamin Tablets were distributed.

The decline in the take up of welfare foods has continued in every section. In April the Ministry announced its intention to increase the price of welfare foods, other than milk, to cover their cost. As from the 1st June, the price of Orange Juice was increased from 5d. to 1/6d. per bottle, but was again made available to children from 2 to 5 years. Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets, previously supplied free, were charged at 1/-d. per bottle and 6d. per packet respectively. So far as proprietary brands of milk foods supplied through the clinics are concerned, an increase has again occurred in 1961 (8,220 tins) as against 1960 (6,616 tins). Rose Hip Syrup has continued to increase in popularity in 1961 and 6,558 bottles were taken as against 4,172 in 1960. The supply of various types of cereal foods through the clinics has also been of benefit to mothers.

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 153 children were admitted to the Nurseries and 181 left the Nurseries. At the end of the year there were 189 on the registers as against 217 on the registers in 1960.

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 1,092 children under five received a course of immunisation. In 1960 the number immunised in this group was 988. The following Table shows immunisation in relation to the child population under five years of age. The numbers immunised include all those who had completed a course of immunisation before 1st January, 1962. The estimated population figure is supplied by the General Register Office.

Age at 31/12/61 i.e. born in Year	Under 1 1961	1 1960	2 1959	3 1958	4 1957	Total
Number immunised	415	646	784	711	760	3,316
Estimated mid-year child population 1961	Children under five 6,400					

In addition to the immunisations in the above Table, 282 children between the ages of five and fifteen were immunised, as compared with 244 children in 1960 and 1,518 children received re-inforcing doses, usually about four years after the initial treatment compared with 977 in 1960.

Of the initial doses 1,036 were of Triple Vaccine and of the booster doses 590 were of Triple Vaccine.

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 1,040 children received a full course of injections as compared with 901 the previous year. Of this number 288 were immunised by their own doctors. In addition, booster doses were given to 647 children, including 140 given by their own doctors. 1,036 of the initial doses and 590 of the booster doses were by Triple Vaccine.

Since the scheme started in September, 1949, 9,823 children have been immunised. In that period altogether some 1,300 cases of Whooping Cough have occurred and only 113 of these were amongst immunised children.

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 1961	TOTAL 1960
No. Vaccinated ..	235	92	42	30	28	427	389
No. Re-vaccinated ..	—	—	—	—	91	91	71

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

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The only important change in the campaign against Poliomyelitis during the year was the widening of the scope of the scheme to include fourth doses for children.

The total vaccinated during the year was 4,835, while 3,287 received booster doses and 3,814 received fourth doses.

In the opposite 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.

These figures also reflect several different factors which operate in the immunisation field.

The early stages of vaccination against Poliomyelitis, with the varying programmes leading to the growth of the scheme as a whole were marked by a shift of emphasis from time to time. Here is a comparatively new development to meet a new risk.

Diphtheria immunisation, on the other hand, shows a slow, steady rise, becoming an accepted procedure in infant life, even in times when there is no immediate threat of the disease. This rise has been more recently accentuated by the introduction of Triple Antigen.

Whooping Cough protection shows somewhat the same tendency as Diphtheria, although here, of course, there is the continuing presence of Whooping Cough as a disease of young children without, however, the killing potentiality of Diphtheria.

Vaccination against Smallpox continues alone at its low level, little disturbed by outside influences. The increase in re-vaccinations is, no doubt, the reflection of the increasing amount of foreign travel.

Tetanus vaccination is a direct result of the development of the Triple Antigen, but it is still very much in its infancy and will take many years before it is really effective.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
GENERAL PRACTITIONERS:					
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ..	—	373	2,153	1,025	2,064
„ Boosters ..	—	—	184	1,863	1,373
„ 4th Doses ..	—	—	—	—	461
Diphtheria Immunisation ..	142	141	214	220	296
„ Boosters ..	131	159	135	163	220
Whoop. Cough Immunisation ..	115	134	178	210	288
„ Boosters ..	16	29	26	102	140
Smallpox Vaccinations ..	111	156	149	143	148
„ Re-vaccinations ..	7	31	61	71	89
Tetanus Vaccination ..	—	—	—	200	285
„ Boosters ..	—	—	—	97	136
M.C.W. CLINICS:					
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ..	—	1,831	3,613	1,181	2,478
„ Boosters ..	—	—	652	7,732	1,716
„ 4th Doses ..	—	—	—	—	1,058
Diphtheria Immunisation ..	597	541	728	754	792
„ Boosters ..	24	1	—	75	456
Whoop. Cough Immunisation ..	725	666	645	691	752
„ Boosters ..	155	133	224	203	507
Smallpox Vaccinations ..	337	363	312	246	279
„ Re-vaccinations ..	—	4	1	—	2
Tetanus Vaccinations ..	—	—	—	681	73
„ Boosters ..	—	—	—	73	454
SCHOOL CLINIC:					
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ..	—	3,231	3,072	795	293
„ Boosters ..	—	—	985	2,816	198
„ 4th Doses ..	—	—	—	—	2,295
Diphtheria Immunisation ..	212	341	314	258	286
„ Boosters ..	518	806	665	739	842
TOTALS:					
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ..	—	5,435	8,838	3,001	4,835
„ Boosters ..	—	—	1,821	12,411	3,287
„ 4th Doses ..	—	—	—	—	3,814
Diphtheria Immunisation ..	951	1,023	1,256	1,232	1,374
„ Boosters ..	673	966	800	977	1,518
Whoop. Cough Immunisation ..	840	800	823	901	1,040
„ Boosters ..	171	162	250	305	647
Smallpox Vaccination ..	448	519	461	389	427
„ Re-vaccination ..	7	35	62	71	91
Tetanus Vaccination ..	—	—	—	881	1,036
„ Boosters ..	—	—	—	170	590

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 1961:

Expectant unmarried mothers..	..	..	..	..	..	89
Aftercare ..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Matrimonial problems ..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Personal and social problems ....	..	..	..	..	..	27
Total ..						130

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE REQUIRED:

Ante-natal and post-natal accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	24
Advice on affiliations and private agreements ..	..	..	..	..	9
Help with adoptions ..	..	..	..	..	15
Matrimonial and family problems ..	..	..	..	..	16
Material help given ..	..	..	..	..	23
Prevention and behaviour problems ..	..	..	..	..	16

The ages of the unmarried mothers ranged from 14 to 37 years. The ages of the putative fathers ranged from 14 to 51 years, one being only 13 years old when the girl conceived. There were 20 married men involved, some whom were legally separated or living apart from their wives.

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

Thirty-nine babies have returned home with their mothers, four are with parents who are co-habiting and five mothers have left the district. One baby has been taken into care by the Children's Committee, one baby died after birth and two babies were still-born.

Fifteen babies were placed for adoption through the legal Adoption Societies. Two of the babies were placed by the mothers themselves who had made private arrangements with couples known to them.

Eleven girls with their babies are in lodgings or one room flats. Eighteen girls have married the putative father or another man. Five girls, aged sixteen, years, were given consent to marry the putative father.

Of the unmarried mothers who were dealt with 62 were under the age of 21 years. The individual ages are set out below:—

Age 14 years	..	..	2
„ 15 „	..	..	4
„ 16 „	..	..	9
„ 17 „	..	..	6
„ 18 „	..	..	16
„ 19 „	..	..	7
„ 20 „	..	..	7
„ 21 „	..	..	11

As will be seen from previous Reports, there is an increase in the younger teenage groups, i.e. sixteen years and under, which does give cause for some concern.

In some of these cases, the girls had been at cross-purposes with their parents who seemed to have been too permissive. They had too little discipline and parental control and admitted having failed in their efforts to communicate to their children their Christian beliefs and values, which are so important in this world of social changes.

Children are born into a family and it is from the family that they learn. Therefore, it is the parents' duty to provide them with such instruction and guidance as may safeguard them from wrong attitudes and false judgement.

The parents of three of the sixteen year old girls regretfully gave their consent to marriage after persistence and the rather violent attitude of the putative fathers. Needless to say, because of lack of adult wisdom and knowledge of the foundations of marriage, these marriages do not last. They often end in four to six months' time, creating more serious problems and difficulties for the young mother and her child, terminating with a Separation Order or a divorce.

It is felt that one cannot stress too strongly to parents that the insecure or spoiled child may become the selfish or difficult marriage partner or parent.

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 Workers, Mental Health Workers, District Nursing Association.

The attendance at these meetings throughout the year was fairly good, the average for the eleven meetings being thirteen.

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

CASE NO. 1 (Referred by C.W.)—Couple with one child, another died recently. Poor condition of house and poor management of parents. Father not working.

CASE NO. 2 (Referred by Borough Treasurer)—Couple with one child, father in prison for failure to maintain.

CASE NO. 3 (Referred by C.W.)—Family with two children and another expected shortly. A report of ill-treatment of baby, but unable to verify.

CASE NO. 4 (Referred by N.S.P.C.C.)—Couple only recently married. Husband not the father of the one child, another child expected. Wife evicted by husband, because of lack of ability to run a house.

At the beginning of 1961 there were 40 cases on the 'live' register. In addition to the four new cases reported on, two old cases had to be re-opened and fifteen had further reports made upon them. The following list shows the number of times these 21 cases have come up for discussion and report:—

	Old Cases	Re-opened Cases	New Cases
Once	2	—	—
Twice	—	1	—
Four times	2	—	1
Five times	1	—	—
Six times	1	—	—
Seven times	1	—	1
Eight times	1	1	2
Ten times	1	—	—
Eleven times	6	—	—
	—	—	—
Totals	15	2	4
	—	—	—

A further fifteen cases were closed and at the end of the year 31 cases remained on the 'live' register.

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

It may be that the most interesting commentary on the problems and work of this Committee would be provided by a meeting-by-meeting summary of what happened in a particular case:—

CASE 'X'—Husband, wife and five children, a further child having gone for adoption. Also fostered with the family a sister (working) and three school age brothers of the husband.

January: N.S.P.C.C. Officer had to bring 13 year old boy to Eye Clinic, because of failure to keep previous appointments. Rent arrears £18. Condition of children at school causing alarm.

February: Another child born. Husband not working. One child under school age very frail. Beds and bedding being provided from various funds. Head Teacher concerned about children's condition in school. Rent arrears £19 4s. 4d.

March: Husband not working. One boy before Court for non-attendance at school. Husband says that he is receiving no money for foster children.

- April: Rent arrears—£17 10s. 0d. School attendance improved, but not in school today.
- May: Rent arrears—£15 9s. 10d. Another sister (11 years) said to be coming here to live. Father at home with slight injury.
- June: Rent arrears—£13 18s. 10d. Father of the four foster children living with this family said to be demanding money from them.
- July: Rent arrears—£14 17s. 10d. Children in an unsatisfactory condition in school. Sent home because of untidy condition. Cleaned up on return.
- September: Rent arrears—£15 2s. 10d. Solicitor's letter received from the father of the foster children, to the effect that payment is being made by him for the care of his children.
- October: Rent arrears—£14 12s. 10d. Mother again pregnant. She has appeared in Court on a larceny charge. Fined £5 and placed on Probation.
- November: Rent arrears—£14 16s. 10d. Notice to Quit issued. Two year old child appears backward—to be seen by the Child Welfare Medical Officer. Mother not yet attended Ante-natal Clinic, although requested to do so.
- December: Child seen by Child Welfare Medical Officer now referred to Specialist. Rent arrears problem referred to Special Joint Committee for Evicted Families.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

During the year the Domestic Helps assisted in 540 cases (17 cases of maternity, 488 chronic sick cases and 35 cases of general sickness) as against 557 in 1960. At the 31st December there remained 329 cases on assistance as against 275 the previous year.

The average period over which assistance was given was nine days for maternity, 95 days for chronic sick and 9 days for general sickness.

At the end of the year 64 Domestic Helps (12 full-time and 52 part-time) were employed as compared with 61 (17 full-time and 44 part-time) at the end of the previous year.

Persons who claim their inability to pay the full charge of 3/6d. 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 5.87% of the total cost. No charge was made to 475 householders out of the total number of householders to which this service was rendered.

Statistics show that more than 90% of Domestic Help service is given to the chronic sick, and the aged and infirm. These are the people who, by reason of age and illness, are increasingly restricted in movement. They are unable to do the heavier chores involving reaching and bending, and if they have no family help they themselves and their homes become neglected. With the Domestic Help to do the housework and essential shopping these people are able to achieve their determined desire to stay in their own homes.

We have had about the usual number of maternity cases and these important cases have been given their due attention.

Help has also been given to a number of short term cases of general sickness. This may involve an elderly person living alone who is normally active, but temporarily incapacitated due to an accident or illness, or it may be the mother of a young family being ill. The Domestic Helps in these cases do have the satisfaction of seeing the patients recover their health and strength.

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.

In the course of the year no fewer than 163 articles were loaned. These included not only the routine indoor nursing equipment, but such aids as wheel chairs, crutches and other walking aids.

The Nursing Services have at their disposal a laundry service to deal with dirty linen, usually from a household where there is an incontinent patient, where bed linen is in short supply or where facilities for laundering are inadequate.

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 52 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, four mentally defective children proceeding to and from Southwood, Derby, and Orchard Dene, Rainhill, and one mother and child to Boarbank Hall.

Accommodation was arranged for the 52 cases referred to in the following manner:—

	Adults	Children
Grey Court, Hest Bank	7	—
Seabright Home, St. Annes	15	—
Milne Home, Southport	10	—
Blackburn & District Convalescent Home, St. Annes	4	—
Westwood Home, Blackpool	6	—
Boarbank Hall, Grange	2	2
Southwood, Derby	—	1
Orchard Dene, Rainhill	—	2
Others	3	—
Totals	47	5

The total cost of Convalescent Home accommodation was £490 13s. 6d., of which £58 9s. 4d., or 11.92%, was recovered, whereas in 1960 the corresponding figures were £536 4s. 3d. and £66 16s. 10d., with 12.46% recovered.

General debility cases (12) formed the largest single class of admission, the remainder being from a wide variety of causes, Respiratory Diseases (11), Anaemia (7), Rheumatism (6), Post Operative (4), Cardiac Debility (3).

Health Education

No change was made in the programme during the year, which included lectures wherever possible, as well as the personal contact in the homes.

Preparations are in hand for a Health Exhibition to be held in 1962.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Apart from certain changes in staffing, the general arrangements remain as before with one exception, namely the setting up of the Child Guidance Service (Page 54).

MENTAL SUB-NORMALITY

Guardianship

One female over sixteen years remains under the guardianship of a relative.

Sub-normality at 31st December, 1961

		Sub-normal				Severely Sub-normal			
		under 16		over 16		under 16		over 16	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Attending Day									
Training Centre	..	4	7	—	4	13	9	3	5
Residents in Local									
Authority Homes	..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Receiving Home Visits		3	1	47	53	3	4	5	5
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Totals	.. ..	7	8	48	58	16	13	8	10
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	

Cases Reported

Nine children under five years of age were reported by the Education Committee under the terms of the Mental Health Act (Second Schedule) and nine school leavers reported by that Committee were placed on the register for voluntary supervision.

A seventeen year old boy was reported under Section 26 of the Mental Health Act, 1959 and was admitted to Calderstones Hospital.

Short Stay Cases

One female and four males under sixteen years, together with one female over sixteen years were allocated short term care by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. A further three cases (two males and one female under sixteen) were admitted to private Short Stay Homes approved by the Ministry when the Regional Hospital Board was unable to provide accommodation.

Provision of 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

Of the 120 cases in residential care, the majority are accommodated in the Brockhall, Calderstones and Royal Albert Hospitals. In addition to the seventeen year old boy mentioned above, the only other admission during the year was that of a seven year old girl who was admitted informally to Brockhall Hospital.

At the end of the year fifteen patients were on the Regional Hospital Board's waiting list for institutional care. Of these, only two were classed as urgent cases.

Visits

The change of staff in the middle of the year involved considerable time being used by the new Officer in getting to know the territory and his patients. It was also, however, treated as an opportunity for review of the case list, to separate those who require frequent visiting and much support. On the other hand, it was possible to remove from the active register some cases who had proved themselves able to live in the community without the support of the Department.

Much of the time of the visiting Officer is occupied in trying to solve ordinary family problems made much more difficult by the presence of subnormals in the family who are unable to see either the problem or its solution in its true light.

Another important section of the work is that dealing with patients on leave from the various hospitals, which involves home reports, supervision and reports on the patients themselves. The 'specials' amongst these are the cases who have been discharged to community care after spending many years in hospital. Some of these seem to settle down quite successfully. Others find the change from a sheltered community too difficult to overcome.

At the lowest age levels the main problem is of assisting the family to deal with a sub-normal child, where the burden is made so much heavier by the fact that the child, by its subnormality, requires a higher degree of care and attention than the normal child.

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE

The Junior Training Centre staff consists of a Supervisor, six Assistant Supervisors (five qualified), a Trainee Assistant Supervisor, a Caretaker and a Meals Server.

At the end of 1961 there were 62 children on the register, 44 from the Borough and 18 from the adjoining area of the County.

Three children ceased to attend during the year. One boy was successful in obtaining employment and has been working satisfactorily since Easter. Eight children have been admitted during the year.

The old boat given by the Sea Cadets has proved very popular during the Summer months for imaginative games in the playground.

The usual outings and Open Days have been held during the year, including the Harvest Festival, Christmas Parties and Summer Excursions to Wythenshawe Park and Lytham St. Annes. In addition, there has been a number of visits to local places of interest, some connected with the project of a particular class. Places visited included local shops, parks, the post office and the railway station. In some cases, a short bus journey was involved. The children greatly enjoy these visits and such outings provide opportunities for Safety First and social training.

The importance of the Junior Training Centre is not to train and educate in what may be called scholastic subjects, but to make the children more socially acceptable. It is for this reason that we take the children into the type of place mentioned above, to show them what to do there and how to behave themselves there.

With such training our children can become more helpful to their parents and at the same time less of an embarrassment to other members of the family. This in turn facilitates family outings and family holidays. So far as possible we try to make these children fit into the ordinary life of the community.

The need for an Adult Centre becomes increasingly apparent. We now have 20 young people in the age range 16-21 years (13 from the Borough, 7 from the County). As an interim measure a small group of older boys attended a weekly woodwork class at the Welfare Services Department. This arrangement commenced in December and it may be extended in 1962.

By the end of the year plans for an Adult Training Centre and, indeed, for a new Junior Training Centre, were taking shape and the prospect of progress was much more promising.

MENTAL ILLNESS

The Mental Health Act, 1959 came fully into force on the 1st November, 1960, so that 1961 saw the first complete year under the new procedures of the Act. One marked change is that the Mental Welfare Officers are now only occasionally concerned in the admission of a patient to the Psychiatry Wards. In this one of the main aims of the Mental Health Act has been realised, i.e. to deal with psychiatric illness as far as possible in the same way as physical illness. The General Practitioner thus contacts the Consultant in Psychiatry just as he would contact any other consultant and either an out-patient appointment or a domiciliary visit is arranged between them. The Mental Welfare Officer is only brought in when there is a question of compulsory admission and these admissions are kept to an absolute minimum, eleven in the twelve months compared with 72 in 1958 the last full year under the old Lunacy Acts.

The liaison between the Department and the Psychiatric Hospitals is very good. A Mental Welfare Officer regularly attends the Out-patient Clinic at Sparthfield and there are fortnightly conferences at Birch Hill Hospital between the Psychiatrists, nursing staff and hospital Social Workers, and the Local Authority Mental Health and Welfare Officers from both Borough and County. The Mental Welfare Officers can visit patients in the hospital at any time and they make good use of these facilities. Efforts are being made to improve liaison on an informal basis with other agencies in our area—Children's Department, Housing Department, Almoners, National Assistance Board, Probation Officers, etc. and on the whole these efforts have been successful.

The After-care Club has continued with moderate success. Its main purpose is to help those who are lonely and who find difficulty in mixing with others. We should not aim for an attendance of more than fifteen to twenty since the people whom we wish to help would be overawed by a larger group.

A very welcome and long awaited event occurred in November when a Child Guidance Service was started. Dr. A. Gage, Consultant in Child Psychiatry, was appointed by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, two sessions a week being allocated to the Rochdale area. An Educational Psychologist is provided by the Lancashire County Council for psychological testing of new patients and a Psychiatric Social Worker is provided by the County Borough.

The fact that the Mental Health Visitors and Social Welfare Officers of the Welfare Services Department are now under one administrative head has led to a much earlier and more helpful discussion on elderly persons. Many of these present a variety of borderline symptoms or difficulties and the solution is much simplified if they can be treated as a joint responsibility.

During the year 27 men and 43 women were receiving home visits in respect of mental illness, while 7 men and 10 women in the psychopathic group were also receiving visits. There were 17 men and 12 women referred from various sources, together with one man and one woman in the psychopathic group.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

	1961	1960	Average 1955/59
Scarlet Fever	30	39	66
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	25	34	59
Pneumonia	23	7	29
Whooping Cough	19	128	94
Measles	814	460	876
Chicken Pox	—	3	22
C. S. Meningitis	1	2	2
Poliomyelitis	3	—	5
Dysentery	37	21	65
Other Diseases	5	3	17
Totals	957	697	1,235

In addition to the above formal notifications eleven cases of Measles were brought to the notice of the Department through the medium of schools.

Poliomyelitis

There were three cases of Poliomyelitis during the year, all paralytic. In September two sisters, aged six and eight years respectively, were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital and after a month they were both transferred to the Rochdale Children's Orthopaedic Hospital. They were discharged after a short stay there and have since left Rochdale. It is understood, however, that they have made a good recovery, one having suffered only a slight paralysis of the hip and the other of the fingers.

In December a boy, aged 14 years, was removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital. He was transferred to Birch Hill Hospital and a month later to the Children's Orthopaedic Hospital where he still remains. His legs were affected, but he is now able to walk.

FOOD POISONING

No cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 23 cases notified as against 34 in the previous year. The new cases in 1959 totalled 39 and during the five years 1954-1958 there was an average of 55 cases notified.

All 23 cases were Pulmonary. In addition, two cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified posthumously and, therefore, not included in the return to the Registrar General.

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

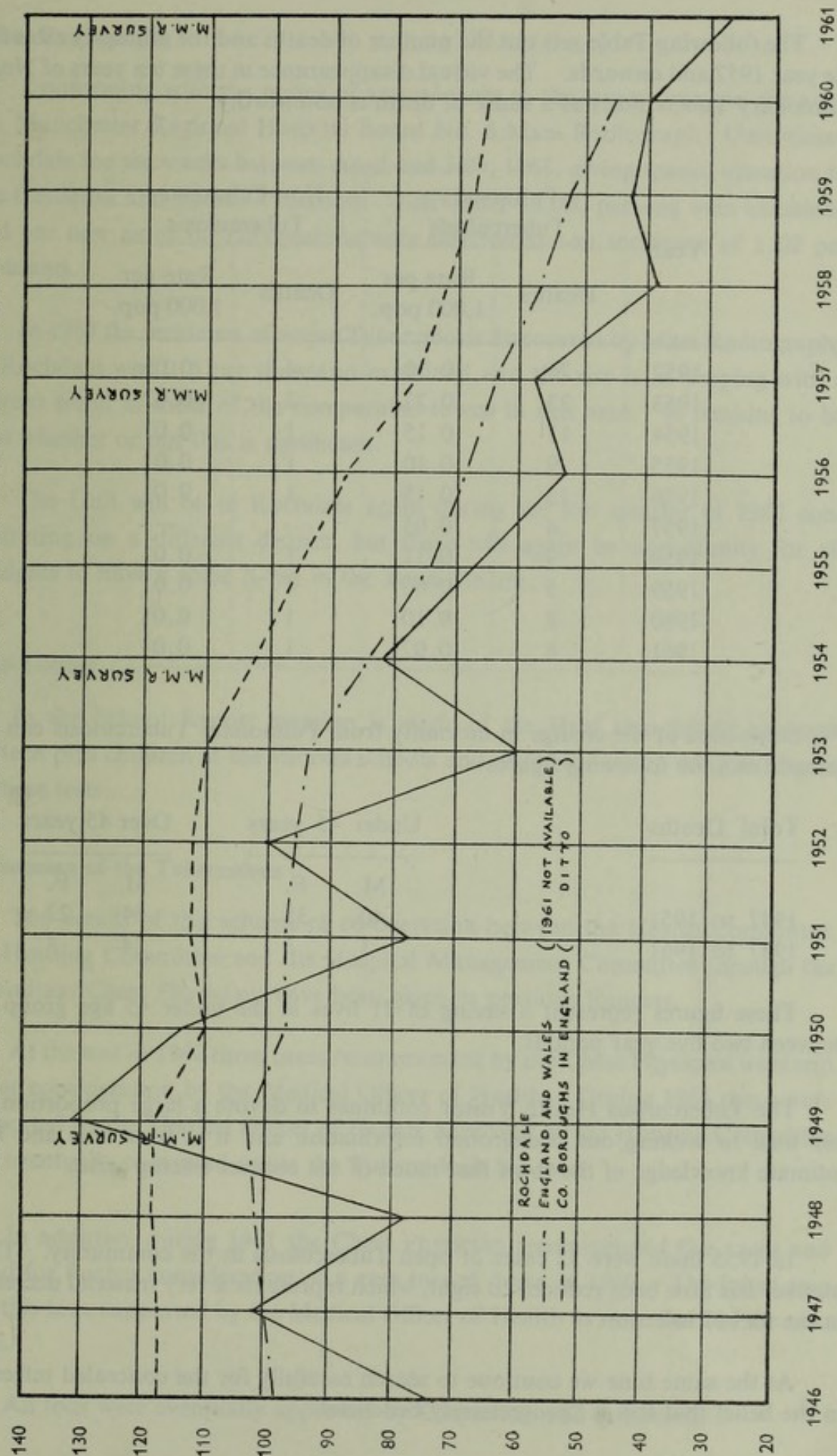
Average 5 year periods	NOTIFICATIONS		
	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary	Total
1933—37	81	26	107
1938—42	84	29	113
1943—47	71	20	91
1948—52	89	15	104
1953—57	55	4	59
1958	33	1	34
1959	36	3	39
1960	31	3	34
1961	25	—	25

Of the 25 cases notified no fewer than 11 were persons over 55 years (nine men and two women), while only 4 were under 25 years (one male and three females).

Once again it is notable that a very small proportion of the new notifications occurred, as it were, "out of the blue". In ten cases there was a history of family contact in varying degree and four were cases of chronic chest disease in which notification could have occurred presumably at any time. Another two were old cases definitely originating elsewhere, but not notified elsewhere.

The graph on Page 47, shows these notifications expressed as rates per 100,000 population compared with England and Wales, and with the County Boroughs in England. This graph continues to show a satisfactory rate of progress in Rochdale.

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



The following Table sets out the number of deaths and the mortality rates for the year 1952 and onwards. The virtual disappearance in these 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.
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
1961	6	0.07	1	0.01

Some idea of the change in mortality from Pulmonary Tuberculosis can be gained from the following figures:—

Total Deaths	Under 45 years		Over 45 years	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1947 to 1951	40	35	64	22
1957 to 1961	1	3	24	4

These figures represent a saving of 71 lives in the under 45 age group as between two five year periods.

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor continues to devote a large proportion of her time to seeking out background information and it is from this and her 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 eight, which represents a very material decrease in the foci of infection.

At the same time we continue to search carefully for the concealed infector in the belief that this is "progressively beneficial".

Mass Radiography

Conforming with the policy of annual visits to the larger towns in the area, the Manchester Regional Hospital Board No. 6 Mass Radiography Unit visited Rochdale for ten weeks between April and July, 1961, giving special attention to the Castleton and Kirkholt districts. Just under 10,000 persons were examined and ten new cases of Tuberculosis were discovered—an incidence of 1.02 per thousand.

In 1957 the incidence of active Tuberculosis discovered by Mass Radiography in Rochdale was 0.5 per thousand examined and the rise is in keeping with a current trend in most of the comparable towns in this area. It remains to be seen whether or not this is significant.

The Unit will be in Rochdale again during the last quarter of 1962 concentrating on a different district, but there will again be opportunity for all residents to have a chest X-ray in the Town Centre.

Skin-Testing

In the School Report mention is made of the Heaf skin-testing amongst thirteen plus children at the various schools and of the follow-up done in respect of these tests.

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 1960 three cases recommended by the Chest Physician were still under consideration by the Medical Officer of Health. During 1961 these were supported by the Medical Officer of Health, approved by the Housing Committee and eventually re-housed under the Tuberculosis Scheme.

In addition, during 1961 the Chest Physician recommended five cases and asked for further consideration of a case turned down in 1960. The latter case was this time supported by the Medical Officer of Health as were three of the new cases.

All four were eventually approved by Committee and re-housed.

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 under 16 yrs.	Total	Total 1960
	M.	F.			
Total attendances	1520	1044	1007	3571	3640
New Patients examined found:—					
(a) Tuberculous	13	9	1	23	43
(b) Non-Tuberculous	246	129	222	597	525
Contacts referred for examinations	27	33	99	159	129
Contacts found to be Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	1
B.C.G. Vaccinations	—	1	89	90	86
Mantoux Tests	1	4	162	167	177
Treatment recommended (Tuberculous cases only):—					
(a) Sanatorium or Hospital	11	8	1	20	36
(b) Domiciliary	4	2	—	6	9
Removed from Register	9	15	1	25	71
Visits by Nurses	—	—	—	2099	2187

Residential Treatment

During the year 20 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.

VENEREAL DISEASES

No material change has been made in the day-to-day arrangements at the end of the year. There were 531 (320 male and 211 female) cases dealt with during the year, as against 572 in 1960. The number of new cases was 162 (110 males and 52 females), but of these 80 did not require treatment.

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

	1961	1960	1959
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
1. No. of persons under treatment or observation at commencement of year	362	339	248
2. No. of 'Return' cases	3	4	1
3. No. of new cases who have had previous treatment elsewhere	4	7	6
4. No. of new cases:—			
(a) Syphilis	7	21	14
(b) Gonorrhoea	32	33	35
(c) Other conditions	42	55	76
(d) Conditions not requiring treatment ..	80	113	52
(e) Undiagnosed conditions	1	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	531	572	432
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
5. Total attendances	812	1109	920
6. Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	90	35	1
7. No. discharged after completion of treatment and/or observation	164	172	91

WELFARE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Administration and Staffing

This Department has now completed two years under the control of the Medical Officer of Health as Director of Welfare Services.

The visiting staff comprises the Senior Welfare Officer, Mr. T. E. Taylor, and two Welfare Officers, Mr. J. Meeks and Mrs. G. Howarth, together with three Welfare Assistants (female). The administrative and clerical staff has a total of seven and the staff at the Homes totals 76.

Residential Accommodation

A total of 226 places was available in the nine Homes.

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	3	4	12	17	20	17	—	79
Females	12	7	5	9	28	35	17	12	125
Totals	18	10	9	21	45	55	34	12	204

Details of Admissions and Discharges are as follows:—

	1961	1960
Residents in Homes 1st January	203	197
Residents temporarily in hospital 1st January	12	11
Vacancies 1st January	11	19
Admissions during the year:—		
From own homes	61	45
From hospital (new cases)	36	35
Discharges during the year:—		
Died	15	19
To hospital (not returning)	59	47
Others	22	8
Residents in Homes at 31st December	204	203
Residents temporarily in hospital on 31st December	10	12
Vacancies at 31st December	12	11

Temporary care during relatives holidays etc. was provided in ten cases during the year.

Eight 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 County Councils of Lancashire, Cheshire, Leicestershire and Stirling, and the County Borough Councils of Wakefield and Bolton.

During the year 590 visits were made to persons in their own homes or in hospital regarding admission to Homes for the Aged, compared with 203 during 1960.

Temporary Accommodation

This type of accommodation was provided at Cambridge House until 14th August, when specially constructed premises in the Annexe to Kingsland Home for the Aged were brought into use. The amount of accommodation available was much less, but has proved quite sufficient to meet demands. Cambridge House was subsequently let to the Rochdale Boys' Hostel Committee. Accommodation provided during the year was as follows:—

Persons accommodated on 1st January	Nil.
Admitted to Cambridge House (to 13th August)	10 families, comprising 11 adults, 13 children
Admitted to Kingsland Annexe (from 14th August)	3 families, comprising 3 adults, 4 children
Persons accommodated on 31st December	Nil.
7 families stayed less than a week with an average stay of 2 days	
3 families stayed between 2 and 3 weeks an average stay of 18 days	
2 families stayed for 4 weeks	
1 family stayed for 10 weeks and 4 days	

Domiciliary Visiting

At the end of the year there were 533 (528—1960) aged persons on the register for periodic visiting. During the year 68 new cases were added to the list and 63 names were removed from the list of which 59 were deaths. A total of 3,506 visits was made to persons in their own homes by the Welfare Officers and Welfare Assistants, compared with 1,990 during 1960.

Chiropody

The Chiropody Service provided through the Rochdale Old People's Welfare Committee for aged persons with limited means arranged 848 treatments involving 230 persons during the year, compared with 425 treatments involving 137 persons during 1960.

OTHER SERVICES

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

In no instance was it necessary to use the powers under this Section of the Act.

Section 48, Protection of Moveable Property

The Department was only called upon in one instance (11—1960) to take care of the property of a person temporarily in hospital.

Section 50, Burial of the Dead

During the year the Department arranged the funerals of three persons who died in Homes for the Aged (ten—1960) and four persons who died elsewhere in the Borough (nine—1960).

BLIND PERSONS

The number of registered blind and partially sighted persons were as follows:

Registered Blind Persons

Age Group	Cases at 31.12.61			New Cases during year	
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
0—15.. .. .	4	1	5	—	—
16—49.. .. .	7	4	11	—	—
50—69.. .. .	22	22	44	1	—
70 and Over	18	35	53	4	7
	51	62	113	5	7

Register of blind persons at 31.12.60							112
Registered during 1961	12						
Transferred into area	2						
Re-certified	—						14
	—						—
							126
Deaths	12						
De-certified	1						
Removed from area	—						13
	—						—
							113
							—

Register of partially sighted persons

Age Group	Cases at 31.12.61			New Cases during year	
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
0—15.. .. .	—	2	2	—	—
16—49.. .. .	2	1	3	—	—
50—64.. .. .	4	3	7	—	1
65 and Over	18	35	53	5	7
	24	41	65	5	8

During the year the Home Teacher for the Blind and a Welfare Assistant (later Welfare Officer), who is also a qualified Home Teacher, carried out the following duties, etc.

	1961	1960
Visits	1,181	1,475
Interviews—persons not registered	95	112
Escort duties	21	48
Attendances at:—		
Handicraft Class	72	77
Social Centre	24	28
Lessons in :—		
Hand Knitting	56	86
Braille	32	19

One blind person was maintained throughout the year at a Home run by the Royal National Institute for the Blind first at Tate House, Harrogate and later at Wilton Grange, West Kirby. Twelve blind persons were residents in the Homes for the Aged at the end of the year.

WELFARE OF THE DEAF

Agency—Rochdale and District Adult Deaf and Dumb Society

Cases at 31.12.61:—

	1960
Deaf 61 adults (29m., 32f.)	60
15 children (9m., 6f.)	14
Hard of Hearing .. 57 Adults (5m., 52f.)	60

Two women were maintained by the Local Authority in the Richardson Home for Deaf Women, Blackburn, throughout the year.

Handicapped Persons (General Classes)

The following persons were on the Authority's Register at 31.12.61:—58 males, 65 females = 123.

Nature of Disability	Male	Female	Total	1960
Amputation	3	2	5	4
Arthritis and Rheumatism	2	13	15	17
Congenital Malformations	6	8	14	14
Diseases	6	8	14	15
Injuries	11	7	18	12
Organic Nervous Diseases	27	21	48	62
Other Nervous and Mental Disorders	1	3	4	6
T.B. (Respiratory)	1	—	1	1
T.B. (Non-respiratory)	—	1	1	1
Other Disorders	1	2	3	5

There were some changes in the operation of the scheme during the year. The full-time Handicrafts' Instructor resigned in October. The Welfare Services Committee decided to employ a part-time Instructor to undertake the classes at the Townhead Offices and to appoint a Welfare Officer who would be responsible for the welfare of the handicapped persons generally, also for teaching handicrafts to the homebound. At the same time, by agreement with the Education Committee, classes in dressmaking, etc. were arranged at the Baillie Street Further Education Centre and proved to be an immediate success.

Earlier in the year it was decided to reduce the weekly classes for post T.B. males from two to one in view of the limited attendance. The place of this class was taken by one for a number of severely disabled persons who were normally housebound. Conveyance to the class is by mini-bus and apart from the instructional aspect the class is very beneficial from a social point of view. The average attendance at the class was eight. The classes for other handicapped persons commenced with an average attendance of 21 but after October this fell to 11 as approximately half the members began to attend the classes at the Further Education Centre.

The classes for post T.B. women commenced the year with nine persons on the register but attendance only averaged five. There were also five men on the register but attendances averaged two.

There were 491 visits paid to handicapped persons during the year by the Instructor and Welfare Officers.

Chiropody (Handicapped Persons)

A scheme for providing Chiropody Service for physically handicapped persons was in operation during the last quarter of the year but demand did not come up to expectation and treatment was only provided for four persons.

Adaptations

Alterations were carried out at the homes of six handicapped persons during the year. Three of these were to allow the use of an invalid tricycle.

Accommodation of Epileptics

One man and two women were maintained at the Langho Epileptic Colony throughout the year. Two men and one woman were resident at the David Lewis Epileptic Colony at 1st January, but one man left during the year leaving one man and one woman still resident at 31st December.

LOCAL SURVEY

It is often difficult to be sure of the actual needs of those elderly persons for whom the Welfare Services exist. The main difficulty is to be clear that one is offering what the people require and not what we think they ought to require. The present survey was fact finding and was not instituted with a view to discovering any previously hidden truths. It may well be that the survey will be repeated in other years and on a wider or different scope.

This survey of 150 pensioners was taken over the whole of the Borough and was not confined to persons known to the Department. The Visitors were each given a list of streets in the town and instructed to seek in each of these streets an elderly person. If none was found then they had to find some other person in a nearby street.

Since the estimated "over 65" population of Rochdale in 1960 was 10,500, according to the Registrar General's figures, this group of 150 persons represents a 1 in 70 sample.

The greater number of the persons found in this way and visited fell within the 70 to 85 years of age group. The majority, 71% were widowed and amongst these females outnumbered males by four to one. 73% of the total lived alone and again the females by far outnumbered the males.

The majority lived in rented terraced houses. Whilst only 9% expressed dissatisfaction with their house, mainly due to size, stairs or outside toilet facilities, at least half of those involved said that they would not wish to leave the house if opportunity was given. Of those in two-storeyed dwellings, approximately one in three slept downstairs. This may be a pointer to the nature of the housing need.

There were 84% who had relatives in the Borough and the majority of persons received a visit from relatives or friends each week, in many cases daily. Only 3% claimed to have no visitors, but these persons, perhaps by coincidence, were not housebound and yet were not members of Old People's Clubs. In other words, they did not appear to have sought visitors.

Nearly two-thirds stated that they needed no help and of those who had needs they were met mainly by relatives, Home Helps and neighbours. Meals on Wheels were supplied by the W.V.S. to eight persons (approximately 5% of the total and 14% of those needing help in some form).

Of the needs which had not been met so far (33 persons being involved), it was considered that 16 would benefit from companionship and 13 from re-housing. Seven persons would have benefited from a proper mid-day meal, but only one of these would or could have taken this other than at home. Supervised housing would have benefited only two cases.

It would appear from these figures that some 10% of the elderly population (approximately 1,000 persons) in Rochdale would benefit from companionship. As one third of this number had poor mobility, it is clear that any attempt to meet this problem by Day Centres must, to be efficient, involve the provision of transport as an essential part of the plan. On the other hand, the provision of a mid-day meal at such Centres may not be such a necessity. Of seven needing this service only one would go elsewhere for it, although three of the others may have refused to consider this due to the fact they were housebound. If this reluctance to "eat out" remained, it would appear that the Meals on Wheels service, even if doubled, could still be fully utilised.

From the comments both of the elderly persons and of the interviewers, it appears that the general standard of health is as satisfactory as can be expected amongst persons of those age groups. 72%, however, showed more than the ordinary process of age and, of these, practically one half had arthritis or rheumatism.

Of those seen, 27% were able to maintain their independence according to their own standards, 69% were grateful for the way in which others helped and showed interest in them and only 4% appeared to demand attention as a right, but in a slightly different way than that in which it is generally agreed that the elderly have a right to be cared for.

Extract of Statistics

Aged	60+	70+	80+	90+	Undisclosed
Female ..	11	51	44	—	8
Male	1	20	13	1	1
TOTAL ..	12(8%)	71(47%)	57(38%)	1(1%)	9(6%)

21 (14%) were married persons	5 females	16 males
23 (15%) were single	23 ..	
106 (71%) were widowed	86 ..	20 ..

92 females plus 17 males	=	109 (73%)	lived alone
5 " " 16 "	=	21	lived with spouse
13 " " 2 "	=	15	lived with relatives
1 " " 1 "	=	2	lived with others
3 " " - "	=	3	had relatives living with them

28 rented Corporation houses
 83 " other houses
 29 owned own houses

The majority (104) lived in terraced houses. Of the remainder, 9 were in cottages, 23 in bungalows, 5 in flats and 10 in semi-detached houses.

While 137 were satisfied with their houses:—

7 said that they were too big
 5 complained about the stairs
 6 " " " toilet facilities
 2 " that there was no bath
 1 " " it was too far from shops (Corp. bungalow—Kirkholt)

In the 123 dwellings that were not bungalows or flats, 84 slept upstairs whilst 49 slept downstairs.

Only 12 persons had no relatives. 126 (84%) had relatives living in the Borough.

42 cases	had relatives	visiting	daily
61 " " " "			weekly
3 " " " "			monthly
25 " " " "			occasionally
7 " " " "			never
7 " " friends			daily
47 " " " "			weekly
13 " " " "			monthly
55 " " " "			occasionally
28 " " " "			never

Only five persons (3%) claimed to have no visitors. Yet none of these was a member of an Old People's Club, although there was no obvious reason why they should not attend.

94 persons (63%) stated that they needed no help
 22 " " " " required help with shopping
 14 " " " " " " meals
 38 " " " " " " domestic duties

Of those requiring help some was provided by relatives (30 cases), neighbours (13 cases), Home Helps (20 cases), W.V.S. (8 cases) and other persons (2 cases).

Ten females and five males (10%) were members of Old People's Clubs.

Where it was felt by the interviewers that needs were not being met fully, it was considered that 16 persons would benefit from companionship, 2 from supervised housing, 13 from re-housing and 7 from a mid-day meal. Of these last 7 persons, only one would take advantage of an offer if it were away from home.

Health was reported to be good by 50 persons, fair by 85 persons, eight of whom had poor health in Winter, and poor by 15 persons.

52 had Arthritis or Rheumatism

27 „ Bronchitis

28 „ Deafness

29 „ Poor Sight

25 „ Poor Mobility

Many had more than one complaint and the numbers above involved a total of 108 persons. The remaining 42 had no troubles of any size. Of these, five were in their sixties, seventeen in their seventies and sixteen in their eighties. Four were reluctant to give their ages.

Visitors' Comments

Home conditions	Very good	38
	Good	79
	Fair	25
	Poor	8

Physical condition	Very good	6
	Good	68
	Fair	73
	Poor	3

Mental condition	Very good	11
	Good	101
	Fair	37
	Poor	1

General attitude to visit and to offers from rela- tives, friends, etc.	Independent	41
	Grateful	103
	Demanding	6

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	88 samples— satisfactory	205 samples— satisfactory
the results of any chemical analyses	75 samples— satisfactory	212 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 No dissolved lead found in any samples.	Plumbo-solvent action, pH value controlled by addition of chalk 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.	1,436 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 most of the year, except immediately following holiday periods, although the labour position still remained very difficult.

The service which the Department provides for the removal of old furniture, mattresses and household junk without charge, appeared to be much appreciated and a considerable demand was made on the service. The practice of dumping unwanted articles on derelict sites and other open spaces still goes on, however, although perhaps to a less degree.

The number of British Standard dustbins supplied under the Corporation's scheme for the provision of dustbins was 2,461.

The refuse separation and incineration plant continued to give very satisfactory service with a high yield of saleable salvage, although lower market prices resulted in a lower total income than in the previous year.

Another public convenience was completed during the year and building priorities were given for a further two.

With the purchase of a third mechanical sweeper-collector the mechanisation of street cleansing has now reached the limit of present plans. Altogether some 164 miles of street channel are swept by machine in addition, of course, to attention to all streets by beat-men. Street gullies were cleansed regularly by mechanical gully emptiers.

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

Drainage and Sewerage

During the year two small sewer extensions were carried out to enable closet conversions to take place.

The programme of storm water overflow reconstruction was continued during the year and as a result four overflows were reconstructed including major overflows in Drake Street and John Street.

At the Roch Mills Sewage Purification Works the modified Kessner Aeration Unit is in operation and its efficiency is being compared with the original Units.

Rivers and Streams

The scheme for diverting the River Roch adjoining the new Technical College and for inverting the bed of the river between the diversion and the downstream end of the river covering in the Town Centre, was completed during the year.

A scheme has been prepared and tenders are being invited for inverting the bed of the river between the up-stream end of the river covering in the Town Centre and the existing Weir.

During the year the Minister of Housing and Local Government held an enquiry following objections to the conditions attached to a consent issued by the Corporation under the provisions of the Public Health (Drainage of Trade Premises) Act, 1937.

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
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
1961	..	..	49	46.59	1096.2	3.0
Mean	..	..	48	44.16	1196.7	3.3

Mean temperatures and rainfall for the year were slightly above average, whilst sunshine was well below average.

The total rainfall was 46.59 inches and the wettest month of the year was October with 6.18 inches, whilst August came a close second with 5.90 inches. The highest rainfall in any one day was recorded on the 3rd August, 1.71 inches with the duration of 10.5 hours.

March was again the driest month with 1.65 inches of rain recorded on thirteen days.

The highest temperature of 83° was recorded on the 2nd September and the lowest temperature of 13° was recorded on the 7th December.

May had the largest amount of sunshine with 165.8 hours for the month, while December had the lowest with 23.1 hours of sunshine. On 96 days in the year less than one hour's sunshine was recorded.

Appreciable fog occurred on 24 days, December being the most heavily affected with ten days of fog, January and March having five days each.

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 20', 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 0.5 p.p.m. and 1.0 p.p.m. 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.

E. BURY, M.N.A.B.S.,
Baths Superintendent.

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 five Public Health Inspectors. In the early part of the year a vacancy occurred and this was filled mid-year by the appointment of a Student Inspector who had qualified. Subsequently another Student Inspector qualified and was appointed as an additional Inspector. The Student appointed to this vacancy was permitted to undertake a "Sandwich" course of training, i.e. to spend six months or so at college and the remainder of the year working in the Department. This form of training should enable him to qualify earlier than if he attended a "Day-release" course. In addition he will undertake training for the new Certificate or Diploma which will combine the types of Certificates previously issued i.e. Certificates of Public Health Inspector and Certificate of Food Inspector.

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.

The demands made on the Department in connection with the repair of dwellinghouses and their outbuildings continued to decrease but additional work was thrown upon the Department by the increasing tempo of the Smoke Control programme.

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 662 such Preliminary Notices were issued.

The Committee authorised the service of 21 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 three cases involving three 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 1426 notices dealing with inadequate or defective water supplies.

This type of complaint which is 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. The cost to the owners was quite small and the adoption of a chemical treatment process in suitable cases reduced the costs even more, 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	7
Dirty houses cleaned	33
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 ..	475

YARDS, PASSAGES, ETC.

Repairs to yard surfaces, gates, walls etc.	13
Offensive accumulations and stagnant water removed	25

SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Closet buildings repaired	58
Closet fittings repaired	39

DRAINS

Main or branch drains repaired or cleared	67
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GENERAL

Absence, or unsatisfactory condition of sanitary accommodation at factories and workshops	48
Miscellaneous Nuisances remedied	84

FOOD PREMISES

Defects of various kinds at food premises	59
---	----

WATER SUPPLIES

Obstructed or defective water service pipes	146
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HOUSING

Clearance Areas

At the meeting of the Housing Committee on 17th October 1961, representations were submitted concerning the Falinge Road/Abbey Street Clearance Areas (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) and the Hamer Clearance Areas (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5). In each case the Areas were to be the subject of Compulsory Purchase Orders. One of these Areas had been previously represented in 1959 as was mentioned in the Annual Report for 1960. The Falinge Road/Abbey Street Areas contained 137 houses of which 15 were already condemned. Of the remaining 122 houses, 37 had no through ventilation and had no back doors, 13 were so constructed that they could not be said to have real through ventilation and 3 had some cross ventilation, the remaining 69 were through houses. 25 houses had only a single room on the ground floor and only 9 houses in the Area had separate yards. 98 of the houses were unfit for human habitation by reason of dampness and disrepair. Another feature of the Area was that nearly half the houses had no separate water closets and many of these jointly used closets were remote from the houses occupied by the users.

The Hamer Area contained 119 dwellinghouses, 2 of which had already been condemned. Of the remaining 117 houses, 91 were back to back, 8 were of the "not through" type and 2 did not possess real through ventilation. Only 16 houses were of the through type. Only 4 houses had separate yards although some of the other houses had the use of open, unpaved and overgrown ground. 48 of the houses had only a single room on the ground floor. 111 of the 117 houses were unfit for human habitation because of dampness and disrepair and only 21 houses had separate closet accommodation, the remainder having the joint use of water closets many of which were remote from the house occupied by the user.

Individual Unfit Houses

Representations concerning 125 houses were submitted to the Housing Committee and in addition to these, 2 of the houses represented during 1960 were still under consideration at the beginning of 1961. The Housing Committee dealt with these houses as follows:—

Demolition Orders made	.. .. .	98
Closing Orders made	.. .. .	17
Corporation-owned properties closed or demolished by Council Resolution	.. .. .	8
Undertaking to make house fit accepted	.. .. .	3
Representations still awaiting a decision	.. .. .	1

There were appeals against the making of demolition orders on seven houses. The demolition orders were quashed by the County Court Judge upon the appellants undertaking that the dwellings would not be used for human habitation.

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. 106 inspections of these houses were carried out. The Housing Act 1961 which comes into operation in 1962 should provide much improved powers to control this type of premises but for the time being at any rate, there will still be no compulsory registration of this class of premises.

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 324 such enquiries were received. In addition to this the Town Clerk's Department has made 1,657 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 68 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 1961. There are still many major problems facing us associated with the pre-1871 houses.

TABLE I.

House Type	Date of Erection					Totals
	Pre 1871	1871- 1890	1891- 1915	1916- 1932	1933- 1939	
Through	5,555	3,620	7,431	836	1,862	19,304
Back-to-back	1,624	53	—	—	—	1,677
Inset	291	5	—	—	—	296
Not Through	632	15	—	—	—	647
Others inspected— Shops, Hotels, Farms, etc.	463	108	112	15	9	707
TOTAL	8,565	3,801	7,543	851	1,871	22,631

TABLE II.

	Pre 1871	1871- 1890	1891- 1915	1916- 1932	1933- 1939	Totals
Total No. in District ..	8,565	3,801	7,543	851	1,871	22,631
Baths	1,743	1,473	2,808	816	1,871	8,711 X
Hot Water B/Boiler ..	1,931	1,419	3,221	826	1,871	9,268 Y
Hot Water Geyser ..	1,736	1,032	1,941	23	—	4,732
W.C.	8,076	3,739	7,306	851	1,871	21,843
W.W.C.	45	2	214	—	—	261
Pail	438	60	23	—	—	521
Privy	6	—	—	—	—	6
Water supply Satis. ..	8,421	3,797	7,537	851	1,871	22,477
Drainage Satis. ..	7,557	3,612	6,884	851	1,871	20,775
Food Store Satis. ..	589	782	659	736	1,745	4,511 Z
Yards and Gardens ..	2,633	3,164	7,388	821	1,871	15,877
Sinks—Porcelain ..	5,497	2,791	6,150	848	1,871	17,157
Salt Glazed ..	189	178	422	3	—	792
Stone	2,879	832	971	—	—	4,682
Washing Facilities—						
Scullery	5,737	2,493	4,960	834	1,869	15,893
Kitchen	544	410	1,143	2	1	2,100
L.Rm./K.	588	546	1,069	8	—	2,211
L.Rm.	1,283	45	82	—	—	1,410
Cellar	324	258	214	—	—	796
Wash-house	89	49	75	7	1	221
Standard—Good	785	1,079	4,085	843	1,871	8,663
Medium	3,989	2,257	3,357	7	—	9,610
Poor	3,791	456	101	1	—	4,358

X This figure exceeds that shown in the 1960 Report by 314, 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.

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

TABLE III.

	Type Pre 1871					
	Thro.	B. to B.	Not Thro.	Inset	Others	Totals
No. in District	5,555	1,624	632	291	463	8,565
Baths	1,448	7	24	—	264	1,743
Hot Water B/Boiler	1,610	14	30	3	274	1,931
Hot Water Geyser	1,318	219	77	31	91	1,736
W.C.	5,413	1,507	461	271	424	8,076
W.W.C.	39	—	4	—	2	45
Pail	97	117	167	20	37	438
Privy	6	—	—	—	—	6
Water Supply Satis.	5,519	1,615	564	277	446	8,421
Drainage Satis.	5,088	1,390	385	269	425	7,557
Food Storage Satis.	556	1	6	2	24	589
Yards and Gardens	2,201	31	85	3	313	2,633
Sinks—Porcelain	3,977	623	352	106	439	5,497
Salt Glazed	128	44	10	3	4	189
Stone	1,450	957	270	182	20	2,879
Washing Facilities—						
Scullery	4,080	821	403	72	361	5,737
Kitchen	520	—	10	2	12	544
L.Rm./K.	491	33	36	7	21	588
L.Rm.	109	757	170	210	37	1,283
Cellar	281	12	8	—	23	324
W. House	74	1	5	—	9	89
Standard—Good	744	5	3	—	33	785
Medium	3,081	402	150	101	255	3,989
Poor	1,730	1,217	479	190	175	3,791

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

	1961	1960	1959
Through houses in poor condition (Table III) ..	1,730	1,772	1,809
Back-to-back houses (Table III)	1,624	1,670	1,739
Not through houses (Table III)	632	655	661
Inset cottages (Table III)	291	293	293
Houses built 1871-1890—in poor condition (Table II)	465	469	474
Houses built 1891-1915—in poor condition (Table II)	101	101	101
Totals	4,843	4,960	5,077

We are still a long way short of the five year programme which should have seen the demolition of 2,100 houses and the repair of 500 houses for retention. The five years finished in August, 1960 and even now we have only dealt with a total of 965.

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	2
Number of decisions to issue certificates:—	
in respect of some but not all defects	1
in respect of all defects	1
Number of undertakings to repair given by landlords	1
Number of certificates issued	1
Application by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	2
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	1
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	—
Applications for certificates concerning the execution of work undertaken by landlords	1

Caravans

The private caravan site referred to in the last Annual Report continued to be used and there is also a site provided by the Council at Spring Hill. During the year consideration at officer level was given to the establishment of a new site to replace the Spring Hill site but at the end of the year the matter was still under consideration.

Common Lodging Houses

There are two common lodging houses with 11 rooms containing 240 beds. 11 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 the 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	464
Waste Water closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215

During the year 65 pail closets were either converted or done away with and 31 waste water closets were converted to the fresh water carriage system. The following Table shows that the 464 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 7 pail closets which can be described as being capable of conversion without much technical difficulty and these are all at premises other than dwellinghouses.

	Houses		Other Premises	Totals
	Separate Accommodation	Joint Accommodation		
I Number of premises involved	277	244	25	546
II (a) Unsuitability or absence of sewer as primary obstacle ..	246	92	55	393
(b) Closets associated with properties due for demolition or improvement involving vacation of some houses	31	33	—	64
(c) Capable of conversion without much technical difficulty ..	—	—	7	7
III TOTAL PAIL CLOSETS ..	277	125	62	464
IV Total Pail Closets at December, 1960 ..	321	143	65	529

Improvement Grants

An officer of the Borough Surveyor's Department is responsible for dealing with applications for Improvement Grants under the Housing Acts. This officer consults the Health Department and is invariably accompanied by an officer of the Department at the preliminary inspection of the premises. Subsequently the views of the Department on the application are the subject of a report to the Borough Surveyor. 392 such visits and reports were made during 1961.

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, e.g. preparation of smoke control areas continued to make it necessary to reduce the number of routine observations and to rely upon special observations where experience or other information indicated the need.

During the year 25 smoke observations were taken and these revealed 11 contraventions of the Clean Air Act 1956. In one case an Abatement Notice under Section 16 was served, in two cases the Committee issued warnings, and in the remaining 8 cases legal proceedings were instituted. In one of these cases the Bench accepted a "Statutory Defence" and the case was dismissed. In the remaining 7 cases convictions were obtained and fines varying from £10 to £25 were imposed; the total penalties amounted to £95 plus £6 6s. 0d. advocate's fees.

The survey of boiler plants continued and 14 such plants were inspected and where necessary were the subject of recommendations to the firms concerned. 87 routine inspections were made at other boiler plants, most of which had already been the subject of survey.

In the last Annual Report it was remarked that the effect of all this work, together with the excellent co-operation of industry was reflected in the much reduced amount of smoke emitted from industrial chimneys. Once again, of course, there are exceptions, such as those referred to above, but it remains true as last year that any careful observer of the industrial scene will have noticed the improvement which has taken place in recent years. It also remains true that further substantial reduction in the atmospheric pollution of the district must come from the establishment of smoke control areas with a consequent reduction in domestic smoke.

New Furnaces

During the year the Department received notification of intention to instal 15 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 9 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**Bamford, Greave and Spotland Smoke Control Order**

This Order, which was made by the Council in November 1960, was the subject of numerous objections by members of the public. Not only were objections submitted to the Minister but there ensued a lengthy and sometimes acrimonious correspondence in the local press. A Public Enquiry was held on 3rd May, 1961 and on 15th September, 1961 the Minister confirmed the Order. At this stage it was no longer possible for the Area to come into operation on the date originally intended and the Minister amended the Order so that it should come into operation on 1st September, 1962.

The net result therefore of the objections is that the Bamford, Greave and Spotland Smoke Control Order was delayed for 12 months and the Department will have to sustain an overloaded programme of smoke control conversion work during 1962. This may have the effect of delaying the rest of the programme and delaying also the time when the whole of the town will be subject to Smoke Control Orders.

Brotherod and Rooley Moor Smoke Control Order

On 3rd May 1961 the Council made the above Order. There were no objectors and the Minister confirmed the Order on 25th September 1961, to come into operation on 1st October 1962.

The Area contained:—

Industrial premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Commercial premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,294
Other premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32

By the time the Order comes into operation the number of dwellinghouses in this Area will have increased substantially by the completion of new estates. These houses however will all be equipped so as to be able to comply with the requirements of the Order.

The next stage of the programme provides for the making of a Smoke Control Area covering the Brimrod, Springfield and Castleton districts. The survey of these areas was proceeding at the end of 1961 but the delay in the operation of the Bamford, Greave and Spotland Area will almost inevitably delay the completion of the survey.

Kirkholt and Dicken Green Smoke Control Order and Alder Road Estate and Thornham Smoke Control Order

During the year contraventions of these Orders were discovered in 24 premises. One of the offenders had had a previous warning and accordingly the Health Committee authorised a prosecution. The defendant was fined £3. The remaining cases were dealt with by the sending of warning letters.

(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 8 visits were made, in five cases the smoke was due to the burning of refuse by demolition contractors, and these were dealt with informally. In one case the smoke was due to a defective oil burner jet whilst in the remaining two cases the contravention was due to lighting the fires with sticks and paper, gas ignition has since been provided in both the premises concerned.

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 five years 1956-1960 is 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.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION—Average Monthly Deposit at Three Gauges during 1961.

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	135	130	124	5.41	7.97	6.05	10.02	9.34	7.61	15.43	17.31	13.66
February	91	85	96	2.09	6.44	7.27	8.83	8.24	7.31	10.92	14.68	14.58
March	29	31	44	2.59	8.24	6.57	4.37	4.17	4.87	6.96	12.41	11.44
April	102	124	122	2.20	5.97	2.67	7.01	7.94	7.72	9.21	13.91	10.39
May	62	56	33	2.89	2.44	1.00	4.78	4.43	2.44	7.67	6.87	3.44
June	57	52	59	0.80	3.40	11.77	4.81	4.37	4.20	5.61	7.77	15.97
July	98	100	115	*	5.00	3.44	*	6.17	9.41	*	11.17	12.85
August	148	139	162	20.98	29.69	9.31	7.93	8.47	7.04	28.91	38.16	16.35
September	96	99	96	1.09	4.37	2.14	8.96	7.17	9.97	10.05	11.54	12.11
October	147	157	183	7.90	15.28	6.67	10.49	11.21	9.34	18.39	26.49	16.01
November	86	89	97	9.06	5.47	3.44	7.43	6.14	6.17	16.49	11.61	9.61
December	90	92	101	9.52	11.67	5.97	5.94	7.01	9.01	15.46	18.68	14.98
TOTALS	1141	1154	1232	64.53	105.94	66.30	80.57	84.66	85.09	145.10	190.60	151.39
AVERAGES	95	96	103	5.87	8.83	5.53	7.32	7.06	7.09	13.19	15.89	12.62
Average of three gauges 1961	98			6.76			7.15			13.91		
Average for 5 years 1956—60	93			7.08			6.79			13.87		

* Not Determined

Another interesting fact from these figures is that once again quite regularly there is higher rainfall on the Foxholes 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 13.91 tons per square mile which is a little higher than the figure of 12.68 tons per square mile recorded during 1960. The increase seems to be due to a heavy deposit of insoluble matters at the Roch Mills gauge during the month of August. This was quite without precedent and no satisfactory explanation has been found for the occurrence. There was an equally high insoluble deposit at the Entwisle Road gauge in the same month but this gauge is subject periodically to heavy deposits of insoluble matter which come from premises in the vicinity. Had it not been for this the overall figure would have continued to be one of decreasing atmospheric pollution.

Sulphur Dioxide Gauges

The results obtained from these instruments are tabulated below:—

Month	Roch Mills	Entwisle Road	Foxholes	Average
January	2.9	2.0	2.2	2.4
February	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.0
March	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3
April	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
May	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
June	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8
July	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.0
August	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8
September	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0
October	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.4
November	2.3	2.1	1.6	2.0
December	3.8	2.5	2.6	3.0
Average for 1961 ..	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5
Average for 5 years 1956-60	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.7

The results above are the weight in milligrammes of SO_2 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	415
Dealer's Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk, Sterilised Milk and Tuberculin Tested Milk	335

Cleanliness and Keeping Quality of the Milk Supply

69 samples of milk were obtained and 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 41 samples of which:—

- 22 were tuberculin tested milks, none being unsatisfactory
- 9 were tuberculin tested pasteurised milks, 1 being unsatisfactory
- 10 were pasteurised milks, 1 being unsatisfactory

The unsatisfactory sample of T.T. milk was reported to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for investigation and for appropriate action. The other two unsatisfactory samples were reported to the Local Authority in whose area the pasteurisation plants were situated, which Local Authority undertook the necessary investigations and subsequently reported to this Department upon the action taken.

The Turbidity Test was applied to 8 samples of sterilised milk. All were satisfactory.

The Phosphatase Test was applied to 20 samples of milk to determine the effectiveness of the heat treatment process. These included 10 samples of pasteurised milk and 10 samples of tuberculin tested pasteurised milk. All samples were reported as satisfactory.

Examination of Milk for M. Tuberculosis

23 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

There are four slaughterhouses in operation in the Borough. One is operated by the Corporation Markets Committee and is available for use by private butchers. One is occupied by a wholesale butcher and two are used by individual butchers.

In the last Annual Report reference was made to the review of existing slaughterhouses and of the possible future requirements of the district for slaughterhouse facilities. The report submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food at the conclusion of that review was accepted by the Minister on July 10th, 1961 and he has appointed January 1st, 1963 to be the date when the new regulations concerning hygiene, construction and prevention of cruelty come into full operation in the Borough.

This means that unless the existing slaughterhouses are altered and improved so as to comply with those Regulations they will not be licensed by the Council and must no longer be used as slaughterhouses after the appointed day.

As was mentioned in the last Annual Report one of the existing slaughterhouses will close because the owner is building a new slaughterhouse in another district.

Another of the existing slaughterhouses was the subject of plans and specifications submitted by the owners but at the time of writing those plans have been abandoned and a modified scheme is being prepared. This modified scheme envisages a reduced capacity for the slaughterhouse but of course it will still have to comply with the new regulations if it is to secure licence.

The other two slaughterhouses are within the same curtilage and the owners proposed to replace them with a new slaughterhouse on a nearby site. No plans or detailed proposals have yet been submitted for these premises. One of the slaughterhouses is at present occupied by the Council and is referred to above.

One licence was renewed in respect of a Knacker's Yard and 96 visits were paid to the premises during the year. These premises are to be improved by the provision of new drainage. This has become possible because of the construction of a new sewer in the vicinity but even so it will be necessary to install sewage "lifts" or pumps at the Knacker's Yard to make possible a connection to this new sewer. Also new apparatus is to be installed to deal with the commodities produced. These alterations will effect a very considerable improvement in the premises and should reduce the possibility of nuisance occurring.

Meat and Food Supply

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3,514	3,155	442	18,365	3,971
Number inspected	3,514	3,155	442	18,365	3,971
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	6	43	5	28	12
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	608	1,329	—	297	275
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..	17.47%	43.49%	1.13%	1.77%	7.23%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	2	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	2	—	—	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	0.13%	—	—	0.25%
CYSTICERCOSIS ONLY:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	1	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

There has been regular inspection of meat and food offered for sale and over 30 tons were condemned as unfit for human consumption and were disposed of for salvage purposes. This work involved 1,684 visits during the year.

The Health Committee agreed in 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 materials 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.

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream

At the end of the year 430 premises were registered for the sale and storage of ice cream. There were 49 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 27 visits of inspection were made to these premises.

Food and Drugs Act 1955

During the year 226 samples (62 formal and 164 informal) were analysed or otherwise examined by the Public Analyst. There were 62 samples of milk and 164 other samples. These 164 samples were of 53 different kinds of foodstuffs and 4 different kinds of drugs or medicines.

All the milk samples were free from preservatives and colouring matter and the Public Analyst reports that "in general the quality of milk sold in Rochdale during the year must be considered as very satisfactory".

6 samples were reported as not being up to standard, 3 of these were of milk. One of them was sterilised milk submitted by the purchaser; it was found to contain a large proportion of "added" water. Inspection of the crown cork showed it to be damaged in such a way that water would be admitted during the cooling process. The matter was brought to the attention of the dairy concerned. The remaining two milk samples were deficient in milk fat. In one case where the deficiency was 13.3% the vendor was prosecuted, was fined £8 and was ordered to pay the analyst's fee and the advocate's fee. The other sample was followed by the taking of appeal samples and these proved that the milk as given by the cows was below standard. There were two samples of dressed crab, of the

same manufacture, which were considered to be deficient in crab meat. Warning letters were sent to the firms concerned. The remaining sample was of split peas which were contaminated. This resulted in an examination of the whole stock of split peas at the vendor's premises. No other evidence of contamination was found and the firm concerned was warned.

All the samples of drugs and medicines were in agreement either with the British Pharmacopoeia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex or with the labels on the containers. The remaining samples were all satisfactory and free from colouring matter; so far as preservatives were concerned, the samples were either free from them or did not exceed the permitted maximum amount.

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	83
Butchers' Shops	104
Bakehouses, Bakers' Shops and Confectioners' Shops	85
Shops selling sweets, etc.	89
Off-Licences	88
Public Houses	74
Cafes, Restaurants, Canteens, etc.	182
Clubs, Hospital Kitchens, Institution Kitchens	71

The inspection of food premises continued during the year and 1,152 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:—

Inadequate protection of exposed foods or unsuitable arrangements for the storage of food (Reg. 8)	5
Absence of notice re hand-washing (Reg. 14)	8
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences (Reg. 14)	7
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)	6
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)	26

Accumulations of refuse or inadequate storage of refuse (Reg. 24)	3
Insufficient or defective ventilation (Reg. 21)	1
Inadequate cold water supply (Reg. 15)	2
Lack of proper accommodation for employees outdoor clothing (Reg. 18)	1
Lack of first aid materials (Reg. 17)	4
Dirty equipment (Reg. 6)	2
Miscellaneous defaults	4

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	33
Cafes, Restaurants, Canteens, Kitchens, etc.	182

Visits of inspection made to these premises during the year totalled 343.

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. The incidence of staff absence due to ill health reduced the time available for surveying premises to discover vermin infestation.

1,831 dwelling-houses and 1,097 business and other premises were inspected for the presence of rats or mice. Evidence of rat infestation was found at 273 premises (196 dwelling-houses and 77 business or other premises) but the extent of infestation was, in the great majority of these cases, slight. Mouse infestation was discovered at 628 premises (512 dwelling-houses and 116 business or other premises) and in these also the great majority showed only a minor infestation.

902 premises (708 dwelling-houses and 194 business or other premises) were treated to destroy vermin and these required 957 treatments.

The main sewers were treated twice during the year. In the course of the first treatment ^{2,594}2,954 manholes were baited and 254 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 259 manholes in districts where rat infestation was thought to be unlikely. This work enabled us to exclude 380 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 394 manholes. Of these 69 were found to be infested and were treated by the placing of different poison baits.

As was mentioned in the last Annual Report there are many factors which make it difficult to assess the effect of sewer treatments for the destruction of rats but the figures this year again indicate a continuing reduction in the extent of infestation. It is probable that we have reached or will soon reach the maximum degree of control of which present methods are capable. If this is the case then a newer method involving the use of fluoroacetamide and an entirely different method of baiting will have to be adopted.

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.

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 1961, 2 exemptions were extended and 17 licences were renewed.

During the year the Inspectors paid 21 visits of inspection to premises as Officers duly authorised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Pet Animals Act 1961

This Act regulates the sale of pet animals by providing that pet shops shall be licensed and inspected by the Local Authority. 6 premises were registered at the beginning of the year, 1 during the year and 1 ceased the sale of pet animals.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957

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. 32 premises are licensed by the Watch Committee and no new licences were granted during the year.

Shops Act 1950

197 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, 96 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:—

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Scabies	38	105	70	68	31
Other Verminous Conditions	100	123	113	113	72
	138	228	183	181	103

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1959

Part I of the Act

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written notices (4)	Occu- piers prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	72	272	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	529	368	12	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises) ..	32	46	4	—
TOTAL ..	633	686	16	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Pros. were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ..	4	4	—	3	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	5	5	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	8	8	—	6	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	8	8	—	4	—
TOTAL	25	25	—	13	—

**TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1961,
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
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
1960	84,210	1364	16.2	42	31	1197	14.2
Average for years 1951-1960	85,916	1314	15.3	41	31	1271	14.8
1961	85,890	1466	17.1	30	20	1343	15.6

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY.—Nett Deaths from stated causes at various
Ages under one year of age—Year 1961.

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	1961	1960
Tuberculosis, Non-Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Respiratory Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gastritis and Diarrhoea ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	2
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	8	9
Prematurity	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11
Congenital Malformations ..	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	7	10
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Causes	4	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	8	8
ALL CAUSES—1961 ..	11	4	3	1	7	2	1	1	30	
ALL CAUSES—1960 ..	21	—	1	2	5	8	4	1		42

Nett Live Births in the year:—Legitimate 1,364; Illegitimate 102.

Nett Deaths in the year:—Legitimate infants 28; Illegitimate infants 2.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

For the Year ended 31st December, 1961

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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. (Left 3.2.61) DOREEN M. GINEVER, M.B., CH.B. (Part-time 1.1.61) JOYCE NEWMAN, M.B., CH.B., D.A. (Since 10.4.61)
Principal School Dental Officer ..	.. H. P. GLEDSDALE, L.D.S.
School Dental Officers .. ..	.. R. G. WATSON, L.D.S. R. J. G. YOUNG, L.D.S. (Part-time) H. GIBSON, L.D.S. do. A. JONES, L.D.S. do. B. B. BIRCH, B.D.S. do. (Since 1.11.61) P. SUTCLIFFE, B.CH.D. do. (Left 1.3.61)
Medical Anaesthetist .. ..	.. R. MALLINSON, M.B., CH.B. (Part-time)
Speech Therapist .. ..	.. PATRICIA JONES
Orthoptist .. ..	.. Vacant
School Nurses .. ..	.. P. JOHN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. B. MADEN, S.R.N. E. MAXIM, S.R.N., Q.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. H. SIMM, S.R.N. (Left 6.10.61)
Dental Attendants .. ..	.. S. ASHWORTH L. DANIELS, S.R.N. O. M. GLEDSDALE (Part-time) S. KAY (Full-time since 1.10.61) 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.
Aurist .. ..	.. J. P. FRASER, F.R.F.P.S.
Available for Consultation 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.
Child Psychiatrist .. ..	.. A. GAGE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I submit my Annual Report for 1961 being the fifty-third Report on the School Medical Services in Rochdale and the twenty-ninth Report submitted by myself.

As was reported last year, several important developments were planned in staffing, in clinic arrangements and in procedure. We have been able to proceed smoothly with some of these. Unfortunately, however, staff changes have delayed others considerably. It seems unwise to attempt to report on results so far.

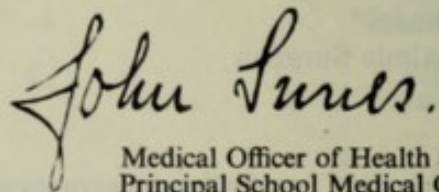
The move towards new and improved school premises continues and it is hoped that these will add materially to the welfare both educationally and medically of the children. Indeed, there are already many indications of this result.

I wish once more to place on record my appreciation of the work carried out by all sections of the School Medical Services staff and to Dr. Cauchi who, in addition to his senior share of the work, has been responsible for the preparation of this Report. For both these I am particularly grateful.

The Medical, Welfare Services and Nursery Schools Sectional Committee has once more extended to the staff support and encouragement in the work throughout the year and for this the staff is grateful.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John Lums". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical Officer

3rd May, 1962.

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.
 None (normally ten sessions per week).
 Orthoptic— None (normally ten sessions per week).
- D. **Ear. Nose and Throat** —One session per month.
- E. **Foot Clinic**— One session per month

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

Other Premises:

- B. **Dental**—
 - SPOTLAND CLINIC— Treatment and X-ray examinations
 Ten sessions per week P.D.O.
 - KIRKHOLT CLINIC— Routine—six sessions per week.
 Special—two sessions per week.
 - KINGSWAY CLINIC— Routine—six sessions per week.
 Special—two sessions per week.
- 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 1961 was 85,890

SCHOOL POPULATION

	Schools	Children
Secondary Schools	15	4,909
Primary Schools	29	7,586
Special Schools	3	229
Nursery Schools	4	308
	51	13,032

Staff

The staff situation had a lot of ups and downs during 1961, due to resignations and illnesses.

Dr. D. M. Ginever who resigned on the 31st December, 1960, was re-engaged on a part-time sessional basis and recommenced duties in January.

Dr. M. A. McKenzie who had resumed duty after five months "special" leave in November, 1960, found she was unable to carry on with us and look after her domestic responsibilities at the same time and she resigned in the first week of February. We were very sorry to lose her.

Dr. H. Davis helped us out as in 1960, and she was engaged from the 16th January to the 31st March, on a sessional basis.

During March when the pressure of work was a bit too much, Dr. N. Mills put in a few sessions to help us out.

Dr. J. Newman was appointed in March and took up her duties on the 10th April.

In November Dr. B. Kalcev was appointed, to start duties in January, 1962.

One bright spot was the appointment of Dr. A. Gage on a part-time basis as a Child Psychiatrist. He commenced duties on the 2nd November at Spotland Clinic, where he will be holding two sessions a week.

The School Health Nursing Staff was also working under difficulties. One School Nurse was away on sick leave for a total of twelve weeks, and another was away in hospital and later on convalescence for a period of ten weeks. Moreover in September we lost the services of Mrs. H. Simm, who resigned because she and her husband were leaving this district. She has not yet been replaced.

Mrs. M. Turner and Mrs. E. Maxim, attended a short refresher course on Health Education in Manchester on the 23rd and 24th March.

Mrs. H. Simm had attended a two-weeks refresher course in Cambridge in July/August.

The post of Orthoptist, which became vacant on Miss Peak's resignation in July, 1960, remained unfilled in spite of repeated advertisements.

School Medical Officers and School Nurses have given talks to children in schools.

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

School Buildings—(Report by Chief Education Officer).

Reasonable progress was maintained on the improvement of school premises during the year, although the decision of the Minister of Education to curtail the Minor Capital Works Programme will delay commencement on several proposals.

The gas heating installations at Brimrod and Howard Street Nurseries have been replaced by oil-fired systems and at Kirkholt Secondary School the coke-fired system has been replaced by an oil-fired installation. The general improvements at Derby Street School and Oakenrod School will be completed in 1962. Additional art and craft accommodation at Greenbank Secondary School was completed, together with the provision of an improved entrance area. At St. Patrick's School the new kitchen and dining hall were opened towards the end of the year and this has made a considerable improvement in the facilities available for the school.

Two new clinics were opened, one at Spotland and the other at Kingsway, and all facilities are now provided in well-planned premises. The Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Primary School was opened during the year and again this has improved the facilities available for Roman Catholic children. It is anticipated that work on the Holy Family Roman Catholic Primary School at Kirkholt will commence early in 1962. Work was not commenced on the proposed new Church of England Primary School at Foxholes during the year, but a start is anticipated during 1962.

Good progress has been made on the new Kingsway Secondary School, which will replace the secondary accommodation at Lowerplace and Newbold, and it is anticipated that the new premises will be available in September, 1962. These premises will also provide for a Youth Club in a part of the building which has been designed specially for this purpose.

At Parish Church and the Girls' Grammar Schools the domestic science rooms have been completely re-modelled and provided with new equipment.

It is anticipated that work will commence on the two new secondary schools Matthew Moss and St. Wilfrid's Roman Catholic in 1962.

Work of the School Nurses and at the School Clinic

					1961	1960
					<hr/>	<hr/>
New cases seen at morning clinics	..	..	..	..	496	517
Dressings at morning clinics	..	..	..	..	2,366	3,299
Hygiene—Inspections	..	..	..	..	31,830	30,439
Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	2,248	1,912
Special School Inspections—						
1. Brownhill	(a)	Dressings	223			
	(b)	Specials	1,134	..	1,357	1,448
2. High Birch	(a)	Dressings	63			
	(b)	Specials	24	..	87	88
Inspections with Medical Officers—						
1. At school	..	..	..	..	6,027	5,660
2. At clinic	..	..	..	..	1,323	1,933
Eye Clinic cases	..	..	..	..	820	905
Aurists' Clinic (total attendance)	..	..	..	..	71	240
Home visits	..	..	..	..	817	908
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					47,442	47,349
					<hr/>	<hr/>

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

Children seen by the Medical Officers—

					1961	1960
					<hr/>	<hr/>
Clinic Inspections (new cases)	..	..	..	..	801	906
Clinic Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	522	1,027
Special examinations	..	..	..	..	576	662
Foot Clinic	..	..	..	..	164	179
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					2,063	2,774
					<hr/>	<hr/>

Both the number of new cases and the total attendances at the Minor Ailment Clinic, shew a drop on the previous year's figures. The total attendances in 1961 were 3,121 compared with 4,529 in 1960, while the new cases numbered 1,297 compared with 1,423 in 1960:

Table III, Groups 1, 2, 4 and 7, (Pages 122 and 123)

	1961	1960
Ringworm	—	2
Scabies	10	24
Impetigo	23	53
Other skin diseases	147	178
External eye diseases	57	45
E.N.T. conditions	105	127
Miscellaneous minor ailments	741	742
Septic wounds	131	146
Plantar warts	83	106

The distribution under the various headings shews very little difference from the previous year, except in external eye diseases.

The standard of work of the School Nurses remained as usual very high, and although for the last three months of the year, the staff was reduced by one, the extra load was carried uncomplainingly and the work done very conscientiously, by the remaining four School Nurses.

Medical Inspections in Schools. (Table I, Page 118)

	1961	1960
Periodic Medical Inspections	2,896	2,309
Special Inspections	331	315
Re-inspections	2,800	3,036
Brownhill Inspections	357	411
	<hr/> 6,384	<hr/> 6,071
Parents interviewed	982	765

Findings at Medical Inspections

Because of the shortage of staff one Junior School had no routine periodic inspection during 1961, but this will be carried out early in 1962.

However, as can be seen from the table above, the periodic medical inspections shew a considerable increase over 1960. The number of parents interviewed was also very much larger.

The routine medical inspections were again limited to entrants and leavers. In the intermediate ages medical examinations were carried out on pupils brought to the attention of the School Medical Officer by the School Nurse or teacher.

The general physical condition of school children continues to be very satisfactory; out of 3,144 pupils inspected only 12 were found unsatisfactory, a percentage as low as 0.38.

The largest number of defects requiring treatment were as usual connected with eyes, mostly errors of refraction (267) and squint (88). Nose and throat (383) and lymphatic glands (280) had the largest number requiring observation, these are usually enlarged tonsils with associated enlarged glands in the neck. "Orthopaedic other" with 219 was next in number of defects requiring observation. These are mostly mild degrees of knock knee, which usually straighten themselves as the children grow older and sturdier. In fact only a very small number is found to need referral to the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon.

The general standard is quite high, children are on the whole well fed and well clothed, except for footwear where there is still much room for improvement especially as regards fitting.

Infestation with Vermin. (Table I, Part D, Page 119)

As in previous years all schools were visited once each term for cleanliness inspections. During the year 31,830 inspections were done and 82 children were referred to the Cleansing Centre. Nits and vermin were found in 471 individual pupils at 780 inspections. In most cases, infestation may be just a few nits, but more serious cases with live lice have also been seen. One case was particularly bad with live lice and secondary infection. The girl was not attending school and home visits were made by School Nurse, School Medical Officer and the N.S.P.C.C. Officer; and the head was eventually cleaned. Soon, however, there was a recrudescence and, as this case has been giving us trouble off and on for a number of years, eventually action taken by the Education Authority under Section 54, Sub-section 6 of the Education Act 1944, resulted in the mother being fined £1. Our experience is a constant reminder of what might happen if at any time hygiene inspections were to be lightheartedly discontinued.

Children treated at the Cleansing Centre

				1961	1960
<hr/>					
Vermineous heads—					
Referred by School Health Service	..	..		82	96
Referred by family doctor	..	..	..	—	—
<hr/>					
Scabies—					
Referred by School Health Service	..	..		17	39
Referred by family doctor	..	..	..	1	19

Twenty-seven children were referred to the Centre from the School Clinic, the remainder were found in the course of school inspections.

Eye Clinic. (Table III, Group 1, Page 122)

Mr. Stewart Scott, Consultant Ophthalmologist, continued his three sessions each week at Penn Street Clinic. Cases needing surgical treatment are operated on at Birch Hill Hospital.

Out of 820 cases seen 813 were refractions, and glasses were prescribed for 232 children; squints numbered 72 and 7 children were seen with external eye conditions; 14 refractions and 1 squint came from the County areas outside the Borough. There were also 24 squints referred from the Infant Welfare Clinics.

Other conditions seen in the Eye Clinic were:

Nystagmus	..	..	..	..	..	8
Cataract	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bilateral Coloboma of Iris and Choroid	..	..				2
Coloboma of Macula	..	..	..	..	..	2
Optic Nerve Atrophy	..	..	..	..	..	1
Detached Retina	..	..	..	..	..	1
Megalocornea	..	..	..	..	..	1
Corneal scarring	..	..	..	..	..	1
Entropion	..	..	..	..	..	1
Blocked Lachrymal Ducts	..	..	..	..	..	4
Chalazion	..	..	..	..	..	1

Two Forms B.D.8. were completed in respect of children requiring Special Educational Treatment, as Partially Sighted.

Orthoptic Clinic

Since Miss Peak resigned in July, 1960, all efforts to replace her have been in vain, so the Orthoptic Clinic in Penn Street has not been in action. Children requiring urgent treatment have been looked after at Birch Hill Hospital. Mrs. Tonge, one of our Clinic Nurses, attends there on Wednesday afternoons.

The Squint Operations list for all persons, including school children, is now kept at Birch Hill Hospital.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

Mr. J. P. Fraser, Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, held sessions when required, throughout the year. The number of children referred showed a marked decrease over the previous year:

	1961	1960
New cases examined	51	156
Re-examinations	20	84
Number put on waiting list	25	101
Number of Ts. and As. operations	74	89
Other operations	4	3
Other forms of treatment	24	85
Number on waiting list (31.12.61) 16 (31.12.60) 71		

At the end of the year there were 8 deaf and 13 partially deaf pupils at residential special schools.

Audiometric Testing

No routine testing was carried out on school children; audiometry was done on 8 children, as follows:

Hearing satisfactory	6
Referred to E.N.T. Clinic	1
Re-examination from E.N.T. Clinic	1

Speech Clinic. (Report from Miss P. Jones, Speech Therapist)

133 children made a total of 2,701 attendances at the Speech Clinic during 1961, 23 children were discharged, and 45 were suspended.

One of the worst draw-backs to effective treatment is lack of co-operation from parents. Fortunately the percentage of these is quite small. To bring a

child regularly to the Clinic, and to practise any work given, parents have to exert themselves. Certain parents think that this responsibility falls on the children and the schools before themselves. The difference in progress between children whose parents attend with them, and those whose parents never come, is very noticeable.

Amongst the children with retarded speech and language were two children who now attend the Occupation Centre. Another of these children has been under observation for 18 months, and, as was suspected, he has been able to talk all the time. He is now six, is the eldest of four boys, and his refusal to talk was to attract more attention.

23 of the dyslalic cases have accompanying physical defects, e.g. inability to lift tip of tongue or move it rapidly enough for speech purposes etc. Nine children had a tongue thrust which produced an interdental lisp. One boy appears to have a dysporaxia for speech sounds—probably the result of epilepsy.

A boy in the cleft palate category, in actual fact has not got a cleft palate, but a paresis of the soft palate and upper lip. He also had paralysed hands at birth. The state of the palate was not noticed at birth and as he has had his tonsils and adenoids removed in the interval, it is impossible to know whether the paresis occurred before or after the operation. A little girl who originally had a complete cleft of the lip, alveolus, hard and soft palate has been suspended from the Speech Clinic until orthodontic treatment is completed. More important than Speech Therapy for any cleft palate child is good plastic surgery and orthodontic treatment.

It has been evident yet again, that there is some familial tendency towards speech defects. At least 33 children have relatives who are having or who have attended the Speech Clinic.

The distribution of speech defects during the year can be seen in the table below:—

Stammerers	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Multiple dyslalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Simple dyslalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
General dyslalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cleft palate	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Retarded speech and language			..	..	..	..	10
Dyslalia and stammer	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Dysphonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Foot Clinic

A Foot Clinic was held monthly at Penn Street Clinic on Monday afternoons.

There was a slight decrease on the children attending: 107 children and 164 attendances compared with 114 children and 179 attendances in 1960.

There were 37 new cases and 127 children were re-examinations; 44 children were discharged as needing no further treatment but recommended for observation at School Medical Inspections. 26 children were removed from the list for repeated failure to attend; these will be kept under observation in school. Any difficult or refractory cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Consultant Surgeon for his advice.

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

Twelve cases were referred to the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon during the year.

One case of Torticollis required operative treatment; there were two cases with shortening of the left leg, one being developmental and needing no treatment, the other, being due to previous epiphyseal irritation, remains under supervision.

Other cases were Flat feet (1), Painful Tarsal Scaphoid (1), Teno-synovitis (1), Valgoid heels (1); all these had appropriate treatment prescribed.

Of the remaining five cases, four did not require any active treatment, and one failed to attend.

We wish to thank Mr. Gracie, Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon, for his help and advice.

Paediatric Clinic

During 1961, the cases referred by the School Medical Officers to Dr. Wolman, Consultant Paediatrician, numbered 15 and were as follows:—

Enuresis	8
Heart murmurs	2
Emotional instability	1
Tuberculosis glands	1
Others	3

Of the cases with cardiac murmurs one had a mild congenital heart lesion which did not entail any restriction of activity, and the other was found to have no organic heart disease.

Of the enuretics, five were admitted to Lake View Convalescent Hospital for training. Two others were recommended for training but failed to report for admission. This was very disappointing because these two brothers came from a very poor home background, had an unsatisfactory physical condition, and would have benefited considerably from a period at Lake View. Domiciliary visits were paid by the School Medical Officer to explain to the mother but she would not part with them. As she has eight other children to look after, a different reaction might have been expected. The remaining case had a mild congenital defect and was being further investigated.

The one case of emotional instability had a very poor home background and was admitted to Lake View Convalescent Hospital for observation.

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

Brownhill School

During the year 34 children left the school and 40 were admitted.

The conditions of the 40 new pupils were as follows:—

	Boys	Girls
Subnormal nutrition and debility	6	8
Asthma	1	1
Emotional problems	3	4
Physically handicapped	1	2
Other conditions	8	6

The physically handicapped boy was 7 years old with very severe congenital heart defect. He had never been to school, and was getting home tuition. He is an only child and we took him into Brownhill so that he could mix with a few other children. Before admission he was in a wheelchair, but at the school, he became almost exuberant and the staff's biggest job was to restrain him from doing too much. He is now awaiting re-admission to hospital for further heart operations.

A rather pathetic case was a boy of 6 years with severe congenital deformities of mouth, lips, palate etc. which made it almost impossible for him to speak. He had come from an Open Air School in London, where he was also having treatment in Hammersmith Hospital. He was only in Brownhill for one term, because he returned to London in July.

Another boy was, so to speak, "picked off the streets". He was not attending school, because of a recent bone-graft in his skull which had not yet completely healed, and therefore he was liable to the risk of brain injury if he was at any time hit on the head. However, he was found riding a home-made bogey in the streets by a School Welfare Officer, so we took him into Brownhill for his own protection.

Another case worth mentioning is a girl with Coeliac Disease, who requires a special modified diet. The School Meals Service, who had been consulted beforehand, have co-operated fully and the girl is doing very well and is very happy.

Of the children who left the school one boy aged 9 years had severe asthma and eczema which were not showing any improvement, and for which he needed residential school treatment. He was transferred to Lostock Residential Open Air School.

Three of our problems left the school last year. One boy aged 12 years, was sent to an approved school. A girl aged 13 years, severely maladjusted, who had been a constant headache through absconding went back to the West Riding, where she is in care. The other girl aged 11 years, was also very difficult. She came from an unfortunate home background and separated parents, but was also possibly epileptic. She was admitted to Maghull Home for Epileptics, where her behaviour was so bad that she was returned to us after 1 month. While her case was being considered here, the mother took her away from this area.

Child Psychiatric Clinic

Dr. A. Gage was appointed Consultant Child Psychiatrist by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board and from the 1st November he has been in charge of the Child Guidance Clinic which is held on Monday and Thursday afternoons in the new School Medical/Child Welfare Clinic at Spotland.

The Clinic is also attended by a Psychiatric Social Worker from this Department and by an Educational Psychologist from the Lancashire County Council staff, clerical assistance being provided by the central School Clinic.

Cases are accepted from the surrounding district of the County, as well as from the County Borough and are sent to Dr. Gage by School Medical Officers, General Practitioners, Paediatricians, Children's Officer and the Juvenile Court.

Next year's Report will contain statistical data and other comments on the work of this Clinic.

Examination of Educationally Sub-normal Children

During the year 101 children were tested and 13 were recommended for admission to High Birch Special School.

There is still some reluctance on the part of some parents to let their children go to High Birch, but normally, when the purpose and function of the school are explained, the parental resistance disappears. It must be recorded, however, that one parent did refuse to let his son be transferred from a secondary modern school, and as this was a borderline case, the matter was not pressed.

Mentally Handicapped Children

The year 1961 was the first full year with the Mental Health Act (1959) in force.

During the year, the local Education Authority recorded a decision of "unsuitability for education at school" under Section 57, Sub-section 4 of the Education Act in the case of 9 children. Three of these were also physically handicapped. One child with organic cerebral defects is awaiting admission to hospital for permanent care; another with advanced cerebral palsy and wholly dependent will eventually need permanent institutional care; the third, another spastic, is in the Junior Training Centre.

During the year there were also nine school-leavers with slight mental subnormality who were referred to the Local Health Authority for informal or voluntary supervision.

Immunisations

During the year 320 (267 in 1960) children of school age received a full course of primary diphtheria immunisation and 994 (859 in 1960) children who had been previously immunised received re-inforcing (booster) injections.

In addition Polio Sessions were held at Penn Street Clinic, usually on Tuesday afternoons. 2,465 children received a full course of primary poliomyelitis vaccination and of these 1,035 were children of school age. In addition 2,295 school children aged 5 to 12 years who had previously had three injections received a fourth (booster) dose.

Twenty children of school age were given B.C.G. vaccination at the Chest Clinic under the Contact Scheme.

Skin Testing for Tuberculosis

Eight schools were visited for the purpose of carrying out skin tests during 1961. In total 1,150 tests were carried out with 1,109 negative results. The 41 positive reactions were submitted to full examination at the Chest Clinic and in no case was pulmonary tuberculosis diagnosed.

Infectious Diseases

During the year there were 341 notifications of infectious diseases in school children; these were as follows:—

	1961	1960
Scarlet Fever	21	15
Measles	298	169
Whooping Cough	4	55
Chicken Pox	1	2
Dysentery	15	10
Poliomyelitis	2	0
	<hr/> 341	<hr/> 251

Once again Measles dominated the picture and was responsible for 87.4% of all notified infectious diseases.

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. The contribution of the School Medical Staff was either useful information to assist the Committee in its decisions or background information about cases dealt with by the Department.

Although none of the four new cases dealt with during 1961 were referred from the School Medical Department, the children being under five years of age, substantial work was carried out on the hard-core cases which continue to be reported on regularly to the Committee.

Convalescent and Holiday Homes

The Moorland Home gave holidays to 176 children, all of whom were examined at the School Clinic beforehand. These children are selected on the recommendation of the teaching staff or the School Nurse, because they have no other chance of a holiday. They gain a lot in health and happiness from their fortnight stay in the Home.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

The Inspector of the Rochdale and District Branch of the Society reports that during the year, cases reported by school officials were as follows:—

- 1 case of moral danger involving 1 girl.
- 1 case of neglect in respect of 3 boys and 3 girls.
- 1 case of assault and ill-treatment of 1 boy.
- 1 case of neglect involving 2 boys.

Other Medical Examinations

The medical examinations of adults at the School Clinic during 1961 are classified as follows:—

	1961	1960
Corporation Superannuation Scheme	93	146
Full time workers in School Meals Service	78	84
Candidates for Teachers Training College	56	49

The big drop in the examination for the Corporation Superannuation Scheme is due to the fact that from May, 1961, candidates for the Scheme were required to complete a questionnaire about their medical history, and a medical examination was only carried out in selected cases.

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

	1961	1960
Children undertaking part-time employment ..	382	303
Children going to camp, holidays abroad, boarded-out, acting in Pantomime, returning to Special Schools	224	295
Special Survey of children prematurely born ..	189	153

The 189 children prematurely born were made up as follows:—

48 six-year old, 55 eight-year old, 45 ten-year old, and 41 twelve-year old.

Nursery Schools

During the year 23 medical inspections have been carried out and 268 children examined at the four nurseries.

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.

This system cuts down the number of children seen at each medical examination and the number of medical examinations, and allows 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 to this has been good. They also are asked to accompany their children when they are examined as "specials".

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	18	Heart and Circulation ..	11
Eyes:—		Lungs	7
Vision	2	Deformity	17
Other	7	Posture	4
Ears:—		Flat Foot, etc.	16
Hearing	3	Other Diseases	8
Other	2	Speech	9
Tonsils	50		

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

With the exception of smallpox vaccination, no immunising procedures are carried out during these visits of medical inspection.

Cleanliness Inspections

	No. 1960	Clean 1960	Nits 1960	Vermin 1960
	3,458	3,345	112	1
	1961	1961	1961	1961
January—March ..	933	919	11	3
April—July	1,261	1,236	25	—
August—December ..	1,111	1,087	22	2
	3,305	3,242	58	5

There have been no changes in the general arrangements in regard to admission to the Nursery Schools or in the routine within the the Schools.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

During the year all schools in the Borough have been visited for Routine Dental Inspection, over 13,000 children being examined during these visits. In addition, nearly 2,000 were inspected at the Clinics. In spite of an improvement in oral hygiene and evidence of much preservation of defective teeth, the number found with dental defects, over 60%, shows no decline on the past years.

This problem of widespread dental disease is, of course, one that is common to the whole country and much thought and research is being devoted at various levels to its solution.

There is a greater interest in dental health and continuous instruction is given by the dental staff to children visiting the clinics on tooth cleansing and other relevant matters. Attractive propaganda leaflets suitable for all ages have had a widespread distribution and posters have been exhibited in schools.

Unfortunately, there is a general reliance on the ability of some particular toothpaste or other, attractively advertised in the press or on television, to arrest or prevent dental decay. There is no question about the fact that the chief cause of bad teeth is the excessive consumption of sweets, biscuits, lollies and synthetic fruit drinks. All these things are also widely and continuously advertised. They are taken in large quantities throughout the day without any tooth cleansing afterwards and, after they have had ample time to attack and damage tooth structure, so and so's toothpaste is expected to put everything right. This, of course, does not occur since a toothpaste only cleans teeth.

It may be pointed out as a matter of emphasis on the relationship between the high consumption of sweets, sugars, etc., the fact that when a dental survey was first made some 30 years ago of the dental condition of the inhabitants of the island of Tristan da Cunha, there was little or no dental decay in any of the inhabitant's teeth. The main occupation was farming and fishing and little money was used. The islanders' diet contained a very low amount of sugar, and farinaouces foods and sweets were unobtainable. In order to raise the general living standards a fish cannery was established money became available and a store was established supplying many of the benefits of a higher standard of living. The consumption of sugar, jam, biscuits and sweets rose to a high level and when a fresh survey was made after the war it was found that almost everyone had extensive tooth decay and massive dental treatment was required.

Much of the ravages of dental disease could be prevented by adequate oral hygiene and restriction of the consumption of deleterious substances and it is probable that if dental caries produced the same obvious disabilities as some other diseases such as poliomyelitis, greater public attention would be given to its prevention. The school dental service does much to mitigate the worst evils by

preserving teeth where possible, but it is a deplorable fact that it is necessary to extract large numbers of unsaveable teeth at early ages and a large number of young people need dentures before they are twenty-one.

The most promising aid to the prevention of dental decay is the addition of certain substances to drinking water in areas where they are not naturally present. These substances render the tooth structure more resistant to dental caries and with good habits in cleaning and eating can considerably reduce the amount of treatment needed, enabling more teeth to be preserved by simple fillings and a marked reduction in teeth lost. At present this experimental addition to water supplies has been in operation in selected areas and the results are due to be published in the near future.

The number of Dental Officers has fluctuated from practically full establishment to 75% of establishment and at the end of the year was 90% of full strength. This has enabled progress to be maintained and a most satisfactory amount of work undertaken.

The year has seen a great step forward in the development of the Dental Service with the opening of three new and up-to-date Clinics. These at Spotland, Kingsway and Kirkholt are well sited to serve the areas involved and provide excellent modern dental facilities in pleasant surroundings. The buildings are well designed and equipped to a high standard. Waiting and operating rooms are pleasant, with good natural lighting and the general impression is of light and airiness, combined with functional efficiency. The Clinics at Norden, Balderstone and Brimrod have been closed and Penn Street improved as far as it is possible to do so, but there is now a marked difference between it and the new premises, and there is definite emphasis on the need for a new central Clinic to replace it.

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

High Birch School

The school has continued to operate at its full complement of 120 children, and there still exists a growing waiting list.

The year has been a period of steady development in all departments. Every effort is made to admit children as early as possible and to secure the full co-operation of the parent from the initial stages. This has resulted in a reduction of the negative attitudes of some older children, as mentioned in a previous report. There still remains, however, a number of children from problem families who continue to present difficulties of various kinds.

The practical aspects of special education for slow-learning children have continued to be emphasised. For the younger children, this has included the provision of additional manipulative apparatus and materials, and the extension of activities designed to foster social and emotional growth, as well as providing appropriate individual educational experience. For the older children, the development of Housecraft, Woodwork and Gardening have continued. The senior girls have made notable contributions to the life of the school in the Housecraft Room in addition to acquiring skills, valuable to them in later life. The senior boys have continued to produce good results in their Practical Workroom, a particularly praiseworthy effort being the building of an 8 foot Pram Dinghy which was successfully launched on a nearby lake. Good results were obtained too, in the School Garden, where further development is anticipated next season with the provision of greenhouse facilities and an additional Nursery Plot.

The programme of educational visits has continued and visits were arranged to local places of interest, in addition to Youth Hostel and other journeys further afield. On several occasions, visitors have been invited to school to talk to senior children on topics of particular interest to school-leavers, as for example H.M. Inspector of Factories on safety at work. An interesting development with senior boys has been carried out with the co-operation of the Rochdale Police in training boys for the Cycling Proficiency Test. For this project, the senior boys, under the guidance of their master, built their own bicycle from component parts.

For a number of years, a Youth Club has operated for the past pupils of High Birch School. This provision has now been extended to two evenings each week, providing educational classes in addition to normal Youth Club activities. It is felt that this Club has a distinct contribution to make in helping our school-leavers to bridge the gap between school and work, and in settling down during this important transitional period.

During the year, 14 children (7 boys and 7 girls) have left to commence employment. We have continued to receive excellent co-operation from the Youth Employment Officers, and suitable employment has been found in all cases, except one. This was a boy with a delinquent background who was committed to an Approved School.

The Speech Therapist has continued to hold one session each week at the School, for an average of 10 children.

The establishment of Psychiatric sessions at the Clinic towards the end of the year was welcomed by the School, and four children have so far been referred there for guidance.

The Parent-Teacher Association has continued to function successfully, the most important meeting being a large Garden Party held in the School grounds during July. This was attended by over 1,000 parents and friends, and a good sum of money was raised for School Funds.

Remedial Education

In the infant, junior and secondary schools remedial education has proceeded on the same general lines as in previous years, with here and there some advance being made in its organisation.

At the beginning of the present school year Heads completed a brief questionnaire (required for a Ministry of Education return) about the arrangements they had made last September for educating retarded children in their schools. From the answers the general picture is that Rochdale Heads and school staffs make ad hoc arrangements for dealing with retarded and dull pupils as time and energies allow. There is, however, in eight primary schools and three secondary schools a group or class in which children are receiving remedial education. Two of the classes in secondary schools are on a full-time basis.

It is encouraging that certain schools have initiated a definite organisation for remedial teaching. Since there are retarded children in all of our primary and secondary modern schools there is clearly a need for other schools to make similar provision. Staffing need not be a serious problem. With good organisation backed by a strong concern for children's learning difficulties, good remedial teaching can be a part of any school's normal educational programme.

Specialist knowledge of the problems of backwardness is necessary, and there are now many such courses, national and local, which teachers may attend: and it is important that they should do so since children's learning difficulties are known to be more extensive and complex than they appeared to be thirty years ago.

For instance, one very important aspect of remedial education not sufficiently appreciated by teachers in general is that I.Q. categories are not by themselves reliable guides to children's remedial needs. They can in fact totally mislead a teacher, so that a child of high I.Q. but low attainment quotient may be forced on at a quicker pace than he should be. The problem here is rate of learning and so far there is no evidence yet available that retarded children of high I.Q. learn more quickly than retarded children of low I.Q. In acknowledgment of such insights into the nature of retardation and its extent among children who attend the ordinary schools, psychologists now use the term "slow-learning" as best descriptive of the general problem of remedial education.

Teachers in the ordinary schools also tend to assume in their teaching that it is remedial education in number and language that matters. In fact some children of high I.Q. and good number and language attainment may be in need of remedial education in other school subjects, such as handicrafts, music and art.

Again, many teachers are inclined to place too much faith in segregation as the best situation in which to educate the backward child. Here specialist opinion is divided. In Rochdale segregation is possible but is complicated by a considerable borderzone problem. The need for remedial education in the ordinary schools remains, and it should be the aim of all schools—including selective schools—to have on their staffs one teacher who is qualified by interest, training and experience to advise on the problems of slow learning.

Physical Education

No report submitted this year.

School Meals Service

The number of meals produced in 1961 in this Authority was 1,288,959 (1,284,720 in 1960).

During the year three new kitchens were opened. High Birch Special School Kitchen producing approximately 120 meals daily, Sacred Heart School Kitchen 195 meals daily and St. Patrick's School Kitchen 300 meals daily. Meals are now cooked at 26 school kitchens, 16 of which also send meals to the remaining schools in the Borough without kitchens.

Cost of Medical and Dental Inspection, and Treatment Year Ending 31st March, 1961

	£
Salaries of Medical, Dental and other staff	19,611
Local Government Superannuation—	
Equivalent Contribution	962
Equal Annual Charge	524
Additional Allowance	22
National Insurance	459
Printing, Stationery and Advertising	417
Postages and Telephones	270
Drugs, Medical Requisites and Apparatus	1,427
Uniforms and Clothing	203
Rents, Rates and Insurance	365
Travelling and Subsistence	178
Upkeep of Buildings—Repair and Maintenance	90
Fuel, Light and Cleaning	1,018
Medical Examinations	27
Cleansing of Pupils and Clothing	151
Conveyance of Children	381
Other Expenses	97
	<hr/>
	£26,202

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1961.

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)
1957 and later	269	268	99.63	1	.37
1956	526	525	99.81	1	.19
1955	597	597	100.00	—	—
1954	70	70	100.00	—	—
1953	37	36	97.30	1	2.70
1952	51	51	100.00	—	—
1951	30	30	100.00	—	—
1950	50	49	98.00	1	2.00
1949	87	86	98.85	1	1.15
1948	57	57	100.00	—	—
1947	521	517	99.23	4	.77
1946 and earlier	849	846	99.65	3	.35
TOTAL	3,144	3,132	99.62	12	5.38

B.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspections 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)
1957 and later	1	23	20
1956	—	96	83
1955	8	106	95
1954	1	10	9
1953	1	1	1
1952	3	6	8
1951	1	6	4
1950	4	10	10
1949	11	14	17
1948	11	8	14
1947	61	80	121
1946 and earlier	165	108	246
TOTAL	267	468	628

C.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	350
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	2,801
Total	..	..	..	..	..	3,151

D.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	..	..	..	..	35,135
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	..	..	..	..	534
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	..	..	..	..	7
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE II

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

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)
4	Skin	13	10	30	8	7	6	50	24
5	Eyes—								
	a. Vision	7	5	214	124	46	28	267	157
	b. Squint	33	32	35	4	20	10	88	46
	c. Other	6	7	4	2	3	6	13	15
6	Ears—								
	a. Hearing	2	13	3	5	1	6	6	24
	b. Otitis Media	10	23	6	6	2	11	18	40
	c. Other	6	14	3	10	—	3	9	27
7	Nose and Throat	53	228	25	34	12	120	90	382
8	Speech	15	32	8	1	5	12	28	45
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	153	1	25	—	102	1	280
10	Heart	2	26	14	46	4	24	20	96
11	Lungs	9	27	8	6	1	17	18	50
12	Developmental—								
	a. Hernia	3	7	2	—	—	1	5	8
	b. Other	2	68	5	1	4	19	11	88
13	Orthopaedic—								
	a. Posture	3	11	1	3	—	16	4	30
	b. Feet	18	39	10	19	8	22	36	80
	c. Other	14	142	10	35	7	42	31	219
14	Nervous System—								
	a. Epilepsy	3	3	3	1	3	1	9	5
	b. Other	2	3	2	1	—	1	4	5
15	Psychological—								
	a. Development	3	9	—	3	1	5	4	17
	b. Stability	2	5	1	2	—	3	3	10
16	Abdomen	1	3	6	5	—	2	7	10
17	Other	3	6	10	2	—	8	13	16

TABLE II—(continued)

B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Special Inspections	
		Requiring Treatment (3)	Requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin	7	3
5	Eyes—		
	a. Vision	41	23
	b. Squint	11	3
	c. Other	3	1
6	Ears—		
	a. Hearing	4	5
	b. Otitis Media	2	1
	c. Other	—	1
7	Nose and Throat	5	11
8	Speech	13	10
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	1
10	Heart	9	4
11	Lungs	22	7
12	Developmental—		
	a. Hernia	—	1
	b. Other	—	3
13	Orthopaedic—		
	a. Posture	—	1
	b. Feet	1	6
	c. Other	5	4
14	Nervous System—		
	a. Epilepsy	2	1
	b. Other	2	2
15	Psychological—		
	a. Development	2	9
	b. Stability	1	3
16	Abdomen	—	1
17	Other	2	9

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	64
Errors of refraction (including squint)	813
Total	877
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	232

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

Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	3
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	74
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	1
Received other forms of treatment	129
Total	207
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1961	3
(b) in previous years	18

GROUP 3.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	333
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total	333

GROUP 4.—Diseases of the Skin

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

Ringworm—									
(a) Scalp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(b) Body	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Scabies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Other skin diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147
Total									180

GROUP 5.—Child Guidance Treatment

Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	12
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GROUP 6.—Speech Therapy

Pupils treated by speech therapists	133
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GROUP 7.—Other Treatment Given

(a) Pupils with minor ailments	741
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination			..	..	..	20
(d) Septic wounds	..	..	..	..	..	131
(e) Plantar warts	..	..	..	..	..	83
Total	..	..	..	..	..	975

TABLE IV

Dental Inspection and Treatment

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—							
(a) At Periodic Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,142
(b) As Specials	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,825
Total (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,967
(2) Number found to require treatment							
(3) Number offered treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,683
(4) Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,850
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at heading 11 (h)	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,568
(6) Half days devoted to:—							
(a) Periodic School Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
(b) Treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,288
Total (6)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,372
(7) Fillings:—							
(a) Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,575
(b) Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	516
Total (7)	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,091
(8) Number of teeth filled:—							
(a) Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,241
(b) Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	511
Total (8)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,752

(9) Extractions:—

(a) Permanent Teeth	4,147
(b) Temporary Teeth	882
Total (9)	<u>5,029</u>

(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction 834

(11) Orthodontics:—

(a) Cases commenced during the year	21
(b) Cases brought forward from previous year	25
(c) Cases completed during the year	15
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	5
(e) Pupils treated by means of appliances	31
(f) Removable appliances fitted	33
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	1
(h) Total attendances	251

(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth 21

(13) Other operations:—

(a) Permanent Teeth	1,745
(b) Temporary Teeth	154
Total (13)	<u>1,899</u>

TABLE V
HANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR BOARDING IN BOARDING HOMES

	(1) Blind (2) Partially sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Partially Deaf		(5) Physically Handicapped (6) Delicate		(7) Maladjusted (8) E.S.N.		(9) Epileptic (10) Speech Defects		Total Cols. 1-10
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A. Handicapped pupils newly assessed as needing education at special schools or in boarding homes	—	2	1	2	—	38	1	13	3	—	60
B. (i) Children newly placed in special schools or boarding homes assessed during 1961	—	2	1	2	—	32	—	6	2	—	45
(ii) Children newly placed in special schools or boarding homes assessed prior to 1961	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	9	2	—	19
Total (B(i) and B(ii))	—	2	1	2	1	39	—	15	4	—	64
C. On or about 20th January, 1962:— Number of handicapped pupils from the area—											
(i) requiring places in special schools											
(a) day	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	9	1	—	15
(b) boarding	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
(ii) included at (i) who had not reached the age of 5 and were awaiting											
(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) included at (i) who had reached the age of 5, but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school and were awaiting—											
(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. (i) Number of handicapped pupils who were on the registers of:—											
(1) maintained special schools as											
(a) day pupils	—	3	—	2	6	83	—	115	2	—	211
(b) boarding pupils	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	1	—	9
(2) non-maintained special schools as											
(a) day pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding pupils	3	4	6	11	3	1	—	4	7	—	39
Total	3	7	8	15	11	86	—	119	10	—	259
(ii) who were on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	5
Total (D(i) and D(ii))	3	7	8	15	12	86	4	119	10	—	264
(iii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i) and (ii) above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (D(i), (ii) and (iii))	3	7	8	15	12	86	4	119	10	—	264
E. On or about 20th January, 1962— Handicapped pupils (irrespective of area to which they belong) being educated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Section 56—											
(i) in hospitals	(6 pupils - Birch Hill Hospital, Rochdale)										
(ii) in other groups or units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Children Found Unsuited for Education at School

During the year ended 31st December, 1961:—

(i) Children the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57(4) ..	9
(ii) Decisions cancelled under Section 57 A(2)	—

