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44805  
2. Miss ~~xxxxxx~~ B202  
3. ~~xxxxxx~~  
4. ~~Dr. Martin~~ A413  
S. Mr. Denton C303

COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year ending 31st December, 1962

**R. G. MURRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**  
Medical Officer of Health  
Principal School Medical Officer  
and Director of Welfare Services

1833



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**R. G. MURRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**  
Medical Officer of Health  
Principal School Medical Officer  
and Director of Welfare Services

Public Health Department,  
Baillie Street,  
Rochdale.

Tel. No. Rochdale 47474  
Ext. 230

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1963

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# PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

DECEMBER, 1962

*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:*

LOUIS DOODY, M.B., CH.B., B.A.O. (†15.4.62)

JOYCE NEWMAN, M.B., CH.B.

BORIS KALCEV, M.D. VIENNA, L.R.C.P.E., D.P.H.  
(\*1.1.62)

PAULA R. VANSTONE, M.B., CH.B., D.R.C.O.G.  
(\*27.8.62)

DOREEN M. GINEVER, M.B., CH.B. (Part-time)

## *Lay Administrative Officer:*

S. BUTTERWORTH

## *Senior Welfare Officer:*

T. E. TAYLOR, A.I.S.W., D.M.A.

## *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. BOOCOCK, P.H.I.B. (†8.7.62)

T. BRUCE, P.H.I.B., CERT.M.I. (†30.11.62)

W. C. CROSSLEY, C.S.I.B., CERT.M.I. (†1.6.62)

R. M. FLETCHER, P.H.I.B. (†18.5.62)

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

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

## *Health Visitors/School Nurses:*

B. ALLETON, 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.

A. CRABTREE, S.R.N., H.V. (\*23.7.62)

P. JOHN, 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.

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

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

M. M. TURNER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (†14.12.62)

C. WALKER, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

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

## *Health Visitors (Tuberculosis):*

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

## *Clinic Nurses (Full-time)*

D. BOTTOMLEY (†10.8.62)

J. P. KEIRMAN (†24.9.62—to STUD.H.V.)

S. N. RIGG (\*3.9.62)

## *Clinic Nurse (Part-time)*

R. KERSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (†25.7.62)

## *Chief Dental Officer:*

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

## *Dental Officers:*

R. G. WATSON, L.D.S.

B. B. BIRCH, B.D.S. (Part-time)

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

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

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

## *Dental Anaesthetist*

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

## *Dental Attendants*

S. ASHWORTH

N. BUCKLEY (\*31.7.62)

L. DANIELS, S.R.N. (†1.6.62)

S. KAY

J. LEACH

O. M. GLEDSDALE (Part-time)

## *Mental Welfare Officers:*

J. E. WILSON, P.S.W.

E. E. STEPHENSON, P.S.W.

D. R. QUICK

## *Junior Training Centre Supervisor*

JEAN M. BUCKLEY

## *Ambulance Officer:*

H. DOWN

## *Home Help Organiser:*

ANNE GAVAGHAN, M.I.H.H.O.

## *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.

## *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. M. GUNN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

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. (†31.8.62)

## *Physiotherapists (Part-time)*

EILEEN HAMPSON, M.S.C.P.

ELLEN LUMB, M.S.C.P.

# 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.

## *Orthopaedic Surgeon*

A. P. GRACIE, F.R.C.S.

## *E.N.T. Surgeon:*

J. P. FRASER, F.R.F.P.S.

## *Family Planning Medical Officer:*

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

## *Public Analyst:*

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

## *Child Psychiatrist*

A. GAGE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M.

\* 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 the 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 1962.

The first comment must be on the Registrar General's estimate of the population which shows a slight increase and indicates that the downward trend over the last few years has been halted.

The number of live births, 1,608, showed a further substantial increase compared with the previous year and gave a birth rate equal to 18.7 per thousand of the estimated population, whilst the total number of deaths, 1,272, showed a decrease of 71, giving a death rate per thousand of the estimated population of 14.8, compared with the previous year's rate of 15.6.

The infant mortality rate of 22 per thousand live births compares favourably with the average mortality rate of 27 for the last ten years. There was nothing significant in the number of stillbirths, 31 being recorded as against 32 in 1961.

During the whole of the year the Department was under the administration of Dr. John Innes, who has kindly made the following comments on the work throughout that period.

"Early in the year the Health Committee, having considered the Ministry of Health Circular on Smoking and Health, made a valiant attempt to prohibit smoking at indoor meetings of full Committees of the Corporation. This was not an outstanding success.

A 'Ten Year Development Programme' was agreed between the Health and Welfare Services Committees and sent forward to the Ministry of Health. This covered new Clinics, a Junior and Adult Training Centre, and increased Accommodation for Aged Persons.

In the months of May and June a Health and Welfare Services Exhibition was held in the Art Gallery. The value of these exhibitions, unless staged in connection with some other activity, continued to be somewhat doubtful.

After many unsuccessful attempts a start was at last made in amalgamating the Health Visitor and School Nurse staffs.

The Mental Health Services were established on a sound basis by the middle of the year with two Mental Welfare Officers qualified as Psychiatric Social Workers. Early in the year agreement was reached on the plans for a new Junior and Adult Training Centre at Ings Lane, but no commencement had been made on the building at the end of the year.

Discussions were engaged in with a Voluntary Committee set up to establish a Special Care Unit for Severely Handicapped Children under Five.

Several steps were taken to increase the amenities in the Old People's Homes, mainly by upgrading plans spread over three years for each item. The Chiropody Service continued to expand as did the scope of the Meals on Wheels Service provided by the Women's Voluntary Service.

An additional Welfare Assistant was appointed to extend the domiciliary visiting and throughout the year the new premises for Part III accommodation at Kingsland proved quite adequate to the admissions.

The Department was badly hit by the shortage of Public Health Inspectors, caused by the inability to fill vacancies occurring by staff leaving. As a temporary measure Technical Assistants were appointed to assist in smoke control work.

Several enquiries arose during the year as a result of the influx of Pakistanis into the town, principally males. These enquiries were particularly on the subject of multiple tenancies which sometimes approached dormitory conditions.

Two Smoke Control Areas came into operation during the year. The first was the Bamford, Greave and Spotland Area, and the second was the Brotherod and Rooley Moor Road Area. A survey was completed of the Brimrod and Springfield Areas with a view to making a further Smoke Control Area. In December a Smoke Control programme was agreed, spread over to provide fairly even working and to cover the whole of the town by the end of 1970.

During November and December the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit visited Rochdale, some 6,996 persons passing through this Unit. We are still awaiting the final report of the visit.

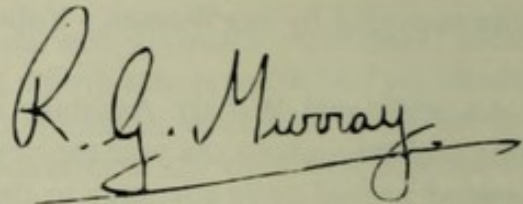
A further vehicle was added to the fleet of ambulance vehicles with a necessary increase in personnel, to meet the ever increasing demand from the Out-patient Departments, Clinics and Day Hospital, etc.

I wish to express my gratitude once again 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 feel that this is really Dr. Innes' Report with comments by myself and I look forward to presenting my first Annual Report for the year 1963 in due course.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "R. G. Murray". The signature is written in dark ink and has a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right from the end of the name.

Medical Officer of Health.

20th June, 1963.

# STATISTICS

Year ended 31st December, 1962

Area (in acres) .. .. .	9,556
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population, mid-year 1962 .. .. .	86,130
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1961) .. .. .	31,642
Number of Houses on Corporation Estates at December, 1962 .. .. .	7,904
Number of Houses on Corporation Estates at December, 1961 .. .. .	7,753
Estimated sum represented by a Penny Rate .. .. .	£4,405
Rateable Value .. .. .	£1,109,360
Estimated Expenditure on Health Services provided by rates .. .. .	£160,265

	Total	M.	F.
<b>Live Births</b> —Legitimate	1,478	748	730
Illegitimate	130 (8.8%*)	64 (8.6%*)	66 (9.0%*)
	<u>1,608</u>	<u>812</u>	<u>796</u>

\*Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births

Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated population	18.7
<b>Still-Births</b> —(31) Rate per 1,000 total (live and still-births) .. .. .	18.9
<b>Total Live and Still-Births</b> .. .. .	1,639

	Total	M.	F.
<b>Deaths</b>	1,272	642	630

    Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population .. .. . 14.8

## Deaths from Maternal Causes—(Nil)

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

## Death rate of Infants under one year of age—(35)

All infants per 1,000 live births .. .. .	22
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births (32) .. .. .	22
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births (3) .. .. .	23

**Neo-Natal Deaths**—(24) Rate per 1,000 total live births .. .. . 14.9

**Early Neo-Natal Deaths**—(23) Rate per 1,000 total live births .. .. . 14.3

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 population
<b>Cancer</b> (including Leukaemia and Aleukaemia) .. .. .	218	2.5
<b>Tuberculosis</b> (all forms) .. .. .	5	0.06

## VITAL STATISTICS

### Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population as at mid-year 1962 is 86,130. This compares with the 1961 mid-year estimate of 85,890 and the 1961 Census figure of 85,785. During the year there was an increase in births and a decrease in deaths, giving a margin of births over deaths of 336 persons.

### Live Births

The live births, 1,608, gave a rate equal to 18.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The figure for the previous year was 17.1. For the ten years 1952/1961 the average birth rate was 15.5 per 1,000.

The proportion of illegitimate births was again greater than the previous figure, 130 this year as compared with 102 last year, representing 8.8% of the total births. In the last five years the figure has varied between 6.7% and 7.0%.

### Still-Births

There were 31 still-births recorded as against 32 in 1961 and 33 in 1960. The average for the preceding five years was 35 still-births.

### Infant Mortality

There were 35 deaths registered under one year of age, equal to a mortality rate of 22 per 1,000 live births registered, compared with 30 deaths and a mortality rate of 20 in 1961.

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

It will be seen from later Tables that 24 of these 35 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 in the first month of life, which indicates the importance of efficient ante-natal supervision and the provision of Paediatric Units in close association with Maternity Wards.

### Premature Births

The following Table which sets out the fate of 114 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 1962

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		CHILDREN SURVIVING OVER 3 MONTHS			Total
					H.	B. H. H.	H.	B. H. H.	O. H.	H.	B. H. H.	H.	B. H. H.	H.	B. H. H.	O. H.	
3 lbs. 4 ozs. or less . .	—	5	1	6	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
3 lbs. 5 ozs. to 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	4	19	4	27	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	16	4	23
4 lbs. 7 ozs. to 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	5	16	1	22	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	14	1	20
5 lbs to 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	21	35	3	59	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	20	34	3	57
Totals	30	75	9	114	1	2	—	7	1	—	1	1	—	28	65	8	101

This total of 114 is an increase on that for 1961 with 96, whilst the percentage of premature births to total live births has risen from 6.5% in 1961 to 7.2% in 1962.

The percentage of premature births under 4 lbs. 6 ozs. has risen from 23% of the total live premature births in 1961 to 29% in 1962.

The survival rate of the premature births at 89% shows a slight decrease from the 1961 figure of 91%.

It should also be mentioned that the illegitimacy rate is higher amongst the premature births than amongst the total live births. It was thought that this might be the result of reluctance on the part of the mothers having illegitimate babies to attend for ante-natal care, but records show that the majority of these patients received normal and adequate ant-natal care.

Of these 114 premature births, nine mothers received inadequate ante-natal care, either because they defaulted from the Ante-natal Clinic, or because they made their first attendance so late that only one visit was possible before the birth of the baby.

The following Table sets out Rochdale's experience during the last ten years in respect to perinatal 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†
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
1962	1,608	31 19	35 22	24 15	23 14	54 33

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

\* Rate per 1,000 live births.

The perinatal rate of 33, although showing a slight increase over the 1961 rate of 29, when taken against the background of the fluctuations which have taken place during the last ten years this increase will be seen to be of no great significance.

#### Deaths from all causes

The deaths registered number 1,272 which is a decrease of 71 on the figure of last year, 1,343. This total is made up of 642 male and 630 female deaths.

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

The death rate from all causes was 14.8 per thousand of the estimated population, as compared with 15.6 in 1961 and an average of 14.7 during the ten years 1952-1961.

**Chief Causes of Death**

	1962	1961
Tuberculosis .. .. .	5	7
Cancer .. .. .	218	212
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. .. .. .	181	195
Heart Disease .. .. .	421	437
Other Circulatory Diseases .. .. .	63	57
Bronchitis .. .. .	82	111
Influenza .. .. .	11	48
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	84	82
Motor Accidents .. .. .	15	16
All Other Accidents .. .. .	29	35
Suicide .. .. .	16	16
Totals .. .. .	1,125	1,216

Table I Appendix (Page 84) shows comparative mortality rates and birth rates during the past ten years while Table II Appendix (Page 85) shows the age and sex distribution, and the causes of deaths in 1962.

There is little change in the major causes of death, e.g. Cancer of Lung/Bronchus accounted for 42 deaths in 1961 and 44 in 1962; Coronary Disease-Angina accounted for 222 deaths in both years.

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	1962
Under 15 years .. .. .	22	14	6	9	5	4
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	67

### Respiratory Diseases

This group of diseases caused 188 deaths as compared with 246 in 1961 and 142 in 1960. Bronchitis caused 82 deaths (111), Pneumonia 84 (82), Influenza 11 (48) and Other Respiratory Affections 11 (5). Of these 69% occurred in persons 65 years old or over.

There is a marked decrease in the number of deaths from Influenza with eleven compared to 48 in 1961 and in Bronchitis with 82 compared with 111. This fall in deaths from respiratory diseases could largely be ascribed to the absence of an epidemic of virulent Influenza such as occurred in 1961.

### Cancer

Deaths classified to this cause (including Leukaemia and Aleukaemia) and shown in the age groups below number 218 (males 110, females 108), as against 212 in the previous year.

	Total deaths	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Year 1962 .. ..	218	—	9	86	123
Year 1961 .. ..	212	1	6	78	127

### 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
<b>ROCHDALE</b> .. ..	14.8	18.7	22.0
Average 12 neighbour- ing manufacturing towns .. ..	13.5	18.4	24.7
Administrative County of Lancaster ..	12.8	18.3	24.0

## 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.

In the first week in January a high proportion of sickness was attributable to a mild epidemic of Influenza which was generally prevalent in the North West at this time and was found to be due to Influenza B. Virus.

## 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, 1962, was as follows:—Men 619, Women 155, making a total of 774. The corresponding figures in 1961 were Men 276, Women 92, totalling 368.

It will be noted that on average there was more than twice as many people unemployed during 1962. This follows the general pattern of the slight recession which affected the whole Country during the year.

I am also informed that in the middle of 1962 there were approximately 49,457 insured persons (29,279 Men, 20,178 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 are set out below:—

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri
<b>I.—Child Welfare</b>					
(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 Workmen's Club . . . . .	—	—	—	1st in each month 10—12 noon	—
(G) Kingsway Clinic, Turf Hill Road. . . . .	2—4 p.m.	—	—	2—4 p.m.	—
(H) Kirkholt Community Centre . . . . .	—	2—4 p.m.	2—4 p.m.	—	—
<b>II.—Ante-Natal</b>					
(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.
<b>III.—Relaxation Class</b>					
(A) Baillie St. Council School . . . . .	7—8 p.m.	—	—	7-9 p.m.	—
(B) Kirkholt Community Centre . . . . .	6-45-8-30p.m. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
(C) Spotland Clinic Phoenix Street . . . . .	6-45-8-30p.m. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
<b>IV.—Post-Natal (Baillie St. Council) School</b> . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2—3-30 p.m.
<b>V.—Family Planning Clinic (Baillie St. Council) School</b> . . . . .	—	2—4 p.m.	5-30—7 p.m.	—	—
<b>VI.—Clinics Provided by the Education Committee—</b>	See page 92				

## 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 the 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, 10 trained female District Nurses, 1 trained male District Nurse, 2 female State Registered Nurses, 1 male State Registered Nurse, 4 part-time Nurses and 2 female Students.

During the year 79,765 visits were paid to 2,901 patients, compared with 76,564 visits to 2,869 patients in 1961. Of these, 2,199 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 2,901 patients, the following are the main groups of conditions treated:—

	1962	1961
Anaemias .. .. .	644	518
Arthritis and rheumatism .. .. .	54	73
Bronchitis .. .. .	214	272
Other respiratory diseases .. .. .	28	21
Burns and scalds .. .. .	23	33
Cancer .. .. .	97	95
Cardiac diseases .. .. .	185	208
Cerebral lesions .. .. .	87	102
Ear, nose and throat conditions .. .. .	89	50
Gastro intestinal disorders .. .. .	210	195
Gynaecological conditions .. .. .	61	68
Septic lesions .. .. .	50	48
Post-operative dressings .. .. .	293	223
Senility .. .. .	82	93
Skin conditions .. .. .	5	16

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

	1962	1961
Patients on the books 1st January .. .. .	702	653
New patients during the year .. .. .	2,199	2,216
Total nursed .. .. .	2,901	2,869
Total discharged .. .. .	2,178	2,167
Remaining on books 31st December .. .. .	723	702

**Method of Discharge**

	1962	1961
Convalescent .. .. .	1,419	1,275
Removed to hospital .. .. .	390	435
Relieved .. .. .	148	240
Died .. .. .	221	217
Total visits paid to 2,901 patients .. .. .	79,765	
Total visits paid to 2,869 patients .. .. .		76,564

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

	1962		1961	
	Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits
Pneumonia .. .. .	50	586	62	1,207
Tuberculosis .. .. .	55	3,855	45	3,862
Influenza .. .. .	13	84	37	477
Others .. .. .	11	65	6	68
Totals .. .. .	129	4,590	150	5,614

Of the total visits 1,015 were paid to 129 children under five years of age.

These figures show a further decrease in new patients and an increase in the total nursed during the year, whilst the number of visits paid to all patients also shows an increase on those of 1961.

No fewer than 1,319 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 1,371 out of the same total were patients over the age of 65 and they absorbed 49,064 visits during the year, or 61% of the total visits.

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 Superintendent, keeps the service up to date with all modern advances.

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

## 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 1,123 beds covering all specialties and in-patients and casualty services. The Group also provides training facilities for State Registered and Enrolled Nurses, Midwives (both parts of Register), Radiographers and Almoners.

The long term capital development programme agreed with the Manchester Regional Hospital Board for local hospitals has an initial emphasis upon the improvement of out-patient facilities. During the past year good progress was made in the building of the new Out-patient Department at the Rochdale Infirmary which will be completed in Autumn 1963 at a cost of £150,000. This project will, it is hoped, be quickly followed by a new Accident Centre for the area which is also to be built at the Infirmary. In the past year much progress has been made in the modernisation of existing in-patient accommodation. Other new projects in the offing are an additional Operating Theatre at Birch Hill Hospital (which will help to reduce waiting lists) and an extension to the Pharmacy at the same hospital.

The benefits of the new E.N.T. Department established at Birch Hill Hospital last year have been made obvious to all concerned by the great reductions that have taken place in the last twelve months to the size of the Waiting List for this specialty.

## MATERNITY HOMES

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

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

At the end of the year the fleet comprised four ambulances, one sitting case car and six dual purpose vehicles. The personnel consisted of one Ambulance Officer, four Shift Leaders, 23 Drivers and two female Telephonists, an increase of five Drivers.

The Accounts, Staffing and Ambulance Sub-Committee considered matters concerning the staffing and operation of the Service. The increasing demands upon the Ambulance Service, reported last year, resulted in a decision to increase the fleet by the purchase of a Lever Lancastrian Ambulance with an 'auto-lift' to facilitate the removal of wheelchair cases, also day hospital and other cases, who had difficulty in negotiating steps. This vehicle, 3914 DK, commenced service on the 24th October, 1962, and has proved to be a most beneficial acquisition, enabling one driver to deal with work which previously required two.

The provision of a diesel fuel tank to avoid the necessity of ambulances having to proceed to the Mellor Street Depot for refuelling was considered but deferred.

In November, it was decided to authorise the replacement of a Dennis ambulance, due in August, 1963, and to equip it with a siren in place of a bell, in accordance with the Motor Vehicles (Construction and Use) Amendment Regulations, 1962.

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	
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
<b>PATIENTS:</b>												
Emergency .. .. .	1349	1327	213	192	64	55	2	4	2	-	-	1
Ordinary Removals ..	14877	15360	29498	14674	2320	1911	21	42	11	7	4	5
Other Persons .. .. .	2386	1592	5232	13778	1056	636	3	9	4	2	1	4
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>18612</b>	<b>18279</b>	<b>34943</b>	<b>28644</b>	<b>3440</b>	<b>2602</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>MILEAGE:</b>												
Removals .. .. .	57953	62975	61260	48528	14780	12365	162	306	130	84	19	42
General Transport ..	52	379	2269	2200	241	626	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lost Journeys D.D. ..	1896	1678	884	6901	343	611	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwifery .. .. .	105	87	2148	1975	1996	2987	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>60006</b>	<b>65119</b>	<b>66561</b>	<b>53393</b>	<b>17360</b>	<b>16589</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>CALLS:</b>												
Total Calls .. .. .	10602	11326	9405	7665	2188	2371	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transmitted by Radio	444	4946	2835	1700	448	445	-	-	-	-	-	-

During 1962 there was an overall increase of 14,783 in the number of patients removed to and from hospital, clinics, day hospital, etc., whereas there was a decrease of 7,339 other persons, giving the net increase of persons carried of 7,444. There was a total increase in the mileage covered of 8,705.

It is again apparent that a ceiling has not been reached and the extension of hospital services, which continues, will place further demands upon the Service. Also, the Day Hospital Service has shown continuous expansion. The number of patients conveyed to Manchester hospitals and other destinations outside the Borough has decreased during the year. There were 1,013 such patients conveyed 14,284 miles as against 1,668 patients conveyed 17,200 miles in 1961.

Working on a slightly different formula than in previous years, the 1962 average number of miles per patient admitted to and discharged from hospitals was 4.2 and for patients to and from Day Hospitals, Out-patient Clinics, Junior Training Centre, etc., 1.60 miles per patient.

Use has been made of rail transport where possible. The total number of persons removed in this manner was 56 at a cost of £29 6s. 0d. It is estimated that the mileage saved was 2,593.

The main emergency calls fell into the following categories:—

Street accidents and incidents	..	..	..	..	..	565
School and home accidents	..	..	..	..	..	485
Works accidents and illnesses	..	..	..	..	..	162
Sudden illnesses	..	..	..	..	..	143
Sports accidents	..	..	..	..	..	56

During the year a team entered for the National Ambulance Competition and competed in the eliminating regional contest held at Bruch, Warrington, in June. The Rochdale team was unsuccessful in reaching the final this year. There were 25 drivers entered for the National Safe Driving Competition and 20 qualified. Those drivers who failed to qualify because of absence through sickness received exemption.

The Committee was pleased to commend Drivers Malin, Parker, Bell and McDonagh for the part they played following the rescue of two young children from drowning in the lodge at the junction of Albert Royds Street and Newbold Street.

It is interesting to recall that in 1950 the Service operated with one Ambulance Officer, 22 Drivers and two Telephonists, and with five ambulances, one dual-purpose vehicle and two small cars.

The following table illustrates how demands upon the Service and the work carried out have developed since 1950.

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE — AMBULANCE SERVICE**

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
<b>PATIENTS CARRIED : EMERGENCIES :</b>													
By Ambulance	14729	967	974	1135	1326	1239	1236	1741	1445	1663	1335	1331	1351
Dual Purpose Vehicle	751	2	17	15	31	134	411	342	309	197	112	193	215
Sitting Case Car	1224	42	102	151	130	184	230	187	180	142	100	56	64
<b>TOTAL</b>	16704	1011	1093	1301	1487	1557	1877	2270	1934	2002	1547	1580	1630
<b>PATIENTS CARRIED : ORDINARY REMOVALS :</b>													
By Ambulance		13430	15110	16516	19135	15029	13842	13599	12074	17332	17897	15402	14898
Dual Purpose Vehicle		893	1182	1256	1470	4594	8157	9043	8179	8800	10414	14681	29509
Sitting Case Car		2102	3165	2873	2898	3616	3032	3006	2755	2354	2722	1916	2324
<b>TOTAL</b>	N/A	16425	19457	20645	23503	23239	25031	25648	23008	28486	31033	31999	46731
<b>TOTAL PATIENTS CARRIED</b>	16704	17436	20550	21946	24990	24796	26908	27918	24942	30488	32580	33579	48361
<b>OTHER PERSONS REMOVED :</b>													
By Ambulance					81	358	183	99	121	339	1932	1601	2389
Dual Purpose Vehicle					1363	7548	8834	9242	11213	10052	10964	13780	5236
Sitting Case Car					1448	4573	4272	2939	3012	1919	699	640	1057
<b>TOTAL</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2892	12479	13289	12280	14346	12310	13595	16021	8682
<b>TOTAL CARRIED</b>	N/A/N/A	N/A/N/A	N/A/N/A	N/A/N/A	27882	37275	40197	40198	39288	42798	46175	49600	57043
<b>MILEAGE : REMOVALS :</b>													
Ambulance	72115	72441	71662	74928	80153	61796	53707	57119	51931	63586	70358	63281	58115
Dual Purpose Vehicle	10020	8330	6965	6410	6033	20345	37163	38953	34545	32087	30516	41396	61390
Sitting Case Care	11587	15767	23347	23016	23495	25389	20475	19579	21607	19260	17269	12407	14799
<b>TOTAL</b>	93722	96538	101974	104354	109681	107530	111345	115651	108083	114933	118143	117084	134304
<b>MILEAGE : OTHERS :</b>													
Ambulance	2994	32	319	736	862	790	598	646	628	1356	2680	2144	2053
Dual Purpose Vehicle	27581	6019	7282	7900	7810	10484	9685	7797	9808	10629	10115	12081	5301
Sitting Case Car	30575	31257	25047	18089	21952	19301	18599	15938	17133	15752	10016	4224	2580
<b>TOTAL</b>	30575	37308	32648	26725	30624	30575	28882	24381	27569	27737	22811	18449	9934
<b>TOTAL MILEAGE</b>	124297	133846	134622	131079	140305	138105	140227	140032	135652	142670	140954	135533	144238

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

### Notification of Births—Public Health Act, 1936

There were 1,582 births notified, all by Midwives. This figure included 1,025 occurring at Birch Hill Maternity Home and other hospitals, and 65 occurring in Nursing Homes, which have been classified to Rochdale.

### Health Visitors

At the beginning of the year we had eight Health Visitors and two full-time Clinic Nurses. In February the amalgamation with the School Health Service took place, making a staff of eleven Health Visitors/School Nurses and two Clinic Nurses. One Student Health Visitor appointed in 1961 qualified in 1962 and was appointed a Health Visitor in July. One Clinic Nurse resigned her post to become a Student Health Visitor and one returned to hospital work in July. Both these vacancies were filled by the end of the year. Mrs. Turner, Health Visitor/School Nurse, retired in December after seventeen years' service.

The Health Visitors attended 14 Infant Welfare Clinics and five Ante-natal Clinics each week. A Health Visitor and a Medical Officer have attended the ward round on the Children's Pavilion and Maternity Unit at Birch Hill Hospital weekly. They have also attended the weekly Paediatric Out-patient Clinic of Dr. Wolman, Consultant Paediatrician, at Smith Street.

There is a Clinic each month for premature babies born at home attended by Dr. Wolman and this is staffed by Health Visitors. One Health Visitor goes to the Relaxation Classes for ante-natal patients held weekly at Baillie Street and fortnightly at Kirkholt and Spotland Clinics.

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

During 1962 the Health Visitors have each month visited the defaulters from the Ante-natal Clinic to ascertain the cause of their default. This has necessitated many extra visits for the Health Visitors, but has been of great benefit to the efficiency of the Ante-natal Clinics.

The following Table shows the way in which the Health Visitors have spent their time:—

	1962	1961
Primary visits to live births .. .. .	1,565	1,404
Primary visits to still-births .. .. .	19	25
Subsequent visits to infants under 1 year .. ..	6,687	6,000
Subsequent visits to infants 1-2 years .. ..	3,319	2,731
Subsequent visits to infants 2-5 years .. ..	6,155	6,003
Primary visits to ante-natal cases .. .. .	125	{ 14
Subsequent visits to ante-natal cases .. ..	56	
Miscellaneous enquiries, infant mortality etc. ..	85	14
Infectious diseases .. .. .	64	101
Incomplete visits .. .. .	2,420	2,535
Totals	20,495	18,406
Ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions .. ..	461	336
Child welfare clinic sessions .. .. .	1,364	1,264
Nursery school sessions .. .. .	62	77
Other clinics—vaccination sessions, hospitals, etc. ..	240	270
Totals	2,127	1,947

### Child Welfare Centres

The new Kingsway Clinic opened in March, 1962. To begin with only one Clinic session was held, but during May a further session was added.

The attendance figures show an increase of 192 new patients attending the Child Welfare Clinics during the year, but this figure includes some cases which were transferred to Kingsway from other Clinics. Total attendances show an increase of 1,821 and 1,132 additional examinations have been made by the Medical Officers.

In the Autumn an arrangement was made whereby a rota of mothers volunteered to come to the Clinic to make and serve tea during the afternoon session at Spotland Clinic. For this a small charge is made. The response has been good and this service enables the people attending to get to know each other and to discuss their mutual problems and pleasures.

Centre	New Cases admitted during 1962	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.		
St. Luke's *(Monday)	201	2136	488	423	31 (38)	1688
Spotland *(Tuesday) ..	150	1810	556	524	29 (32)	1093
Baillie Street (Wednesday) ..	178	2001	373	261	52 (57)	1354
Baillie Street (Thursday) .. ..	162	1838	348	245	49 (53)	1275
Baillie Street (Friday) One hour only ..	56	692	205	144	22 (11)	587
Norden (Thursday) Alternate weeks ..	53	810	350	405	31 (27)	394
Bamford (Thursday) One day per month ..	14	99	59	60	18 (18)	159
Kirkholt (Tuesday) ..	34	618	188	198	22 } (25) 40 }	9
Kirkholt (Wednesday) ..	103	1194	384	438		1092
Kingsway (Monday) ..	166	1157	204	269	41	708
Kingsway (Thursday) ..	99	774	119	126	34	—
Castleton *(Friday) ..	206	2428	808	779	44 (47)	1798
<b>Totals</b> .. ..	1422	15557	4082	3872	—	10157
<b>Totals 1961</b> .. ..	1230	13447	3903	4340	—	9025

\* Two Sessions.

### Care of Premature Infants

There were 30 premature babies born at home during 1962. 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 for six months and then at nine and twelve months. Vaccinations and immunisations have also been carried out on these children.

### 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. During the year Mrs. Tomlinson left the service and was replaced by Mrs. Gunn.

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

	1962	1961
Cases delivered .. .. .	496	431
Subsequent visits .. .. .	5,533	5,461
Continuation visits to hospital patients .. .. .	2,426	1,292
Ante-natal home visits .. .. .	2,841	3,269
Ante-natal Clinic visits .. .. .	468	486
Totals ..	11,764	10,939

The domiciliary deliveries noted above represent 29% of the total births in the town.

The one Midwife in private practice attended 57 cases during the year.

Doctors were called in to 150 cases on medical aid forms.

Gas and air analgesia was administered to five cases and Trilene to 390 cases.

Two new machines for the administration of Trilene analgesia have been obtained for use by the Midwives.

During the year two additions have been made to the Midwife's bag. The first was Hyalase to promote rapid absorption of intramuscular ergometrine and the second was a low-reading thermometer, which has been of particular use during the severe Winter

The following cases were reported by the Midwives as having been admitted to hospital during confinement, although they had started to look after them in their own homes:—

2 each—delay in first stage, retained placenta

1 each—ante-partum haemorrhage, prolapsed cord, foetal distress, delay in second stage, post-partum haemorrhage, post-partum haemorrhage with retained placenta.

All these patients were delivered of living infants.

The following cases were reported by the Ante-natal Clinic as having had their bookings changed from home to hospital while attending there. These excluded those who came to book for home delivery, but who were advised at the time to have hospital delivery.

- 11—Rhesus negative (9 without antibodies, 2 with antibodies)
  - 9—pre-eclamptic toxæmia of pregnancy
  - 5—breech presentation
  - 3—unsuitable home conditions
  - 1—primipara
  - 5—poor obstetric history (2 previous lower segment Caesarian section, 1 recurrent premature labour, 1 previous breech delivery, 1 previous forceps delivery)
  - 10—other diseases (i.e. heart, anaemia, old tuberculosis)
- All the above were delivered of living infants.

One patient was admitted to hospital during her pregnancy with an intra-uterine death.

Five patients were transferred to hospital for induction of labour for post-maturity, while two were admitted for induction for pre-eclamptic toxæmia at term.

Pupil Midwives have continued to come to us from Birch Hill Hospital for their Part II training. During the year 20 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, whilst on Tuesday evening 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.

It has not been found necessary to continue the Friday morning Ante-natal Clinic introduced as an experiment during 1961, as all the cases can be dealt with easily at the other Clinics.

Patients to be confined at home, at Birch Hill Hospital or at Nurse Miller's Home, have the opportunity to attend Ante-natal Relaxation Exercise Classes. These classes continue to be held twice weekly at the Central Clinic and on alternate Monday evenings at the Kirkholt and Spotland Clinics.

During the year 141 sessions for relaxation exercises were held with a total of 1,113 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 connected with all aspects of childbirth. 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.

All patients attending the Ante-natal Clinics received blood tests during pregnancy. Of those attending the domiciliary Ante-natal Clinics, 99 were found to have a haemoglobin of less than 70%, thus requiring urgent treatment. This shows that approximately 20% of all patients attending for home confinement were found to be Anaemic.

### Unbooked Cases

There were 34 unbooked cases delivered, 27 at home and seven in hospital, despite continued pressure for all pregnant women to attend Ante-natal Clinics. These cases received no ante-natal care and, therefore, no haemoglobin estimations or other blood tests were carried out. Of these cases, 20 had normal deliveries in the presence of a Midwife, while fourteen were delivered as follows:—

- 7—baby born before arrival of Midwife (all surviving)
- 3—premature labour with infants weighing under 5lbs. 8ozs.
- 1—retained placenta (Flying Squad called)
- 1—breech presentation
- 1—still-birth
- 1—post-partum haemorrhage (not severe)

It is most surprising that there were not more complications with these cases, a fact probably accounted for by most of them having had several previous normal deliveries. No records are available to show any increased morbidity which may result from neglect of ante-natal care, but it is probable that many of these mothers and babies were markedly Anaemic.

### 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. From this Table it will be seen that the number of patients attending the Ante-natal Clinics has again risen, but there have been fewer attendances at the Post-natal Clinics.

	Rochdale Borough		County Districts		Total	
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
<b>(1) ANTE-NATAL CLINICS</b>						
(a) No. of Expectant Mothers attending (New Cases) ..	1,553	1,521	243	228	1,796	1,749
(b) No. of attendances (Old and New Cases) .. ..	11,183	10,487	2,129	1,824	13,311	12,311
(c) Average attendances per clinic session .. ..	41.7	34.9	7.9	6.1	47.1	41.0
<b>(2) POST-NATAL CLINIC</b>						
(a) No. of Mothers attending (New Cases) .. ..	605	636	159	157	764	793
(b) No. of attendances (Old and New Cases) .. ..	655	689	177	176	832	865
(c) Average attendance per clinic session .. ..	13.6	14.3	3.7	3.7	17.3	18.0

### 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 catchment area. Nine calls were made upon the service to Rochdale patients during the year, two by Midwives and seven by General Practitioners.

### Maternity Home

The number of Rochdale women admitted to the Maternity Home at Birch Hill Hospital for confinement was 987, 18 of whom gave birth to their babies before admission. This figure represents 64% of the total births in the town.

The number of babies born in hospital and classified to Rochdale was 972 live births and 27 still-births.

### Medical Assistance

Midwives practising in the district requested the services of a medical practitioner in 134 maternity cases and in 16 cases of newly born children. The corresponding figures last year were 107 and 26 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 five cases were so treated.

### Maternity Outfits

Sterilised accouchement outfits continue to be supplied free of charge to expectant mothers who are having their confinement at home. These outfits, of the standard prescribed by the Ministry of Health, are available at the Antenatal Clinics, or through the Domiciliary Midwives, and during the year 521 such outfits have been issued.

### Puerperal Pyrexia

During the year two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were reported by General Practitioners. The District Nursing Service took over the cases immediately and both made a quick and satisfactory recovery.

### Maternal Mortality

There were no deaths recorded by the Registrar General in 1962 as due to maternal causes.

The following Table shows the comparative maternal mortality rates.

AREA	1962	1961	Average 5 years 1956-60
ROCHDALE .. .. .	NIL	NIL	0.99
Average 12 neighbouring manufacturing towns ..	0.52	0.14	0.35
Administrative County of Lancaster .. .. .	0.38	0.38	0.47

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum

For the past nine 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 normal office hours.

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

During the year 33,975 (30,491) tins of National Dried Milk, 2,472 (3,857) bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 17,652 (24,483) bottles of Orange Juice and 2,213 (2,915) packets of Vitamin Tablets were distributed. (Figures for 1961 shown in brackets).

The take-up of National Dried Milk has increased during the year, but in all the other commodities a further decline has taken place. The decline in the take-up of the latter commodities would appear to be due to the price increases referred to in the previous Report. So far as proprietary brands of milk foods supplied through the clinics are concerned, further increase has occurred in 1962, 10,979 tins, as against 8,220 tins in 1961. The sale of Rose Hip Syrup has also increased during the year, 8,416 bottles as against 6,558 bottles in 1961. We have continued to supply the various types of cereal foods, as well as Adexolin and Fersolate, through the clinics for the benefit of 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 rewards 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. The largest of these Nurseries had at the end of the year closed one third of its premises. In total, these Nurseries were registered for the accommodation of 246 children. During the year 116 children were admitted to the Nurseries and 170 left the Nurseries. At the end of the year there were 135 on the registers as against 189 in 1961.

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.

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 949 children under five received a course of immunisation. In 1961 the number immunised in this group was 1,092. 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, 1963. The estimated population figure is supplied by the General Register Office.

Age at 31/12/62 i.e. born in Year	Under 1 1962	1 1961	2 1960	3 1959	4 1958	Total
Number immunised .. ..	424	857	766	897	699	3,643
Estimated mid-year child population 1962 .. ..	Children under five 6,600					

In addition to the immunisations in the above Table, 75 children between the ages of five and 15 received primary immunisation as compared with 282 children in 1961 and 1,377 children received re-inforcing doses, usually about four years after the initial treatment, compared with 1,518 in 1961.

Of the initial doses 955 were of Triple Vaccine and of the booster doses 536 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 955 children received a full course of injections as compared with 1,040 the previous year. Of this number 235 were immunised by their own doctors. In addition, booster doses were given to 537 children, including 104 given by their own doctors. 955 of the initial doses and 536 of the booster doses were by Triple Vaccine.

Since the scheme started in September, 1949, 10,778 children have been immunised. In that period altogether some 1,497 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 parent by the Health Visitor.

	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 yrs. or over	TOTAL 1962	TOTAL 1961
No. Vaccinated	550	341	650	1492	2113	5146	427
No. Re-vaccinated	—	2	117	1055	4179	5353	91

This increase is accounted for by the incidence of Smallpox at the beginning of the year in Yorkshire, the Midlands and in S. Wales.

## Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The only important change in the campaign against Poliomyelitis during the year was the introduction of oral vaccine in April, in addition to Salk vaccine.

The total primarily vaccinated during the year was 718 Salk, 1,012 Oral, whilst 2,432 Salk and 1,611 Oral booster doses were given. There were also 160 Salk and 1,535 Oral fourth doses given.

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
<b>GENERAL PRACTITIONERS:</b>					
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ..	373	2,153	1,025	2,064	470
"    Boosters ..	—	184	1,863	1,373	1776
"    4th Doses ..	—	—	—	461	371
Diphtheria Immunisation ..	141	214	220	296	237
"    Boosters .. ..	159	135	163	220	161
Whoop. Cough Immunisation	134	178	210	288	235
"    Boosters .. ..	29	26	102	140	104
Smallpox Vaccinations ..	156	149	143	148	3431
"    Re-vaccinations ..	31	61	71	89	4080
Tetanus Vaccination ..	—	—	200	285	235
"    Boosters .. ..	—	—	97	136	104
<b>M.C.W. CLINICS:</b>					
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ..	1,831	3,613	1,181	2,478	1210
"    Boosters .. ..	—	652	7,732	1,716	2140
"    4th Doses .. ..	—	—	—	1,058	434
Diphtheria Immunisation ..	541	728	754	792	723
"    Boosters .. ..	1	—	75	456	432
Whoop. Cough Immunisation	666	645	691	752	720
"    Boosters .. ..	133	224	203	507	433
Smallpox Vaccinations ..	363	312	246	279	1715
"    Re-vaccinations ..	4	1	—	2	1273
Tetanus Vaccinations ..	—	—	681	751	720
"    Boosters .. ..	—	—	73	454	432
<b>SCHOOL CLINIC:</b>					
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ..	3,231	3,072	795	293	50
"    Boosters .. ..	—	985	2,816	198	127
"    4th Doses .. ..	—	—	—	2,295	890
Diphtheria Immunisation ..	341	314	258	286	64
"    Boosters .. ..	806	665	739	842	784
<b>TOTALS:</b>					
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ..	5,435	8,838	3,001	4,835	1730
"    Boosters .. ..	—	1,821	12,411	3,287	4043
"    4th Doses .. ..	—	—	—	3,814	1695
Diphtheria Immunisation ..	1,023	1,256	1,232	1,374	1024
"    Boosters .. ..	966	800	977	1,518	1377
Whoop. Cough Immunisation	800	823	901	1,040	955
"    Boosters .. ..	162	250	305	647	537
Smallpox Vaccination ..	519	461	389	427	5146
"    Re-vaccination ..	35	62	71	91	5353
Tetanus Vaccination ..	—	—	881	1,036	955
"    Boosters .. ..	—	—	170	590	536

In the preceding Table which shows the distribution of the general work of immunisation, it will be seen that the Poliomyelitis vaccinations although reduced were again spread uniformly between the Child Welfare Clinics, the School Clinics and the General Practitioners. I would most strongly urge all parents to see that their children are fully protected against this crippling disease and that all persons under 40 years of age ensure that they themselves are fully immunised.

Diphtheria immunisation remains at a steady level and has become an accepted procedure in infant life, even in times when there is no immediate threat of the disease.

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.

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 fully effective.

### 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 Miss Campbell of the Central Office of the Manchester Diocesan Council who, in the absence of Mrs. Lintern on sick leave, kindly prepared the following report on the work done during the year.

#### CASES DEALT WITH DURING 1962

Expectant unmarried mothers referred	..	..	..	..	81
Confinements in 1962 of cases referred during 1961	..	..			27
Matrimonial difficulties	..	..	..	..	6
Personal problems	..	..	..	..	6
Paternity case	..	..	..	..	1
Adolescent difficulty	..	..	..	..	1
					122

## POSITION OF BABIES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1962

Actually in mother's care .. .. .	58
With mother in own home or her parents' home .. .. .	42
In lodgings .. .. .	3
Married to putative father .. .. .	8
Co-habiting with putative father .. .. .	2
In Mother and Baby Home .. .. .	3
In Voluntary Children's Home .. .. .	2
In care of Local Authority .. .. .	1
Placed for adoption (including 1 private placement) .. .. .	11
Miscarriage .. .. .	1
Removed to another area with mother .. .. .	2
Position unknown .. .. .	2
Babies born during year .. .. .	77
Babies due in 1963 .. .. .	31

The following arrangements have been made for the 31 expectant mothers not due until 1963.

- 5—admitted to Mother and Baby Homes
- 8—awaiting admission to Mother and Baby Homes
- 1—left area and being helped by another Social Worker
- 17—arranged hospital or home confinement (including one known to be co-habiting and three who were expecting to marry the putative father)

Of the unmarried mothers who were dealt with 55 were under 21 years of age. The individual ages are set out below:—

Aged 14 years .. .. .	2
" 15 " .. .. .	5
" 16 " .. .. .	11
" 17 " .. .. .	10
" 18 " .. .. .	12
" 19 " .. .. .	8
" 20 " .. .. .	7

The remaining 26 were in the following age groups:—

Aged 21-25 years .. .. .	13
" 26-30 " .. .. .	7
" 31-35 " .. .. .	5
" 36-40 " .. .. .	1

Of the 81 expectant unmarried mothers referred during 1961, 21 were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes and eight were awaiting admissions during 1963. Help and advice in obtaining affiliation orders was given in thirteen cases, but much time and energy was also devoted to tracing and obtaining financial

assistance from the putative fathers in a number of other cases. Practical and material assistance and technical advice, as well as friendship and supportive help, was given to numerous mothers and babies.

Intensive casework is involved in helping many unmarried mothers, putative fathers and their respective families who suffer real mental anguish before the baby's future is finally decided. There are, however, a number of cases who seek only technical advice or financial support from the putative father once the baby has been born, and who are unable to accept deeper personal help. Unfortunately, too many of these latter cases are very young unmarried mothers from humble homes where there are or have been a number of children. It never occurs to the parents to consider whether or not the expected baby should be adopted. The girl's mother instinctively wants the baby in her home and family and from the beginning it is the grandmother's child. It is by no means rare to find the young mother and putative father apparently sitting in mute disinterest while both sets of parents decide the baby's future and wrangle about payments over the young people's heads.

Of those referred in 1962 at 17 years and under, eighteen kept their babies (including five at 15 years, two of whom married the putative fathers as soon as they were able). Eleven of these young mothers, including one at 14 years and three at 15 years, were confined in local hospitals.

The fourteen cases other than illegitimate maternities involved a wide variety of problems, including two young women separated from their husbands who wanted to arrange for the adoption of an expected child of the marriage.

### **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.

## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

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

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

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

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

Maternity and Child Welfare Department	..	..	2
School Medical Department	..	..	2
N.S.P.C.C. Officer	..	..	2

At the beginning of 1962 there were 31 cases on the 'live' register. In addition to the six new cases reported on, three old cases had to be re-opened and fifteen had further reports made upon them. The following list shows the number of times these 24 cases have come up for discussion and reports:—

	Old Cases	Re-opened Cases	New Cases
Twice .. ..	1	1	2
Four times .. ..	—	1	—
Five times .. ..	3	—	1
Six times .. ..	—	—	1
Seven times .. ..	—	—	1
Nine times .. ..	2	—	—
Ten times .. ..	—	—	1
Eleven times .. ..	9	1	—
Totals .. ..	15	3	6

A further four cases were closed and at the end of the year 36 cases remained on the 'live' register.

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

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

CASE NO. 1 (Referred by M. & C.W. Dept.)—Mother with three children, husband walked out. On National Assistance. Always a group of teenagers in the house. New baby in poor condition, to be re-admitted to hospital.

CASE NO. 2 (Referred by N.S.P.C.C. Off.)—Family with four children. Husband who works away earns good money, but there is domestic trouble over wife's poor management and his drinking. Debts, including rent arrears.

CASE NO. 3 (Referred by Sch. Med. Dept.)—Mother divorced with three children. Neglected appearance in school with home in similar condition. Said to have been leaving the children at night.

CASE NO. 4 (Referred by N.S.P.C.C. Off.)—Mother with three children, husband recently left home. Makes no effort to run the house, the two boys do not agree and one has appeared in Court for non-attendance at school.

CASE NO. 5 (Referred by Sch. Med. Dept.)—Family with seven children in overcrowded conditions. Complaints from school regarding soiled condition on arrival. When approached about this parents refused to co-operate in treatment.

CASE NO. 6 (Referred by M. & C.W. Dept.)—Consultant Paediatrician asked for referral to Committee. Family with newly born baby and one backward child in hospital. Considered that the mother required more supervision than usual in the care of the new baby.

## 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 171 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. The calls on this service have more than doubled during 1962 with 3,200 articles laundered in comparison with 1,438 in 1961.

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 58 cases to Convalescent Homes, usually for a period of two weeks. Fare or transport was provided for five subnormal children proceeding to and from Southwood, Derby, and Orchard Dene, Rainhill.

Accommodation was arranged for the 58 cases referred to in the following manner:—

	Adults	Children
	—————	—————
Grey Court, Hest Bank .. .. .	10	—
Seabright Home, St. Annes .. .. .	14	—
Milne Home, Southport .. .. .	12	—
Blackburn and District Convalescent Home, St. Annes	5	—
Westwood Home, Blackpool .. .. .	10	—
Southwood, Derby .. .. .	—	3
Orchard Dene, Rainhill .. .. .	—	2
Others .. .. .	2	—
Totals .. .. .	53	5
	—————	—————

The total cost of Convalescent Home accommodation was £563 16s. 0d., of which £57 17s. 6d., or 9.91% was recovered, whereas in 1961 the corresponding figures were £490 13s. 6d. and £58 9s. 4d., with 11.92% recovered.

Respiratory Diseases cases (11) formed the largest single class of admission, the remainder being from a wide variety of causes, General Debility (8), Anaemia (4), Rheumatism (5), Post Operative (8).

### 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.

A Health and Welfare Exhibition took place in the Art Gallery from the 26th May to the 9th June under the title 'Your Good Health'. Although much hard work and publicity went into the preparation of this Exhibition by the two Departments, it only met with poor response. Attendance in the main came from organised visits by parties of school children.

## DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

During the year the Domestic Helps assisted in 574 cases (21 cases of maternity, 489 cases of chronic sickness and 64 cases of general sickness) as against 540 cases in 1961. At the 31st December, there remained 356 cases on assistance as against 329 the previous year.

The average period over which assistance was given was seven days for maternity, 46 days for chronic sickness and eight days for general sickness.

At the end of the year 62 Domestic Helps (6 full-time and 56 part-time) were employed as compared with 64 (12 full-time and 52 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 7.68% of the total cost. No charge was made to 439 householders out of the total number of householders to which this service was rendered.

Many of the maternity cases calling for help concern young couples who are newcomers to the town, whose parents live many miles away and who are unable to help. Most young couples these days have labour-saving homes complete with washing machines, and this reduces the Domestic Help time required.

Temporary help is given to cases of general sickness, where cases living alone are handicapped because of illness or accident. Help is also given to families where there are very young children and the mother is ill.

Chronic sickness cases account for 85% of the total cases. These are usually old people living alone or elderly couples who by reason of age and infirmity are no longer able to keep their own homes clean nor always able to do essential shopping. Weekly help enables these old folks to stay comfortably in their own homes. Once these cases receive help they are permanent, ceasing only on removal to hospital or death.

This is a Service where the situation changes daily and constant supervision is, therefore, required. It is necessary for the Organiser to visit all the cases frequently, in order to ensure that the assistance meets the needs of the individual. She must also keep in close contact with the Domestic Helps to give support and guidance when problems arise.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The staff throughout the year consisted of three Mental Welfare Officers. The plan of training for this staff was carried a step further when in September a second Officer completed the Course in Psychiatric Social Work at Manchester University and became a qualified Psychiatric Social Worker. These two Officers have now been graded Senior Mental Welfare Officers, one specialising in adult psychiatry and the other in child psychiatry. The other Mental Welfare Officer concentrates on liaison with the Junior Training Centre. All three Officers cover the full range of mental health work in addition to their specialties.

### MENTAL SUBNORMALITY

#### Guardianship

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

#### Subnormality at 31st December, 1962

	Subnormal				Severely Subnormal			
	under 16		over 16		under 16		over 16	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Attending Day								
Training Centre ..	6	7	—	3	12	6	3	7
Residents in Local								
Authority Homes ..	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
Receiving Home Visits ..	—	1	54	55	2	4	3	7
Totals .. ..	6	8	55	61	14	10	6	14

#### Cases Reported

Three children under five years of age were reported by the Education Committee under the terms of the Mental Health Act, 1959 (Second Schedule) and seven school leavers reported by that Committee were placed on the register for voluntary supervision.

#### Short Stay Cases

Four females and two males under sixteen years, together with one female over sixteen years, were allocated short term care by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. A further five cases (two males and three females under sixteen years) 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 125 cases in residential care, the majority are accommodated in the Brockhall, Calderstones and Royal Albert Hospitals. One boy of thirteen years of age was admitted to Thingwall Hall, Liverpool, during the year and three cases under sixteen (two males, one female) were admitted to Calderstones. In addition, two males over sixteen years were admitted to Calderstones and one 23 year old male was also admitted under Section 26.

At the end of the year eleven names were on the Regional Hospital Board's waiting list for permanent hospital care. Of these, only three were classed as urgent cases.

### **Community Care**

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in offering adequate social support to families with subnormal children awaiting admission to permanent hospital care or residential training centres. In September, however, the Assessments Clinic commenced at Calderstones Hospital where the most urgent cases were reviewed. In consequence, a number of cases were admitted. This development relieved several crises and left more time to be devoted to the older, less dependant individuals and many were introduced to occupational therapy either at Birch Hill Hospital or in their own homes.

The effect of the 1959 Act in respect of subnormal persons is now being felt by the increased number of high grade hospital patients being discharged into community life. These persons usually leave hospital on a six months' trial leave basis, during which time it is hoped, with the help of the Mental Welfare Officer and their own relatives, they may find a suitable home and occupation, and live a normal life with the minimum of supervision. One of the greatest difficulties, unfortunately, is finding work for these disabled persons. It is hoped that as the public become more aware of their problems, employers will be more ready to accept them into their factories and workshops.

### **JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE**

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

At the end of 1962 there were 49 children on the register, 43 from the Borough and six from the adjoining area of the County.

Six children have been admitted during the year. Eleven of the children from the adjoining County were transferred in December to the new Adult Training Centre which has been opened by the Lancashire County Council at Wardle. In addition, during the year three children were admitted to hospitals. four left the district and one older girl ceased to attend.

The usual outings and Open Days have been held during the year, including the Harvest Festival, Christmas Parties and Plays, together with Summer excursions to Lytham St. Annes, Shore Edge and Hollingworth Lake. This year the Harvest Festival was held on two days, one day for the Senior Classes and the other for the Junior Classes. In this way it was possible to issue invitations to all the parents to their child's Harvest Festival Service. In connection with class projects, visits were made to a farm and to the Fire Station.

A group of twelve senior girls spent five days on holiday in Wharfedale during May, accompanied by two members of the staff. The girls thoroughly enjoyed themselves and the parents commented on their increased independence when they returned home.

At the end of the year, although plans for a combined Junior and Adult Training Centre had been approved by the Ministry of Health and the site allocated, no start on the building had been made and it appeared that a further period of several months would elapse before this could begin.

### MENTAL ILLNESS

A second year has now been completed working under the procedures of the Mental Health Act, 1959. It has been one of consolidation and, as was stressed in last year's Report, the Mental Welfare Officers are now only occasionally concerned in the admission of a patient to the Psychiatric Wards. The main work, which was one of the aims of the Act, has been to deal with psychiatric illness as far as possible in the same way as physical illness, with the General Practitioner contacting the Consultant in Psychiatry as he would any other Consultant with either an out-patient appointment or domiciliary visit arranged between them. The Mental Welfare Officer is now brought in only when there is a question of compulsory admission.

What is of much greater importance in the work of the Officers is the big increase which has taken place in the cases referred to the Department, which are now received from numerous sources. These referrals involve a tremendous amount of case work which may continue over a very long period before being resolved.

Liaison, already good between the Department and the Psychiatric Hospitals, continues to improve with regular case conferences and attendances at Out-patient Clinics. The efforts made to achieve more liaison with the Children's Department, Housing Department, Almoners, National Assistance Board and Probation Officers, have been successful and such liaison has now become firmly established.

The After-care Club which was held at the Townhead Offices has now been superseded by one held at Birch Hill Hospital. This Club has been designed to cater for patients convalescing from the milder type of mental illness and membership is strictly limited to this category. This venture with the assistance of the Mental Welfare Officers commenced in November and any remarks regarding its success must await further Reports.

Dr. A. Gage, Consultant in Child Psychiatry, continued to hold two sessions a week in Rochdale. A Mental Welfare Officer who is also a Psychiatric Social Worker, attends these sessions and carries out the necessary follow-up work. Also in attendance is an Educational Psychologist provided by the Lancashire County Council. A full report on the work of Dr. Gage at these sessions is included in the School Medical Report on Page 103.

## 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:—

	1962	1961	Average 1956/60
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	13	30	44
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Non-respiratory	8	—	3
Respiratory ..	32	25	39
Pneumonia .. .. .	13	23	23
Whooping Cough .. .. .	7	19	112
Measles .. .. .	717	814	689
C. S. Meningitis .. .. .	3	1	2
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	1	3	4
Dysentery .. .. .	16	37	58
Other Diseases .. .. .	6	5	15
Totals .. .. .	816	957	989

### Poliomyelitis

There was only one case of Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic) notified during 1962. A boy of six and a half years, whose illness commenced in the middle of December, was removed to hospital. He was discharged after a short stay of eleven days. His own Doctor notified the case towards the end of January as one of Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis, from which he has made a complete recovery. This child had not been vaccinated against Poliomyelitis.

This very satisfactory state of affairs is no doubt partly due to the vigorous programme of Poliomyelitis vaccination carried out in Rochdale since 1956. During 1962 vaccination with live oral vaccine was commenced. It is confidently anticipated that the use of this substance will go a long way towards eradicating Poliomyelitis from the community.

### FOOD POISONING

(a) Notifications as returned to the Registrar General .. .. .	2
(b) Cases otherwise ascertained .. .. .	—
(c) Symptomless Excretors .. .. .	—
(d) Fatal .. .. .	—

1 Single Case—Agent identified Typhi-murium

1 Single Case—Agent not identified.

No outbreaks of food poisoning occurred during the year and the two single cases which occurred were in no way connected.

## TUBERCULOSIS

There were 39 cases notified as against 25 in the previous year. The new cases in 1960 totalled 34 and during the five years 1955-1959 there was an average of 48 cases notified.

Of these 39 cases, 32 were Pulmonary and seven Non-pulmonary. There was also one case of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis which came to the notice of the Department through the Death Returns and, therefore, is not included in the return to the Registrar General.

In addition, the Department was notified of 13 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
1962	32	8	40

This tendency for the notifications of Tuberculosis to increase has been noted elsewhere in the Country and may be attributable to several factors:—

1. The increasing mobility of the population as evidenced by the fact that 13 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis transferred into Rochdale in 1962 as compared with nine in 1961. This may well lead to new infections occurring in the areas in which these persons come to reside. There may also be some break in the continuity of treatment which is so important in this chronic disease.

2. The increasing immigration from places overseas where the incidence of Tuberculosis is known to be high, e.g. the Indian sub-continent. It is noted that during 1962 there was a total of five cases of Tuberculosis notified in persons from Pakistan or India, three Pulmonary and two Non-pulmonary, compared with a total of two Pulmonary cases in 1961.

3. The emergence of strains of Tubercle Bacilli which are resistant to drug treatment and which make it difficult or impossible to render certain sufferers non-infectious.

4. Irregular attenders at the Chest Clinic and persons who fail to take their treatment regularly at home. By their irresponsibility they may well become sources of infection to their families, their neighbours and their work-mates. Every effort is made by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor to get these persons to co-operate.

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.

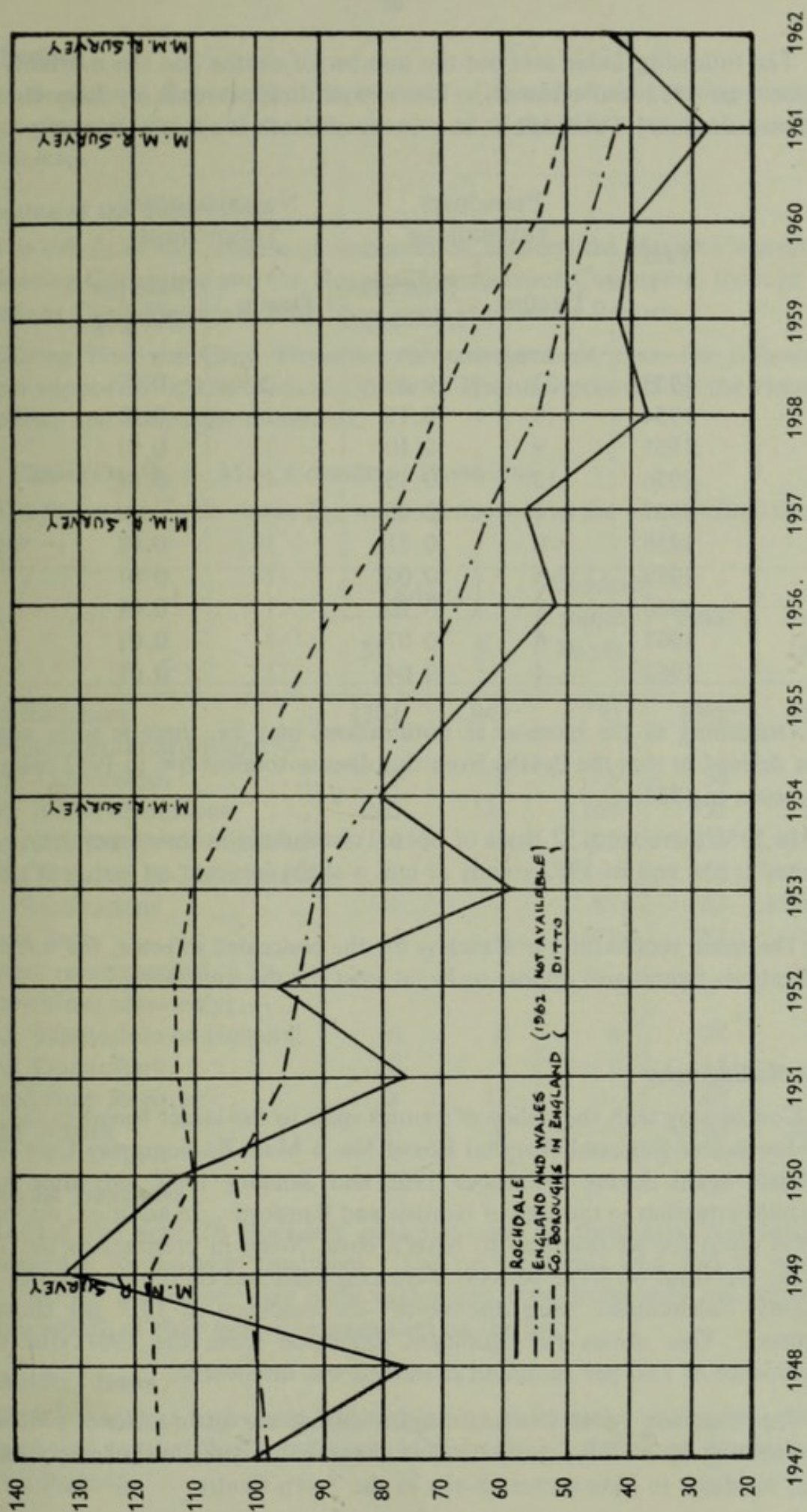
The 40 new cases notified, together with the number of deaths resulting from the disease are shown below in all age groups:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 „	5	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
25—35 „	2	2	3	1	—	} 1	—	—
35—45 „	1	4	—	—	—			
45—55 „	3	1	—	—	—	} 1	—	—
55—65 „	4	2	—	—	—			
65 years and over	2	1	1	—	2	—	1	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	18	13	6	3	2	2	1	—
1961	15	10	—	—	5	1	1	—

The following is a summary of the known cases of Tuberculosis in the Borough at 31st December, 1962:—

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary .. .. .	316	255	571
Non-pulmonary .. .. .	18	18	36
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>607</b>

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 1953 and onwards. The virtual disappearance in these ten years of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis as a cause of death is again noteworthy.

Year	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	
	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.
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
1962	4	0.04	1	0.01

Disturbing as the increase in notifications may be, there is some comfort to be derived in that the deaths from this disease totalled five in 1962 compared with seven in 1961.

In 1955 there were 52 cases of open Tuberculosis in the community. This number at the end of 1962 stands at ten, a slight increase on last year's figure of eight.

The more successful our search is for the concealed infector, the worse our notifications figures will appear to be, at least for the time being.

### 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 again during December 1962 and January 1963, this time giving particular attention to the area of Norden and Bamford. In addition, opportunity was given for all residents to have a chest X-ray in premises in the Town Centre. A total of 7,772 persons were examined and eight new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered—an incidence of 1.03 per thousand examined. This shows no significant difference from the 1961 visit when an incidence of 1.02 per thousand examined was discovered.

The Unit will be in Rochdale again during the last quarter of 1963 again concentrating on a different district, but there will as previously 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.

During 1962 the Chest Physician recommended six cases for re-housing all were supported by the Medical Officer of Health, approved by the Housing Committee and eventually 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 1961
	M.	F.			
Total attendances .. .. .	1384	941	770	3095	3571
New Patients examined found:—					
(a) Tuberculous .. .. .	21	10	5	36	23
(b) Non-Tuberculous .. ..	240	131	164	535	597
Contacts referred for examinations	48	60	125	233	159
Contacts found to be Tuberculous	1	1	—	2	—
B.C.G. Vaccinations .. .. .	—	—	87	87	90
Mantoux Tests .. .. .	4	4	173	181	167
Treatment recommended (Tuberculous cases only):—					
(a) Sanatorium or Hospital	16	8	4	28	20
(b) Domiciliary .. .. .	10	2	1	13	6
Removed from Register .. .. .	28	12	—	40	25
Visits by Nurses .. .. .	—	—	—	2150	2099

### Residential Treatment

During the year 28 Rochdale patients were, at their first examination, recommended for hospital treatment. The only patients who had to wait a short time for admission were eight males and even these were all admitted within a month of their names being placed on the list.

### 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 55.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

No material change has been made in the day-to-day arrangements during the year. There were 476 (343 male and 133 female) cases dealt with in 1962 as against 531 in 1961. The number of new cases was 195 (144 males and 51 females), but of these 85 did not require treatment.

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

	1962	1961	1960
1. No. of persons under treatment or observation at commencement of year .. .. .	273	362	339
2. No. of 'Return' cases .. .. .	2	3	4
3. No. of new cases who have had previous treatment elsewhere .. .. .	6	4	7
4. No. of new cases:—			
(a) Syphilis .. .. .	9	7	21
(b) Gonorrhoea .. .. .	44	32	33
(c) Other conditions .. .. .	55	42	55
(d) Conditions not requiring treatment ..	85	80	113
(e) Undiagnosed conditions .. .. .	2	1	—
	476	531	572
5. Total attendances .. .. .	947	812	1109
6. Patients not completing treatment and/or observation .. .. .	44	90	35
7. No. discharged after completion of treatment and/or observation .. .. .	118	164	172

The increase noted in Gonorrhoea no doubt reflects the general increase in this disease which has been taking place throughout the Country during the last few years.

## WELFARE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

### Administration and Staffing

The Department has now completed three 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, two Welfare Officers, Mr. J. Meeks and Mrs. G. Howarth, a Home Teacher for the Blind, Mrs. E. Dykes, together with three Welfare Assistants (female). The administrative and clerical staff has a total of seven and the staff at the Homes totals 77.

### 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	5	5	5	12	17	20	13	—	77
Females	11	8	5	12	25	34	23	12	130
Totals	16	13	10	24	42	54	36	12	207

Details of admission and discharges are as follows:—

	1962	1961
Residents in Homes 1st January .. .. .	204	203
Residents temporarily in hospital 1st January .. .. .	10	12
Vacancies 1st January .. .. .	12	11
Admissions during the year:—		
From own homes .. .. .	58	61
From hospital (new cases) .. .. .	23	36
Discharges during the year:—		
Died .. .. .	16	15
To hospital (not returning) .. .. .	52	59
Others .. .. .	13	22
Residents in Homes at 31st December .. .. .	207	204
Residents temporarily in hospital on 31st December .. .. .	8	10
Vacancies at 31st December .. .. .	11	12

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

Four persons normally resident in other Authority areas were accommodated during the year, the appropriate charges being borne by the other Authority. The Authorities concerned were the County Councils of Lancashire, Cheshire and Leicestershire, and the County Borough Council of Bolton.

During the year 423 visits were made to persons in their own homes or in hospital regarding admission to Homes for the Aged, compared with 590 during 1961.

### Temporary Accommodation

This type of accommodation is provided at Kingsland Annexe.

Accommodation provided during the year was as follows:—

Persons accommodated 1st January	Nil
Admitted during the year	10 families, (10 adults, 12 children)
Discharged	9 families (9 adults, 12 children)
Persons accommodated 31st December	1 adult
8 families stayed less than a week with an average stay of two days	
1 family stayed between three and four weeks	
1 person, due to particular circumstances, stayed three months	

### Domiciliary Visiting

A considerable increase in visiting is shown this year and this is due to the staffing position being much better with no changes in personnel.

At the end of the year there were 743 (533 in 1961) aged persons on the register for periodic visiting. During the year 289 new cases were added to the list and 79 names were removed of which 62 were deaths. A total of 4,574 visits was made to persons in their own homes by the Welfare Officers and Welfare Assistants, compared with 3,506 during 1961.

### Chiropody

The Chiropody Service provided through the Rochdale Old People's Welfare Committee for aged persons with limited means arranged 1,121 treatments involving 269 persons during the year, compared with 848 treatments involving 230 persons during 1961.

## 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 two instances (1—1961) 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 eight persons who died in Homes for the Aged (3—1961) and seven persons who died elsewhere in the Borough (4—1961).

## BLIND PERSONS

The numbers of registered blind and partially-sighted persons were as follows:—

### Registered Blind Persons

Age Group	Cases at 31.12.62			New Cases during year	
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
0—15.. .. .	5	1	6	—	—
16—49.. .. .	5	4	9	—	—
50—69.. .. .	21	20	41	1	2
70 and over .. .. .	25	37	62	8	4
Totals ..	56	62	118	9	6
Register of blind persons at 31.12.61 .. .. .					113
Registered during 1962 .. .. .				13	
Transferred into area .. .. .				3	
Re-certified .. .. .				2	18
Deaths .. .. .					131
De-certified .. .. .				9	
Removed from area .. .. .				2	13
					118

## Register of Partially-sighted Persons

Age Group	Cases at 31.12.62			New Cases during year	
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
0—15.. .. .	—	1	1	—	—
16—49.. .. .	2	3	5	—	1
50—64.. .. .	4	2	6	2	—
65 and Over .. .. .	19	35	54	1	3
Totals ..	25	41	66	3	4

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

	1962	1961
Visits .. .. .	815	1,181
Interviews—persons not registered .. .. .	121	95
Escort duties .. .. .	49	21
Attendances at:—		
Handicraft Class .. .. .	65	72
Social Centre .. .. .	35	24
Lessons in:—		
Hand Knitting .. .. .	69	56
Cane Seating .. .. .	12	—
Braille .. .. .	3	32
Moon .. .. .	2	—

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

## WELFARE OF THE DEAF

This work is carried out through the agency of the Rochdale and District Adult Deaf and Dumb Society.

The number of cases on the register at the 31st December, 1962 is shown as follows:—

Deaf .. .. .	61 adults (29m., 32f.)	17 children (7m., 10f.)
Hard of Hearing .. .. .	59 adults (7m., 52f.)	1 child (1f.)

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 the 31st December: 65 males, 74 females, totalling 139.

Nature of Disability	Male	Female	Total	1961
Amputation .. .. .	3	2	5	5
Arthritis and Rheumatism .. ..	2	17	19	15
Congenital Malformations .. ..	7	8	15	14
Diseases .. .. .	9	9	18	14
Injuries .. .. .	6	5	11	18
Organic Nervous Diseases .. ..	31	26	57	48
Other Nervous and Mental Disorders	1	4	5	4
T.B. (Respiratory) .. .. .	2	—	2	1
T.B. (Non-respiratory) .. .. .	1	1	2	1
Other Disorders .. .. .	3	2	5	3

The following classes in handicraft instruction were held throughout the year:—

Monday	p.m.	For severely disabled who are conveyed by mini-bus. There were 13 persons registered for this class and the average attendance was ten.
Tuesday	a.m.	For female post T.B. cases. Seven on register with an average attendance of four.
Thursday	a.m.	
Wednesday	p.m.	For male post T.B. cases. Ten on register with an average attendance of four.
Tuesday	p.m.	For mobile handicapped persons. 14 on register with an average attendance of ten.
Thursday	p.m.	
Wednesday	p.m.	For mobile handicapped females, held at the Further Education Centre by arrangement with the Education Committee. 14 on register with an average attendance of ten.
Friday	p.m.	

During the year 466 visits were paid to physically handicapped persons by the Welfare Officer.

At the Health and Welfare Services Exhibition held in the Art Gallery in June, many items of completed handicraft work by the blind and physically handicapped were on show and received much attention as did the displays of aids and gadgets, articles for the blind and hearing aids.

### **Chiropody (Handicapped Persons)**

The scheme for providing Chiropody for physically handicapped persons commenced in 1960. During the year 33 treatments were provided for ten such persons under pensionable age.

### **Adaptations**

Only two alterations were carried out at the homes of handicapped persons during the year, compared with six in the previous year. One of these was to allow the use of an invalid tricycle.

### **Accommodation for Epileptics**

Throughout the year one man and two women were maintained at the Langho Epileptic Colony and one man and one woman at the David Lewis Epileptic Colony. One woman was admitted to the Maghull Epileptic Colony and was still resident at the 31st December.

## 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 .. .. .	72 samples— satisfactory	195 samples— satisfactory
the results of any chemical analyses	69 samples— satisfactory	146 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 and lime 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	Population
(a) direct to the houses .. .. .	83,000 approx.	4,800 approx.
(b) by means of stand-pipes .. .. .	29,100 approx.	1,498 approx.
	Nil.	Nil.

## Public Cleansing

There were no major changes in organisation or methods in the collecting of refuse. The delivery of a new vehicle with provision for the rear loading of bulk refuse containers enabled the old hand-wincing system to be dispensed with and so lightened the manual effort of this work. A regular weekly collection was maintained throughout most of the year, except immediately following holiday periods. The labour position which has been difficult for a number of years showed signs of easing towards the close of the year.

There was again an increased demand for the service which the Department provides for the removal of old furniture, mattresses and household junk without charge and it is felt that this service is much appreciated.

The number of British Standard dustbins supplied under the Corporation's scheme for the provision of dustbins as a charge against the rates was 2,642.

The refuse separation and incineration plant continued to give satisfactory service with a high yield of saleable salvage, but again because of a fall in market prices the total income from this source was lower than in the previous year.

With the purchase of a bulldozer specially adapted for controlled tipping work, the open air burning of certain types of trade refuse has now been eliminated and an improvement in tipping conditions brought about. During the year four acres of completed tip, suitably levelled and grassed down, was handed over to the Parks Department for use as playing fields. This is the first instalment in the approved scheme for eventually transforming the whole of the tip, as completed, into playing fields.

The organisation of street cleansing continued as last year, the mechanical sweeper-collectors picking up the heavy debris from main roads and many housing estate roads, and the manual sweepers attending to the removal of litter and the sweeping of side streets. Street gullies were cleansed regularly by mechanical gully emptiers.

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

## Drainage and Sewerage

Plans for the re-sewering of the Norden area have been prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval.

During the year negotiations have taken place with representatives of the Littleborough Urban District Council about connecting the Littleborough sewers to the sewers in the Borough.

The programme of storm water overflow reconstruction was continued during the year and two storm water overflows were reconstructed. In addition, several short lengths of sewer were replaced.

## Rivers and Streams

Following a local enquiry the Minister of Housing and Local Government gave his decision on the appeal against the conditions attached to a consent given under the provisions of the Public Health (Drainage of Trade Premises) Act, 1937. As a result, a trade effluent discharge to the Naden Brook was connected to the Corporation sewer, thus effecting a considerable improvement in the condition of this stream.

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 Temperatures Deg. F.	Total Rainfall Inches	Sunshine Total Hrs.	Daily Average
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
1962 .. ..	46	40.45	1080.3	2.9
Mean .. ..	48	43.91	1188.9	3.2

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

The total rainfall was 40.45 and the wettest month of the year was August with 6.58 inches, whilst January came second with 5.07 inches. The highest rainfall in any one day was recorded on the 26th August, 1.52 inches with the duration of 14.6 hours.

June was the driest month with 0.86 inches of rain recorded over thirteen days.

The highest temperature of 74° was recorded on the 7th June and the lowest temperature of 10° was recorded on the 2nd January.

June had the largest amount of sunshine with 170.1 hours for the month, whilst January had the lowest with 22.2 hours of sunshine. On 155 days in the year less than one hour's sunshine was recorded.

Appreciable fog occurred on 25 days, December being the most heavily affected with seven days of fog, January and November each having five days.

## 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 the 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. 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.

Tests 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 Public Health Inspectors' Section consisted of the Chief Public Health Inspector, the Senior District Public Health Inspector, the Meat and Foods Inspector, the Smoke Inspector, and six Public Health Inspectors: there were also two Student or Trainee Inspectors. This was a temporary variation from the establishment of five Public Health Inspectors and three Student or Trainee Inspectors, and was permitted by the Establishment Committee subject to the establishment reverting to normal immediately any one of the six Inspectors left.

Before mid-year three of the Inspectors had secured other appointments and at the end of the year another also went elsewhere. Despite repeated and prolonged advertisement no applications for any of the vacant posts were received. Towards the end of the year one of the Student Inspectors left the service as the state of his health made it difficult for him to pursue his studies effectively. He was replaced by a Student Inspector who had in fact completed his practical and theoretical training in the South of England but who still required to pass an examination entrance qualification at a higher level than he had already done. His appointment helped to relieve a desperate situation but even so it was not possible to appoint anyone to the vacancy for the third Student Inspector because of the shortage of trained Inspectors upon whom the responsibility for the instruction of trainees falls.

Because of this serious shortage of staff the work of the Section suffered greatly, and the full effects of the shortage have yet to be felt. So far as Smoke Control Area work was concerned the Committee agreed to the appointment of two Temporary Technical Assistants. These were not qualified Public Health Inspectors, but both were men with wide experience in the building trades. Their appointment should make it possible to proceed with this branch of the work without serious interruption, but since such appointments would probably have been needed in any case, they provide only a minor alleviation of the staff shortage.

Three Rodent Operatives are attached to the Department and an Infectious Diseases Inquiry Officer works part-time in the Department dealing mainly with disinfestation but assisting also with records.

The demands made upon the Department in connection with the repair of dwelling-houses and their out-buildings, and in dealing with miscellaneous nuisances continued at about the same level as in recent years. This was fortunate in that it allowed the depleted staff time to deal with the establishment of two Smoke Control Areas also to carry out some investigation of the conditions under which Asian immigrants were living.

Most of the nuisances and defects discovered after complaints were dealt with by informal means, e.g. by the issuing of Preliminary Notices which are in fact letters drawing attention to defects and suggesting remedies. During the year 702 such Informal or Preliminary Notices were issued.

The Committee authorised the service of 26 Abatement or Statutory Notices to secure the abatement of nuisances and the remedy of sanitary defects in and around dwellings. In all these cases the informal procedure previously referred to had failed to secure a suitable remedy.

The following classified summary 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 previous years. The power given by the Rochdale Corporation Act, 1958 to deal with inadequate or defective water supplies continued to be of great use—125 notices for this kind of defect being served.

#### NATURE OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH

##### HOUSES—

Verminous dwellings disinfested .. .. .	6
Dirty houses cleaned .. .. .	21
Repairs to roofs, floors, walls, eavestroughings, rainwater pipes, chimneys and general repairs to brickwork and stonework (including dampness) and repairs or renewal of house fittings ..	717

##### YARDS, PASSAGES, ETC.

Repairs to yard surfaces, gates, walls etc. .. .. .	18
Offensive accumulations and stagnant water removed .. .. .	95

##### SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Closet buildings repaired .. .. .	56
Closet fittings repaired .. .. .	120

##### DRAINS

Main or branch drains repaired or cleansed .. .. .	85
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##### GENERAL

Absence or unsatisfactory condition of sanitary accommodation at factories, workshops, or shops .. .. .	23
Miscellaneous nuisances remedied .. .. .	21

**FOOD PREMISES**

Defects of various kinds remedied .. .. .	18
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**WATER SUPPLIES**

Obstructed or defective water service pipes cleared or repaired ..	125
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**HOUSING****Clearance Areas**

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) which were reported as being the subject of official representations during 1961 were both considered at Public Local Enquiries held by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government during 1962.

As a result the Hamer Clearance Areas were confirmed by the Minister on the 23rd October, 1962: the Falinge/Abbey Street Areas were confirmed on 31st January, 1963.

Only minor modifications were made by the Minister in confirming the orders

**Individual Unfit Houses**

Representations concerning 81 houses were submitted to the Housing Committee and in addition, two of the houses represented during the previous year were still under consideration at the beginning of 1962. The Housing Committee dealt with these houses as follows:—

Demolition Orders made .. .. .	34
Closing Orders made .. .. .	3
Corporation-owned properties closed or demolished by Council Resolution .. .. .	8
Undertaking to make house fit accepted .. .. .	2
Representations still awaiting a decision .. .. .	36

**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. 195 inspections of these houses were carried out. The Housing Act, 1961 which came into operation in 1962 provides 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.

### Applications for Corporation Houses

There were 46 cases in which applicants for Corporation houses applied for support on the ground 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, 1962. 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 .. ..	5,518	3,597	7,431	836	1,862	19,244
Back-to-back .. ..	1,511	53	—	—	—	1,564
Inset .. .. .	291	5	—	—	—	296
Not Through .. ..	613	15	—	—	—	628
Others inspected— Shops, Hotels, Farms, etc. .. ..	463	108	112	15	9	707
TOTAL .. .. .	8,396	3,778	7,543	851	1,871	22,439

TABLE II.

	Pre 1871	1871- 1890	1891- 1915	1916- 1932	1933- 1939	Totals
Total No. in District ..	8,396	3,778	7,543	851	1,871	22,439
Baths .. .. .	1,803	1,637	2,874	821	1,871	9,006 X
Hot Water B/Boiler or Immersion Heater ..	1,988	1,583	3,287	831	1,871	9,560 Y
Hot Water Geyser ..	1,714	1,029	1,941	23	—	4,707
W.C. .. .. .	7,935	3,723	7,333	851	1,871	21,713
W.W.C. .. .. .	42	2	187	—	—	231
Pail .. .. .	419	53	23	—	—	495
Privy .. .. .	6	—	—	—	—	6
Water Supply Satis. ..	8,252	3,774	7,537	851	1,871	22,285
Drainage Satis. .. .	7,388	3,589	6,884	851	1,871	20,583
Food Store Satis. ..	651	947	725	741	1,745	4,809 Z
Yards and Gardens ..	2,621	3,156	7,388	821	1,871	15,857
Sinks—Porcelain .. .	5,422	2,778	6,150	848	1,871	17,069
Salt Glazed .. .	187	177	422	3	—	789
Stone .. .. .	2,787	823	971	—	—	4,581
Washing Facilities—						
Scullery .. .. .	5,622	2,472	4,960	834	1,869	15,797
Kitchen .. .. .	538	409	1,143	2	1	2,093
L.Rm./K. .. .. .	583	545	1,069	8	—	2,205
L.Rm. .. .. .	1,202	45	82	—	—	1,329
Cellar .. .. .	322	258	214	—	—	794
Wash-house .. .	89	49	75	7	1	221
Standard—Good .. .	836	1,168	4,131	843	1,871	8,849
Medium .. .. .	3,931	2,163	3,311	7	—	9,412
Poor .. .. .	3,629	447	101	1	—	4,178

X This figure exceeds that shown in the 1961 Report by 295, 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					Totals
	Thro.	B. to B.	Not Thro.	Inset	Others	
No. in District .. ..	5,518	1,511	613	291	463	8,396
Baths .. .. .	1,508	7	24	—	264	1,803
Hot Water B/Boiler or Immersion Heater.. ..	1,668	13	30	3	274	1,988
Hot Water Geyser .. ..	1,312	204	76	31	91	1,714
W.C. .. .. .	5,388	1,397	455	271	424	7,935
W.W.C. .. .. .	36	—	4	—	2	42
Pail .. .. .	88	114	154	20	37	413
Privy .. .. .	6	—	—	—	—	6
Water Supply Satis. .. ..	5,482	1,400	545	277	446	8,252
Drainage Satis. .. ..	5,051	1,277	366	269	425	7,388
Food Storage Satis. .. ..	618	1	6	2	24	651
Yards and Gardens .. ..	2,192	28	85	3	313	2,621
Sinks—Porcelain .. ..	3,958	577	342	106	439	5,422
Salt Glazed .. ..	127	44	9	3	4	187
Stone .. .. .	1,433	890	262	182	20	2,787
Washing Facilities—						
Scullery .. .. .	4,056	772	401	72	361	5,662
Kitchen .. .. .	514	—	10	2	12	538
L.Rm./K. .. .. .	487	33	35	7	21	583
L.Rm. .. .. .	106	695	154	210	37	1,202
Cellar .. .. .	281	10	8	—	23	322
W. House .. .. .	74	1	5	—	9	89
Standard—Good .. ..	795	5	3	—	33	836
Medium .. .. .	3,027	398	150	101	255	3,931
Poor .. .. .	1,696	1,108	460	190	175	3,629

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

	1962	1961	1960
Through houses in poor condition (Table III) .. ..	1,696	1,730	1,772
Back-to-back houses (Table III) .. .. .	1,511	1,624	1,670
Not through houses (Table III) .. .. .	613	632	655
Inset cottages (Table III) .. .. .	291	291	293
Houses built 1871-1890—in poor condition (Table II)	447	465	469
Houses built 1891-1915—in poor condition (Table II)	101	101	101
Totals .. .. .	4,659	4,843	4,960

Towards the end of 1961, Earl Jellicoe, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Housing, visited Rochdale in connection with the Minister's desire to increase the rate at which slum clearance was taking place. This visit was followed in June, 1962 by a visit from Dr. Hill, the Minister of Housing and Local Government who was accompanied by Mr. Phillips, the Under Secretary. In November a visit was paid by Mr. Hughes of the same Ministry and in connection with the same business. As a result, the Housing Committee decided that the average rate of slum clearance should be increased from 300 to 400 per annum. This figure was accepted by the Minister, but in doing so he expressed the hope that every opportunity would be taken to increase the rate of progress in these matters if it were at all possible.

### 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 .. .. .	3
Number of decisions to issue certificates:—	
in respect of some but not all defects .. .. .	1
in respect of all defects .. .. .	2
Number of undertakings to repair given by landlords .. .. .	—
Number of certificates issued .. .. .	3
Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates .. .. .	2
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates .. .. .	—
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority .. .. .	—
Applications for certificates concerning the execution of work undertaken by landlords .. .. .	—

### 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 296 such enquiries were received. In addition to this the Town Clerk's Department has made 2,059 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.

### 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	430
Waste Water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185

During the year 34 pail closets were either converted or done away with and 30 waste water closets were converted to the fresh water carriage system. The following Table shows that the 430 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 six 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 .. .. .	259	230	20	509
II (a) Unsuitability or absence of sewer as primary obstacle ..	228	84	48	360
(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 ..	—	—	6	6
III Total Pail Closets ..	259	117	54	430
IV Total Pail Closets at December, 1961 ..	277	125	62	464

### **Caravans**

The private caravan site referred to in the 1960 Annual Report continued to be used and there is also a site provided by the Council at Spring Hill.

During the year very considerable trouble was experienced through the use of vacant plots of land by itinerant caravan occupiers. Singularly enough almost all of these took up stations on land owned by the Council and on being discovered were promptly told to leave the sites. Those who did not leave were compelled to do so. In one case, however, a caravan was sited on land whose ownership could not be ascertained and the only remedy available was, after proper warning, to institute legal proceedings under a local Act of Parliament. The Defendant was fined £3.

### **Common Lodging Houses**

There are two common lodging houses with 11 rooms containing 240 beds. 14 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.

### **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 Health 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. 414 such visits and reports were made during 1962.

## **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 13 smoke observations were taken and these revealed four contraventions of the Clean Air Act 1956. In one case the Committee issued a warning and in the remaining three cases legal proceedings were instituted. Convictions were obtained and fines varying from £10 to £30 were imposed; the total penalties amounted to £50 plus £8.8.0 advocate's fees.

The survey of boiler plants continued and 22 such plants were inspected, and where necessary were the subject of recommendations to the firms concerned. 56 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. There are exceptions, such as those referred to above, but it remains true 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 notifications of intention to instal 11 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 four 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 three of the applications. In the remaining case when additional information was sought, the applicants decided not to press for prior approval. It was not necessary to obtain Consultant advice on any of these cases.

#### **(b) Smoke Control Areas**

The Bamford Greave and Spotland Smoke Control Order and the Brotherod and Rooley Moor Smoke Control Order came into operation on 1st September, 1962, and 1st October, 1962, respectively. As was mentioned in the last Annual Report, this meant that the Department had to sustain an overloaded programme of smoke control conversion work during 1962, and this overloading was aggravated by the fact that much of the conversion work was not ready for approval until the last few weeks or days before the Orders came into operation. Nevertheless, despite the depleted staff, the works were inspected, although once again it meant that the Inspectors had to work very late at night during the last few days before the Orders came into operation.

#### Brimrod and Springfield Smoke Control Order

This Order was made by the Council in January 1962, with the intention that it should come into operation on 1st October, 1963. The Minister confirmed

the Order, but amended it by arranging that it should come into operation on 1st November, 1963.

The area covers approximately 450 acres and contains:—

Industrial premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Commercial premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Dwellinghouses—privately owned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,211
Corporation owned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	484
Other premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20

Of the 1,695 dwellinghouses, it is estimated that 1,450 will require alterations to enable them to burn the approved fuels.

It is estimated that at the date of the survey about 8,500 tons of bituminous coal are burned within the area; of this about 2,400 tons will continue to be burned by industry using, of course, modern appliances and techniques. The remaining 6,100 tons will be replaced by smokeless fuels of one kind or another.

The next stage of the programme provides for the making of a Smoke Control Order covering the Castleton district. The survey of this area was proceeding at the end of 1962 but, because of the delays mentioned above, it is not expected that the Council can be asked to make a Smoke Control Order before September, 1963.

In November, 1962 the Health Committee gave careful consideration to the whole question of Smoke Control and decided upon a phased programme for the establishment of Smoke Control Areas covering the whole of the Borough. This programme was as follows:—

1. Buersil and Kingsway
2. Healey and Syke
3. Falinge and Spotland Road
4. Deeplish and Stoneyfield
5. Freehold and Drake Street
6. Belfield and Milnrow Road
7. Newbold and Halifax Road
8. Heybrook and Entwisle Road
9. Townhead and Whitworth Road
10. Norden and Bagslate Moor

It is hoped to complete the making of Orders by 1970.

It should be clearly understood that this is not a rigid programme; it must be left sufficiently flexible to cope with any difficulties which may occur and to allow for the impact of slum clearance and of road construction programmes.

**(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 15 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 five other cases the smoke was due to defective oil burner jets, whilst in the remaining five cases the emissions were due to lighting the fires with sticks and paper.

**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 result of the analyses of the material collected in the three deposit gauges during the year and the average for five years 1957-1961 is also included so that some comparison may be made.

Last year and in the previous year it was noted that the gauges indicated less pollution at Foxholes than at Roch Mills. The 1962 results show the Roch Mills gauge to have the lowest total deposit although the deposit of soluble impurities is not the lowest. This is the condition which one would expect to find in that particular part of the town.

**ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION—Average Monthly Deposit at Three Gauges during 1962.**

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 .. ..	118	116	123	6.37	16.65	7.07	9.36	8.91	9.71	15.73	25.56	16.78
February .. ..	64	76	86	6.60	4.50	5.03	5.04	6.57	6.38	11.64	11.07	11.41
March .. ..	49	52	56	2.29	7.04	3.74	5.31	4.80	5.03	7.60	11.84	8.77
April .. ..	99	102	112	5.28	6.74	5.54	5.54	5.20	5.44	10.82	11.94	10.98
May .. ..	78	79	81	0.76	5.17	1.33	5.58	4.80	4.77	6.34	9.97	6.10
June .. ..	22	25	22	0.69	2.60	2.57	3.23	3.54	3.63	3.92	6.14	6.20
July .. ..	72	71	69	0.40	2.14	1.27	4.75	4.33	3.90	5.15	6.47	5.17
August .. ..	163	146	171	0.73	4.90	2.27	7.07	6.30	7.44	7.80	11.20	9.71
September .. ..	111	109	118	1.43	3.57	1.43	6.50	5.27	6.61	7.93	8.84	8.04
October .. ..	48	52	60	1.13	8.07	15.19	7.24	5.87	5.84	8.37	13.94	21.03
November .. ..	42	42	41	11.52	15.61	11.88	6.37	4.27	3.94	17.89	19.88	15.82
December .. ..	96	105	117	7.44	13.31	6.20	8.84	8.01	9.56	16.28	21.32	15.76
TOTALS .. ..	962	974	1056	44.64	90.30	63.52	74.83	67.87	72.25	119.47	158.17	135.77
AVERAGES .. ..	80	81	88	3.72	7.53	5.29	6.24	5.66	6.02	9.96	13.19	11.31
Average of three gauges 1962												
Average for 5 years 1957—61												
83												
94												
5.51												
6.91												
5.97												
6.68												
11.48												
13.59												

### Sulphur Dioxide Gauges

The results obtained from these instruments are tabulated below:—

Month	Roch Mills	Entwise Road	Foxholes	Average
January .. ..	3.11	2.25	2.54	2.63
February .. ..	1.99	1.67	1.81	1.82
March .. ..	2.06	1.86	1.60	1.84
April .. ..	1.51	1.24	1.67	1.47
May .. ..	1.17	1.01	0.81	1.00
June .. ..	0.91	0.88	0.86	0.88
July .. ..	0.97	0.84	0.55	0.79
August .. ..	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.75
September .. ..	1.53	0.92	0.98	1.14
October .. ..	1.80	1.15	1.72	1.56
November .. ..	2.01	1.62	1.01	1.55
December .. ..	2.73	1.39	2.36	2.16
Average for 1962 ..	1.71	1.30	1.39	1.47
Average for 5 years 1957-61 .. ..	1.83	1.49	1.63	1.65

The results above are the weight in milligrammes of SO<sup>2</sup> 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 amount of sulphur emitted in any given area.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND OF FOOD PREMISES

The Milk (Special Designation) (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 .. .. .	425
Dealer's Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk, Sterilised Milk and Tuberculin Tested Milk .. .. .	345

### **Cleanliness and Keeping Quality of the Milk Supply**

18 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 9 samples of which:—

2 were tuberculin tested milks, none being unsatisfactory

3 were tuberculin tested pasteurised milks, none being unsatisfactory

4 were pasteurised milks, none being unsatisfactory

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

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

### **Examination of Milk for M. Tuberculosis**

Two 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.

### **Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream**

At the end of the year 447 premises were registered for the sale and storage of ice cream. There were 40 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.

Three premises are registered for the manufacture of ice cream. In all three cases the cold mix process is used and 28 visits of inspection were made to these premises.

### Meat and Food Supply

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

#### Carcasses Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .. .. .	3,030	2,885	350	16,672	3,928
Number inspected .. .. .	3,030	2,885	350	16,672	3,928
<b>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	6	34	6	14	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	534	1,184	4	536	385
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..	17.82	42.22	2.86	3.32	10.0
<b>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	1	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	4	—	—	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .. .. .	—	0.16	—	—	0.20
<b>CYSTICERCOSIS ONLY:</b>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1	1	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—

There has been regular inspection of meat and food for sale and over 24 tons were condemned as unfit for human consumption and were disposed of for salvage purposes. This work involved 1,680 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.

### **Slaughterhouses and Knacker's Yard**

During the year four slaughterhouses continued in operation in the Borough, one being operated by the Corporation Markets Committee on lease and available for use by private butchers. One was occupied by a firm of wholesale butchers and the remaining two were used by individual butchers.

At the slaughterhouse occupied by the firm of wholesale butchers a modified scheme of alterations was submitted in place of a more ambitious scheme previously presented, and this was accepted. It should be emphasised, however, that the modifications affected the size and capacity of the slaughterhouse, but did not in any way fall short of the standards demanded by the Regulations. The work was substantially but not completely finished at the end of the year, and the Committee authorised the issue of a licence for a period of four months only, the matter to be re-considered at the end of that period.

No schemes of improvement were submitted in respect of the remaining slaughterhouses and accordingly they ceased to operate on the last day of the year. One of these two slaughterhouses may still become the subject of a scheme of improvement, but at the time of writing the owners have made no approach to the Department concerning the matter and the time available for the submission of a scheme will expire at the end of the year.

The Knacker Yard continued to operate under licence during the year. The improvements to the drainage and the installation of new apparatus to deal with the products were completed. 90 visits of inspection were paid to the premises during the year.

### **Food and Drugs Act 1955**

During the year 110 samples (14 formal and 96 informal) were analysed or otherwise examined by the Public Analyst. There were 14 samples of milk and 96 other samples. These 110 samples were 36 of different kinds of food-stuffs and one drug or medicine.

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".

Eight samples were reported as not being up to standard, two of these were of milk.

One of these samples was sterilised milk which was said to have a bitter flavour. Examination confirmed that the milk had a most objectionable bitter taste which rendered it quite unsuitable for drinking. The chemical composition of the milk was satisfactory and it would seem likely that the cause of the bitter flavour was of micro-biological origin. Other specimens of milk from similar sources taken some days later were quite normal. The other sample of milk was 2.4% deficient in non fatty solids. Other samples taken on the same day and from the same source were genuine and the Committee decided that no action need be taken in this case.

Details of the remaining six samples are as follows:—

The dregs of a bottle of orange crush were submitted together with a complaint that it had an unpleasant taste and that it had caused sickness. Samples immediately taken from the same source showed no abnormality at all. The very small amount of the sample available had an unpleasant taste and phenolic odour. It seems probable that the bottle itself may have been contaminated and perhaps insufficiently washed before filling. The matter was taken up with the firm concerned but it seems likely that it was the only bottle of its kind. Nevertheless, the firm were asked to take steps to avoid future occurrences of this kind.

Samples of chopped chicken and ham and pork and ham were, in the opinion of the Analyst, low in meat content. The Committee decided that no action should be taken in these cases.

Another sample of boned chicken had a misleading label. The retailer was asked to withdraw the stocks until a redesigned label had been approved. This was considered by the Committee to be sufficient action since this labelling offence had been the subject of legal proceedings elsewhere a short time previously.

A sample of curry powder was contaminated with mould growth. The shop keeper had the remainder of a very small stock destroyed.

The last sample was of iced lolly syrup. It was incorrectly labelled and it was decided that further samples should be obtained. These will be taken during 1963.

### 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	174
Cafes, Restaurants, Canteens, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	182
Clubs, Hospital Kitchens, Institution Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	71

The inspection of food premises continued during the year and 800 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)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Absence of notice re hand-washing (Reg. 14)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences (Reg. 14)	..	..	..	..	..	3
Absence of wash-hand basin or lack of hot water supply to wash-hand basin and want of towels, soap, nail brushes etc. (Reg. 16)	..	..	..	..	..	5
Defective surfaces, walls, floors, ceilings, and want of cleansing or decoration of them (Reg. 23)	..	..	..	..	..	9
Accumulation of refuse or inadequate storage of refuse (Reg. 24)	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dirty equipment (Reg. 6)	..	..	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous defaults	..	..	..	..	..	3

### Rochdale Corporation Act 1937

This Act deals with the registration of premises used for the sale of ice cream or for the preparation of cooked meats and fish. Reference has been made in a previous paragraph to premises which prepare or sell ice cream. The

number of premises registered for the cooking of meat or fish is as follows:—

Fish Friers .. .. .	83
Meat Preparing Premises.. .. .	36
Cafes, Restaurants, Canteens, Kitchens etc. .. .. .	182

Visits of inspection made to these premises during the year totalled 412.

### Licensed Clubs

The Licensing Act, 1961 which came into operation during the year involved a detailed inspection of 55 premises with the object of discovering whether there was sufficient and suitable sanitary accommodation conveniently situated for the use of members and staff, and to assess the degree of compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. The Department co-operated with the Town Clerk's Department, the Chief Constable, the Fire Brigade and the Borough Surveyor, all of whom had interests in the issue of these new licences. It is pleasing to record that this co-operation was a marked success in that it tended to avoid multiple visiting to the premises and all parties became aware of each other's requirements at an early stage in the proceedings.

So far as the Public Health Department was concerned 40 of the premises fell short of what were considered to be reasonable requirements in respect of sanitary accommodation (19 cases), and wash-hand basins etc. (34 cases). The applicants for licences were notified of these requirements in good time, and were given advice on the best method of compliance where such advice was requested. As a result all the premises were satisfactory from the point of view of the Department before licences were granted by the Magistrates. The accomplishment of this work required 209 visits of inspection.

### 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 when the destruction of rats in sewers is proceeding. One of the rodent operatives was given leave of absence for four months of the year and this, together with the incidence of staff illness, once more reduced the time available for the survey of premises to discover vermin infestation.

1,299 dwelling-houses and 1,000 business and other premises were inspected for the presence of rats and mice. Evidence of rat infestation was found at 397 premises (329 dwelling-houses and 68 business or other premises) but the extent of infestation was, in most cases, slight. Mouse infestation was discovered at 563 premises (474 dwelling-houses and 89 business or other premises) and in these cases also the degree of infestation was slight.

958 premises (803 dwelling-houses and 155 business or other premises) were treated to destroy vermin and these required 1,023 treatments.

The main sewers were treated twice during the year. In the course of the first treatment 2,527 manholes were baited, and 359 of these showed evidence of rat infestation. Each of the manholes showing this evidence was treated by the placing of poison baits and on this occasion further visits were made to these manholes to check the amount of poison taken. It was found that poison had been taken at 186 of the 359 manholes. A different poison was then used at these manholes and on a final check it was found that rats were taking poison at only 8 of the manholes which were under this extended treatment.

The second treatment of the year took place in November and working from information gained during the earlier treatment it was necessary to treat only 343 manholes. Of these 110 were found to be infested and were treated by the use of poison baits differing from those used earlier in the year.

#### **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 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 1962, two exemptions were extended, 17 licences were renewed and one new licence was granted.

During the year the Inspectors paid 25 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. Eight premises were registered at the beginning of the year.

### 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

222 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, 90 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:—

	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Scabies .. .. .	31	38	105	70	68
Other Verminous Conditions .. .. .	63	100	123	113	113
	<hr/> 94	<hr/> 138	<hr/> 228	<hr/> 183	<hr/> 181

## 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		
		Inspec- tions (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	87	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	527	361	11	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises) ..	40	42	2	—
TOTAL ..	639	490	14	—

#### 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) ..	3	3	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	16	16	—	10	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	2	2	—	1	—
TOTAL ..	23	23	—	12	—

**TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1962,  
and previous years.**

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	LIVE BIRTHS		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Net		Under 1 year of age		At All Ages	
		Number	Rate per 1,000 of est. population	Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Live Births	Number	Rate per 1,000 of est. population
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
1961	85,890	1466	17.1	30	20	1343	15.6
Average for years 1952-1961	85,775	1333	15.5	37	28	1259	14.7
1962	86,130	1608	18.7	35	22	1272	14.8

**TABLE II.**  
**CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE.**  
**Year 1962.**

		All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
<b>ALL CAUSES</b>	Males	<b>642</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>211</b>
	Females	<b>630</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	—	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>301</b>
1—Tuberculosis of Respiratory System		4	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
2—Other Forms of Tuberculosis		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3—Syphilitic Disease		4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
4—Diphtheria		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—Whooping Cough		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—Meningococcal Infections		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7—Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8—Measles		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9—Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases		2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—Cancer of Stomach		33	—	—	—	—	1	7	10	15
11—Cancer of Lung Bronchus		44	—	—	—	—	2	19	21	2
12—Cancer of Breast		24	—	—	—	—	1	13	4	6
13—Cancer of Uterus		15	—	—	—	—	1	9	4	1
14—Cancer of all other sites		95	—	—	—	—	4	36	29	26
15—Leukaemia and Aleukaemia		7	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—
16—Diabetes		3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
17—Vascular Lesions of Nervous System		181	—	—	—	—	2	27	63	89
18—Coronary Disease—Angina		222	—	—	—	—	6	83	73	60
19—Hypertension with Heart Disease		6	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
20—Other Heart Diseases		193	—	—	—	—	3	29	28	133
21—Other Diseases of the Circulatory System		63	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	42
22—Influenza		11	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	4
23—Pneumonia		84	6	1	—	1	3	14	21	38
24—Bronchitis		82	—	—	—	—	—	23	29	30
25—Other Respiratory Diseases		11	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	1
26—Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum		7	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5
27—Gastro Enteritis and Diarrhoea		10	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	5
28—Nephritis and Nephrosis		3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
29—Hyperplasia of Prostate		6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
30—Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortions		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31—Congenital Malformations		7	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
32—Other defined and ill-defined diseases		90	20	—	1	2	2	21	18	26
33—Motor Accidents		15	—	—	1	1	3	6	2	2
34—All Other Accidents		29	1	—	—	—	1	2	8	17
35—Suicide		16	—	—	—	—	2	8	4	2
36—Homicide and Operations of War		4	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY.—Net Deaths from stated causes at various  
Ages under one year of age—Year 1962.

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	1962	1961
	Bronchitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Gastritis and Diarrhoea ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
Pneumonia .. .. .	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	6	8
Prematurity .. .. .	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4
Congenital Malformations ..	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	5	7
All Other Accidents .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other Causes .. .. .	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	14	8
ALL CAUSES—1962 ..	23	—	—	1	4	3	1	3	35	
ALL CAUSES—1961 ..	11	4	3	1	7	2	1	1		30

Net Live Births in the year:—Legitimate 1,478; Illegitimate 130.

Net Deaths in the year:—Legitimate infants 32; Illegitimate infants 3.

# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

## MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

*For the Year ended 31st December, 1962*

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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 .. ..	..	LOUIS DOODY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (†15.4.62) DOREEN M. GINEVER, M.B., Ch.B. (Part-time) BORIS KALCEV, M.D. (Vienna) L.R.C.P.E., D.P.H. (*1.1.62) JOYCE NEWMAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.A. PAULA R. VANSTONE, M.B., B.Ch. (*27.8.62)
Principal School Dental Officer .. ..	..	H. P. GLEDSDALE, L.D.S. B. B. BIRCH, B.D.S. (Part-time) H. GIBSON, L.D.S. do. A. JONES, L.D.S. do. R. G. WATSON, L.D.S. R. J. G. YOUNG, L.D.S. (Part-time)
Medical Anaesthetist .. ..	..	R. MALLINSON, M.B., Ch.B. (Part-time)
Speech Therapist .. ..	..	PATRICIA JONES, L.C.S.T.
Orthoptist .. ..	..	Vacant
School Nurses/Health Visitors .. ..	..	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. A. CRABTREE, S.R.N., H.V. (*23.7.62) P. JOHN, 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. I. RUSHTON, S.R.N., H.V. F. THORNTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N., R.M.P.A. M. M. TURNER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (†14.12.62) C. WALKER, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V. Q.N. N. WHITELEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
School Nurses .. ..	..	B. MADEN, S.R.N. (†13.7.62) E. MAXIM, S.R.N., Q.N. A. TONGE, S.R.N.
School Clinic Nurse .. ..	..	B. WHITWORTH, S.R.N. (*3.9.62)
School Clinic Assistant .. ..	..	Mrs. D. BARNISH
Clerks .. ..	..	DOROTHY CLARENCE MARJORIE CRABTREE (†27.4.62) JUDITH HOYLE (*24.4.62) GWENDOLEN WRIGLEY (Part-time) (*3.9.62)
Dental Attendants .. ..	..	S. ASHWORTH N. BUCKLEY (*31.7.62) L. DANIELS (†1.6.62) O. M. GLEDSDALE (Part-time) S. KAY J. LEACH
<b>Consultants</b>		
Ophthalmic Surgeon .. ..	..	A. STEWART SCOTT, F.R.C.S., Ed., D.O.M.S.
<b>Available for Consultation by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board:</b>		
Aurist .. ..	..	J. P. FRASER, F.R.F.P.S.
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.

\* Commenced duties

† Ceased duties

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I submit my Annual Report for 1962 being the fifty-fourth Report on the School Medical Services in Rochdale, the thirtieth Report submitted by myself and the last of that series.

It has not been an outstanding year. It presents the usual story of forward planning held up by problems of staffing and accommodation. It is true that two new purpose-built clinics came into use during the year, Kingsway and Spotland, but the greatest need still is for a large new central building which would house a full and complete Public Health, School Medical and Welfare Services Department, which could be associated with other social welfare Departments such as the Children's Department.

In spite of this lack we were determined to make a start this year with an amalgamation of Health Visitors and School Nurses, so often postponed for various reasons. Even now the functioning is far from ideal, because of the absence of common premises.

On the other hand, the expansion and improvement of educational facilities goes on apace by the building of new and the modernising of old schools.

The Child Psychiatric Clinic completed its first year of diagnosis and treatment, and has already shown its worth in many ways, although the Consultant is working under the limitations of insufficient time available for Rochdale.

Once again the sections dealing with educationally subnormal children and with physical education provide interesting reading.

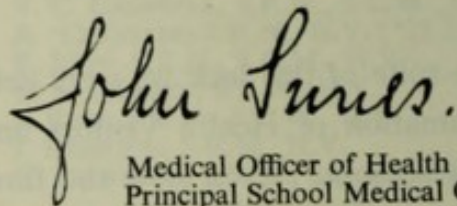
Four years ago when Dr. Mills retired from the work amongst the school children here, which she had carried out for so long, an opportunity was taken of comparing the health of the children in 1927 with that in 1958. It is not necessary for me, therefore, to discuss at any length the vast improvement which has taken place in the physical health of the school children in my thirty years with the Department.

I must take this opportunity of paying tribute on behalf of the Department to the very full and helpful co-operation which we now receive from our colleagues in the Hospital and Consultant Services. It only remains for me once more to express my own appreciation of the good work carried out by the members of the medical, dental and nursing staff during the year, with a special word of thanks to Dr. Cauchi for the preparation of this Report.

I have also to acknowledge on my own behalf and that of the staff the encouragement given by the Medical Welfare Services and Nursery Schools Committee this year as during so many years in the past, together with the help of the Chief Education Officer and his staff.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

The signature is written in a cursive, flowing script. The first letter 'J' is large and loops around the first part of the name. The name 'John Limes' is written in a consistent, elegant hand.

Medical Officer of Health and  
Principal School Medical Officer

29th March, 1963.

## SCHOOL MEDICAL REPORT

The estimated population for Rochdale for mid-year 1962 was 86,130

### SCHOOL POPULATION

	Schools	Children
Secondary Schools .. .. .	13	4,734
Primary Schools .. .. .	29	7,779
Special Schools .. .. .	3	230
Nursery Schools .. .. .	4	306
	49	13,049

### Staff

The year 1962 was quite eventful in the matter of staff.

Dr. B. Kalcev assumed duties on the 1st January. Dr. L. Doody resigned on the 15th April and his post was filled by Dr. P. R. Vanstone who started her duties on the 27th August.

In September, Dr. J. Newman attended a three weeks' course in London and obtained the Certificate in Ascertainment of Mentally Subnormal Children.

Four School Nurses/Health Visitors attended short courses in Manchester, Miss John and Miss Whiteley on the 16th and 17th April, Miss Barlow and Miss Reid on the 5th to the 9th November. Miss Thornton attended a course in Bangor from the 27th August to the 7th September. A three weeks' Refresher Course in Manchester in July was also booked, but unfortunately the School Nurse/Health Visitor concerned fell ill and she could not attend.

There were two retirements during the year. Mrs. B. Maden, School Nurse, left on the 13th July, and Mrs. M. M. Turner, School Nurse/Health Visitor retired in the middle of December.

Mrs. B. Whitworth was appointed as a School Clinic Nurse and took up duties on the 3rd September.

In November, 1961, a nurse with a Health Visitor Certificate was appointed to fill the post vacated by Mrs. H. Simm in September, but although due to start in January she could not find "suitable" accommodation and was forced to resign her post.

## SCHOOL CLINIC SERVICES

### Central Clinic, Penn Street:

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

- A. **Minor Ailment Clinic**—daily 8-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
- B. **Dental**—Routine—Seven sessions per week.  
Special—Two sessions per week.  
General Anaesthetic—One session per week.
- C. **Ophthalmic**— Three sessions per week.  
**Orthoptic**— 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:

- A. **Minor Ailment Clinic**—  
KINGSWAY CLINIC— Tuesday and Thursday 8-45 to 9-30 a.m.
- 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.  
HIGH BIRCH E.S.N. SCHOOL— One session per week.  
KINGSWAY CLINIC— Two sessions per week.  
KIRKHOLT CLINIC— One session per week.

At the end of the year the Staff was still under strength, but the position should be somewhat eased when the Student Health Visitor, at present on a course in Manchester, resumes duty about July 1963.

### **School Buildings—(Report by Chief Education Officer).**

During the year the new Kingsway Secondary Modern School and Youth Centre was opened replacing the secondary accommodation at Lowerplace and Newbold. This has also enabled work to commence on major improvements to the old Lowerplace Secondary School building so that it may be used as a Junior School. At the same time alterations are being carried out to the existing Lowerplace Primary School so that the provision for Infants may be increased. It is anticipated that all these alterations will be completed by the end of 1963. The premises at Newbold will continue to be used for Infant School purposes and during August considerable improvements were carried out to the sanitary accommodation.

The general improvements at Derby Street and Oakenrod Schools were completed during the year. These improvements provide sanitary accommodation within the school buildings, better staff facilities and teaching accommodation which in most cases, is now up to the standard of the Ministry of Education Building Regulations.

In March, work was commenced on the new Holy Family R. C. Primary School at Kirkholt which will replace the St. John's R. C. Infants School. The building should be ready for use towards the middle of 1963. Building was commenced on the new All Saint's C. E. Primary School at Foxholes during November. This building, which will replace the existing All Saint's C. E. School, Healey C. E. School and Redcross Street C. E. School should be ready for use in September, 1963.

In July, the contractor made a start on the new St. Wilfrid's R. C. Secondary School for completion in 1964 which will complete the re-organisation of the Roman Catholic secondary accommodation in the town.

In September, building work began on the new Matthew Moss Secondary School near Springfield Park which will replace Brimrod and Castleton Secondary Modern Schools and when completed will enable improvements to be carried out to the old secondary school buildings to enable them to be used for primary school purposes; in fact work will commence early in 1963 on the first stage of the improvements to the Brimrod Secondary School to provide facilities for Junior pupils. The first phase of the work will be the erection of the kitchen.

Increasing demands for science teaching facilities in Grammar Schools are being met by the erection of additional laboratories at the Boys' Grammar School and improvements to existing facilities at the Girls' Grammar School. It is expected that during 1963 these will be brought into use and some additional work commenced at the Girls' Grammar School.

Improvements were carried out during the year to the sanitary provision at the St. Alban's Junior School together with the provision of a new central heating boiler fired with oil to replace the old coke fired boiler. This has resulted in considerable improvement in heating facilities for the premises.

The first stage of the new Rochdale College buildings was opened in September. This part of the project included provision of accommodation for Commerce, Electrical Engineering and Science, together with a new Refectory, Students Accommodation and Assembly Hall. It is expected that stage two of this contract will start in September 1963, which will provide new work-shop and laboratories for the building and engineering departments.

When the further education students moved into the new building at the Rochdale College, it was possible to re-organise the Technical Schools for Boys and Girls into one school in the Church Lane premises and to move the College of Art into the old Girls' Technical School in Fleece Street. To enable this re-organisation to be carried out, considerable improvements were carried out to both buildings. These improvements will be completed during 1963.

Progress is still being maintained generally on the improvements of all school premises although the curtailment of minor capital works programmes by the Ministry of Education is preventing development at the rate regarded as reasonable by the Authority. During 1962, the Minister of Education did however make additional allocations to Rochdale in the light of the progress which had already been made on pre-planning proposals. It is hoped that although the programme for 1963 was considerably reduced by the Minister, additional allocations will be made available later in the year.

A Building Survey in 1962 at the request of the Minister of Education as part of a national survey showed that the substantial improvements carried out in older schools in recent years have reduced major defects in school buildings in Rochdale to a very small number, mainly in those schools which are now being replaced, e.g. Redcross Street, St. John's Infants, or are included in an early Building Programme.

The following is a classification of conditions seen at the Minor Ailment Clinic—

	1962	1961
	-----	-----
Ringworm .. .. .	—	—
Scabies .. .. .	3	10
Impetigo .. .. .	38	23
Other skin diseases .. .. .	119	147
External eye diseases .. .. .	59	57
E.N.T. conditions .. .. .	97	105
Miscellaneous minor ailments .. .. .	602	741
Septic wounds .. .. .	145	131
Plantar warts .. .. .	116	83
	-----	-----
	1,179	1,297
	-----	-----

In February the Health Visitors and School Nurses with the Health Visitors' Certificate were amalgamated and integrated as Health Visitors/School Nurses. This step not only allows for more flexibility in administration, but also for more continuity in supervision of children, as the same Nurse would, at least in principle follow up a child until the age of 15 or 16 years. It should also make for some economy in domiciliary work.

With the new Kingsway and Spotland Clinics coming into use it was decided to try out some decentralisation and an experimental scheme was started using Kingsway Clinic as a centre for the surrounding schools—St. Mary's, Balderstone; Lowerplace; Newbold; St. Peter's; St. Joseph's; Kingsway; Sacred Heart and St. James', Thornham.

Kingsway Clinic is staffed by two Health Visitors/School Nurses assisted as and when required by a Clinic Nurse and a Clerk. The school medical records of the schools named above are kept there and the Minor Ailment Clinic is available regularly on Tuesday and Thursday mornings between 8-45 and 9-30 a.m., and on other days and times by arrangement with the Nurse concerned.

Decentralisation as regards Kingsway Clinic has worked satisfactorily. The area served is fairly well-defined and is well known to the two Nurses who have covered the district for a number of years, one as Health Visitor and the other as School Nurse.

More decentralisation to the other peripheral Clinics is still under consideration. The topography of the schools in relation to Health Visitors' districts

### School Buildings—(Inspection Reports by School Medical Officers).

At annual school medical inspections, besides the reports on school children, the School Medical Officer inspects and reports on the school buildings. The conditions found were, on the whole, quite satisfactory except for minor matters. There were, however, two adverse comments, which should be kept in mind for future reference. In the Sacred Heart School the medical inspection room is far too small; and, almost incredible is the situation at Oakenrod Primary School. The new alterations provided a new medical room, but this has no wash-basin.

### Work of the School Nurses and at the School Clinics

	1962	1961
New cases seen at morning clinics .. .. .	509	496
Dressings at morning clinics .. .. .	1,843	2,366
Hygiene—Inspections .. .. .	27,794	31,830
Re-inspections .. .. .	2,677	2,248
Special School Inspections—		
1. Brownhill (a) Dressings 255		
(b) Specials 1,177 ..	1,432	1,357
2. High Birch (a) Dressings 96		
(b) Specials 154 ..	250	87
Inspections with Medical Officers—		
1. At school .. .. .	6,477	6,027
2. At clinic .. .. .	1,424	1,323
Eye Clinic cases .. .. .	695	820
Aurists' Clinic (total attendance) .. .. .	84	71
Home visits .. .. .	688	817
	<u>43,873</u>	<u>47,442</u>

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

Children seen by the Medical Officers—

	1962	1961
Clinic Inspections (new cases) .. .. .	670	801
Clinic Re-inspections .. .. .	754	522
Special examinations .. .. .	626	576
Foot Clinic .. .. .	100	164
	<u>2,150</u>	<u>2,063</u>

makes allocation of duties rather difficult. The shortage of staff was made even worse by long spells of illness with an aggregate loss of forty 'nurse' weeks, so that a proper assessment of the experimental distribution was impossible and the whole situation is still in a rather fluid state.

**Medical Inspections in Schools.** (Table I, Page 114)

	1962	1961
Periodic Medical Inspections .. .. .	3,279	2,896
Special Inspections .. .. .	214	331
Re-inspections .. .. .	2,984	2,800
Brownhill Inspections .. .. .	237	357
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,714	6,384
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Parents interviewed .. .. .	1,086	982

Because of the shortage of staff complicated by illness, as mentioned above, inspections of two schools could not be carried out in 1962. The two schools however were inspected in January 1963.

The findings at Medical Inspections show no significant difference from recent years. The general standard of physical condition remains good. Out of 3,553 pupils inspected only 21 were found with an unsatisfactory physical condition. These numbers include the Nursery Schools, where among 274 children inspected, only one was found with an unsatisfactory physical condition.

Among defects requiring observation or treatment vision again leads the field, followed by nose and throat, and orthopaedic defects. With the exception of errors of refraction, where in many cases glasses are prescribed, the defects under observation usually clear up by themselves and an extremely small proportion will eventually be found to need further treatment.

**Infestation with Vermin.** (Table I, Part D, Page 115)

Because of the shortage and illness of staff, visiting of schools for hygiene inspections was not as complete as in previous years. The number of inspections was 27,794 compared with 31,830 in 1961, but the number of individual pupils found with nits or lice rose from 471 in 780 inspections to 683 in 886 inspections; with 59 children treated at the Cleansing Centre. This is a grim reminder that the price of freedom (from infestation) is indeed eternal vigilance.

**Children treated at the Cleansing Centre**

	1962	1961
	—————	—————
Verminous heads—		
Referred by School Health Service .. ..	59	82
Referred by family doctor .. ..	—	—
Scabies—		
Referred by School Health Service .. ..	7	17
Referred by family doctor .. ..	2	1

**Eye Clinic.** (Table III, Group 1, Page 118)

Mr. A. Stewart Scott, Consultant Ophthalmologist, held three sessions a week at Penn Street Clinic.

The total number of cases seen was 695, and of these 685 were refractions. Glasses were prescribed in 202 cases. Squints numbered 73, of which 22 came from the Infant Welfare Clinics.

There were no squints and only 12 refractions from the County Area, old cases who have been attending our Clinic for a number of years. New cases from the County now go direct to Birch Hill Hospital.

The cases mentioned under 'other conditions' in last year's report were kept under observation and examined during the year. In addition, three new cases were seen, one Nystagmus and two Coloboma.

Two new Forms B.D.8. were completed during the year, one for a blind boy and one for a partially sighted girl, in both cases the causative condition was an uncommon one. The boy, who is nearly five years old, was suspected as possibly blind at the Infant Welfare Clinic when he was only a few weeks old and was referred to Mr. Scott, who investigated him and found the cause to be Toxoplasmosis. The girl was for sometime at the Children's Orthopaedic Hospital for a 'bad knee'. Her blindness is due to corneal opacities complicated by secondary cataracts, caused by Still's disease, an arthritis of childhood.

Both children will be going to Residential Special Schools in 1963.

**Orthoptic Clinic**

In spite of advertisements, the post of Orthoptist has remained vacant since July 1960. Children are kept under observation by Mrs. A. Tonge, School Nurse, and referred to Birch Hill Hospital when urgent treatment is required.

### Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

Mr. J. P. Fraser, Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, held a session once a month at Penn Street Clinic.

The total number of cases seen, showed a small increase over the previous year. The small waiting list for Ts. and As. operations was transferred to Birch Hill Hospital towards the end of the year.

	1962	1961
New cases examined .. .. .	70	51
Re-examinations .. .. .	14	20
Number put on waiting list .. .. .	40	25
Number of Ts. and As. operations .. .. .	49	74
Other operations .. .. .	1	4
Other forms of treatment .. .. .	17	24
Number on waiting list .. .. .	—	16

### Audiometric Testing

No routine testing was carried out on school children, and audiometry was done only in selected cases:

Hearing satisfactory .. .. .	10
Referred to E.N.T. Clinic .. .. .	3
Re-examinations from E.N.T. Clinic .. .. .	14
Referred to Audiology Dept., University of Manchester..	2

We take this opportunity to thank Professor Ewing and his staff for their assistance with our cases of impaired hearing during the year.

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

During the year 131 children attended the Speech Clinic. 21 children were discharged and 44 were suspended. The speech defects were as follows:

Simple dyslalia .. .. .	32
Multiple dyslalia .. .. .	37
General dyslalia .. .. .	4
Stammers .. .. .	35
Cleft palate .. .. .	3
Retarded speech and language .. .. .	13
Dysphonia .. .. .	1
Hearing loss .. .. .	3

The following are the reasons for which the 21 children were discharged:—

Simple dyslalics discharged with satisfactory speech .. .. .	7
Multiple dyslalics discharged with satisfactory speech .. .. .	7
Stammerers discharged with satisfactory speech .. .. .	3
Retarded speech and language discharged with satisfactory speech ..	2
Left the district .. .. .	2

It has been very difficult to see children soon after referral, and in four cases they had completely 'outgrown' any speech defect that they had.

The total number of attendances was 2,547.

An interesting point occurred in three families of different background. Two children in each of these families were referred for treatment. In each case the siblings had different speech defects. One child stammered and the other had severe dyslalia. In each case the stammering child was an introverted sensitive child and the other was an extrovert who demanded and got attention.

Of all the children who attended, 20 had an infantile swallow with an accompanying interdental lisp. In 8 cases this was not the predominant speech defect. It was found that although the lisp, caused by the tongue thrust, could be modified, it was impossible to get a 100% control.

Three boys had a hearing loss. One of these has a very severe one, but he also has very poor intelligence and physical health, with the result that progress is negligible. One of the remaining two was found to have a severe high frequency loss. He has been equipped with a hearing aid and he attends Manchester for lessons in using his aid. The last boy's hearing loss is not so severe, but it has caused certain distortions in articulation and a dysphonia.

Parental co-operation has not been all that it could have been—but this seems to be inevitable. In some of the severe cases school help has been sought, but this at the best cannot equal home co-operation.

### Foot Clinic

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

Fewer children attended. There were 73 children and 100 attendances compared with 107 children and 164 attendances in 1961.

Of the total attendances, 82 were for re-examination and there were 18 new cases. 34 children were discharged and 10 children were removed from the list after they repeatedly failed to attend. They will remain under observation at School Medical Inspections. The difficult and refractory cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Consultant Surgeon for his advice.

### Orthopaedic Defects

During the year, 14 cases were referred to the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon.

One case of cerebral palsy was admitted to the Children's Orthopaedic Hospital and later transferred to a Residential Special School. Another case was very mildly spastic and needed no further treatment.

There were three cases of Torticollis (wry neck) and one of poor posture, who were prescribed exercises. Of three cases of painful feet, two were kept under observation and one was discharged as needing no further attention.

Three cases of Flat Feet and Valgoid Ankles were self-correcting and needed no treatment.

We wish to thank Mr. Gracie for his help and advice.

### Paediatric Clinic

During 1962, only 12 cases were referred directly to the Consultant Paediatrician by the School Medical Officers. As a general rule where a defect, in the opinion of the School Medical Officer, needs more than observation, the school child is referred to the family doctor in the first instance.

The 12 cases referred were as follows:—

Enuresis .. .. .	7
General Debility .. .. .	2
Others .. .. .	3

Of the enuresis cases, one was admitted to hospital for full investigation, two were admitted to Lake View for training, two were given advice and treatment, one was referred to the Consultant Child Psychiatrist and one did not attend for consultation.

The two general debility cases were sent to Convalescent Homes, one to Lake View and one to St. Anne's.

The three "others" needed no immediate treatment.

Again we thank Dr. Wolman for his co-operation and prompt, helpful reports.

**Brownhill School.** (In collaboration with Miss C. M. Pearce)

During the year 26 children left the school and the same number were admitted. By a coincidence there were 16 boys and 10 girls in each case.

The conditions of the new admissions were:—

	Boys	Girls
Asthma .. .. .	6	2
Debility .. .. .	4	3
Emotional Problems .. .. .	4	1
Others .. .. .	2	4

One of the admissions was a boy L. of 8 years. He had been off school for many months following a severe head injury and was referred to the Clinic by the Chief Education Officer for examination and report. On examination he was found to have a sizable gap in his skull, and he was recommended for urgent admission to the school. Very soon after he was seen, at our request, by a Neurosurgeon at Sparthfield Clinic. Within a few weeks he was operated on in a Manchester Hospital very successfully, and was back in school after a relatively short time at home.

At the end of the year, the pupils at Brownhill School were classified as follows:—

	Boys	Girls
General Debility .. .. .	13	14
Asthma and Bronchitis .. .. .	19	10
Emotional Problems .. .. .	10	10
Congenital Hearts .. .. .	2	—
Epilepsy .. .. .	—	3
Others .. .. .	4	10

The relatively sheltered conditions at the school are of great benefit both physically and academically, as may be seen from the following:

J. T., a boy aged  $10\frac{1}{2}$  years, was admitted  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years ago because of Asthma. He has made such excellent progress that he has been classified for a place at the Grammar School in the coming scholastic year.

G. F., a boy aged 15 years, suffering from Bronchiectasis, has attended the school for 8 years. He has shown outstanding ability and was admitted to the Rochdale College in September to take the G.C.E. course.

J. E., a girl of 15 years, and also suffering from Bronchiectasis, has been a pupil at the school for 6 years. She has shown marked improvement both physically and academically, and is now attending the Technical School for Shorthand and Typing (during certain periods each day) where she is making excellent progress.

R. B., aged 14 years, suffering from Asthma, was admitted 4 years ago. His health has steadily improved and he has distinguished himself in swimming and physical education. His academic work has shown a high level of intelligence and he has now applied for a pre-apprenticeship course in Electrical Engineering at the Rochdale College next September.

### Child Guidance Clinic

During the year the Consultant Child Psychiatrist held two sessions, Monday and Thursday afternoons, each week at Spotland Clinic.

The following are the statistics for 1962:—

Cases on waiting list 31.12.61	..	..	..	..	..	10
Cases referred during 1962	..	..	..	..	..	77
				<u>Borough</u>	<u>County</u>	
School Medical Officer	..	..	..	20	11	
General Practitioners	..	..	..	18	7	
Paediatrician	..	..	..	10	2	
Others	..	..	..	6	3	
Cases seen during 1962	..	..	..	..	..	49
				<u>Borough</u>	<u>County</u>	
School Medical Officer	..	..	..	9	9	
General Practitioners	..	..	..	12	6	
Paediatrician	..	..	..	5	0	
Others	..	..	..	6	2	
Cases removed from waiting list	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cases failing to attend for interview	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cases remaining on waiting list 31.12.62	..	..	..	..	..	29

Dr. Gage writes:—

“After the initial, diagnostic interview children were either taken on for regular treatment, attending weekly or fortnightly, or were reviewed regularly at intervals of one to three months. In a few cases it was felt that the problem could be dealt with at one interview only, and in three cases removal from the home was recommended”. The details are as follows:—

	Borough	County
Treatment .. .. .	16	7
Advice and review .. .. .	9	8
Advice only .. .. .	5	1
Removal from home .. .. .	2	1

### Mentally Handicapped Children

During the year 110 children were tested. 15 children were recommended for High Birch Special School and three for Residential Special Schools.

Action under the new Section 57 of the Education Act was taken in respect of 4 children, and 7 leavers from High Birch Special School were informally notified to the Local Health Authority for voluntary supervision.

### Immunisations

During the year 75 (320 in 1961) children of school age received a full course of primary diphtheria immunisation and 898 (994 in 1961) children who had been previously immunised received re-inforcing (booster) injections. This much lower number, due to a variety of causes, was in respect of last doses only and was made good early in 1963.

In addition, Polio Sessions were held at Penn Street Clinic, usually on Tuesday afternoons. 1,098 children received a full course of primary poliomyelitis vaccination and of these 186 were children of school age. Also 890 school children, aged 5 to 12 years, who had previously had three injections, received a fourth (booster) dose.

B.C.G. vaccination was received by 21 children of school age at the Chest Clinic under the Contact Scheme.

Because of the regulations of certain European countries, in July the School Medical Officer vaccinated a master and 15 children who were going on a holiday to Austria.

### Skin Testing for Tuberculosis

Four schools were visited for the purpose of carrying out skin tests during 1962. In total 750 tests were carried out with 732 negative results. The 18 positive reactors were submitted for full examination and X-ray at the Chest Clinic, and in no case was pulmonary tuberculosis diagnosed.

### Infectious Diseases

During the year there were 332 notifications of infectious diseases in school children. These were as follows:—

	1962	1961
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	7	21
Measles .. .. .	306	298
Whooping Cough .. .. .	2	4
Chicken Pox .. .. .	2	1
Dysentery .. .. .	8	15
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) .. .. .	—	2
Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic) .. .. .	1	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) .. .. .	3	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	3	—
	332	341

Once again, Measles dominated the picture and was responsible for 92.2% of all notified infectious diseases.

### Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their Own Homes

Of the six new cases referred to the Committee during 1962, two were brought forward by the School Medical Department.

The first case was that of a divorced woman with three young children, two in school. The school children were inadequately clad and often seen alone on the main road. The mother appeared to be shiftless. Constant supervision did result in some improvement, but at the end of the year the supervision was still continuing, the mother in the meantime having married again, this time to a man with a well-known police record. He returned to prison shortly after the marriage.

The second case was that of a family of seven children with the parents out at work. Complaints had been received regarding the five children in school, because of their soiled condition which was resulting in them being avoided by the other children. Several approaches had been made to the parents, but they were not co-operating. Unfortunately, poor sleeping conditions were not helping. By the end of the year some improvement had been achieved, but the father was out of work and assistance regarding the children's clothing in school was being sought.

### National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Mr. Hutchinson, Inspector, has sent the following report:—

“During the year 1962 six cases were reported by members of the schools or other school officials in Rochdale, one in January, two in March, one in May, and two in December. They were in respect of 11 children and in four of the cases there was neglect in the homes, one was an assault on a boy, and the other was settled with the giving of advice.”

### Convalescent and Holiday Homes

The Moorland Home gave holidays to 159 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's stay in the Home.

### Other Medical Examinations

The medical examinations of adults at the School Clinic during 1962 are classified as follows:—

	1962	1961
Corporation Superannuation Scheme and P.S.V. Examinations .. .. .	78	93
School Meals Service Staff .. .. .	150	78
Candidates for Teachers Training College .. .. .	52	56

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

	1962	1961
Children undertaking part-time employment ..	347	382
Children going to camp, holidays abroad, boarded-out, acting in Pantomime, returning to Special Schools .. .. .	268	224
Special Survey of children prematurely born ..	150	189

The 150 children on the prematurely born register were made up as follows at the time of examination:—

58 eight years old, 52 ten years old, and 40 twelve years old.

### Nursery Schools

During the year 20 medical inspections have been carried out and 274 children examined at the four nursery schools.

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, thus allowing more time for discussion of the performances, the improvements and the home conditions of individual children.

Mothers were requested to be present at the first and last examination and the response to this has been good. They are also asked to attend when their children are seen at 'special' examinations.

Defects such as postural defects, flat-foot, enlarged tonsils and squints, are kept under observation and referred to Consultants when necessary.

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

Teeth .. .. .	18	Skin .. .. .	7
Eyes:—		Lymphadenopathy ..	28
Vision .. .. .	4	Cardiovascular .. ..	23
Other .. .. .	10	Respiratory .. .. .	2
Ears:—		Deformity .. .. .	10
Hearing .. .. .	1	Posture .. .. .	19
Other .. .. .	1	Flat foot, etc. .. ..	17
Nose and Throat .. ..	36	Psychological .. .. .	2
Speech .. .. .	6	Others .. .. .	21

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

**Cleanliness Inspections**

	No.	Clean	Nits	Vermin
Spring Term .. ..	653	628	25	—
Summer Term .. ..	629	618	11	—
Autumn Term .. ..	760	751	7	2
Total 1962 .. ..	2,042	1,997	43	2
Total 1961 .. ..	3,305	3,242	58	5

**SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE**

A complete routine inspection of all schools in the Borough has again been made this year. The number of children with dental defects, some 60% of the total inspected, shows no decline. There is no diminution in caries seen at inspections of infant schools where five year old intakes are seen and, in general, the findings are in keeping with those experienced by most Authorities.

At the request of the Ministry of Health, Rochdale agreed to take part in a special Dental Survey of Oral Hygiene and Dental Caries, and three selected age groups in a group of schools were inspected by an Officer from the Ministry in the Autumn term. A carefully detailed examination was made of 600 children over a period of two weeks, 200 each at exactly 5 years of age, 8 years of age and 14 years of age. These findings will act as a control to a similar group of examinations in a similar town in Yorkshire where, following the inspection, intensive propaganda on oral health will be undertaken during the next three years. No special Dental Health Campaigns will be undertaken in Rochdale during this period. At the end of the period a fresh examination will be made of each area and the results compared.

The dental care provided by this Authority was favourably commented upon during the Survey, but note was made of the poor condition of many teeth in the younger age groups.

As part of the same Survey an enquiry was held in conjunction with the Central Office of Information on the subject of dental hygiene, Rochdale being used as the control for the similar town in Yorkshire. The questionnaire was a simple one under a variety of headings. It asked the child what, in fact, he or

she did during the previous day. It had all the appearances of a memory test, being designed in that way to avoid any bias towards 'good' replies or away from 'bad' replies. In all, 5,792 questionnaires were issued and returned, and it is understood that repeats will have to be undertaken on certain groups in 1963.

It is lack of resistance to dental decay which causes so many defective teeth to be seen at inspections with the consequent need for large scale repairs and extractions.

Considerable improvement in tooth structure can result from careful attention to diet, tooth cleansing and avoidance of sweets and biscuits, but recent research has found how in a simple way a worthwhile result can be obtained.

It was noted, chiefly in America, that where water supplies contained about one part in one million of a substance called fluoride, children born in that area and brought up there have up to 60% less dental decay than children brought up in areas where the water has only a trace of fluoride. In addition, about 30% of children aged 12 to 14 years have completely sound teeth and there is evidence that the benefit persists into middle age. Studies were then made to see if similar results would obtain if one part in one million of fluoride were added to water which was deficient in it, and this proved to be so.

As the result of a mission to America and Canada, where areas adding fluoride to drinking water were visited and advantages in improving dental health demonstrated, it was decided to add fluoride to the drinking water in three of the areas of Great Britain—Anglesey, Watford and Kilmarnock, and to study the results over a period of five years. The examination of deciduous teeth in these areas has shown a marked improvement in young children, in keeping with the American experience.

In view of these results, and after careful exploration of all factors arising from the addition of fluoride to drinking water, the Ministry of Health has recommended its use in all areas where the amount of fluoride occurring naturally in water is less than one part in one million. This is the case in most water supplies in Great Britain.

There is little doubt that similar benefits could result in Rochdale where the water supply contains a very small amount of fluoride and that we should no longer find 50% of children under five years with defective teeth nor an even greater percentage of school entrants with teeth that are unable to be saved.

It should not be thought that with a fluoridated water supply in being there would no longer be any need to clean teeth and that an unlimited supply of sweets, biscuits, 'lollies' and other substances known to accelerate dental decay could be taken with impunity. There is, however, no doubt that with a tooth

structure fortified by the addition of fluoride to drinking water, together with good oral hygiene, a notable improvement in the condition of children's teeth would become apparent in the next few years.

There is no doubt that the addition of fluoride to drinking water produces resistance to dental caries. There are several areas in Great Britain where the water supply has fluoride in it and in all these areas the children's teeth show a marked decrease in the number decayed as compared with the national average. There are, of course, widely advertised toothpastes now available claiming to have fluoride in them, but there is no proved evidence that they are effective in reducing dental decay in the same way that fluoridated drinking water does, and it must be remembered that topical applications to teeth in the form of toothpastes are uncertain in action and need to be used very frequently to be effective. It does seem that with a cheap and proved means of greatly lessening the 'black spot' on child health of dental caries in the form of a fluoridated water supply, advantage should be taken of it.

The new Clinics have maintained interest in dental health and attendances have been remarkably good throughout the year. There has been little fluctuation in staffing and this has enabled an increased number of children to receive treatment.

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

**High Birch School.** (Mr. R. A. Watson, Headmaster)

During the year, the school has continued to provide its full complement of 120 places, and there still remains a waiting list. A particular feature is the greater demand for places for boys than for girls. This is not unusual and indeed follows the national trend. A pleasing feature is the increasing interest and co-operation from parents during the admission procedure. The School Medical Department and the Headmasters of the referring schools are very helpful in suggesting that a visit to the school may be beneficial, before the child is actually admitted, and undoubtedly we find this to be of great value. We are able to show parents that the school has much to offer the slow-learning child, and that his education and well-being will be in the hands of capable and devoted teachers. Thus the school has the support of a co-operative parent rather than the antagonism or indifference of an unco-operative one. The age of admission still remains a problem. It is well recognised that the early admission of handicapped children to special education is of great importance, and every effort is made to ensure this, although the average age of admission remains high.

The year has been a period of continued steady development in all aspects of school life. The younger children continue to lead a full and interesting life, providing varied activities and experiences, and laying the foundations for sound development. Throughout the school, particular attention is paid to individual difficulties and problems. The older children continue to devote much time to practical work and there are excellent opportunities for Woodwork, Housecraft, Needlework, Gardening, Pottery and other crafts, by means of which children are helped, not only to acquire useful skills but also to achieve success in basic subjects. The Senior girls have been particularly active in their Housecraft Room, and have on several occasions invited outside guests to their own Dining Room for lunch, fully prepared at all stages by the girls themselves. A further interesting development is a programme of work specifically designed for school-leavers, in an attempt to increase independence and self-reliance, preparatory to seeking employment. An active programme of educational visits and Youth Hostelling activities has been maintained, and also of inter-school sports activities both for boys and girls. In addition to exchange visits with other special schools in the South Lancashire area, some children have established pen friendships with a school in Yorkshire. Our first lightweight camp was held during the Summer in the school grounds and it is hoped to develop this activity next season.

The Youth Club continues to meet twice weekly, providing evening classes and club activities for the age-group 15 to 21, and has a membership of about 45. This club also serves as a useful clearing house for the informal after-care provision, made by the School After-Care Committee or by the Mental Welfare Department.

During the year, 12 young people have left for employment, and suitable jobs have been found in each case. In a recent Survey of our school-leavers, it was found that they are relatively stable in their employment, 15 out of 40 remaining in their initial job without change, and a high proportion of the remainder with one change only. This is a tribute to the work of the Youth Employment Officers, who are particularly hardworking and helpful on behalf of our children.

The Speech Therapist visits for one session weekly, providing speech therapy for 10 children.

The Parent-Teacher Association is still active, meeting on four occasions this year.

This year of steady activity concluded with a particularly active week at Christmas, which included two school parties, a Puppet Show, a School Dance and a Carol Festival to which parents and friends were invited.

**Physical Education.** (by Mr. C. Meek, Physical Education Officer)

In the past ten years the teaching methods employed in physical education have undergone major changes and Rochdale teachers who have now changed to the modern methods find the work more productive and enjoyable, especially in gymnastic work where children learn to use their bodies efficiently and also to express themselves.

The facilities for the teaching of physical education continue to improve. This year the children from Lowerplace and Newbold Secondary Schools removed to the new Kingsway School where the provision for physical activities will rival those to be found anywhere else in the country. Every secondary school in Rochdale now has a gymnasium or a hall equipped with fixed apparatus, and every primary school has a hall where indoor lessons can take place and all have a wide range of apparatus suitable for climbing and agility.

Oakenrod School has undergone extensive alterations and the facilities, including those for physical education, are now what we should expect to find in a new school. In September 1963 two new primary schools will open: All Saints' Church of England and the Holy Family Roman Catholic, and the following year two new secondary schools will open: Matthew Moss, and St. Wilfrid's Roman Catholic. All of these schools will have the most up-to-date facilities for physical education as well as adding to the playing field acreage. It is interesting to note that in the past eight years the playing field acreage has doubled and throughout the town there are now over 140 acres.

Nine out of ten school leavers in Rochdale are able to swim. This result is good and could give rise to complacency but every normal child should be able to learn to swim. The shallow-water-bath scheme, adopted in principle by the Baths and Education Committees, will help to approach the ideal where every child learns how to swim at an early age.

The new athletics track at Springfield Park is well-used by schools for organised games, training, and for inter-schools matches and the championships. The enthusiasm of the teachers and children combined with good facilities can have far-reaching effects. Last year six Rochdale children were chosen to represent Lancashire in their events in the English School Championships.

No new teachers left college in 1962 and it was thought that there would be serious staffing shortages for all subjects, but generally the staffing has remained good and, in the case of physical education, specialist teachers were attracted from other areas to replace those who had left.

### School Meals Service

The number of meals produced in 1962 in this Authority was 1,355,974 (1,288,959 in 1961).

During the year one new kitchen was opened at Kingsway Secondary School producing approximately 200 meals daily. Meals are now cooked at 27 school kitchens, 16 of which also send meals to the remaining schools in the Borough without kitchens.

### Cost of Medical and Dental Inspections, and Treatment Year Ending 31st March, 1962

Salaries of Medical, Dental and other Staff .. .. .	£
Local Government Superannuation—	20,654
Equivalent Contribution .. .. .	1,082
Equal Annual Charge .. .. .	152
Additional Allowances .. .. .	22
National Insurance .. .. .	546
Printing, Stationery and Advertising .. .. .	355
Postages and Telephone .. .. .	304
Drugs, Medical Requisites and Apparatus .. .. .	1,423
Uniforms and Clothing .. .. .	188
Rents, Rates and Insurance .. .. .	408
Travelling and Subsistence .. .. .	153
Upkeep of Buildings—Repairs and Maintenance .. .. .	299
Fuel, Light and Cleaning .. .. .	1,779
Medical Examinations .. .. .	14
Cleansing of pupils and clothing .. .. .	70
Conveyance of children .. .. .	321
Other expenses .. .. .	27
	£27,797

## MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1962.

**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)
1958 and later	272	271	99.99	1	.01
1957	629	629	100.00	—	—
1956	595	592	99.50	3	.50
1955	165	164	99.39	1	.61
1954	49	47	95.92	2	4.08
1953	67	64	95.52	3	4.48
1952	49	48	97.96	1	2.04
1951	44	43	97.73	1	2.27
1950	113	110	97.35	3	2.65
1949	105	104	99.05	1	.95
1948	544	543	99.82	1	.18
1947 and earlier	921	917	99.57	4	.43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,553</b>	<b>3,532</b>	<b>99.41</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>.59</b>

## 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)
1958 and later	—	16	16
1957	5	74	71
1956	4	101	96
1955	1	23	22
1954	3	12	13
1953	2	12	13
1952	4	14	14
1951	3	12	13
1950	14	17	28
1949	9	19	22
1948	61	52	104
1947 and earlier	178	101	235
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>647</b>

## C.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	.. .. .	221
Number of Re-inspections	.. .. .	2,999
<b>Total</b>	.. .. .	<b>3,220</b>

## D.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	.. .. .	29,836
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	.. .. .	705
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	.. .. .	4
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	.. .. .	—

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)
(1)	(2)								
4	Skin .. .. .	8	21	25	17	14	16	47	54
5	Eyes—								
	a. Vision ..	8	7	224	129	52	67	284	203
	b. Squint ..	43	44	34	3	12	5	89	52
	c. Other.. ..	1	3	5	2	3	7	9	12
6	Ears—								
	a. Hearing ..	—	14	4	5	7	7	11	26
	b. Otitis Media..	2	34	7	12	3	10	12	56
	c. Other.. ..	1	29	2	11	4	7	7	47
7	Nose and Throat ..	43	241	9	17	17	89	69	347
8	Speech .. .. .	14	31	2	2	9	12	25	45
9	Lymphatic Glands ..	2	177	—	13	1	66	3	256
10	Heart .. .. .	3	74	5	31	3	52	11	157
11	Lungs .. .. .	—	27	4	9	23	21	27	57
12	Developmental—								
	a. Hernia ..	1	6	—	—	1	5	2	11
	b. Other.. ..	1	75	1	—	3	27	5	102
13	Orthopaedic—								
	a. Posture ..	1	17	1	9	1	32	3	58
	b. Feet .. ..	21	70	4	17	14	30	39	117
	c. Other.. ..	22	128	11	37	15	48	48	213
14	Nervous System—								
	a. Epilepsy ..	1	1	2	—	5	—	8	1
	b. Other.. ..	1	1	—	2	1	4	2	7
15	Psychological—								
	a. Development	1	20	—	1	9	27	10	48
	b. Stability ..	7	20	1	1	—	9	8	30
16	Abdomen .. .. .	3	2	2	3	—	—	5	5
17	Other .. .. .	5	15	2	3	6	27	13	45

TABLE II—(continued)

## B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

De- fect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Special Inspections	
		Requiring Treatment (3)	Requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin .. .. .	4	1
5	Eyes—		
	a. Vision .. .. .	20	14
	b. Squint .. .. .	10	5
	c. Other .. .. .	4	3
6	Ears—		
	a. Hearing .. .. .	3	1
	b. Otitis Media .. .. .	2	2
	c. Other .. .. .	—	—
7	Nose and Throat .. .. .	5	15
8	Speech .. .. .	9	20
9	Lymphatic Glands .. .. .	—	3
10	Heart .. .. .	2	—
11	Lungs .. .. .	3	2
12	Developmental—		
	a. Hernia .. .. .	—	1
	b. Other .. .. .	—	1
13	Orthopaedic—		
	a. Posture .. .. .	—	1
	b. Feet .. .. .	—	—
	c. Other .. .. .	1	2
14	Nervous System—		
	a. Epilepsy .. .. .	2	1
	b. Other .. .. .	1	1
15	Psychological—		
	a. Development .. .. .	3	10
	b. Stability .. .. .	1	9
16	Abdomen .. .. .	—	2
17	Other .. .. .	3	6

TABLE III

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

<b>GROUP 1.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint</b>						
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint .. .. .						72
Errors of refraction (including squint) .. .. .						685
						<hr/>
Total .. .. .						757
						<hr/>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed .. .. .						202
 <b>GROUP 2.—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat</b>						
Received operative treatment—						
(a) for diseases of the ear .. .. .						—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis .. .. .						49
(c) for other nose and throat conditions .. .. .						1
Received other forms of treatment .. .. .						114
						<hr/>
Total .. .. .						164
 Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—						
(a) in 1962 .. .. .						3
(b) in previous years .. .. .						18
 <b>GROUP 3.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects</b>						
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments .. .. .						278
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects .. .. .						—
						<hr/>
Total .. .. .						278
						<hr/>



TABLE IV

## Dental Inspection and Treatment

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—							
(a) At Periodic Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,225
(b) As Specials	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,242
Total (1)							14,467
<hr/>							
(2) Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,508
(3) Number offered treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,279
(4) Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,950
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at heading 11 (h)	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,497
(6) Half days devoted to:—							
(a) Periodic School Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
(b) Treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,437
Total (6)							1,523
<hr/>							
(7) Fillings:—							
(a) Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,322
(b) Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	555
Total (7)							7,877
<hr/>							
(8) Number of teeth filled:—							
(a) Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,985
(b) Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	552
Total (8)							7,537
<hr/>							

## (9) Extractions:—

(a) Permanent Teeth .. .. .	853
(b) Temporary Teeth .. .. .	3,217
Total (9) .. .. .	<u>4,070</u>

(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction .. .. . 605

## (11) Orthodontics:—

(a) Cases commenced during the year .. .. .	22
(b) Cases brought forward from previous year .. .. .	26
(c) Cases completed during the year .. .. .	20
(d) Cases discontinued during the year .. .. .	11
(e) Pupils treated by means of appliances .. .. .	31
(f) Removable appliances fitted .. .. .	36
(g) Fixed appliances fitted .. .. .	2
(h) Total attendances .. .. .	318
(i) Half days devoted to orthodontic treatment .. .. .	60

(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth .. .. . 40

## (13) Other operations:—

(a) Permanent Teeth .. .. .	1,276
(b) Temporary Teeth .. .. .	282
Total (13).. .. .	<u>1,558</u>

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

	(1) Blind		(3) Deaf		(5) Physi- cally Handi- capped		(7) Malad- justed		(9) Epi- leptic		Total Cols. 1-10					
	(2) Par- tially sighted	(4) Par- tially Deaf	(6) Deli- cate	(8) E.S.N.	(10) Speech Defects	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A. Handicapped pupils newly assessed as needing education at special schools or in boarding homes .. ..	1	1	—	1	4	31	1	18	4	—	61					
B. (i) Children newly placed in special schools or boarding homes assessed during 1962 .. ..	—	—	—	—	2	19	—	15	2	—	38					
(ii) Children newly placed in special schools or boarding homes assessed prior to 1962 .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	5	1	—	12					
Total (B(i) and B(ii)) .. ..	—	—	—	—	2	24	1	20	3	—	50					
C. On or about 20th January, 1963:— Number of handicapped pupils from the area—																
(i) requiring places in special schools																
(a) day .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	3	—	—	12					
(b) boarding .. ..	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	5					
(ii) included at (i) who had not reached the age of 5 and were awaiting																
(a) day places .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
(b) boarding places .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1					
(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 .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
(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	80	—	119	4	—	214					
(b) boarding pupils .. ..	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	7					
(2) non-maintained special schools as																
(a) day pupils .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
(b) boarding pupils .. ..	4	4	4	10	6	1	—	3	6	—	38					
Total .. ..	4	7	5	13	13	81	2	123	11	—	259					
(ii) who were on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3					
Total (D(i) and D(ii)) .. ..	4	7	5	13	14	81	3	124	11	—	262					
(iii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i) and (ii) above .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Total (D(i), (ii) and (iii)) .. ..	4	7	5	13	14	81	3	124	11	—	262					
E. On or about 20th January, 1963— 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 .. ..	(2 pupils - Birch Hill Hospital, Rochdale)										2					
(ii) in other groups or units .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
(iii) at home .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2					

**Children Found Unsuited for Education at School**

During the year ended 31st December, 1962:—

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

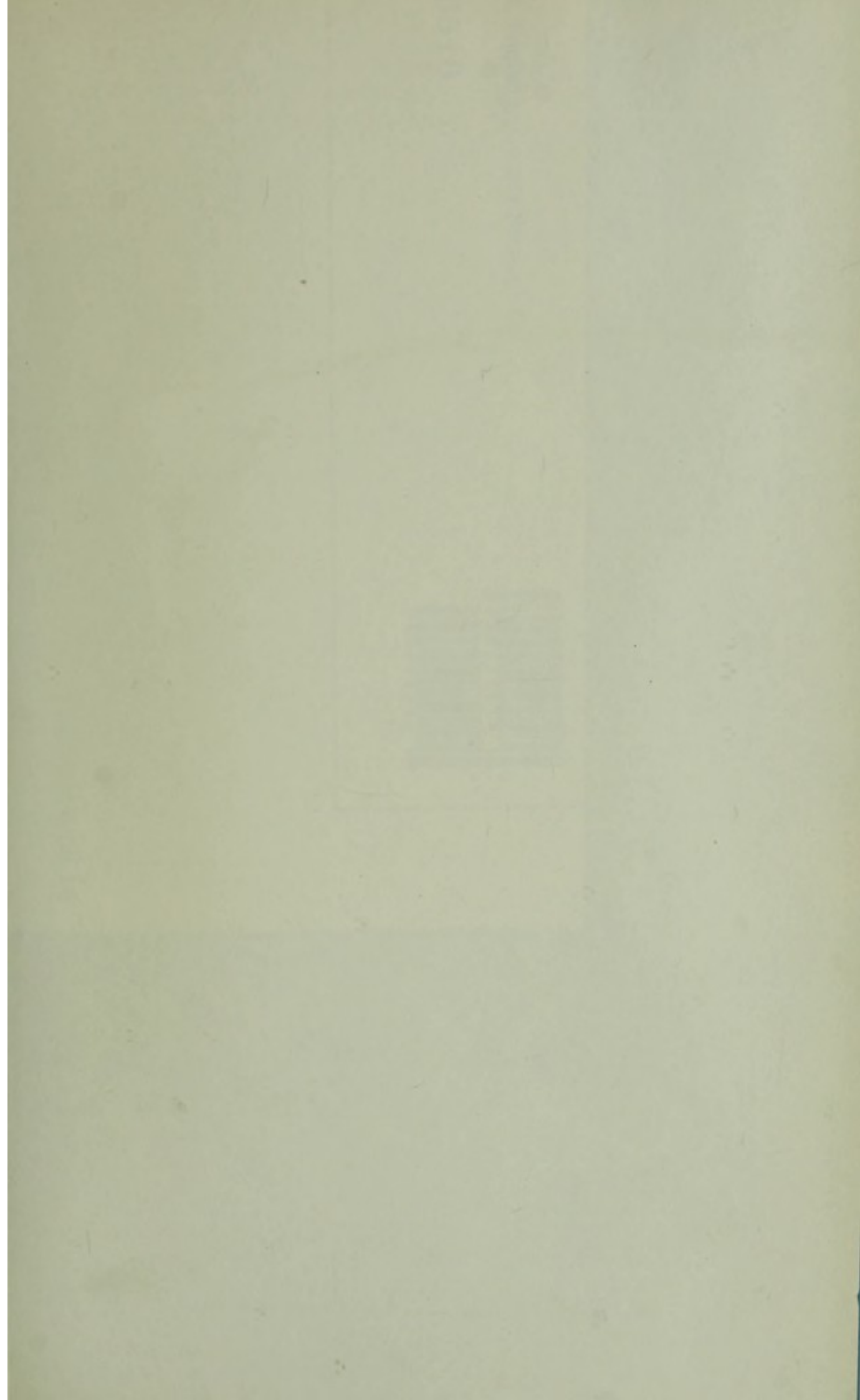


TABLE  
RECAPITULATED PUBLIC ACCOUNTS STATEMENT OF SPECIAL  
COMMISSIONERS OF RECEIPTS IN SEVERAL YEARS

Year	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance
1880	...	...	...
1881	...	...	...
1882	...	...	...
1883	...	...	...
1884	...	...	...
1885	...	...	...
1886	...	...	...
1887	...	...	...
1888	...	...	...
1889	...	...	...
1890	...	...	...
1891	...	...	...
1892	...	...	...
1893	...	...	...
1894	...	...	...
1895	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...
1898	...	...	...
1899	...	...	...
1900	...	...	...