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# COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE



## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

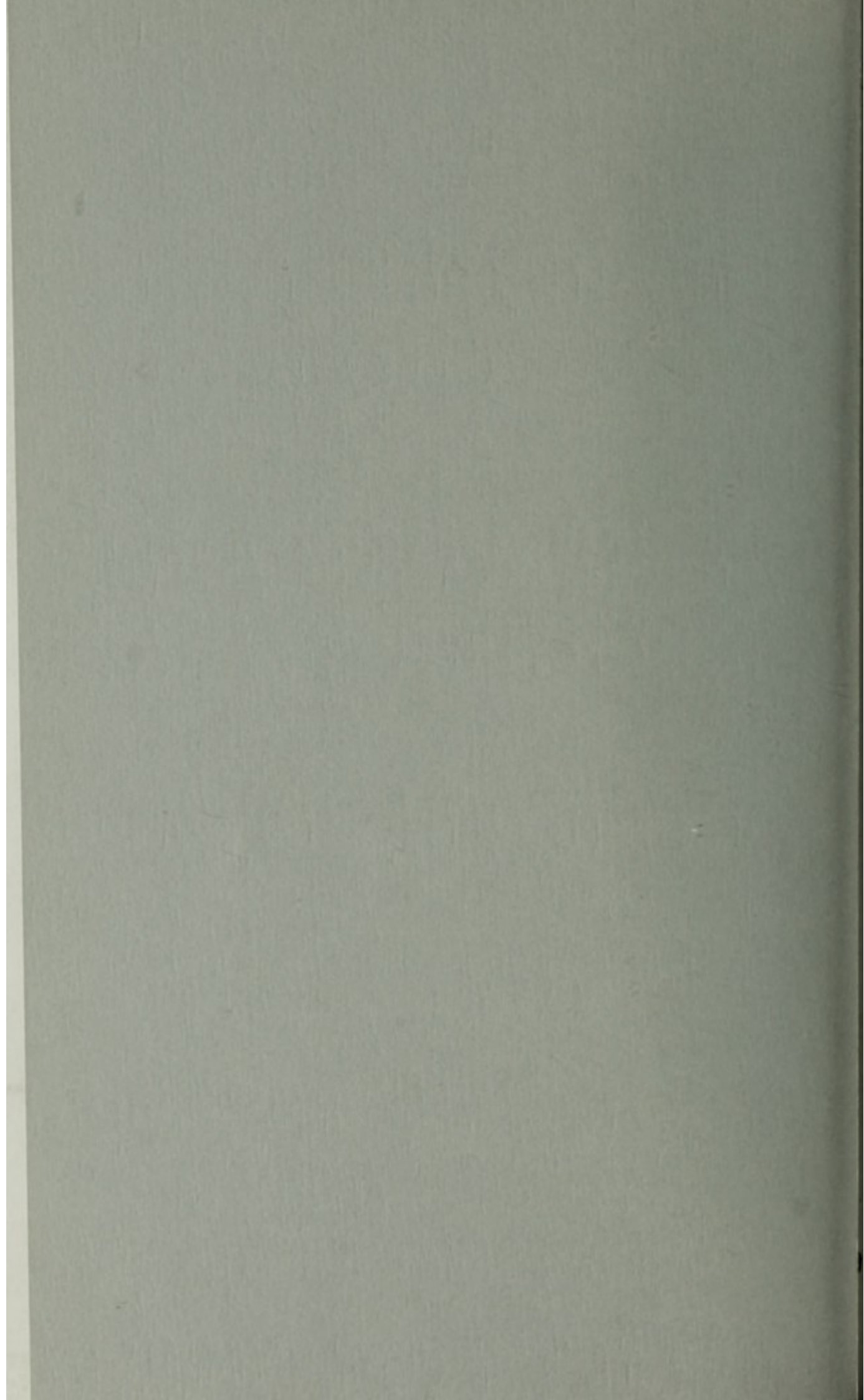
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year ending 31st December, 1965

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





# COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE



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

For the Year ending 31st December, 1965

**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.

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Ext. 230

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

—  
1966



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# PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

DECEMBER, 1965

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

R. G. MURRAY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health:*

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

*Assistant Medical Officers:*

JOYCE NEWMAN, M.B., CH.B., D.A.

ROBERT S. GIBSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

CHRIST D. H. MUNZNI, M.B., B.S.

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

*Lay Administrative Officer:*

S. BUTTERWORTH

*Senior Welfare Officer:*

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

*Chief Public Health Inspector:*

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

*Senior District Public Health Inspector:*

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

*Senior Meat and Foods Inspector:*

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

*Smoke Inspector:*

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

*Housing Inspector:*

K. E. SMITH, CERT.S.I.B., DIP.P.H.H.

*Food Hygiene and Shops Inspector:*

J. J. DARBY, CERT.P.H.I.E.B., DIP.M.I.,  
(\*26.7.65)

*Public Health Inspectors:*

J. BARKER, CERT.P.H.I.E.B. (†30.11.65)

G. BOOTH, CERT.P.H.I.E.B., DIP.M.I. (\*13.12.65)

A. H. LORD, DIP.P.H.I.E.B., A.R.C.A.T.S.

J. PEARSON, CERT.S.I.B.

*Superintendent Health Visitor:*

O. BARRETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

*Health Visitors/School Nurses:*

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

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

S. E. HOWARTH, S.R.N., C.M.B. PART 1, H.V.  
(\*11.10.65)

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

J. P. MILLS, S.R.N., C.M.B., PART 1, H.V.

J. REID, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

S. RIGG, S.R.N., C.M.B., PART 1, H.V.

S. TAYLOR, S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. (\*22.7.65)

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

F. THORNTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., R.M.P.A., Q.N.  
(†31.8.65)

C. WALKER, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.  
(†23.11.65)

*Health Visitor (Tuberculosis):*

G. QUINN, S.R.N.

*Health Visitors/School Nurses (Part-time):*

C. WALKER, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.  
(\*23.11.65)

*Special Workers (Part-time):*

E. PHILLIP, (\*4.1.65 †30.4.65)

J. PELHAM, B.A., SOC.ADM. (\*1.5.65)

*Chief Dental Officer:*

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

*Senior Dental Officer:*

K. ANDERSON, L.D.S. (\*15.11.65)

*Dental Officers:*

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

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

SUSAN WEBSTER, B.D.S. (Part-time) (\*15.2.65)

R. J. G. YOUNG, L.D.S. (Part-time) (†5.5.65)

*Dental Anaesthetist:*

R. MALLINSON, M.B., CH.B. (Part-time)

*Dental Surgery Assistants:*

S. ASHWORTH

L. BERRY

N. BUCKLEY

J. LEACH

*Senior Mental Welfare Officer:*

S. P. SMITH

*Mental Welfare Officers:*

J. FOGARTY

D. R. QUICK

W. P. WAINMAN

*Combined Training Centre Superintendent:*

M. ROSNER (\*26.7.65)

*Junior Training Centre Supervisor:*

JEAN M. BUCKLEY

*Ambulance Officer:*

H. DOWN

*Home Help Organiser:*

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

*District Nursing Association:*

Superintendent—Miss D. A. HUNTER, S.R.N.,  
S.C.M., H.V., R.F.N., Q.N. (†31.7.65)

Superintendent—Miss A. M. O'SULLIVAN,  
S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N. (\*1.10.65)

1st Asst. Supt.—Miss M. MCGONIGLE, S.R.N.,  
Q.N.

2nd Asst. Supt.—Miss M. HEAP, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Q.N. (\*16.6.65)

*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.

V. STOTT, S.R.N., S.C.M.

*Clinic Nurses (Full-time):*

B. ALLEN, S.R.N., C.M.B. PART 1 (\*1.6.65)  
(S.H.V. COURSE—20.9.65)

M. CISEK, S.R.N.

P. V. DARBY, S.R.N., C.M.B., PART 1  
(S.H.V. COURSE—27.9.65)

I. GELDARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., (\*5.7.65)

(S.H.V. COURSE—20.9.65)

M. LUND, S.E.N., (\*8.11.65)

*Clinic Nurses (Part-time):*

M. DAVIES, S.R.N.

H. J. LOWTON, S.R.N. (†20.1.65)

E. J. MCKERR, S.R.N., R.F.N., C.M.B. PART 1,  
(\*8.11.65)

G. E. STOCKER, R.S.C.N., S.C.M. (\*6.11.65)

I. F. WILSON, S.R.N., C.M.B. PART 1, R.S.C.N.  
(\*29.4.65)

*Physiotherapists (Part-time):*

EILEEN HAMPSON, M.S.C.P.

MARY C. BEESTON, M.S.C.P.

## CONSULTANT OFFICERS

*Ophthalmic Surgeon:*

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

*Paediatrician:*

B. WOLMAN, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H. (†22.2.65)  
MARGARET H. BUSTON, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.  
(\*1.3.65)

*Consultant Chest Physician:*

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

*Orthopaedic Surgeon:*

A. P. GRACIE, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.ED.

*E.N.T. Surgeon:*

J. P. FRASER, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.GLASG.

*Consultant Psychiatrist:*

S. FALK, M.D.

*Consultant Child Psychiatrist:*

J. F. DUNN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M. (†25.8.65)

*Family Planning Medical Officer:*

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

*Public Analyst:*

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

\* Commenced duties

† Ceased duties



**To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Welfare  
Committees of the County Borough of Rochdale**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour and pleasure to present my Annual Report on the health and welfare conditions in the County Borough of Rochdale, and on the work of the Public Health and Welfare Services Departments for the year 1965.

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population of 86,490 showed a slight increase over the figure for 1964 of 86,180.

The total live births, 1,608, gave a birth rate of 18.6 per thousand of the estimated population, which shows a slight increase over the previous year with a rate of 18.5. For the ten years 1955/1964 the average birth rate was 16.6 per thousand.

The total number of deaths, 1,232, shows a very slight increase over the figure of 1,218 for 1965 and is of no statistical significance.

The infant mortality rate of 35 is the worst figure recorded since 1952 and gives cause for concern, but this is dealt with more fully in the Vital Statistics section of the Report.

As in previous years, the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Section was materially handicapped throughout the year by the difficulties experienced in recruiting trained Health Visitors to the staff. However, we were fortunate enough to recruit three very suitable young ladies for training as Student Health Visitors, two at Manchester and one at Bradford. This is the largest number seconded for training from this Department in any one year. When they return to duty in July, 1966 the position should be considerably improved. In an effort to ease the situation in this Section two more posts of part-time Clinic Nurse were filled.

Miss D. A. Hunter resigned from the position as Superintendent of the District Nursing Association after seven and a half years' service and on the 1st October she was succeeded by Miss A. M. O'Sullivan. As Miss O'Sullivan's appointment as Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives had not been ratified by the Ministry of Health by the end of the year, the Midwifery Service was supervised by Dr. R. S. Gibson from the date of Miss Hunter's resignation.



The number of home confinements showed a very slight increase on those in 1965 and the system of early discharge operating at the Maternity Unit, Birch Hill Hospital, continued to accommodate women having babies in hospital for a variety of reasons.

The total number of notified cases of Tuberculosis, 51, showed a slight decrease of six on the previous year and the number of cases notified in immigrants from Pakistan declined to an even greater extent from 25 in 1964 to 12. However, the incidence of the disease in these immigrants remained very much above that in persons of native British stock.

During the year 1963 to 1965 inclusive, almost exactly one third (54 out of 165) of the cases of Tuberculosis notified in Rochdale occurred in immigrants from Pakistan. This presents a serious problem to the Chest Physicians and to the Public Health Service.

From the 1st January, 1965 notifications of immigrants destined for Rochdale were made to the Medical Officer of Health by the Responsible Port Medical Officers. During the year 253 immigrants were so notified.

In agreement with the Chest Physician a scheme was brought into operation whereby those immigrants coming from countries where the incidence of Tuberculosis was high, had their names submitted to him so that they could be called to the Chest Clinic for screening.

Probably the most important development which occurred in the field of preventive medicine was the establishment of an open Cervical Cytology Clinic on the 20th July, at the Baillie Street Clinic, for women over the age of 30 years resident in the Borough. In just over five months 467 persons were examined at this new Clinic, this was in addition to those who were examined at the Family Planning Clinic or at the Gynaecological Out-patient Clinic at the Rochdale Infirmary.

A small panel of Night Sitters was drawn up by the Domestic Help Organiser for the purpose of caring for old people living alone with nobody to look after them, or to relieve responsible relatives for occasional nights. Owing to the small number of Night Sitters available the service had to be restricted to an emergency service for only short term care.

A further development in our efforts to care for old people in Rochdale, following a recommendation from the Ministry of Health in Circular 18/65, was the establishment of a Geriatric Liaison Committee consisting of representatives of the Hospital Management Committee, Rochdale County Borough Health and Welfare Committees, Lancashire County Council Division 13 Health and Welfare Committees, Rochdale Executive Council and voluntary organisations in the area.



A third Luncheon Club was opened at the Castleton Congregational School, Heywood Road, on the 9th February, for the benefit of old people in that district.

Castleton Child Welfare Clinic transferred from the Wesleyan School, Durban Street, to adapted school premises at Hillcrest Road early in the year and in August one morning session per month of this Clinic was held at the Matthew Moss Youth Centre. In June an extra Health Visitor session per month was held at Bamford Clinic to cope with the increasing demand from that area.

The Organisation and Methods Officer's Report, mentioned in my 1964 Annual Report, was presented to the Ambulance and Staffing Sub-committee in March and subsequently the Health Committee agreed to extensive structural alterations at the Ambulance Station and to the creation of the additional posts of Controller and Clerk Controller/Telephonist.

In the Mental Health field, the service for children and adolescents was again disrupted by the resignation of the Consultant Child Psychiatrist in August and the post remained unfilled at the 31st December.

Good progress was made in building the new Combined Training Centre at Ings Lane, and the Contractors handed it over to the Corporation on the 18th November.

The Local Authority's Ten Year Development Plan for Health and Welfare Services was reviewed during early November and the revised schedule of proposed capital works was sent to the Minister of Health. In this programme the proposed new Ambulance Station was brought forward to 1967/68. It was decided that the Home for the Aged, scheduled for 1967/68 should be sited at Turf Hill and should incorporate provision for a small Day Centre. The proposed 25 bed Hostel for the Mentally Disordered was deferred from 1968/69 to 1971/76.

The work of the Welfare Services Department for the benefit of aged and handicapped persons both in Local Authority Homes and within the community continued throughout the year with the expansion of the Home Decorating Scheme, the Gardening Scheme and the provision of Luncheon Clubs.

Progress in slum clearance was maintained during 1965, a total of seven Clearance Areas dealing with 265 houses being represented to the Estates Committee. In addition, 54 individual unfit houses were represented, making a total of 319 dwellings.

Steady progress was made in furtherance of the Council's policy eventually to make the whole Borough subject to Smoke Control. The Castleton and

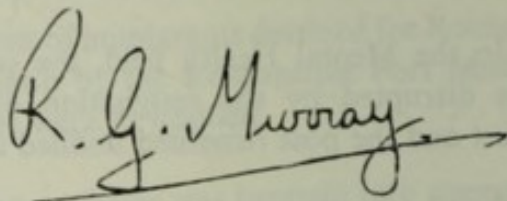


Meadway Smoke Control Order came into operation on the 1st August, 1965 and in June the Council made the Buersil and Kingsway Smoke Control Order with an expected operation date of 1st October, 1966.

Once again I should like to close by paying tribute to the members of the staff of both Departments for their loyal and excellent service throughout the year. Also I would like to express my thanks to the Chairmen and Members of the Health Committee and Welfare Services Committee for the interest and support displayed towards myself and the staffs of the two Departments.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "R. G. Murray". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending from the end of the name.

Medical Officer of Health.

30th August, 1966.

# STATISTICS

Year ended 31st December, 1965

Area (in acres) .. .. .	9,556		
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population, mid-year 1965 .. ..	86,490		
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1961) .. .. .	31,642		
Number of Houses on Corporation Estates at December, 1965 .. ..	8,246		
Number of Houses on Corporation Estates at December, 1964 .. ..	7,936		
Estimated sum represented by a Penny Rate .. .. .	£10,260		
Rateable Value .. .. .	£2,605,605		
Estimated Expenditure on Health Services provided by Rates .. ..	£224,725		
	Total	M.	F.
<b>Live Births</b> —Legitimate	1,422	730	692
Illegitimate	186 (11.6%*)	98 (11.8%*)	88(11.3%*)
	<hr/> 1,608	<hr/> 828	<hr/> 780
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
*Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births			
Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated population	18.6		
<b>Still-Births</b> —(34) Rate per 1,000 total (live and still-births) .. ..	20.7		
<b>Total Live and Still-Births</b> .. .. .	1,642		
	Total	M.	F.
<b>Deaths</b>	1,232	645	587
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population .. ..	14.2		
<b>Deaths from Maternal Causes</b> —(Nil)			
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still-births).. .. .	Nil		
<b>Death rate of Infants under one year of age</b> —(57)			
All infants per 1,000 live births .. .. .	35		
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births (46) .. ..	32		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births (11) .. ..	59		
<b>Neo-Natal Deaths</b> —(38) Rate per 1,000 total live births .. ..	23.6		
<b>Early Neo-Natal Deaths</b> —(37) Rate per 1,000 total live births .. ..	23.0		
	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 population	
Cancer (including Leukaemia and Aleukaemia) .. .. .	210	2.4	
Tuberculosis (all forms) .. .. .	6	0.07	
Coronary Disease (including Angina) .. .. .	240	2.8	



## VITAL STATISTICS

### Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population as at mid-year 1965 is 86,490. This compares with the 1964 mid-year estimate of 86,180 and the 1961 Census figure of 85,785. During the year there was an increase in births and an increase in deaths, with a margin of births over deaths of 376 persons as compared with 374 in 1964.

### Live Births

The live births, 1,608, gave a rate equal to 18.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The figure of the previous year was 18.5. For the ten years 1955/1964 the average birth rate was 16.6 per 1,000.

The proportion of illegitimate births was considerably greater than in 1964, 186 this year compared with 153 last year, representing 11.6% and a rise of 2%. In the last five years the figure has varied between 10% and 6.9%.

The continuing high birth rate which is now world wide and the resulting unprecedented population explosion is causing increasing concern to politicians and sociologists in all countries. Two of the most important problems facing mankind are how to increase food production and at the same time limit reproduction.

### Still-Births

There were 34 still-births recorded as against 34 in 1964 and 38 in 1963. The average for the preceding five years was 33 still-births.

### Infant Mortality

There were 57 deaths registered under one year of age, equal to a mortality rate of 35.44 per 1,000 live births registered, compared with 36 deaths and a mortality rate of 22.6 in 1964.

This was the highest infant mortality rate recorded since 1952 when it was 39 and it can only be looked upon as unsatisfactory and most disappointing.

These deaths caused me much concern and were the subject of continuous survey throughout the year by Dr. Gibson and myself. Unfortunately, we were not able to isolate any well-defined causes which could have been amenable to preventive action. Much discussion also took place on this subject between Dr. Hossack, Consultant Obstetrician, Dr. Buston, Consultant Paediatrician, and myself, as these Officers were as concerned as I was on account of the fact that the majority of the deaths occurred in Birch Hill Hospital.



There were 37 deaths occurring in the early neo-natal period, i.e. within seven days of birth, and of these the greatest single cause of death was prematurity (17), some two-thirds of whom were very small infants weighing 3lbs. 4ozs. or less.

Pneumonia was once more a major cause of death in infants, being the registered cause in 17 cases compared with ten in 1964. Pneumonia in infants is often of acute yet insidious onset and the child may be moribund or even dead before the parent is aware that there is anything seriously wrong. This makes prevention and treatment very difficult.

In addition to discussions with Dr. Hossack and Dr. Buston, I also raised the question of infant mortality at the Maternity Liaison Committee and the Local Medical Committee, and sent a circular letter to all General Practitioners regarding the incidence of fatal Pneumonia in infants. Information regarding possible means of preventing infant deaths and the prevention of Hypothermia was circulated to all Health Visitors and Midwives on the staff of the Health Department.

As I have said in previous Reports, with a small population such as ours considerable swings in infant mortality rates are liable to occur from year to year in the normal course of events. It will be seen that in 1955 the rate was 17 and in 1957 it had risen to 34, which is almost paralleled by the rate in 1963 of 18 and the rate in 1965 of 35.

I am glad to say that at the time of writing evidence is accumulating to the effect that this high rate will not be repeated in 1966.

Of the total infant deaths, 36 occurred in males and 21 in females, an increase of 15 male deaths and 6 female deaths, which bears out the much greater chance of survival of the female infant.

The infant mortality rates generally throughout the industrial areas of South East Lancashire remain above those for more favourable parts of the Country and are the subject of much study by the Medical Officers of Health of the Authorities concerned with results similar to my own in that no definite identifiable cause can be found.

There are a number of factors which one could mention as possible predisposing causes for the high rates in this part of the Country, namely, the cold damp climate, atmospheric pollution from the numerous industrial establishments, bad housing—the legacy of the industrial revolution, and the difficulty in recruiting professional staff, most marked in the case of Health Visitors and General Medical Practitioners.

### Premature Births

The following Table which sets out the fate of 139 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 1965

BIRTH WEIGHT	PLACE OF BIRTH			TOTAL	DEATHS								CHILDREN SURVIVING OVER 3 MONTHS			
	Home	Birch Hill Hospital	Other Hospitals		In first 24 hours		24 hours to 7 days		7 days to 28 days		28 days to 3 months		H.	B. H. H.	O. H.	Total
					H.	B. H. H.	H.	B. H. H.	H.	B. H. H.	H.	B. H. H.				
3 lbs. 4 ozs. or less ..	2	14	1	17	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
3 lbs. 5 ozs. to 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	2	23	—	25	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	18	—	20
4 lbs. 7 ozs. to 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	3	23	1	27	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	22	1	26
5 lbs to 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	13	53	4	70	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	13	50	4	67
Totals	20	113	6	139	1	20	—	2	—	—	—	—	19	92	5	116

This total of 139 is an increase on that for 1964 with 125, whilst the percentage of premature births to total live births has increased from 7.9% in 1964 to 8.6% in 1965.

The percentage of premature births under 4lbs. 6ozs. remains practically the same with 30.2% as against 30.4% in 1964.

The survival rate of the premature births at 83.5% is also practically the same as for 1964 with 84%.

As in previous years, the chance of survival was less in those under 3lbs. 4ozs. at birth.



The following Table sets out Rochdale's experience during the last ten years in respect of 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†
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
1963	1,565	38 24	28 18	19 12	17 11	55 35
1964	1,592	34 21	36 23	23 14	20 13	54 34
1965	1,608	34 21	57 35	38 24	37 23	71 44

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

\*Rate per 1,000 live births.

With the increase in infant deaths, the perinatal mortality rate has increased from 34 in 1964 to 44 in 1965. This is the worst figure since 1959 when it was 48.

### Deaths from all causes

The deaths registered number 1,232, which is an increase of 14 on the figure of last year—1,218. This total is made up of 645 male and 587 female deaths.

The general tendency for male deaths to exceed female deaths still continues in age groups up to 75. From this point the larger female survival group naturally shows a far greater number of deaths.

The death rate from all causes was 14.2 per thousand of the estimated population, as compared with 14.1 in 1964 and an average of 14.8 during the ten years 1955/64.

Table I Appendix (Page 98) shows comparative mortality rates and birth rates during the past ten years, while Table II Appendix (Page 99) shows the age and sex distribution, and the causes of deaths in 1965.



**Chief Causes of Death**

	1965	1964
Tuberculosis .. .. .	6	6
Cancer .. .. .	210	227
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. .. .. .	174	188
Heart Disease .. .. .	415	414
Other Circulatory Diseases .. .. .	50	40
Bronchitis .. .. .	70	71
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	92	89
Motor Accidents .. .. .	16	17
All Other Accidents .. .. .	30	20
Suicide .. .. .	16	17
Totals .. .. .	1,079	1,089

The six deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis occurred in persons over 45 years of age.

**Coronary Disease (including Angina)**

The greatest single cause of death was ascribed to Diseases of the Coronary Arteries, with a total of 240 deaths (159 males, 81 females). This is greater than the deaths from all forms of Cancer which total 210.

It will be seen that this figure includes a great preponderance of males, but the figure for females is by no means insignificant.

There is no single identifiable cause of Coronary Thrombosis, but a number of causes are postulated on good evidence, the most generally accepted of these being—(a) sedentary ways of life with little regular exercise; (b) diets rich in animal fats; (c) stress and strain of modern life; (d) excessive cigarette smoking.

The best advice which can generally be offered in the present stage of medical knowledge to prevent this condition is moderation in eating, drinking and smoking, avoid becoming overweight and take regular moderate exercise.

**Cancer**

Deaths classified to this cause (including Leukaemia and Aleukaemia) and shown in the age groups below number 210 (males 118, females 92), as against 227 in the previous year.

	Total deaths	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Year 1965 .. .. .	210	—	12	87	111
Year 1964 .. .. .	227	—	12	93	122

These figures show a slight decrease in total deaths due to Cancer compared with 1964. In deaths classified as due to Cancer of the Lung there is, however, an increase of seven, but a decrease of ten is shown in those due to Cancer of the Breast, of seven due to Cancer of the Stomach and of three in the Unspecified Malignant Diseases.

The number of deaths from Leukaemia totalled three and no deaths in children were ascribed to this cause.

### Respiratory Diseases

This group of diseases caused 173 deaths as compared with 165 in 1964, and 208 in 1963. Pneumonia caused 92 deaths (89), Bronchitis 70 (71), Influenza 2 (0) and Other Respiratory Diseases 9 (5). (Figures for 1964 in brackets).

No fewer than 61 of the Pneumonia deaths took place in persons aged 65 years and over, in many of whom it was a terminal event where the underlying cause was really old age.

Again there was no widespread epidemic of Influenza which in certain years has had the effect of inflating the deaths from Respiratory Diseases.

The following table shows the tremendous change which has taken place in the expectation of life during the last fifty 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	1965
Under 15 years .. .. .	22	14	6	9	5	6
15—45 years .. .. .	17	13	13	6	4	4
45—65 years .. .. .	29	33	32	24	23	24
65 years and over .. ..	32	40	49	60	68	66

### Comparative Mortality and Birth Rates

	Death-rate All Causes per 1,000 of population	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of population	Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births
ROCHDALE.. .. .	14.24	18.59	35.4
Average 12 neighbour- ing manufacturing towns .. .. .	13.26	18.19	23.25
Administrative County of Lancaster .. ..	12.27	18.20	19.8



## 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, 1965 was as follows—Men 185, Women 50, making a total of 235. The corresponding figures in 1964 were —Men 367, Women 64, totalling 431.

I am also informed that in the middle of 1965 there were approximately 48,565 insured persons (28,637 Men, 19,928 Women) in employment in the area.

## MORBIDITY

The Department continues to receive from the Manager of the Local Office of the Ministry of Pensions and 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 cover an area which includes the postal districts of Whitworth and Milnrow, as well as Rochdale itself.

A study of the figures for 1965 shows that there was no widespread epidemic of an infectious nature amongst adults in Rochdale during the year such as might have caused excessive absence from work.

Once again there is a dramatic fall in the number of persons drawing sickness benefit during the Rochdale holidays. It is strange that the health of the population should regularly be so very much better during this fortnight of the year.



# 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 standard of co-operation exists between the Health Services in the town. There is considerable cross-representation in Committee membership between the Local Health Authority, the Hospital Authority and the Rochdale Executive Council. In some ways more important, there is close working between the Officers of the various Statutory Bodies and a growing understanding of the part which each has to play and the problems with which they are faced. There is also a very high degree of co-operation and co-ordination between the various Chief Officers and Departments of the Corporation.

No major changes in general administration took place during the year, but the overall increased volume of work imposed additional burdens on the staff which will necessitate a review of establishment in the early part of 1966.

## 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 Clinic Hillcrest Rd., Castleton .. .. .	—	—	—	—	2nd & 4th in each mth. 10—12 noon 2—4 p.m.
(F) Matthew Moss Youth Centre Matthew Moss Lane ..	—	—	—	—	1st & 3rd in each month 10—12 noon
(G) Bamford Working-men's Club .. .. .	—	—	—	1st & 3rd in each month 10—12 noon	—
(H) Kingsway Clinic, Turf Hill Road. .. .	2—4 p.m.	—	—	2—4 p.m.	—
(I) Kirkholt Community Centre ..	—	2—4 p.m.	2—4 p.m.	—	—
<b>II.—Ante-Natal</b>					
(A) Baillie St. Council School .. .. .	2—4 p.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.—Family Planning Clinic (Baillie St. Council School) .. .. .</b>	—	2—4 p.m.	6—7 p.m.	—	—
<b>V.—Cervical Cytology Clinic (Baillie St. Council School) .. .. .</b>	—	5—7 p.m.	—	—	—
<b>VI.—Clinics Provided by the Education Committee—</b>	See page 106				



## HOME NURSING

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

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

On the 31st July, Miss D. A. Hunter, who had been Superintendent since January, 1958, relinquished her post to take up residence in the South of England. During her period of appointment she had given most valuable and appreciated service to the Association and to the town. Throughout she had acted as Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives in the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and in this she continued the very valuable linkage already established between the two groups giving nursing service in the home. Her successor, Miss A. M. O'Sullivan, took up her appointment as Superintendent of the District Nursing Association on the 1st October.

At the end of the year the staff of the Home consisted of the Superintendent, two Assistant Superintendents, ten trained female District Nurses, one trained male District Nurse, two female State Registered Nurses, one female State Enrolled Nurse, six part-time female District Nurses, one part-time female State Enrolled Nurse. The full-time establishment of the service is 23 nurses, including Superintendent staff.

During the year 79,845 visits were paid to 3,064 patients, compared with 83,566 visits to 2,839 patients in 1964. Of these, 2,302 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 2,302 patients, the following are the main groups of conditions treated:—

	1965	1964
Anaemias .. .. .	710	685
Arthritis and Rheumatism .. .. .	56	59
Bronchitis .. .. .	154	141
Upper Respiratory Infection .. .. .	16	11
Other Respiratory Infections .. .. .	50	21
Burns and Scalds .. .. .	22	11
Cancer .. .. .	85	101



	1964	1965
Cardiac Diseases .. .. .	174	175
Cerebral Lesions .. .. .	96	91
Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions .. .. .	79	61
Gastro-intestinal Disorders .. .. .	282	227
Gynaecological Conditions .. .. .	56	54
Septic Lesions .. .. .	27	43
Post-operative Dressings .. .. .	419	262
Senility .. .. .	121	92
Skin Conditions .. .. .	10	13

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

	1965	1964
Patients on books 1st January .. .. .	762	717
New patients during the year .. .. .	2,302	2,122
Total nursed .. .. .	3,064	2,839
Total discharged .. .. .	2,287	2,077
Remaining on books 31st December.. .. .	777	762

#### Method of Discharge

	1965	1964
Convalescent .. .. .	1,502	1,352
Removed to hospital .. .. .	390	361
Relieved .. .. .	195	156
Died .. .. .	200	208
Total visits paid to 3,064 patients .. .. .	79,845	
Total visits paid to 2,839 patients .. .. .		83,566

Included in the above figures are the following patients who suffered from infectious diseases:—

	1965		1964	
	Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits
Pneumonia .. .. .	39	490	36	454
Tuberculosis .. .. .	88	7,288	88	7,331
Influenza .. .. .	11	77	6	31
Others.. .. .	10	53	7	123
Totals .. .. .	148	7,908	137	7,939

Of the total visits, 891 were paid to 112 children under five years of age.

The figures show an increase in new patients and in the total nursed during the year, but a decrease in the number of visits paid to all patients in comparison with those for 1964.

No fewer than 1,345 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 1,412 of the total patients were over the age of 65 and they absorbed 46,706 visits during the year, or 58% of the total visits.

The evening clinic for injections which is held at the Nurses' Home for the benefit of patients who work during the day, is well attended and still averages 25 patients at each session.

Disposable dressing towels continue to be used by the Nurses for surgical dressings, also small pre-packed sterilised dressings for emergency dressings. The use of disposable syringes saves a great deal of nurses' time.

The Laundry Service continues to play a very important part in the essential work of domiciliary nursing and from figures given in the section dealing with Prevention, Care and After-care, it will be seen that the demand had continued with so many incontinent patients being dealt with in their own homes. In addition, incontinence pads, as recommended by the Ministry of Health, supply a most useful need. During 1965, 6,600 were issued, as against 5,000 in 1964. Disposal of the soiled pads is by means of a specially marked waterproof paper bag to be placed in the refuse bin. Both these provisions are very much appreciated and certainly advantageous from the nursing point of view.

The Association has, through the Chairman and 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 of the Superintendent at Refresher Courses and Conferences, keeps the service up-to-date with all modern advances.

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

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Panel of Examiners for the Queen's Institute of District Nursing and from time to time is called upon to take part in examinations.



## HOSPITALS

I am grateful to Mr. G. R. Eastwood, Group Secretary to the Rochdale and District Hospital Management Committee, for the following comments:—

“There are six hospitals and two clinics in the Rochdale area, which are administered by the Rochdale and District Hospital Management Committee, and these provide 1,047 in-patient beds, out-patient clinics covering most specialties and the area accident services.

At Birch Hill Hospital during the past year a new Pharmacy and a new Occupational Therapy Department were opened, and considerable progress was made in the construction of a new 28 bedded surgical ward. The ward is to be named ‘Hunter Ward’ to commemorate the work of John Hunter, F.R.S., the eminent anatomist and surgeon (1728-1793). A small Mother and Child Unit is just being completed as an annexe to the Children’s Pavilion, which will provide accommodation for mothers to stay overnight, also a small ward where a mother and child can be nursed together.

Work on the third phase of modernising the surgical block is well advanced and should be completed by mid-1966. A second Operating Theatre is in the course of construction and it is hoped that work will commence within a year on the new extension to the Maternity Home (28 lying-in and ante-natal beds).

In April the new extension at the Rochdale Children’s Hospital was completed and officially opened. The new premises provide a large hydrotherapy pool, a room for other remedial treatments and a modern classroom for the children.

At Marland Hospital the ground floor East Ward will be closed from 1st May to 31st October, 1966 for badly needed modernisation. A bed lift is also to be installed at that hospital in the next year.

The Rochdale School of Nursing is approved by the General Nursing Council for training Student and Pupil Nurses for the General Register and the Roll of Nurses respectively. The Midwifery Training School is approved by the Central Midwives Board for both parts of the State Certificate training and a Premature Baby Certificate Course is also provided in the Midwifery Training School.

The Hospital Management Committee has recently abandoned fixed visiting hours on children’s wards throughout the Group and parents may visit at any reasonable time of the day.

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Hospital Management Committee and close liaison is maintained between the Hospital and the Local Health Authority."

### MATERNITY HOMES

During the year there was one dwellinghouse registered as a Maternity Home for three patients at 78 Louise Street, and regular inspection has been carried out by the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer. This Home closed temporarily on the 14th December, 1965 and is not expected to re-open until mid-1966.

### LABORATORY FACILITIES

Throughout the year the bacteriological examination of Milk, Water and Ice-cream, as well as routine specimens of faeces, urine, etc., obtained by Officers of this Department has been carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Withington Hospital, Manchester.

Individual specimens from hospital and General Practitioners' patients are still referred to the local Hospital Laboratories, from which information of epidemiological importance is passed to the Medical Officer of Health and to the Public Health Laboratory Service.

The chemical analysis of water, as well as milk and foodstuffs, taken under the Food and Drugs Act, is performed by the Public Analyst. In addition, any casual analyses are also referred to this Officer.



## AMBULANCE SERVICE

At the end of the year the fleet comprised five ambulances, two sitting case vehicles and five dual purpose vehicles. The personnel consisted of the Ambulance Officer, four Shift Leaders, 25 Drivers and two female Telephonists. There was, therefore, no variation in the number of vehicles or personnel compared with 1964. On the 1st October a new Bedford Diesel J.2 dual purpose vehicle (DDK.614C), with an automatic wheelchair lift, was brought into operation in replacement of SDK.999. An additional driver was appointed in December to enable adjustments to be made in shifts, necessitated by the reduction in the working week from 42 to 40 hours as from 1st January, 1966.

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. Vehicles		S.C. Cars		Ambu- lances		D.P. Vehicles		S.C. Cars	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
PATIENTS:												
Emergency .. ..	1726	1782	383	425	58	90	7	7	1	-	-	-
Ordinary Removals ..	15285	14400	33657	35858	3171	2142	8	12	5	10	1	-
Other Persons .. ..	3919	3197	5462	5372	789	552	1	6	5	3	-	2
Totals .. ..	20930	19379	39502	41655	4018	2784	16	25	11	13	1	2
MILEAGE:												
Removals .. ..	60727	59994	76808	78676	11054	10894	116	115	131	87	10	21
General Transport ..	21	4	1637	1429	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Journeys D.D. ..	1837	1873	849	768	254	196	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwifery .. ..	19	17	447	463	129	161	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals .. ..	62604	61888	79741	81336	11446	11255	116	115	131	87	10	21
CALLS:												
Hospital Calls .. ..	10603	10113	10547	10785	1406	1484	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transmitted by Radio	4043	3656	2113	2312	238	389	-	-	-	-	-	-

During 1965 there was an overall decrease of 426 in the number of patients removed to and from Hospital, Clinics, Day Hospitals etc., and an increase of 1,046 in Other Persons, with a net increase of persons carried of 620.

There was a total decrease in the mileage covered of 654.

These factors illustrate the continued success in attaining maximum use of transport with the minimum of mileage.

The Day Hospital Service has been maintained and the provision of automatic lifts in two vehicles is of considerable benefit in dealing with the cases.

The number of patients conveyed to Manchester Hospitals has decreased during the year. There were 1,414 such patients conveyed 15,301 miles, as against 1,444 patients conveyed 15,741 miles in 1964.

The average number of miles per patient admitted to and discharged from Hospitals was 4.22, and for patients to and from Day Hospitals, Out-patient Clinics, Junior Training Centre etc., was 1.56.

Use has been made of rail transport where possible. The total number of persons removed in this manner was 44 at a cost of £39 7s. 2d. It is estimated that the mileage saved was 2,202.

The main emergency calls fell into the following categories:—

Street accidents and incidents.. .. .	752
Home and school accidents .. .. .	672
Works accidents and illnesses.. .. .	185
Sudden illnesses.. .. .	151
Sports accidents .. .. .	64

The O. & M. Officer's Report was considered in March by the Health Committee and it was resolved to make major structural alterations at the Ambulance Station to improve the control and internal administration, and to re-site the radio mast on an elevated site at Cowm Top. The Control and Administrative staff was to be increased by a Controller and a Clerk Controller/Telephonist. It was hoped that all these structural alterations and increases in establishment would come into force during 1966.

During the year a team entered for the National Ambulance Competition and competed in the eliminating regional contest at Preston, but it was unsuccessful in reaching the final.

There were 26 Drivers entered for the National Safe Driving Competition and 23 qualified. One Driver who failed to qualify because of absence through sickness received exemption.



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

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

There were 1,590 births notified, all by Midwives. This figure included 1,280 occurring at Birch Hill Maternity Home and other hospitals, and 36 occurring in Nursing Homes, which have been classified to Rochdale.

### Health Visitors

At the beginning of the year there were ten full-time Health Visitors/School Nurses, one Tuberculosis Visitor and three Public Health Nurses employed. One Health Visitor was welcomed to the Department during the year. One Student Health Visitor successfully completed the Course and returned as Health Visitor/School Nurse. Three Health Visitors resigned during the year, one elected to work part-time and in November two returned to the Department. Three full-time and three part-time Public Health Nurses joined the staff and one resigned. It was agreed to second three Students and places were obtained at Manchester and Bradford for the three full-time Public Health Nurses. At the end of the year there were ten full-time and one part-time Health Visitor/School Nurse, with two full-time and three part-time Public Health Nurses. The policy of appointing part-time staff is of great help to the Department, as it seems impossible to recruit sufficient full-time qualified people, either Health Visitors or Public Health Nurses.

The establishment of Health Visitors in the Department is 16. This chronic shortage of qualified staff is bound to have a deleterious effect on the Maternity and Child Welfare Services in a place such as Rochdale, which has many remaining public health problems.

In spite of the staff shortage the Health Visitors continue to carry out a wide variety of duties. In addition to the many students welcomed during their training, two senior pupils from Redbrook High School carried out a project which included a week in the Public Health Department, so as to give them an insight into the duties of various members of the staff.

Health Visitors also paid many visits to school children included in the National Child Development Survey, to collect information of great value in assessing the progress of these children over many years. The visits were time-consuming for staff and for parents, and without willing co-operation on both sides this work would not have been possible.

Liaison between the Health Visitor staff and the Hospital Service continued to be maintained during the year, but shortage of staff necessitated some curtailment of this valuable service.



Two Health Visitors attended a Refresher Course organised by the Royal College of Nursing. The Tuberculosis Visitor attended a Refresher Course at Cardiff and yet another Health Visitor attended a Study Course arranged by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, entitled 'Immigrants and their Problems'. This latter Course was particularly interesting in view of the increasing immigrant population in Rochdale.

As regards decentralisation, mentioned in the 1964 Report, two Health Visitors were transferred from the Central Health Department in January, one to Spotland Clinic the other to Kirkholt Clinic. This change has been very successful both for the staff and for the families living on the outlying estates.

The Tuberculosis Visitor continued to maintain close liaison between this Department and the Chest Clinic, and was kept busy in the important work of tracing contacts and getting them to attend for examination. This work is of increasing importance owing to the large number of immigrants now residing in Rochdale, amongst whom the high incidence of Tuberculosis continues to be observed. Visits were paid to 70 such persons as contacts, 67 of whom attended the Clinic.

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

	1965	1964
Primary visits to live births .. .. .	1,863	1,585
Primary visits to still-births .. .. .	30	24
Subsequent visits to infants under 1 year .. .. .	7,110	6,821
Subsequent visits to infants 1 – 2 years .. .. .	3,945	3,797
Subsequent visits to infants 2 – 5 years .. .. .	8,430	7,701
Primary visits to ante-natal cases .. .. .	157	153
Subsequent visits to ante-natal cases .. .. .	68	93
Miscellaneous enquiries, infant mortality, etc. .. .. .	196	169
Infectious diseases .. .. .	92	77
Incomplete visits and removals .. .. .	3,115	1,944
Totals ..	25,006	22,364
Ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions .. .. .	202	236
Child welfare clinic sessions .. .. .	1,562	1,516
Nursery school sessions .. .. .	53	59
Other clinics—vaccination sessions, hospitals, etc. .. .. .	302	412
Totals ..	2,119	2,223



There is a big increase in the total number of visits compared with last year in spite of our staffing problems. Unfortunately, there is also a marked increase in incomplete visits.

### **'At Risk' Register**

The register of children 'at risk' was kept up-to-date during 1965. The categories of children on the register can be grouped under five headings:—

1. Those with unfavourable family history;
2. Those with adverse environmental circumstances before birth;
3. Those with adverse environmental circumstances during birth;
4. Those with adverse environmental circumstances after birth;
5. Those showing suspicious symptoms in the early months of life.

These categories include children reported to the Medical Officer of Health as suffering from congenital defects apparent at birth.

The register is valuable in enabling us to detect handicapped children at an early age and to make timely arrangements for necessary treatment, either medical or educational, also to give advice and support to parents.

At the 31st December, there were 667 children on this 'at risk' register, an increase of 272 on the figure at the same time in 1964.

### **Congenital Malformations**

The scheme for reporting congenital defects apparent in infants at birth to the Medical Officer of Health, which was brought into operation on the 1st January, 1964, on instructions from the Ministry of Health, was continued.

Particulars of these children, not stillborn, were entered in the 'at risk' register, using a card of different colour from the other cases for easy identification. In addition, a return has been made each month to the Registrar General of children notified as suffering from congenital defects at birth. These children are kept under observation by Officers of the Department and advice is given or action taken as necessary.

During 1965, 21 infants were notified to the Medical Officer of Health as suffering from congenital defects observed at birth. This figure includes both live and stillbirths.

### **Child Welfare Centres**

Child Welfare Clinics have been held at the various Centres throughout the town. Early in the year the Castleton Clinic at the Wesleyan School, Durban Street, was transferred to school premises at Hillcrest Road. In August it was arranged that one morning session each month of this clinic should be held at the Matthew Moss Youth Centre, thus making better provision for mothers who

would have a considerable journey across Castleton to Hillcrest Road. From June an extra session was held per month at the Bamford Clinic, but with the Health Visitor only in attendance.

Attendances again show an increase on those for the previous year, total attendances having risen from 28,512 to 29,228. The total number of examinations made by the Medical Officers has fallen from 11,103 in 1964 to 10,192 in 1965 but is slightly above the figure for 1963—10,046.

This increase in attendances shows that mothers still value and appreciate the Clinic services and that they still play an important part in community health provisions despite the statement made by some 'experts' that they have had their day.

Centre	New Cases admitted during 1965	Total Attendances of Children			Average Attendance per Clinic Session	No. of Medical examinations by M.O.
		Year of Birth 1965	Year of Birth 1964	Year of Birth 1961-3		
St. Luke's *(Monday)	248	1512	1210	874	37	1649
Spotland *(Tuesday) ..	198	1264	1411	980	38	1408
Baillie Street (Wednesday) ..	228	840	904	910	53	1060
Baillie Street (Thursday) .. ..	185	878	1107	805	56	1283
Baillie Street (Friday) One hour only ..	121	409	396	364	24	571
Norden (Thursday) Alternate weeks ..	113	891	867	832	52	666
Bamford (Thursday) One day per month ..	36	140	207	163	26	253
Kirkholt (Tuesday) ..	69	304	492	535	27	—
Kirkholt (Wednesday) ..	87	428	491	600	30	701
Kingsway (Monday) ..	146	902	959	779	54	972
Kingsway (Thursday) ..	115	670	550	605	36	—
Castleton *(Friday) (Inc. Matthew Moss) ..	250	1659	1878	1412	50	1629
<b>Totals</b> .. ..	1796	9897	10472	8859	—	10192
<b>Totals 1964</b> .. ..	1822	18073	5746	4693	—	11103

\*Two Sessions.



### Care of Premature Infants

There were 20 premature babies born at home during 1965. Dr. Wolman, succeeded by Dr. Buston, 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 at this Clinic.

### Bureau of Baby Sitters

The bureau of baby sitters, established in 1964, continued to provide a useful service throughout 1965. For the purpose of operating the scheme the town is divided into five areas and lists of baby sitters in each area are held in the Department. Parents of young children wishing to avail themselves of the services of a baby sitter are advised to apply to the Health Department for a list appropriate to their place of residence and then to make the necessary arrangements themselves. A charge of 1/-d. is made for each list provided, to cover administrative costs.

Payment for service provided is left to mutual agreement between the baby sitter and the couple concerned, but a minimum charge of 2/6d. per hour is recommended.

At the end of the year 46 persons were registered as Baby Sitters and 233 lists had been issued.

### Domiciliary Midwifery Service

Miss D. A. Hunter, Superintendent of the District Nurses, who acted as Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives, resigned on the 31st July, and though her successor at the Nurses' Home, Miss A. M. O'Sullivan, took up her duties on the 1st October, at the end of the year the dispensation necessary for her to take up duties as Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives, had not been received from the Ministry of Health.

In the meantime, Dr. R. S. Gibson, M.C.W. Medical Officer, who is Medical Supervisor of Midwives, took over temporarily full responsibility for the Service.

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

	1965	1964
Cases delivered . . . . .	312	299
Subsequent visits . . . . .	3,985	3,852
Continuation visits to hospital patients . . . . .	4,627	3,286
Ante-natal home visits . . . . .	2,835	2,465
Ante-natal Clinic visits . . . . .	369	420

The domiciliary deliveries noted above represent 19.4% of the total births in the town.

There was a slight increase in the number of cases delivered at home.

The demand for hospital confinement remained virtually unchanged and the number of continuation visits by midwives to hospital delivered patients showed again a considerable increase from 2,491 in 1963, to 3,286 in 1964 and to 4,627 in 1965. There were 269 hospital delivered cases discharged home within three days of delivery which accounted for this increase, compared with 137 in 1964.

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The one Midwife in private practice attended 35 cases during the year and notification was received that she was to close down temporarily on the 14th December and would not re-open until at least mid-1966.

All Midwives have machines for the administration of Trilene analgesia. Trilene was administered in 253 cases and Pethilorfan in 151 cases.

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:—

Premature rupture of membranes .. .. .	8	Delay in first stage .. .. .	3
Post-maturity .. .. .	6	Foetal distress .. .. .	3
Ante-partum haemorrhage ..	3	Malpresentation .. .. .	1
Breech presentation .. .. .	3	Transverse lie .. .. .	1
Raised blood pressure .. .. .	3	Anaemia .. .. .	1
		Multiple pregnancy .. .. .	1

The following cases were reported by the Ante-natal Clinic as having had their bookings changed from home to hospital during the ante-natal period. These exclude those who came to book for home delivery, but who were advised at the time to have hospital delivery:—

Abnormalities developing during pregnancy .. .. .	15	Medical reasons not directly associated with pregnancy ..	
Social circumstances .. .. .	3	Rhesus negative .. .. .	
		Multipara .. .. .	

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

#### Ante-natal Clinics

An ante-natal session for domiciliary confinements has been held weekly at the Baillie Street Clinic premises. This has been held, as before, on Monday



afternoons. After the first visit to the Central Clinic, patients living in the Kirkholt and Spotland areas have continued to attend Kirkholt Clinic on Thursday afternoons and Spotland Clinic on Friday afternoons for their re-visits.

All patients attending the Ante-natal Clinics received blood tests during pregnancy. Of those patients attending the domiciliary Ante-natal Clinics, 71 were found to have a haemoglobin of less than 70%, thus requiring urgent treatment. By the time they came to term, according to the last estimation, ten had haemoglobin between 60 and 70%, four between 57 and 60%, whilst the remaining 57 were normal.

In view of the unusually high infant mortality rate I cannot over emphasise to all expectant mothers the extreme importance of early and regular ante-natal supervision throughout their pregnancies, whether this be obtained from their own General Practitioner, the Hospital Ante-natal Clinic or the Local Authority Ante-natal Clinic. Unfortunately, there is a small minority who fail to do so and from time to time a tragic loss of infant life occurs, which might possibly have been avoided had professional supervision been sought. Yet the responsibility for the initial approach to the health services and for regular attendance thereafter rests entirely with the woman herself. If she fails to make full use of what is provided no blame can be attached to the medical or nursing professions.

Patients to be confined at home, or at Birch Hill Hospital, 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 135 sessions for relaxation exercises were held at which 279 women made a total of 1,072 attendances. At the re-visit a Health Visitor attends and holds group discussions. 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.

The following Table sets out the attendances at the Ante-natal Clinics :—

		L.A. Clinic	Hospital Clinic
Expectant mothers attending (new cases)	..	420	1,111
Attendances (old and new cases)	.. ..	2,049	10,291

#### Unbooked Cases

During 1965 three unbooked cases were delivered at home by the Midwives. They were all normal deliveries resulting in live births.



### Post-natal Clinics

The Post-natal Clinic continues to be held at the Infirmary Out-patient Clinic. This Clinic is attended by the Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, and is designed for patients who have had hospital confinements. Mothers who have their babies at home are expected to attend their General Practitioners for their post-natal examinations.

	Hospital Post-natal Clinic
New Cases . . . . .	933
Attendances . . . . .	954

### Standard Maternity Record Cards

Standard Maternity Record Cards introduced on the 1st January, 1964 on the advice of the Ministry of Health, continued to be carried by the patient and to be used by the Doctors or Midwives in the Hospital, General Practitioner or Local Authority Services to make brief notes on their findings each time the patient is seen.

The idea behind this introduction was that use of these cards would facilitate the passage of information between the different professional persons concerned with the health and welfare of the mother and baby, and so that whenever she presented herself before her professional advisor some record of previous conditions and the findings would be at hand.

### 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. Six calls were made upon the service to Rochdale patients during the year, four by Midwives and two by General Practitioners.

### Maternity Home

The number of Rochdale women admitted to the Maternity Home at Birch Hill Hospital for confinement was 1,206, of whom nine gave birth to their babies before admission. This figure represents 78.3% of the total births in the town. The number of babies born in hospital and classified to Rochdale was 1,193 live births and 32 still-births.

### Medical Assistance

Midwives practising in the district requested the service of a medical practitioner in 78 maternity cases and in 20 cases for newly born children. The corresponding figures last year were 105 and 29 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 Rochdale Executive Council. During the year one case was so treated.



### Maternity Outfits and Packs

Sterilised accouchement outfits continue to be supplied free of charge to expectant mothers when having their confinement at home. These outfits, of the standard prescribed by the Ministry of Health, are available at the Ante-natal Clinics or through the Domiciliary Midwives. During the year 357 outfits have been issued. These outfits are of inestimable benefit in reducing the risk of infection in home confinements.

The supplying of maternity packs free of charge to hospital confinement cases discharged during the early days of the puerperium introduced in 1963 has continued. The Domiciliary Midwives have issued 34 such packs.

### Puerperal Pyrexia

During the year five cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were reported by the Domiciliary Midwives and one was notified by the General Practitioner. The District Nursing Service took over the cases immediately and all made a quick and satisfactory recovery.

### Maternal Mortality

There were no deaths recorded by the Registrar General in 1965 as due to maternal causes.

The following Table shows the comparative maternal mortality rates:—

AREA	1965	1964	Average 5 years 1960-64
ROCHDALE .. .. .	NIL	NIL	0.28
Average 12 neighbouring manufacturing towns ..	0.32	0.21	0.33
Administrative County of Lancaster .. .. .	0.32	0.30	0.36

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum

For the past twelve years there has 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 and on Saturday mornings.

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



During the year 34,364 (34,397) tins of National Dried Milk, 2,147 (2,348) bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 22,378 (21,765) bottles of Orange Juice and 1,453 (1,868) packets of Vitamin Tablets were distributed.

The take-up of National Dried Milk and Orange Juice has increased again during the year, whilst a decline has occurred in the distribution of Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets.

There has been a decrease in the sale of proprietary brands of milk foods through the Clinic, 11,328 (13,378) packets. The sale of Rose Hip Syrup has continued to increase—20,047 (18,764) bottles. We have continued to supply various types of cereal foods, as well as Adexolin and Fersolate, through the Clinics for the benefit of mothers. (Figures for 1964 shown in brackets.)

### **NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948**

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

In this latter category at the beginning of the year five persons were so registered. Whilst three persons withdrew their registrations, three further applications for registration were received. The necessary inspections were carried out and as a result all three were registered. At the end of the year, therefore, there remained five persons registered.

In the former category four premises were registered at the end of the year, three being Nurseries attached to cotton mills in the town, the fourth being the Special Care Unit for Mentally Handicapped Children at Lea Hall. One factory Nursery, registered for 37 children, closed in June.

In total the three industrial Nurseries were registered for the accommodation of 209 children. During the year 189 children were admitted to them and 209 left. At the end of the year there were 142 children on the registers.

The Matrons of these Nurseries submit a quarterly report on the children and the Medical Officer in charge of Child Welfare pays a visit of inspection to each Nursery at three-monthly intervals. Opportunity is also taken to immunise the children against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis. Each Nursery has its own visiting Medical Officer who is usually the General Practitioner associated with the parent mill. He carries out regular visits to perform routine examinations of the children and to see any children presenting problems.

The Special Care Unit is registered for the accommodation of 20 children.)



## CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

This work has continued throughout the year under the guidance of a Joint Case Committee composed of members of the Domiciliary Services Sub-committee and the Rochdale Moral Welfare Association, a voluntary organisation under the auspices of the Manchester Diocesan Council. Bi-monthly meetings were held by the Committee throughout the year.

Mrs. E. Philip took over the post of Social Worker in a temporary capacity for the first four months of the year, following Mrs. Lintern's retirement. On the 1st May, Miss J. Pelham, B.A., A.I.M.S.W. took up her appointment.

### CASES DEALT WITH DURING 1965

Illegitimate maternity cases (inc. 8 post-natal)	..	..	..	108
Children and Young Persons (inc. illegitimate children of 1 year and over; preventive cases up to 17 years)	..	..	..	5
Matrimonial and family problems	..	..	..	11
Other personal problems	..	..	..	7
				<hr/>
Confinements in 1965 of 1964 referrals	..	..	..	12
1964 referrals requiring continued supervision	..	..	..	27
				<hr/>
Total number of cases dealt with	..			170

The illegitimate maternity cases referred during the year will be seen to have risen yet again 78 in 1963, 85 in 1964, and 108 in 1965. The preponderance of Children and Young Persons cases involved difficulties encountered in the care of the slightly older illegitimate child, whilst personal problems included cases of runaway daughters outside the scope of the Children's Department.

### POSITION OF BABIES BORN UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1965 (1964 and 1965 referrals);

With mother in own home or parents' home	..	..	..	39
With mother in lodgings	..	..	..	2
With mother in Mother and Baby Home	..	..	..	1
With mother married to putative father	..	..	..	13
With mother married to man other than the putative father	..	..	..	2
With mother cohabiting	..	..	..	5
				<hr/>
				62
Long term fostering	..	..	..	5
Placed for adoption	..	..	..	22
Miscarriage or stillbirth	..	..	..	1
				<hr/>
				90
				<hr/>

## BABIES DUE IN 1965 BUT FATE UNKNOWN

Case passed to other social worker .. .. .	7
Help offered but refused, or contact lost .. .. .	7
Moved from area .. .. .	3
	—
	17

The following arrangements have been made for the 13 girls who expect their babies in 1966:—

- 2—already admitted to Mother and Baby Home
- 3—awaiting admission to Mother and Baby Home
- 8—arranged hospital or home confinement

Of the 108 cases referred 69 were under 21 at the time of referral, a rise of 22 compared with 1964. Their individual ages are set out below:—

14 years .. .. .	1
15 years .. .. .	3
16 years .. .. .	9
17 years .. .. .	16
18 years .. .. .	19
19 years .. .. .	9
20 years .. .. .	12

The remaining 39 were in the following age groups:—

21 to 25 years .. .. .	19
26 to 30 years .. .. .	10
31 to 35 years .. .. .	2
36 to 40 years .. .. .	3
41 to 45 years .. .. .	1
Unknown .. .. .	4

There were 13 girls admitted to Mother and Baby Homes, and assistance with fees was given by the Health Committee in eleven cases. One girl's family paid the entire cost and another girl was paid for by the Children's Committee. At the end of the year there were three girls awaiting admission to a Home. Help and advice in obtaining Affiliation Orders was given in 19 cases. Financial assistance, in lump sums or weekly grants, or help in kind, has also been obtained for the girls. In two cases the Worker assisted the girl in finding, and later furnishing, accommodation. Many clients require constant moral support and case work help, whether or not they keep their child, quite apart from the emergency and short term care needed by other clients.



There were 13 illegitimate children born to married women. At the end of the year their position was as follows:—

Mother keeping child .. .. .	2
Placed for adoption .. .. .	3
Referred to other Moral Welfare Worker .. .. .	4
Transferred to supervision by Children's Department .. .. .	4

Of the 29 girls referred in 1965 at 17 years and under, 13 kept their babies; five married the putative fathers; one is cohabiting with the putative father and two married other men; four had their babies adopted; one arranged for long term fostering and one transferred to another area. Two were still awaiting confinement at the end of the year. The local hospital admitted 23 for confinement, three were admitted to a hospital from the Mother and Baby Home, and one was delivered unexpectedly at home.

All this work is of a particularly intimate and personal nature, and makes great demands on the Social Worker, who must have a wide and deep understanding of human behaviour and needs.

### HEALTH EDUCATION

Work in this field was severely restricted by the chronic shortage of Health Visitors and by the departure of the Administrative Assistant, Mr. A. Brierley, who was responsible for this activity in the Department. Nevertheless, much useful work continued to be carried out in this field by the Health Visitors, to a limited extent in the schools, in the home and at the various Clinics run by the Authority for mothers and young children, also by the Public Health Inspectors in their routine visits to restaurants, hotels, grocers', butchers' and other similar premises.

Talks and film shows were given to various organisations by members of different sections of the Department during the year. Posters and leaflets were displayed prominently in the Health Department and Clinics, as well as in various public buildings and offices. Amongst the subjects dealt with were mothercraft, smoking and lung cancer, mental health and venereal disease.

The Home Safety Committee which meets quarterly continued its activities as in previous years and again good coverage was given in the press on all matters relating to this subject. Its panel of speakers attended a variety of organisations throughout the year giving talks on 'Home Safety'.

Once again the Manchester Committee on Cancer continued to maintain its educational services in the County Borough, with a total of 14 talks being given to various groups. The handbook 'Helping to Cure Cancer', published by the Committee, was distributed to the Health Visitors, District Nurses and Midwives, to give them additional information to combat the widespread phobias which surround malignant disease.



## 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 Antigen at three months and finishes with Smallpox Vaccination.

### Diphtheria Immunisation

During the year 1,045 children under five received a course of immunisation, including 275 by General Practitioners. In 1964 the number immunised in this group was 1,192. 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, 1966. The estimated population figure is supplied by the General Register Office.

Age at 31/12/65 i.e. born in Year	Under 1 1965	1 1964	2 1963	3 1962	4 1961	Total
Number immunised .. ..	478	828	1,100	1,164	1,140	4,710
Estimated mid-year child population 1965 .. ..	Children under five 7,400					

In addition, 324 children between the ages of five and 15 received primary immunisation as compared with 556 in 1964 and 2,397 children received reinforcing doses, including 233 given by General Practitioners, compared with 2,069 and 161 in 1964.

Of the initial doses, 1,031 were of Triple Vaccine and of the booster doses 693 were of Triple Vaccine.

### Whooping Cough Immunisation

The general arrangements for immunisation against Whooping Cough remain unchanged, particularly the continuation of immunisation by the use of Triple Vaccine.



During the year 1,031 children received a full course of injections as compared with 1,164 the previous year. Of this number 275 were immunised by their own doctors. In addition, booster doses were given to 693 children, including 164 given by their own doctors. Of the initial doses 1,031 were of Triple Vaccine and of the booster doses 693 were of Triple Vaccine.

Since the scheme started in September, 1949 there have been 13,920 children immunised. In that period altogether some 1,624 cases of Whooping Cough have occurred and only 143 of these were amongst immunised children.

### **Poliomyelitis Vaccination**

The total primarily vaccinated during the year was 21 Salk, 7,675 Oral. In addition, 29 Salk and 6,406 Oral re-inforcing doses were given.

Oral fourth doses were offered as routine to all children on school entry.

### **Vaccination Against Smallpox**

	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 yrs. or over	TOTAL 1965	TOTAL 1964
No. Vaccinated ..	21	292	85	12	42	452	414
No. Re-vaccinated ..	—	1	6	19	243	269	120

The Table opposite shows the distribution of the general work of immunisation.

As is stated in the section Infectious Diseases, the figures for Poliomyelitis immunisation reached such exceptionally high levels because of the outbreak of Poliomyelitis in Blackburn and elsewhere during August and September. At the end of the year it was estimated that 80% of the children under 16 years of age were fully protected against Poliomyelitis.

Diphtheria immunisation has become an accepted procedure in infant life, even in times when there is no immediate threat of the disease, but small localised outbreaks occur from time to time underlining the need for constant vigilance.

Whooping Cough protection follows the same course as Diphtheria immunisation, as the two antigens are almost invariably given combined. With Whooping Cough, however, there is the continuing stimulus of the presence of the disease in young children without, happily, the killing potentiality of Diphtheria.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
<b>GENERAL PRACTITIONERS:</b>					
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ..	2,064	470	261	329	565
„ Reinforcing Doses ..	1,834	2,147	372	112	753
Diphtheria Immunisation ..	296	237	227	291	278
„ Boosters ..	220	161	116	161	233
Whoop. Cough Immunisation	288	235	226	289	275
„ Boosters ..	140	104	93	132	164
Smallpox Vaccinations ..	148	3,431	113	123	136
„ Re-vaccinations ..	89	4,080	89	119	174
Tetanus Vaccination ..	285	235	227	291	278
„ Boosters ..	136	104	108	148	228
<b>M.C.W. CLINICS:</b>					
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ..	2,478	1,210	1,771	1,540	7,131
„ Reinforcing Doses ..	2,774	2,574	1,145	239	5,682
Diphtheria Immunisation ..	792	723	722	891	771
„ Boosters ..	456	432	550	576	548
Whoop. Cough Immunisation	752	720	721	875	756
„ Boosters ..	507	433	547	574	529
Smallpox Vaccinations ..	279	1,715	164	291	316
„ Re-vaccinations ..	2	1,273	3	1	95
Tetanus Vaccinations ..	751	720	722	891	771
„ Boosters ..	454	432	549	576	548
<b>SCHOOL CLINIC:</b>					
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ..	293	50	—	—	—
„ Reinforcing Doses ..	2,493	1,017	—	—	—
Diphtheria Immunisation ..	286	64	308	566	320
„ Boosters ..	842	784	580	1332	1616
Tetanus vaccinations ..	—	—	308	566	320
„ Boosters ..	—	—	47	607	1,296
<b>TOTALS:</b>					
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ..	4,835	1,730	2,032	1,869	7,696
„ Reinforcing Doses ..	7,101	5,738	1,517	351	6,435
Diphtheria Immunisation ..	1,374	1,024	1,257	1,748	1,369
„ Boosters ..	1,518	1,377	1,246	2,069	2,397
Whoop. Cough Immunisation	1,040	955	947	1,164	1,031
„ Boosters ..	647	537	640	706	693
Smallpox Vaccination ..	427	5,146	277	414	452
„ Re-vaccination ..	91	5,353	92	120	269
Tetanus Vaccination ..	1,036	955	1,257	1,748	1,369
„ Boosters ..	590	536	704	1,331	2,072



Tetanus vaccination also is a direct result of the development of the Triple Antigen and although it cannot be looked to for the prevention of much illness or many deaths, Tetanus, when it does occur, remains a very serious illness with a high mortality rate.

The continued low rate of primary vaccination against Smallpox inevitably leads to excessive demands for it when an outbreak occurs in this Country, which almost overwhelms the Health Departments in the areas concerned and seriously disturbs the work of General Medical Practitioners. Primary vaccination in older people causes a severer reaction and there is a greater chance of serious complications than when it is performed in the second year of life.

## PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER CARE

### Illness Generally

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

In the course of the year no fewer than 204 articles were loaned from the Central Store. These included not only the routine indoor nursing equipment, but such aids as wheel chairs, crutches and other walking aids.

The District Nursing Service has at its 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. During 1965 there were 3,092 articles laundered, an increase on those laundered in 1964, the total of 2,831.

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 49 cases (42 adults, 7 children) to Convalescent Homes, usually for a period of two weeks. The children were accommodated for longer periods, four for two weeks, one for three weeks and two for one month.

Accommodation was arranged for the 49 cases referred to in the following manner:—

	Adults	Children
Seabright Home, St. Annes .. .. .	18	—
Delton Home, Blackpool .. .. .	5	—
Grey Court, Hest Bank .. .. .	10	4
Blackburn and District Convalescent Home, St. Annes	7	—
Margaret Bevan Convalescent Home, Heswall ..	—	2
Lear Home of Recovery, West Kirby .. ..	2	—
Taxal Edge Children's Home .. .. .	—	1
Totals .. .. .	42	7

The total cost of Convalescent Home accommodation was £520 17s. 0d. of which £94 19s. 10d., 18.23% was recovered, whereas in 1964 the corresponding figures were £495 15s. 0d. and £74 7s. 8d., with 15.0% recovered.

General Debility cases (9) once again formed the largest single class of admission, the remainder being from a wide variety of causes including Post Operative (7), Anaemia (7), Respiratory Diseases (5), Rheumatism (2).



## DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

During the year the Domestic Helps assisted in 779 cases (23 cases of maternity, 711 cases of chronic sickness and 45 cases of general sickness) as against 747 cases in 1964. At the 31st December, there remained 501 cases on assistance as against 468 the previous year.

The average period over which assistance was given was six days for maternity, 31 weeks for chronic sickness and nine weeks for general sickness.

At the end of the year 78 Domestic Helps (1 full-time and 77 part-time) were employed as compared with 75 (2 full-time and 73 part-time) at the end of the previous year.

The full cost for Domestic Help Service was increased on the 1st April, 1965 from 3/6d. to 4/-d. per hour, and was again increased on the 1st October to 5/-d. per hour. Persons who claim their inability to pay the full charge for the service 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 4.2% of the total cost. No charge was made to 637 householders out of the total to whom this service was rendered.

Of the total cases 94% came under the category of chronic sick, which covers those who, because of sickness and/or age and infirmity, are no longer able to keep their homes clean or even bring in shopping. These usually become permanent cases requiring care for the remainder of their days.

During the year a small panel of Night Sitters was formed for the purpose of caring for old people living alone or relieving relatives of elderly invalids for short periods in cases of real hardship and unusual difficulty. The full cost is 30/-d. per night, but this can be reduced to persons claiming inability to pay by assessment of financial circumstances.

The ever-increasing demand for help has continued throughout the year. Staff again has been increased, but recruitment remained difficult on account of the high employment situation in the town, also because necessarily a good standard of worker is required.

The job of the Domestic Help calls for qualities of kindliness, understanding and adaptability, apart from the necessary experience in domestic tasks of cleaning, cooking and general housewifery. It includes care of the sick, aged, physically handicapped and mentally confused patients.



Consequently, the work is very demanding and sometimes unpleasant, but to women with a sense of community spirit it provides satisfaction and the feeling of a job well-done in providing aid for those in need.

This is a service where the situation changes daily and it is necessary for the Organiser to visit all cases frequently to ensure that assistance meets the needs of the individual. She must also keep in close touch with the Domestic Helps to give help and guidance when problems arise.

Regular visits to households by the Domestic Helps often reveal health and social problems which can be referred to the relevant Social Worker in either the Public Health or Welfare Services Department.

During the year two evening meetings for Home Helps were held when instructional talks on 'Sick Nursing' and 'Invalid Cookery' were given.

### **Cervical Cytology**

On the 15th February, following a report from myself, the Health Committee resolved to provide a service where appropriate and as opportunity offered.

Following this resolution a meeting was held at Birch Hill Hospital of representatives of the Rochdale Health Authority, Lancashire County Council Health Division 13, Rochdale and District Hospital Management Committee and Rochdale Local Medical Committee, to establish the administrative procedure for running a service in Rochdale and district.

The proposed Local Authority service was then given publicity in the Rochdale Observer and a letter was sent to all General Medical Practitioners on the Rochdale Executive Council list, explaining how the scheme would operate.

On the 20th July, the Local Authority Cervical Cytology Clinic was opened at Baillie Street Clinic, under the direction of a part-time lady Medical Officer and weekly sessions were held for women over the age of 30 years from then until the end of the year.

Examinations have been carried out on an appointment basis and the venture has proved to be very popular, necessitating a waiting list of approximately three months. This has remained fairly static. Between the 20th July and the 31st December, 467 patients were screened at the Cervical Cytology Clinic.

In addition, smears were taken from women attending the Family Planning Clinic throughout the year, in respect of those person receiving oral contraception and a total of 474 women were examined at this Clinic during the twelve months.



At the Cervical Cytology Clinic four positive cases were discovered and at the Family Planning Clinic three were found. Appropriate treatment was initiated through the General Practitioner in each case.

The Consultant Gynaecologist also carried out cervical cytology examinations on women attending the hospital Gynaecology and Post-natal Clinics, and at these 1,312 women from the Borough and County areas were examined during 1965 with positive findings in 25 cases.

There were 23 smears received at the Laboratory from General Practitioners in the area, none of which was positive.

In addition to malignant changes a number of other conditions were discovered by these examinations and appropriate referrals were made to the women's Medical Practitioners.

The overall picture is most satisfactory from the point of view of early detection of cancer of the cervix and the incidental discovery of other conditions which should prove amenable to treatment.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

There has been no change in the staffing of this section during 1965, there being one Senior Mental Welfare Officer dealing with administration and a selected case load, and two Mental Welfare Officers, one covering the north and the other the south of the town. A third Officer is completing his second year of the Younghusband Social Workers' Course and should be back on the district in July, 1966.

One Mental Welfare Officer and an Educational Psychologist attend the Child Guidance Clinic, which is still held twice weekly. Unfortunately, the case load has, of necessity, been somewhat restricted, as Dr. J. F. Dunn, the Consultant Child Psychiatrist, left during August and at the end of the year he had not been replaced. Urgent cases, however, have been referred to the Psychiatric Consultant, Booth Hall Hospital.

In dealing with the children there is close liaison between the Officers of the section and the General Practitioners, which is particularly valuable when supportive care is required for the patients and their relatives.

## MENTAL SUBNORMALITY

### Guardianship

There are no cases under guardianship in the area.

### Residential Care

Of the 143 cases in residential care, the majority are accommodated in the Brockhall, Calderstones and Royal Albert Hospitals. There were nine admissions to Calderstones during the year, two males and one female under 16 years of age, and four males and two females over 16 years of age.

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

Highest praise must be given to the staff of Calderstones Hospital who do their utmost to provide accommodation when required for:—

1. Short term care—often at a moment's notice because of illness in the family or other domestic crisis;
2. Urgent admission—in cases of special difficulty;
3. Long stay patients—for whom we appear to have been given a very fair proportion of vacancies.

The Assessment Clinic at Calderstones Hospital continues its valuable work in grading applications for admission according to the degree of urgency and in advising and re-assuring the relatives of patients concerned.

Whilst we have no hostel accommodation for male subnormal adults in the Borough we have been able to secure eight vacancies in Lisieux Hall Hospital, Whittle-le-Woods, Chorley, a Home administered by the Brothers of Charity, a Roman Catholic foundation accepting patients of all denominations.

### Community Care

Throughout the year the voluntary creche at Lea Hall provided a valuable service in the social training and supervision of the handicapped child. At the end of the year there were 14 children from the Borough in attendance. This terminated at the end of the year in anticipation of the opening of the new Combined Training Centre at the beginning of 1966, which incorporates a Creche and a Special Care Unit.

Trainees who have attended 'Greenfields' Adult Training Centre, Wardle by special arrangement with the Lancashire County Council, will also be transferred.



There has been an increase in the number of patients appearing before Magistrates' Courts. Mental Welfare Officers have attended Court on six occasions during the year. It is hoped that with the opening of the Adult Training Centre and the consequent strict supervision between 9-00 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. there will be less opportunity for these people to become involved in petty or criminal offences.

Elderly mentally disturbed persons within the community continue to cause concern, as many are unsuitable or unwilling to receive residential care in Homes for the Aged and would be unlikely to benefit from treatment in a Psychiatric Ward. These persons require a great deal of supervision and supportive care, which is only partially solved by the combined efforts of the Mental Welfare Officers and the Welfare Officers of the Welfare Services Department in visiting as frequently as possible.

#### Subnormality at 31st December, 1965

	Subnormal				Severely Subnormal			
	under 16		over 16		under 16		over 16	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Attending Day								
Training Centres ..	6	7	2	9	5	8	5	8
Resident in Local								
Authority Homes ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Resident in other Homes	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving Home Visits..	4	2	38	41	6	2	2	5
Totals .. ..	11	9	50	51	11	10	7	13

#### Cases Reported

Two children (1 male, 1 female) were reported by the Education Committee on becoming five years of age under the terms of the Mental Health Act, 1959 (Second Schedule) and seven school leavers (4 males, 3 females) also informally reported by the Education Committee were placed on the register for voluntary supervision.

#### JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE

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

Mrs. J. Lumb completed the National Association for Mental Health Training Course and obtained the Diploma for Teachers of Mentally Handicapped Children in July. Miss P. M. Withington commenced the Training Course in September.

At the end of the year there were 57 children on the register, 43 from the Borough and 14 from the adjoining area of the County. During the year seven children were admitted and ten were removed from the register. Of those removed, two left the district, one was transferred to the Adult Training Centre of the Lancashire County Council at Wardle, two commenced attendance at Chilton School Maghull, three were admitted to Calderstones Hospital, one boy died after a long illness and one boy was unsuitable for further attendance at the Junior Training Centre.

During the Summer, coach excursions were made to Chester Zoo and to Hollingworth Lake. Forty-four children accompanied by members of the staff visited Billy Smart's Circus when it came to Rochdale in May. A group of girls spent five days in Wharfedale at a Guest House accompanied by two members of the staff.

The Rochdale Society for Mentally Handicapped Children continued to maintain its close and keen interest in the Centre and the children throughout the year. I feel sure that the staff and children are most appreciative of its efforts.

Many parents attended the Harvest Festival and the Christmas Plays, and showed great interest in the children's work.

In the Autumn the children were taken to see the new Training Centre which was nearing completion. This helped to prepare them for settling into the new surroundings in January, 1966.

The Centre at Harefield House closed on the 17th December, 1965. All useful equipment and furniture was transferred to the new building.

### **Adult and Junior Training Centre**

Good progress was made in building the Centre at Ings Lane and on the 18th November, it was handed over to the Corporation by the Contractors. From then to the end of the year the staffs were fully occupied in furnishing the premises and making arrangements for opening the Centre for the reception of both children and trainees early in January, 1966.

Mr. M. Rosner was appointed Superintendent of the Centre and Supervisor of the Adult Unit on the 26th July, 1965. For the remainder of the year he was fully occupied in ordering equipment and furnishings.

Two Craft Instructors (one male, one female) were appointed towards the end of the year for the Adult Centre, to take up duty at the beginning of 1966.



The Rochdale Society for Mentally Handicapped Children most generously donated an internal broadcasting system in both the Adult and Junior wings of the Centre.

### MENTAL ILLNESS

Case conferences with the Consultant Psychiatrist and his staff continue at Birch Hill Hospital with one held fortnightly at which all three Mental Welfare Officers attend.

There is close liaison with the Consultant Psychiatrist and his staff, and the General Practitioners in securing both hospital and community care for mentally ill patients.

Co-operation between the Section, the Children's Department, the Housing Department, the Hospital Medical Social Workers, the National Assistance Board, the Probation Officers and the Ministry of Labour remains good to our mutual advantage.

### 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:—

	1965	1964	Average 1959/63
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	23	12	34
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Non-respiratory	13	6	4
Respiratory ..	38	50	35
Pneumonia .. .. .	8	9	16
Whooping Cough .. .. .	21	30	61
Measles .. .. .	671	758	662
C. S. Meningitis .. .. .	1	3	2
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—	1
Typhoid .. .. .	—	2	—
Paratyphoid .. .. .	2	1	—
Dysentery .. .. .	39	18	24
Other Diseases .. .. .	8	3	6
Total .. .. .	824	892	845

### Poliomyelitis

During August and September a considerable outbreak of Poliomyelitis occurred in Blackburn. Fortunately, no cases were notified in Rochdale. As a result there was a very great increase in the demand for Poliomyelitis vaccination and a number of extra sessions were arranged at Baillie Street Clinic. A large number of people came forward for vaccination who had not taken the trouble to acquire protection previously and re-inforcing doses were given to many thousands more.

This outbreak illustrates the great importance of persons ensuring that they and their children have received a full course of protection against this disease.

This continuing absence of Poliomyelitis from our midst must, I feel sure, be attributable to a very great extent to the campaigns for immunisation against this infection carried out over the past several years and, perhaps, above all to the use of live Oral vaccine.

### Enteric Fever

There were no cases of Typhoid reported during the year, but two cases of Paratyphoid B. came to light as part of a milk-borne outbreak which occurred in Blackpool during the Summer.

### Measles

The Measles epidemic noted towards the end of 1964 continued into 1965 with a total of 671 notifications.

### Food Poisoning

The following incidents and cases occurred during the year:—

Causative Agent	GENERAL OUTBREAKS		FAMILY OUTBREAKS		SPORADIC CASES	Total of cases
	Separate outbreaks	Cases notified or ascertained	Separate outbreaks	Cases notified or ascertained	notified or ascertained	
S. Typhimurium	1	1	1	2	1	4
Cause unknown	—	—	1	2	—	2
	1	1	2	4	1	6



## TUBERCULOSIS

There were 51 cases notified as against 56 (plus 1 posthumous) in 1964. The new cases in 1963 totalled 56 (plus 1 posthumous) and during the five years 1958—1962 there was an average of 34 cases notified.

Of these 51 cases, 38 were Respiratory and 13 Non-respiratory.

In addition, the Department was notified of 15 Respiratory cases and one Non-respiratory case which had come to reside in the town after notification elsewhere, five of these were immigrants from Pakistan.

Average 5 year periods	NOTIFICATIONS		
	Respiratory	Non- respiratory	Total
1938—42	84	29	113
1943—47	71	20	91
1948—52	89	15	104
1953—57	55	4	59
1958—62	31	3	34
1963	52	5	57
1964	51	6	57
1965	38	13	51

These figures show a slight reduction compared with 1964 and there is a marked reduction in the number of cases notified in immigrants from Pakistan—12 compared with 25, but the incidence of the disease in these persons remains much higher than in persons native to Great Britain.

Under Ministry of Health Circular C.M.O. 1/65, from the 1st January, 1965 a system came into operation nationally whereby immigrants to the United Kingdom were notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which they were destined. In Rochdale advantage was taken of this to forward the names and addresses of immigrants from the Indian Sub-continent to the Consultant Chest Physician for investigation at the Chest Clinic. A total of 84 such names were referred by the end of the year and reports had been received on 59 of whom none has been found to be suffering from active Tuberculosis on

arrival in Rochdale. A study of the epidemiology of Tuberculosis in this group shows that the majority become ill approximately eighteen months to two years after their arrival in the United Kingdom.

A system was also worked out with the Consultant Chest Physician, operating from the 1st January, whereby B.C.G. vaccination is offered to all babies born of Pakistani parents in Rochdale.

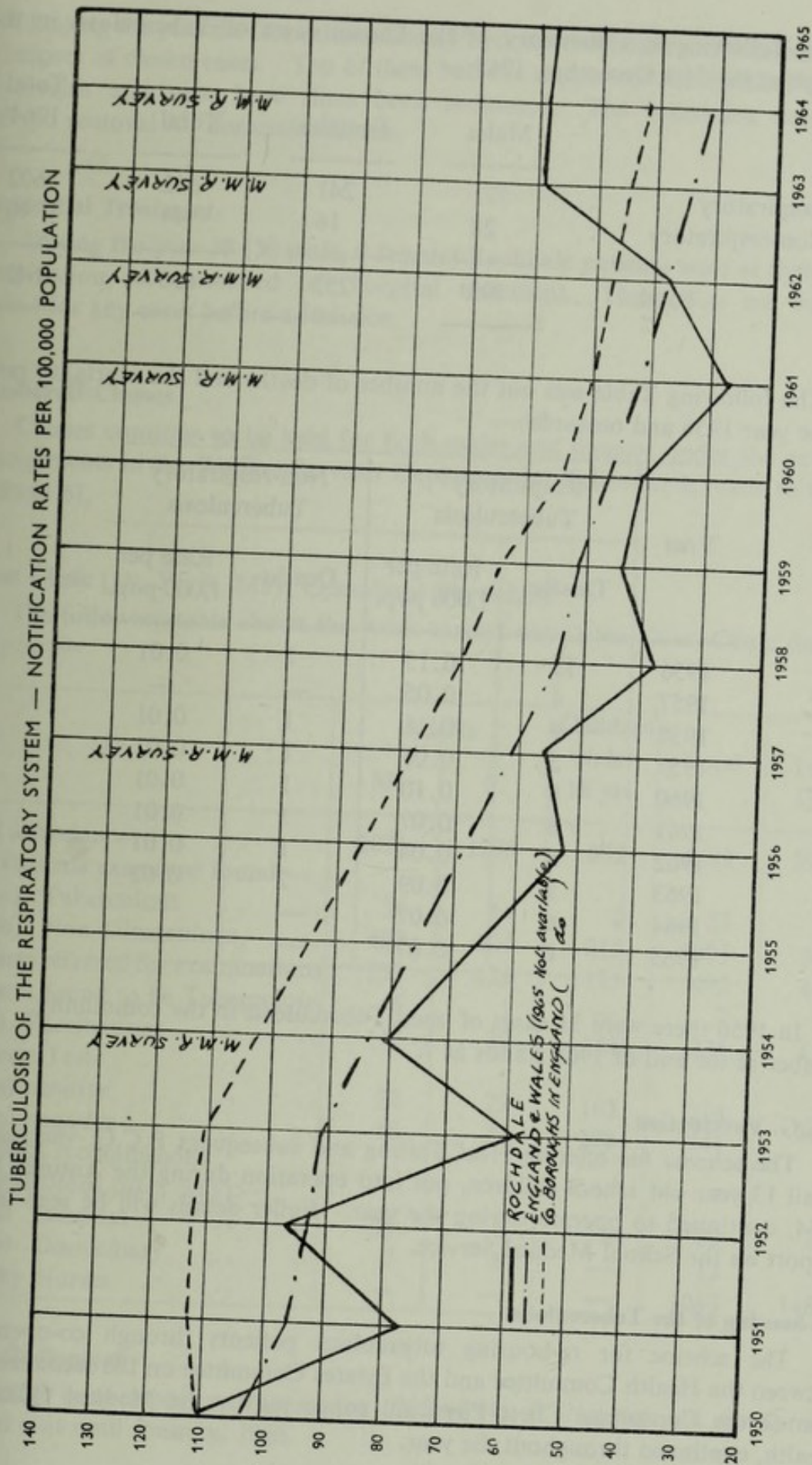
At the end of the year steps were being taken by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health to offer Heaf Test and, if necessary, B.C.G. vaccine to all Pakistani children from the immediate post-natal period up to school leaving age.

The graph on Page 53 shows the notifications of Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System expressed as rates per 100,000 population compared with England and Wales, and with the County Boroughs of England.

The following Table shows the 51 new cases notified, together with the six deaths resulting from the disease, in their various age groups:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5—15 "	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 "	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 "	6	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
35—45 "	7	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
45—55 "	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65 "	4	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
65 years and over	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
TOTAL	31	7	6	7	5	1	—	—
1964	42	9	4	2	5	1	—	—





The following is a summary of the known cases of Tuberculosis in the Borough at the 31st December, 1965:—

	Males	Females	Total	Total 1964
Respiratory .. ..	371	241	612	602
Non-respiratory ..	28	16	44	40
Total .. ..	399	257	656	642

The following Table sets out the number of deaths and the mortality rates for the year 1956 and onwards:—

Year	Respiratory Tuberculosis		Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	
	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.
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
1963	8	0.09	2	0.02
1964	6	0.07	—	—
1965	6	0.07	—	—

In 1956 there were 31 cases of open Tuberculosis in the community. This number at the end of 1965 stands at 7.

#### B.C.G. Vaccination

The scheme for offering Heaf Testing and subsequent B.C.G. vaccination to all 13 year old school children, put into operation during the Autumn term 1964, continued to operate during the year. Fuller details will be seen in the Report on the School Medical Service.

#### Re-housing of the Tuberculous

The scheme for re-housing tuberculous patients through co-operation between the Health Committee and the Estates Committee on the recommendation of the Consultant Chest Physician supported by the Medical Officer of Health, continued throughout the year.



During the year the Consultant Chest Physician submitted recommendations in respect of eleven cases. Ten of these had the support of the Medical Officer of Health and nine have since been re-housed. The remaining case has delayed removal for domestic reasons.

### Residential Treatment

During the year 39 (30 male, 9 female) Rochdale patients were at their first examination recommended for hospital treatment. There was no waiting period for any cases before admission.

### Handicraft 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 61.

### 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 1964
	M.	F.			
Total attendances .. .. .	2021	1286	882	4189	3971
New Patients examined found:—					
(a) Tuberculous .. .. .	36	14	2	52	53
(b) Non-Tuberculous .. ..	483	301	217	1001	907
Contacts referred for examinations	193	126	173	492	440
Contacts found to be Tuberculous	6	1	—	7	12
C.G. Vaccinations .. .. .	17	30	188	235	134
Infantoux Tests .. .. .					
(a) positive .. .. .	22	29	163	214	261
(b) negative .. .. .	16	27	298	341	
Treatment recommended (Tuberculous cases only):—					
(a) Hospital .. .. .	29	8	2	39	44
(b) Domiciliary .. .. .	7	6	—	13	9
Visits by Nurses .. .. .	—	—	—	1048	1467

### Mass Radiography

There is no report on this during 1965 as No. 6 Unit was not due for its annual visit until January, 1966.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

No material changes have been made in the day-to-day arrangements for the investigation and treatment of Venereal Diseases during the year. The following are the statistics received from Physicians in charge of Treatment Centres dealing with cases from the County Borough of Rochdale:—

	Rochdale Treat- ment Centre	Other Treat- ment Centres	TOTAL	Total 1964
New Cases:—				
(a) Syphilis .. ..	9	—	9	10
(b) Gonorrhoea ..	112	8	120	102
(c) Other conditions	159	10	169	130
Totals ..	280	18	298	242

Once again there is a decrease in the number of new cases of Syphilis and the increase in cases of Gonorrhoea continued, reflecting the general trend throughout the Country and in the World at large over recent years, which has been mentioned in previous Reports.

## CREMATIONS

During the year the Medical Officer of Health continued to act as Medical Referee to the Municipal Crematorium. Dr. F. J. Cauchi acted as Deputy and Dr. J. Newman as additional Medical Referee.

A total of 1,438 certificates authorising cremation was issued by the Department during 1965.



## WELFARE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

### Staffing

No changes occurred in the administrative staffing of the Department during the year under review, which was as follows:—

Visiting Staff .. .. .	8
Administrative and Clerical Staff .. .. .	7
Other Staff (including Wardens) .. .. .	86

### Residential Accommodation

A total of 229 places was available in the nine Homes at the end of the year.

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

	Under 60	60+	65+	70+	75+	80+	85+	90+	Total
Males	3	9	9	10	17	11	13	4	76
Females	11	5	9	12	23	39	35	13	147
Totals	14	14	18	22	40	50	48	17	223

Details of admissions and discharges are as follows:—

Residents in Homes 1st January, 1965 .. .. .	208
Residents temporarily in hospital 1st January, 1965 .. .. .	8
Vacancies 1st January, 1965 .. .. .	13
Admissions during year:	
From own homes .. .. .	82
From hospital (new cases) .. .. .	30
Discharges during year:—	
Died .. .. .	15
To hospital (not returning) .. .. .	56
Others .. .. .	34
Residents in Homes at 31st December, 1965 .. .. .	223
Residents temporarily in hospital on 31st December, 1965 .. .. .	2
Vacancies at 31st December, 1965 .. .. .	4
Temporary care during relatives' holidays, etc. was provided in 16 cases.	

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

During the year 296 visits were made to persons in their own homes or in hospital regarding admission to Homes for the Aged.

### **Temporary Accommodation**

This type of accommodation was provided at Kingsland Annexe.

Accommodation provided during the year was as follows:

Persons accommodated on 1st January, 1965	..	..	..	Nil
Admitted during year	..	..	..	17
Discharged during year	..	..	..	17
Persons accommodated on 31st December 1965	..	..	..	Nil
7 families stayed less than a week with an average of 2 days				
3 families stayed for 2 weeks				
2 families stayed for 8 weeks				

In all instances the accommodation was requested as a result of domestic troubles or eviction.

### **Domiciliary Visiting**

At the end of the year there were 943 aged persons on the register for periodic visiting. During the year 160 new cases were added to the list and 160 names were removed of which 107 were due to deaths. A total of 9,095 visits were made to persons in their own homes by the Welfare Officers and Welfare Assistants.

This shows a marked increase in the visiting over 1964 when 7,006 visits were made.

### **Chiropody**

The Chiropody Service provided through the Rochdale Old People's Welfare Committee for aged persons with limited means provided 2,227 treatments involving 498 persons during the year.

This again showed a considerable increase over the previous year in which there were 1,878 treatments involving 464 persons.

## **OTHER SERVICES**

### **National Assistance Act, 1948**

#### **Section 47, Compulsory Removal of Persons in Need of Care and Attention**

Powers under this Section of the Act had to be used on one occasion during the year to convey someone to a Home for the Aged.

#### **Section 48, Protection of Moveable Property**

The Department took action under this Section on three occasions during the year where persons were temporarily in hospital.

#### **Section 50, Burial of the Dead**

During the year the Department arranged the funerals of nine persons who died in Homes for the Aged, and ten persons who died elsewhere in the Borough.



# BLIND PERSONS

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

## Registered Blind Persons

Age Group	Cases at 31.12.65			New Cases during year	
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
0—15.. .. .	4	3	7	—	—
16—49.. .. .	6	5	11	—	1
50—69.. .. .	20	19	39	4	5
70 and over .. .. .	22	32	54	3	3
Total ..	52	59	111	7	9
Register of blind persons at 31.12.64 .. .. .					112
Registered during 1965 .. .. .				16	
Transferred into area .. .. .				1	
Re-certified.. .. .				3	
				—	20
					132
Deaths .. .. .				20	
De-certified .. .. .				1	
Removed from area .. .. .				—	
				—	21
Register of blind persons at 31.12.65 .. .. .					111

## Registered Partially Sighted Persons

Age Group	Cases at 31.12.65			New Cases during year	
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
0—15.. .. .	2	4	6	—	—
16—49.. .. .	1	3	4	—	—
50—64.. .. .	2	5	7	—	4
65 and over .. .. .	11	32	43	3	4
Total ..	16	44	60	3	8

During the year the Home Teacher for the Blind carried out the following duties, etc.:—

	1965	1964
Visits .. .. .	727	802
Interviews—persons not on register .. .. .	35	100
Escort duties .. .. .	29	43
Attendances at:		
Handicraft Class .. .. .	40	38
Social Centre .. .. .	41	39

One blind person was maintained during the year at Wilton Grange, West Kirby, and two persons at "Springhill", Nelson. Seven blind persons were resident in the Homes for the Aged at the end of the year.

### WELFARE OF THE DEAF

Agency - Rochdale & District Adult Deaf and Dumb Society

The Rev. T. M. F. Rogers relinquished duty as Welfare Officer for the Deaf in October and was succeeded by Mr. J. J. Leaske on the 1st November.

Cases at 31.12.65:—

Deaf .. .. .	67 adults (33m., 34f.)	14 children (7m., 7f.)
	Total 81	
Hard of Hearing .. .. .	50 adults (12m., 38f.)	No children
	Total 50	

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

### HANDICAPPED PERSONS

(General Classes)

The following persons were on the Authority's Register at 31.12.65:—

Nature of Disability	Males	Females	Total
Amputation .. .. .	5	4	9
Arthritis and Rheumatism .. .. .	9	25	34
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	5	9	14
Diseases .. .. .	16	13	29
Injuries .. .. .	7	9	16
Organic nervous diseases .. .. .	32	30	62
Other nervous and mental disorders .. .. .	2	2	4
T.B. (Respiratory) .. .. .	5	3	8
T.B. (Non-respiratory) .. .. .	3	2	5
Other disorders .. .. .	3	5	8
Total .. .. .	87	102	189

The total of 189 shows an increase as compared with that of 168 at the 31st December, 1964.



Various classes in handicraft instruction were held throughout the year as indicated below:

**Wednesday p.m.**—for severely disabled who are conveyed by the specially adapted vehicle. 16 persons registered for this class, the average attendance being 10.

**Tuesday and Thursday a.m.**—Post T.B. Class  
Number on register 5, average attendance 2.

**Tuesday and Thursday p.m.**—Classes for mobile handicapped persons  
Number on register 15, average attendance 10.

**Wednesday and Friday p.m.**—Classes for mobile handicapped women at Further Education Centre, Baillie Street, by arrangement with the Education Department.

Number on register 9, average attendance 8.

During the year 843 visits were made to physically handicapped persons by a Welfare Officer, as against 789 in 1964.

### **Chiropody**

The scheme for providing Chiropody Service for physically handicapped persons under pensionable age provided 78 treatments for 15 persons during the year.

### **Adaptations**

Ten alterations were carried out at the homes of handicapped persons during the year, compared with nine in the previous year. One of these was to allow the use of an invalid tricycle, the remainder with one exception were small internal alterations. The exception was the assistance to the cost of building an extension to provide toilet and bathing facilities on the ground floor.

### **Accommodation**

One man and two women were maintained at the Langho Epileptic Colony and three men and one woman at the David Lewis Epileptic Colony, one man having been admitted and another having been discharged during the year.

One woman was admitted to the Claremont Home, Oldham, (L.C.C.), during the year.

### **Luncheon Clubs**

Two Clubs, at Lea Hall and Kirkholt, were in operation at the commencement of the year. A further Club at the Castleton Congregational Church School was commenced on the 9th February, 1965. Meals at all these Clubs are provided through the School Meals Service and the charge to the elderly person is 1/6d. Attendances of 36 to 40 persons are averaged at Lea Hall and from 20 to 24 at the Kirkholt and Castleton Clubs.



### **Holidays for the Elderly**

For the second year in succession a seaside holiday was arranged for a party of elderly persons who were in need of and had not for some time had a holiday. Thirty persons spent a week at a Holiday Camp near Blackpool, half the cost of the holiday and transport being met by the Welfare Services Committee. Supervision and assistance was provided voluntarily by the Leader of one of the Old People's Clubs and her husband.

### **Interior Decoration of Elderly or Handicapped People's Dwellings**

This scheme which started in a small way during 1964 began to operate fully during 1965. It provides assistance with the interior decoration of the homes of elderly persons and disabled or handicapped persons on the following terms:—

**Qualifications**—The scheme is open to all Rochdale residents whether Council tenants, private tenants or owner-occupiers, irrespective of means. To join the scheme there must be no able-bodied relative residing in the household aged 16 to 64 years, inclusive, and the applicant must be—

- (a) A woman aged 60 years or over, or
- (b) A man aged 65 years or over, or
- (c) A person registered with the Welfare Services Department as disabled or handicapped.

**Amount of Grant from the Corporation**—Half the cost of the work up to a maximum of £16 5s. 0d. per household, every five years.

**Participant's Contributions**—These may be paid either as a lump sum or by completing a card of contribution stamps, minimum contribution one stamp, value 1/3d. per week. Work will not start until at least a quarter of the estimated cost of the work has been contributed, i.e. half of the contributor's cost.

The work is carried out by painters in the Direct Works Section of the Borough Estates Surveyor's Department.

Initially a limit of 250 applicants was made and applications in excess of this number were placed on a waiting list.

During 1965 a total of 75 premises were decorated.

### **Maintenance Scheme for Elderly or Handicapped People's Gardens**

This scheme which was planned during 1964 came into operation on the 1st April, 1965 and was based on similar terms to those for the Interior Decoration Scheme, the work being carried out by men of the Corporation Parks Department.

During the year 39 gardens were tended. After the gardening work commenced applications for this assistance continued to be received and at the end of the year requests for work on some 90 gardens had been accepted for 1966.

The growing demand for these schemes indicates how much these services are appreciated by our elderly citizens.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

I am indebted to the Chief Officials of the various Departments of the Corporation for the 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. E. E. Fenby, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.W.E., Waterworks Engineer, Rochdale, and Mr. A. F. Herd, A.Inst.W.E., Manager of the Heywood and Middleton Water Board, and including samples taken by the Public Health Department, 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 has been satisfactory		
(a) in quality .. .. .	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
(b) in quantity .. .. .	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
(ii) Where there is a piped supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made—		
(a) of the raw water .. .. .	No	No
(b) of the water going into supply ..	Weekly— 324 samples satisfactory 12 samples unsatisfactory	Weekly— 80 samples satisfactory 3 samples unsatisfactory
(c) chemical analyses .. .. .	75	71
(d) fluoride content .. .. .	less than 0.3 p.p.m.	0.1 to 0.3 p.p.m.
(iii) Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action, the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and number and results of 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. Very low lead concentration.

(iv) Action taken in respect of any form of contamination . . . . .	Increase of chlorine residual at treatment works.	Chlorination
(v) Particulars of the number of dwelling houses and the number of the population supplied from public water mains	Population 80,000 approx.	Population 6,312
(a) direct to the houses . . . . .	31,000 approx.	1,942 approx.
(b) by means of stand-pipes . . . . .	Nil	Nil

The water supplies in the Borough are sampled regularly. The Waterworks Department samples at fortnightly intervals and copies of the reports are supplied to the Public Health Department. The Public Health Department also samples fortnightly—at times when the Waterworks Department is not sampling—these samples are taken at random in various parts of the Borough, and the Heywood and Middleton Water Board supplies are sampled at the same time. The results of this sampling are shown in the table below:—

Source of Supply	Result		Total 1965
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Rochdale undertaking W	187	8	195 (188)
P	137	4	141 (101)
Heywood and Middleton undertaking W	64	—	64 (253)
P	16	3	19 (12)
	404	15	419 (554)

W—Waterworks Department  
P—Public Health Department  
Figures in ( ) are for 1964.

On four occasions during the year unsatisfactory samples were obtained from Rochdale water supplies and the four initial unsatisfactory samples together with the eight samples taken during the investigation account for the twelve unsatisfactory results shown in the table above. In two of the incidents a sample taken immediately the unsatisfactory result was received proved to be sterile but in the other two cases the investigation was more difficult and it was necessary for the Waterworks Department to increase the amount of chlorining



applied to the water and to check the purification and sterilisation processes. The action taken produced the desired effect.

About the middle of the year a similar situation arose in connection with the Heywood and Middleton Water Board supply; an initial unsatisfactory sample was followed by two unsatisfactory samples taken during the investigation. The attention of the Heywood and Middleton Water Board was drawn to the condition and the action taken resulted in the trouble being cleared up.

### **Fluoridation of Water Supplies**

Fluoridation of the public water supply had not commenced at the year's end in respect either of the water supplied by the Rochdale Corporation Waterworks Department or of that supplied by the Heywood and Middleton Water Board.

In January, 1963 both the Health Committee and the Waterworks Committee decided in principle that fluoridation should be applied to local water supplies. This decision could not immediately be implemented partly because other local health authorities had to be consulted, but mainly because it was necessary to await the outcome of legal proceedings which were pending against the Corporation of Watford.

In May, 1965 the Waterworks Committee again deferred further consideration until such time as the legal position of statutory water undertakings had been clarified at national level. In August, 1965 the Ministry of Health informed all local authorities that the threatened action against Watford Corporation had been discontinued and "in the Minister's view fluoridation is now an established and well proven public health measure, which confers benefits to dental (and, in consequence, general) health greatly exceeding the cost of introducing it". The Minister expressed the hope that all local health authorities would now take steps for its introduction.

The Waterworks Committee at the end of August, 1965 deferred consideration for twelve months. It is understood that this decision was taken because of the pending amalgamation of a number of water authorities, including Rochdale.

The matter was reconsidered by the Health Committee in December, 1965 when the Committee re-affirmed the intention to proceed with the fluoridation of water supplies in the Borough according to the resolution of January, 1963 and the Waterworks Committee was informed accordingly. This was the position at the end of 1965.

The Heywood and Middleton Water Board is responsible for the supply to part of the Borough and the Manager reports that in November, 1965 because one of the constituent authorities was opposed to fluoridation the Board resolved to defer consideration for twelve months and this consideration should take place during the latter part of November, 1966.



### Public Cleansing

The greatly increased volume of low density refuse, resulting partly from the continued extension of smoke control areas and partly from the ever-increasing volume of packaging and wrapping materials, has brought about a need for a type of collection vehicle different from those hitherto considered suitable and adequate. This need has been met by a compression-type vehicle with a compaction-volume ratio of 2.66 to 1. Four of these vehicles have been brought into service during this year and four more are on order for delivery next year.

The problem of recruiting and retaining sufficient suitable labour reached an acute stage towards the end of the year.

The number of British Standard dustbins supplied under the Corporation's scheme for the provision of dustbins as a charge against the rates was 3,135.

There were no changes in the method of disposal of refuse, and the refuse separation and incineration plant continued to give satisfactory service. There was, however, a marked increase in the quantity of 'trade refuse' brought in for disposal and this, no doubt, reflects the increased difficulty and expense which tradesmen and manufacturers are meeting in providing their own means of disposing of unwanted wastes.

The organisation of street cleansing and gully emptying remained unchanged. The construction of two new public conveniences was commenced during the year, one to become a replacement for a very unsatisfactory existing building and the other to provide new facilities on Kirkholt estate.

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

### Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The Corporation has continued its policy of encouraging trade effluents to be discharged to the public sewers and, as a consequence, the Roch Mills Sewage Purification Works is badly overloaded. It is anticipated that further discharges of trade effluent and domestic sewage, which is at present inadequately purified, will be connected to the sewerage system draining to Roch Mills in the next few years. These effluents at present discharge to the Rivers Roch and Spodden upstream of the town centre and their connection to the Roch Mills sewerage system will considerably reduce the pollution of these rivers upstream of the sewage works. Due to the further overloading of the sewage works the condition of the River Roch downstream is expected to deteriorate.

The design of extensions to the Roch Mills Sewage Purification Works to enable it to produce a high quality effluent from the increased flow of sewage is being actively considered.

H. B. TENCH, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., M.Inst.S.P.  
Sewage Works Manager



### 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 Sewage Works Manager.

Year			Mean	Total	Sunshine	
			Temperature	Rainfall	Total	Daily
			Deg. F.	Inches	Hrs.	Average
1961	..	..	49	46.59	1096.2	3.0
1962	..	..	46	40.45	1080.3	2.9
1963	..	..	46	37.94	1109.3	3.0
1964	..	..	47	40.98	1091.1	2.9
1965	..	..	47	50.50	1097.8	3.0
Mean of the five years 1961/65..			47	43.29	1094.8	2.9

The mean temperature for 1965 was similar to the average mean temperature for the last five years. The total rainfall was considerably above the average of the total rainfall for the last five years, whilst the total hours sunshine was slightly above the average of the total hours sunshine for that period.

The total rainfall was 50.50 inches and the wettest month of the year was December with 11.48 inches. September came second with 7.00 inches. The highest rainfall in any one day was recorded on the 13th July—1.36 inches.

February was the driest month with 0.43 inches of rain recorded over twelve days.

The highest temperature of 77° was recorded on the 14th May, and the lowest temperature of 16° was recorded on the 4th January and 3rd March.

June had the largest amount of sunshine with 154.0 hours for the month, whilst December had the lowest with 19.6 hours of sunshine. On 158 days in the year less than one hour's sunshine was recorded.

The ground was bare and frozen on 28 days during the year, but there was ice or snow covering on ten days in comparison with five days in 1964.

Fog occurred on 18 days—January, March and December having four days each, February having three days, and September, October and November having one day each, where visibility was less than 235 yards.

## 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 four 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 and Russian 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 these 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.Inst.B.M.  
Baths Manager



## PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

At the beginning of the year the staff of the Public Health Inspector's section consisted of a Chief Public Health Inspector, a Senior District Public Health Inspector, a Meat and Foods Inspector, a Smoke Inspector, a Housing Inspector and four District Public Health Inspectors. There was a vacancy for a Food Hygiene and Shops Inspector which had existed since August, 1964. This post was filled in July, 1965, by the appointment of a member of the existing staff who had qualified as a Food Inspector. In November, 1965, a District Public Health Inspector secured another appointment leaving two vacancies. In December, 1965, one of these vacancies was filled by the recruitment of a qualified Public Health Inspector, and one vacancy still existed at the end of the year. It will be seen that there was, in effect, a continuing vacancy during the whole of the year and, whilst this position was much more satisfactory than had been the case in recent years, it was still not possible to carry out fully all the duties which fall upon this section of the Department.

The establishment for Trainee Public Health Inspectors is limited to three. One of these posts only was filled at the beginning of the year, but during 1965 an office junior was promoted and a new office junior was recruited. At the end of the year, therefore, there were two Trainee Public Health Inspectors and an office junior who will be due for promotion when he has gained sufficient experience in the office.

There are two temporary Technical Assistants who assist with the survey and establishment of Smoke Control Areas. The size of the programme and the increasing complexity of their work means that their services will still be required for many years.

The staff also includes three Rodent Operatives. There is also an Infectious Diseases Enquiry Officer who, in addition to that work, deals with disinfection and assists with certain records. The holder of this post retired in March, 1965, because of ill-health and it was not possible to appoint a successor until November, 1965. In the meantime, his duties were carried out by Public Health Inspectors and Trainees.

The Cleansing Centre in Cheetham Street is operated by a lady who spends part of her time on this work. The rest of her time is occupied by assisting with the Home Help Service and making various enquiries about matters upon which information may be needed. During the year this lady was away from duty for a considerable time and was still off-duty at the end of the year. Arrangements had to be made to carry out her duties during her absence.



Whilst, therefore, the staffing situation as regards Public Health Inspectors showed some improvement, the section still faced difficulties because of the absence of members of the ancillary staff. The demands made upon the Department in connection with the repair of dwellinghouses and out-buildings, and in dealing with miscellaneous duties, continued at about the same level as in recent years.

The Department continued to exercise the closer control of intestinal infections which was established in 1964 although only 501 samples of faeces and urine were submitted for examination — considerably less than during 1964 due partly, no doubt, to the Aberdeen typhoid epidemic of June, 1964 with its attendant repercussions. The regular system of sampling of water supplies which was initiated during 1964 was continued during 1965.

Most of the nuisances and defects discovered after complaints were dealt with by informal means, i.e. by the issuing of Preliminary Notices which are in fact letters drawing attention to defects and suggesting remedies. During the year 684 such Informal or Preliminary Notices were issued.

The Committee authorised the service of 45 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.

During the year work in default of the owner had to be carried out on one occasion only. This was concerned with a choked drain. The costs were subsequently recovered.

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—189 notices for this kind of defect being served.

#### NATURE OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH

##### HOUSES—

A	Verminous dwellings disinfested..	..	..	..	..	..	6
B	Dirty houses cleaned ..	..	..	..	..	..	9
C	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 ..	..	..	..	..	..	64
D	Defects and deficiencies at Houses in Multiple Occupation ..	..	..	..	..	..	19



## YARDS, PASSAGES, ETC.—

E	Repairs to yard surfaces, gates, walls etc.	..	..	..	..	8
F	Offensive accumulations and stagnant water removed	..	..	..	..	54

## SANITARY CONVENIENCES—

G	Closet buildings repaired	..	..	..	..	67
H	Closet fittings repaired	..	..	..	..	101

## DRAINS—

I	Main or branch drains repaired or cleansed	..	..	..	..	68
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## GENERAL—

J	Absence or unsatisfactory condition of sanitary accommodation at factories, workshops, or shops	..	..	..	..	49
K	Miscellaneous nuisances remedied	..	..	..	..	129

## HOUSING

## Clearance Areas

## KEMP STREET CLEARANCE AREA

The Kemp Street Clearance Area which was submitted to the Estates Committee in May, 1964, was confirmed without modification during the year. The particulars concerning this Area were included in the last Annual Report.

The under-mentioned Areas were the subject of representations made to the Council during the year.

## PEEL STREET CLEARANCE AREA

The Area contains 161 unfit houses of which 90 are through houses, 8 are 'not through' houses, 54 are back-to-back and 9 are inset cottages. There are in addition 3 other dwellinghouses and 5 shops.

Of the 161 houses considered to be unfit there is extensive disrepair at 24, and 41 houses show signs of instability. 106 houses have dampness varying from moderately severe to severe and 90 of those houses have 3 or more rooms affected with dampness. 78 houses have one or more rooms affected by lack of natural lighting. 67 houses have no through ventilation and 4 have only 'cross' ventilation.

93 houses have only joint use of water closets. Many of these houses are a considerable distance from the water closets provided—14 being more than 50 yards distant and 21 houses between 20 and 50 yards distant. 16 houses are without sculleries of any kind and 29 have only inadequate sculleries, mostly small areas partitioned off from the living room. Even in the remaining houses the sculleries are small, inadequate and have only moderate or poor natural lighting.



96 houses are without a hot water supply whether piped or by the provision of geysers. None of the houses has a ventilated food store, and only 9 houses have bathrooms; but there are 2 houses of which one has a fixed bath in a bedroom and the other a fixed bath in the scullery. Many of the houses have no separate yards and the common yards which serve them are ill-drained and in some parts unpaved. There are three vacant and derelict houses in the Area.

The population of the Area consists of 302 adults and 34 children under 10 years of age. It is worthy of mention that 66% of the houses are occupied by single persons or by couples.

#### NORREYS STREET CLEARANCE AREA

This Area contains 17 houses of which 14 are through houses and 3 are inset cottages. All the houses exhibit disrepair in varying degrees. Indeed, none of the property can be said to be in very good repair. 13 of the houses show dampness which is moderately serious to serious in character, and the remaining 4 houses have some dampness. 16 of the houses have 2 or more rooms affected by dampness and in 10 houses one or more rooms have restricted natural lighting. The 3 inset cottages have no through ventilation nor have they any back door, and none of the houses has a ventilated food store. Signs of instability exist at 13 of the houses. Most of the properties abut on to a narrow, unpaved and ill-drained common passage. This passage is somewhat below the general level of the living rooms and, accordingly, the back doors of the through houses and the only doors of the inset cottages have to be approached by a landing above the level of the passage. This landing is ill-paved, has defective guard rails, and in parts is potentially dangerous. 12 of the houses have separate water closets, but the remaining 5 have only shared use. Most of the water closets are in poor condition. The population of the houses consists of 35 adults and 3 children under 10 years of age.

#### RAMSEY STREET CLEARANCE AREA

This small area adjoins the Norreys Street Area, but for technical reasons had to be divorced from it. It contains 4 through houses all of which show signs of disrepair. In 2 cases this disrepair is extensive, indeed, one of the houses has become derelict. All the houses show dampness and 3 of them have one or more rooms in which the natural light is restricted. None of the houses has a ventilated food store and 2 of them show signs of instability. The population of the Area is 8 adults and 3 children under 10 years of age.

#### DUKE PLACE CLEARANCE AREA

The Area contains 40 houses of which 29 are through houses, 9 are back-to-back and 2 are inset cottages. There are varying degrees of disrepair in the Area. Indeed, 11 houses show extensive disrepair and many of the others have



moderately serious disrepair. 24 of the houses show signs of instability and at all of them there is some dampness. In 8 houses this is severe; 4 houses have 2 rooms affected, 18 have 3 rooms affected and 18 have 4 rooms affected by this dampness.

In 20 houses the natural lighting is restricted in at least one room. 10 houses have through ventilation and one has 'cross' ventilation at bedroom level only. 8 houses have joint use only of water closets and in 3 cases these are situated more than 20 yards from the houses of the users. The population of the Area consists of 83 adults and 33 children under 10 years of age.

#### FERN STREET CLEARANCE AREA

The Area contains 33 houses of which 31 are considered to be unfit for human habitation. Of these 31 houses, 29 are through houses but 2 of them have no through ventilation and one of them has no back door.

There is extensive or moderate disrepair in 28 of the houses and 2 of them are derelict. All the houses show signs of dampness and in 23 cases this is moderate to severe. 27 of the houses are affected with dampness in three or more rooms. In 8 houses there are rooms where the natural lighting is obstructed. All the houses have separate water closets but many of these closets are in very poor condition. None of the houses has a ventilated food store and although all of them have separate sculleries most of these sculleries are inadequate in size. Consequently food preparation and washing etc., have to be carried out in the living room.

These houses surround an unpaved, ill-drained common yard, the condition of which can only be described as appalling. The Area is occupied by 65 adults and 49 children under 10 years of age.

#### SHAWS PLACE CLEARANCE AREA

This small Area is part of the Wardleworth Clearance Area. It contains 7 houses of which 6 are back-to-back cottages and one is a through house. Disrepair exists in all the houses, particularly in the through house. Three of the houses show signs of severe dampness and there is a substantial amount of dampness in the other 4. 6 of the houses have neither through ventilation nor back doors. Only 3 of them have separate water closets—the remaining 4 houses share two water closets. 3 of the houses are between 28 and 40 yards distant from the water closets.

None of the houses has a ventilated food store. All of them share a common yard which is unpaved, uneven and ill-drained.



### MAYFIELD PLACE CLEARANCE AREA

This small Area includes 5 houses which are on the boundaries of the Hamer Clearance Area which was declared some time ago. They are all through houses but they have no separate yards. The sanitary accommodation consists of 2 pail closets for the use of the 5 houses—one of these houses is 35 yards distant from this closet accommodation.

All the houses are in disrepair and this disrepair is extensive in 4 cases. There are signs of instability at 3 of the houses and all of them exhibit a moderate degree of dampness in 2 or more rooms. The sculleries and back bedrooms of all the houses have insufficient natural light. None of the houses has a ventilated food store.

The drainage of the houses is obsolete and its outlet is not known. The paving around the property is uneven and sunken, and the street is unpaved and ill-drained.

The 5 houses are occupied by 14 adults and 4 children under 10 years of age.

### Individual Unfit Houses

Representations concerning 54 houses were submitted to the Estates Committee and in addition, 23 of the houses represented during the previous year were still under consideration at the beginning of 1965. The Estates Committee dealt with these houses as follows:—

Demolition Orders made.. .. .	33
Closing Orders made .. .. .	16
Corporation-owned properties closed or demolished by Council Resolution .. .. .	5
Undertakings to make house fit accepted .. .. .	2
Representations still awaiting a decision .. .. .	21

### Houses in Multiple Occupation

The Housing Acts, of 1957 and 1961 provide means of securing the fitness of houses in multiple occupation. They also seek to prevent the overcrowding of such premises; 233 inspections of these houses were carried out. These inspections were all made in association with a representative of the Fire Brigade. The Fire Authority has responsibilities in regard to such premises and it was felt that a joint inspection would help in co-ordinating action necessary either from the fire prevention or health aspects of the matter. The inspections were concerned, to a large extent, with houses occupied by Asian immigrants, and it will be understood that language difficulties impeded the inspections and tended to make subsequent action more difficult.



Arising from the 233 inspections made it was necessary to serve 19 Preliminary Notices concerning such matters as could be immediately dealt with. Alterations to structures had to await a decision by the Fire Brigade so that they should not interfere with fire prevention matters.

### Applications for Corporation Houses

There were 28 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 consideration and a recommendation as to procedure.

### Housing Survey

Table I summarises the position at the end of 1965. 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, 1965. There are still many major problems facing us associated with the older houses.

TABLE I.

House Type	Date of Erection					Totals
	Pre 1871	1871- 1890	1891- 1915	1916- 1932	1933- 1939	
Through .. ..	5,326	3,578	7,418	835	1,858	19,015
Back-to-back .. ..	1,244	52	—	—	—	1,296
Inset .. ..	290	5	—	—	—	295
Not Through .. ..	558	14	—	—	—	572
Others inspected— Shops, Hotels, Farms, etc. .. ..	463	108	112	15	9	707
TOTAL .. ..	7,881	3,757	7,530	850	1,867	21,885

TABLE II.

	Pre 1871	1871- 1890	1891- 1915	1916- 1931	1932	Totals
Total No. in District ..	7,881	3,757	7,530	850	1,867	21,885
Baths .. .. .	1,963	2,081	3,217	823	1,867	9,951 X
W.C. .. .. .	7,535	3,743	7,345	850	1,867	21,340
W.W.C. .. .. .	42	—	167	—	—	209
Pail .. .. .	304	14	18	—	—	336
Food Store Satis. ..	827	1,397	1,078	747	1,741	5,790
Yards and Gardens ..	2,571	3,136	7,375	820	1,867	15,769
Washing Facilities—						
Scully .. .. .	5,375	2,459	4,949	833	1,865	15,481
Kitchen .. .. .	521	407	1,143	2	1	2,074
L.Rm./K. .. .. .	555	542	1,068	8	—	2,173
L.Rm. .. .. .	1,035	46	82	—	—	1,163
Cellar .. .. .	311	254	213	—	—	778
Wash-house .. ..	84	49	75	7	1	216
Standard—Good .. ..	969	1,445	4,318	843	1,867	9,442
Medium .. .. .	3,663	1,878	3,118	6	—	8,665
Poor .. .. .	3,249	434	94	1	—	3,778

X This figure exceeds that shown in the 1964 Report by 354 and is the number of bathrooms installed during the year, usually with the assistance of an Improvement Grant.



TABLE III.

	Type Pre 1871					
	Thro.	B. to B.	Not Thro.	Inset	Others	Totals
Total No. in District ..	5,326	1,244	558	290	463	7,881
Baths .. .. .	1,667	7	25	—	264	1,963
W.C. .. .. .	5,257	1,156	428	270	424	7,535
W.W.C. .. .. .	36	—	4	—	2	42
Pail .. .. .	33	88	126	20	37	304
Food Storage Satis. ..	793	1	7	2	24	827
Yards and Gardens ..	2,142	28	85	3	313	2,571
Washing Facilities—						
Scully .. .. .	3,915	650	377	72	361	5,375
Kitchen .. .. .	498	—	9	2	12	521
L.Rm./K. .. .. .	472	20	35	7	21	555
L.Rm. .. .. .	99	566	124	209	37	1,035
Cellar .. .. .	272	8	8	—	23	311
W. House .. .. .	70	—	5	—	9	84
Standard—Good .. ..	929	4	3	—	33	969
Medium .. .. .	2,820	348	139	101	255	3,663
Poor .. .. .	1,577	892	416	189	175	3,249

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

	1965	1964	1963
Through houses in poor condition (Table III) ..	1,577	1,597	1,637
Back-to-back houses (Table III) .. .. .	1,244	1,294	1,438
Not through houses (Table III) .. .. .	558	567	592
Inset cottages (Table III) .. .. .	290	290	291
Houses built 1871-1890—in poor condition (Table II)	434	439	442
Houses built 1891-1931—in poor condition (Table II)	95	101	101
Totals .. .. .	4,198	4,288	4,501

### Rent Act, 1957

There was very little demand during the year for action under the Rent Act, 1957.

The following is a summary of the action taken:—

Number of applications for certificates .. .. .	4
Number of decisions to issue certificates:—	
in respect of some but not all defects .. .. .	3
in respect of all defects .. .. .	1
Number of undertakings to repair given by landlords .. .. .	3
Number of certificates issued .. .. .	2
Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates .. .. .	—
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates .. .. .	—
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority .. .. .	—

### Enquiries Concerning Properties

It has for many years been the practice of the Department to provide information to persons who make enquiries about the future of properties which they are intending to purchase. During the year 347 such enquiries were received—347 in 1964.

In addition to this the Town Clerk's Department made 2,317 enquiries under the Land Charges Act. Officially this should involve no more than a search for any outstanding notices, but it is the practice of the Department to scrutinise each enquiry to see if the house is likely to become the subject of Housing Act procedure. If it is appropriate, comments are made providing action is likely within two years. In some cases specific enquiries are made on this aspect of the 'search' and in these cases a long term prediction is made. Also it is now customary to state whether a property is in a Smoke Control Area or if it is about to be included in such an Area.

### 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 .. .. .	287
Waste Water Closets .. .. .	200

During the year 54 pail closets were either converted or done away with and 12 waste water closets were converted to the fresh water carriage system. The following Table shows that the 287 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 .. .. .	164	160	12	336
II (a) Unsuitability or absence of sewer as primary obstacle ..	150	60	35	245
(b) Closets associated with properties due for demolition or improvement involving vacation of some houses	14	22	—	36
(c) Capable of conversion without much technical difficulty ..	—	—	6	6
III Total Pail Closets .. 31st December, 1965 ..	164	82	41	287
IV Total Pail Closets at 31st December, 1964 ..	208	86	47	341

### Conversion of Pail Closets

As has been mentioned in previous Annual Reports, conversion of pail closets has become increasingly difficult and little or no progress is now possible unless new sewers are constructed. During the year the cases where a new sewer is needed were the subject of close consideration by the Joint (Health, Estates, Highways and Finance) Sub-Committee re Closet Conversion, and the Borough Engineer was instructed to report upon the feasibility of sewerage these properties—and to indicate whether the construction of sewers would be economic. This consideration was still proceeding at the end of the year, but it has already become evident that it may be necessary to secure the demolition of at least some of the properties. The cost of dealing with those closets which have been converted during the year has again been very high.

### **Caravans**

There are two small private caravan sites in the Borough and there is a site provided by the Council at Spring Hill. One of the private caravan sites has only limited use since it serves as temporary accommodation for persons who have just bought caravans. The Council's site at Spring Hill was the subject of correspondence with the Borough Estates Surveyor arising from complaints made to the Department. As a result recommendations were submitted to the Borough Estates Surveyor who in turn prepared an estimate of the cost of improvements. This was submitted to the Estates Committee who asked for a modified scheme and deferred consideration of the matter. The modified scheme had not been submitted at the end of the year.

During the year trouble was again experienced from the unauthorised use of vacant sites for the parking of caravans. Seven such cases occurred, five of them involving land owned by the Council and the other two cases being concerned with a single plot of land in private ownership. In all, nine caravans were removed from the Council's lands and three caravans were removed from the land of private ownership.

### **Common Lodging Houses**

There are two common lodging houses with eleven rooms containing twenty-four beds. Twenty-four visits of inspection were made during the year. Unfortunately, there seemed to be an increase during the year in the number of verminous persons resorting to these premises.

The use of one of the common lodging houses will soon be discontinued as a new hostel is being built to replace it. The other common lodging house is in old premises and, despite efforts by the proprietor, it is difficult to maintain the standards which are expected. This difficulty seems to be enhanced because of a change in the type of persons accommodated. At the time of writing it is becoming evident that some drastic action may be necessary to deal with these old premises, but for the time being it will be necessary to keep them under careful observation as they are supplying a need.

### **Improvement Grants**

An officer of the Borough Estates Surveyor's Department is responsible for dealing with applications for Improvement Grants under the Housing Acts. This officer consults the Health Department and the views of the Department on the application are the subject of a report to the Borough Estates Surveyor. 408 such visits or reports were made during 1965



## SMOKE ABATEMENT

### Industry

Once again the demands made on the staff in connection with the preparation of new Smoke Control Areas and the administration of the existing Areas reduced the time available for routine observations of industrial smoke. In these circumstances reliance had to be placed upon the making of special observations where experience or other information indicated the need. This procedure is probably quite as effective as the taking of routine smoke observations because the co-operation of industry in smoke abatement continued to be excellent and this was again reflected in the reduced amount of smoke emitted from industrial chimneys. Consequently, excessive emissions are easily noticeable and immediately become the subject of special attention.

Five formal smoke observations were taken during the year and one of these revealed contraventions of the Clean Air Act, 1956. Legal proceedings were instituted, the firm concerned was fined £10 and was ordered to pay an advocate's fee of two guineas.

The survey of boiler plants and industrial fuel appliances continued; 17 such plants (66 visits) were inspected. Any matters needing attention were brought to the notice of the firms concerned.

The emission of smoke from 'premises' as distinct from 'chimney smoke' is a contravention of Section 16 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, and normally such contraventions are dealt with by the service of an Abatement Notice which is followed by legal proceedings if the contravention recurs. One such Notice was authorised by the Committee during the year.

In the last Annual Report reference was made to the emission of fumes from an engineering works, and the elaborate plant necessary to deal with these emissions was partially completed and installed during 1965. A chimney 120 ft. high was constructed and this ensures that the smoke from furnaces previously emitted at roof level is now dispersed without causing nuisance in nearby premises.

At the end of the year there still remained the need to deal with the acrid smells created when molten metal comes in contact with the mould material. The firm concerned is installing a tunnel drying plant with fan exhaust and it is hoped that this will remove the acrid smell from the vicinity of the works. Representations were made to the firm with a view to ensuring that no noise nuisance should result from this new plant.



### **New Furnaces**

Four notifications of intention to install new furnaces were received; all were the subject of an investigation directed as to their adequacy and, of course, to complete the office records of industrial plants.

### **Prior Approval of New Furnaces**

Four applications were made for 'prior approval' of new boiler plants or apparatus. In all cases the plans and specifications justified the granting of 'prior approval' under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, and this approval was given by the Council.

The consideration of these applications for 'prior approval' requires considerable technical knowledge, but all the investigations were carried out by officers of the Department and it was not necessary to seek consultative advice in respect of any of them.

### **Smoke Control Areas**

Eleven contraventions of Smoke Control Orders were reported to the Health Committee. In three cases the Town Clerk was instructed to send letters of warning to the offenders. Legal proceedings were instituted in the other eight cases. Six of the offenders were fined £2 each, one was fined £5 and ordered to pay advocate's fee of one guinea, and in the remaining case a fine of two guineas was imposed and the defendant was ordered to pay one guinea costs.

With the approval of the Committee it became the practice during the year for Inspectors to have with them printed postcards carrying a warning against the emission of coal smoke in Smoke Control Areas. The Inspector leaves one of these warning cards at any premises where coal is being burned; 42 such warning cards were delivered during the year. A record of the addresses where warnings have been delivered is kept and a report made to the Committee should a further contravention of the Act occur.

The Castleton and Meadway Smoke Control Order came into operation on the 1st August, 1965. Full information concerning this Order has been supplied in previous Annual Reports. The postponement by the Minister of the proposed date of operation of the Castleton and Meadway Smoke Control Order has hampered the progress of the Smoke Control programme, and unless means can be found to accelerate that programme it will not be completed in 1972.

The survey of the Buersil and Kingsway Smoke Control Area was completed and in June, 1965, the Council made a Smoke Control Order covering the Area. The proposed date of operation was to be the 1st October, 1966. The new Regulations governing Smoke Control Areas will apply to this area and afford to residents a much greater freedom of choice of fuels and appliances. Correspondingly, the Area may be more costly to establish.



There was one objection to the Order and accordingly it has to be the subject of a Public Local Inquiry. This delay may make for further postponement of the programme's completion. To counter this the Committee, early in 1966, accepted certain staffing proposals which, it is hoped, will enable us to accelerate the programme and recover some of the time which has been lost.

The table below summarises the progress made in the establishment of Smoke Control Areas and indicates the future programme.

### SMOKE CONTROL PROGRAMME

#### AREAS CONFIRMED OR OPERATIVE

Name of Area and Number	Date of Operation	Acreage	PREMISES			Estimated Population
			Domestic	Others	Industry	
Central Smokeless Zone ..	5. 7.54	67.25	22	314	1	625
Alder Rd. Estate & Thornham ..	1. 9.60	618.00	463	8	1	1,492
Kirkholt & Dicken Green ..	1. 9.60	420.00	2,458	57	11	8,550
Bamford, Greave & Spotland ..	1. 9.62	845.00	2,376	69	12	8,579
Brotherod & Rooley Moor ..	1.10.62	430.00	1,294	45	2	3,015
Brimrod & Springfield ..	1.11.63	450.00	1,695	41	6	4,401
Castleton & Meadway ..	1. 8.65	1,200.00	2,819	130	24	8,129
		4,030.25	11,127	664	57	34,791
		(42%)	(34%)			(40%)

#### AREAS SCHEDULED

Name of Area and Number	Date of Operation	Acreage	PREMISES (Estimated)			Estimated Population
			Domestic	Others	Industry	
8 Buersil & Kingsway ..	1966	565	2,254	49	16	6,744
9 Healey & Syke ..	1967	1,020	2,012	63	17	5,342
10 Falinge & Spotland ..	1967	234	2,016	33	11	4,581
11 Deeplish & Stoneyfield ..	1968	125	1,718	18	7	4,286
12 Freehold & Drake Street ..	1968	220	2,552	211	6	5,500
13 Belfield & Milnrow Rd. ..	1969	382	3,042	73	12	6,840
14 Newbold & Halifax Rd. ..	1969	405	2,716	41	7	7,400
15 Heybrook & Entwistle Rd. ..	1970	90	1,384	172	5	2,788
16 Townhead & Whitworth Rd ..	1971	135	2,353	137	9	4,873
17 Norden & Bagslate Moor ..	1972	2,350	1,244	84	11	2,906
		5,526	21,291	881	101	51,260

### Central Smokeless Zone

No contraventions of the Act were observed in the Central Smokeless Zone, but it was necessary to warn the showmen occupying caravans on the "Holme" of the need to use only smokeless fuel. Satisfactory undertakings were obtained from the proprietors.

### Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

Two stations provide records indicating the nature and extent of atmospheric pollution in the Borough. At each station there is a deposit gauge and a gauge for the assessment of sulphur dioxide pollution. The succeeding table shows the results obtained from these gauges during 1965 and the averages for the five years 1960 to 1964 are included so that some comparisons may be made. There was a slight increase in the total deposit during 1965, but it will be noted that the cause of this was the heavy soluble deposits during January, September and December when high rainfall occurred.

The estimate of sulphur is expressed in milligrammes of  $\text{SO}_3$  collected per day per 100 square centimetres of reactive surface exposed. This survey detects changes which may be taking place in the amount of sulphur pollution; it cannot be used to estimate the amount of sulphur pollution in any given area. The figure shows no significant difference from the average results obtained during the preceding five years.

The Volumetric smoke gauge continued in operation at the police station at Castleton; it produces daily records of the amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide present. The smoke content of the air is expressed in milligrammes per cubic metre per day. These readings are derived from the density of the smoke stains left on special filter papers after a known volume of air has been filtered.

The Castleton and Meadway Smoke Control Order came into operation on the 1st August, 1965, and at the time of writing the concentration of smoke has shown a very considerable reduction. The average for 1964 was 192 microgrammes per cubic metre and for 1965—the Smoke Control Order having been in operation for five months—the figure is 160 microgrammes per cubic metre.

In general the deposits during the earlier part of the year exceeded those of 1964 so that the reduction in the average appears to have been achieved solely by the operation of the Smoke Control Order. Nevertheless, the instrument has not been sufficiently long in operation to enable one to draw valid conclusions from any figures at the moment.

The same instrument during 1964 indicated an average sulphur dioxide pollution of 173 microgrammes per cubic metre. The corresponding figure for 1965 was 207 microgrammes per cubic metre. This increase may be considered disappointing, but the records have not been kept long enough to level out the 'variables' which are likely to affect the results.



Deposit Gauges					Sulphur Gauges						
Month	Average Rainfall millimetres		Insoluble Deposit tons per sq. mile		Soluble Deposit tons per sq. mile		TOTAL DEPOSIT tons per sq. mile		Sulphur Trioxide mg. per day per 100 sq. cm.		
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	Average
January ..	130	140	2.42	2.54	15.93	18.21	18.35	20.75	2.673	2.259	2.466
February ..	9	9	2.56	2.50	2.42	2.34	4.98	4.84	1.863	2.826	2.344
March**	42	—	2.19	—	7.63	—	9.82	—	2.799	2.367	2.583
April ..	69	80	1.66	1.37	6.50	7.04	8.16	8.41	1.494	1.296	1.395
May ..	99	102	5.97	8.01	7.30	7.80	13.27	15.81	1.125	0.981	1.053
June ..	70	79	1.66	0.70	7.20	5.94	8.86	6.64	1.161	0.810	0.985
July ..	125	135	0.06	0.17	7.00	7.20	7.06	7.37	0.702	0.594	0.648
August ..	104	195	1.26	4.97	6.90	8.71	8.16	13.68	0.846	0.837	0.841
September ..	176	177	4.45	4.14	11.22	10.34	15.67	14.48	1.035	0.999	1.017
October ..	65	59	0.50	0.47	6.64	5.70	7.14	6.17	1.016	1.053	1.034
November ..	87	75	20.88	4.94	12.01	7.24	32.89	12.18	3.420	1.278	2.349
December ..	186	185	11.62	25.32	15.20	15.98	26.82	41.30	4.590	1.431	3.011
TOTALS	1,162	1,236	55.23	55.13	105.95	96.50	161.18	151.63	22.724	16.731	19.726
AVERAGES	97	112	4.60	5.01	8.83	8.77	13.43	13.78	1.893	1.394	1.644
Average of two											
gauges 1965	104		4.80		8.8		13.6		1.64		
“ 1964	81		5.06		6.36		11.42		1.61		

\*\* Due to interference there was no result for No. II Gauge.

I.—Roch Mills Gauge (Sewage Works) II.—Foxholes House Gauge

## Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Results, 1965

## VOLUMETRIC METHOD

	Period 1965	Microgrammes/Cubic Metre					
		Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide		
		Max.	Min.	Avg.	Max.	Min.	Avg.
1	5th Jan.—1st. Feb. ..	1,199	98	303	743	115	301
2	2nd Feb.—1st Mar. ..	966	76	278	781	83	281
* 3	2nd Mar.—5th Apr. ..	437	65	191	450	126	241
4	6th Apr.—3rd May ..	323	46	142	398	90	211
5	4th May—31st May ..	182	52	107	234	71	147
6	1st June—5th July ..	169	34	79	263	39	129
7	6th July—2nd Aug. ..	142	40	80	156	26	111
* 8	3rd Aug.—6th Sept. ..	151	25	68	207	78	115
9	7th Sept.—4th Oct. ..	285	41	117	315	85	157
10	5th Oct.—1st. Nov. ..	369	25	134	347	100	202
* 11	2nd Nov.—6th Dec. ..	835	25	205	851	106	263
12	7th Dec.—3rd Jan. ..	889	25	220	1,086	152	327

\*Five week periods.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND OF FOOD PREMISES

### Milk Distribution

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, the Local Authority has the duty of controlling the distribution of milk and also has control over the use of the various special designations. Licences and Registrations issued under these Regulations:—

Premises used as a Dairy .. .. .	5
Persons licensed as Distributors of Milk .. .. .	324
Dealer's Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk, Sterilised Milk and Untreated Milk .. .. .	324

### Cleanliness and Keeping Quality of the Milk Supply

31 samples of milk were subjected to the Methylene Blue Test to determine cleanliness and keeping quality. Only one failed to satisfy the test. The matter was reported to the dairy concerned and subsequent samples were satisfactory.



15 samples of milk were submitted to the Phosphatase Test to check the adequacy of the heat treatment. All satisfied the test. 8 samples of sterilised milk were submitted to the Turbidity Test to check the adequacy of the sterilisation process. All were satisfactory.

18 samples were examined for the presence of tuberculous infection. All the results were negative.

### **Brucellosis**

In the early part of the year another Local Authority notified the occurrence of brucella abortus in a sample of milk produced in Rochdale. Three 'group' samples were taken, one of which was positive. Five individual samples were taken from this positive group and indicated one animal as the source of infection. This animal was removed from the herd, but whilst the investigation was proceeding the infected milk was sent for heat treatment. This was a voluntary action by the farmer—no formal Order was needed.

Twenty-one samples of milk were taken from producer/retailers in the course of delivery to their customers. One of these gave a positive result and the investigation commenced by the taking of five 'group' samples. One of these proved to be positive, and a series of individual samples indicated two cows as being affected. Both these cows were removed from the herd. From the time the infection was discovered, and until the offending animals were slaughtered, the infected milk was sent for heat treatment; this again was a voluntary action by the farmer.

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

At the end of the year 505 premises were registered for the sale and storage of ice cream. There were 141 visits of inspection to premises where ice cream is sold, 120 in 1964. In almost every case the ice cream is sold wrapped or in containers as received from the wholesalers or manufacturers.

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

Ten samples of ice cream were obtained from five sources during the year. The samples examined by the Public Analyst were reported to be genuine whilst those submitted to the Public Health Laboratory satisfied the Methylene Blue Test and, in fact, were reported as being grade one.

### Meat and Food Supply

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

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .. .. .	1,211	2,010	60	9,964	176
Number inspected .. .. .	1,211	2,010	60	9,964	176
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBER- CULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	3	33	14	84	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	208	691	4	600	20
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..	17.42	36.02	30.00	6.86	12.50
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
CYSTICERCOSIS ONLY:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—

There has been regular inspection of meat and food on sale and nearly 16 tons were condemned as unfit for human consumption and were disposed of for salvage purposes. This work involved 493 visits to the slaughterhouse during the year.

The Health Committee arranged in 1958 that condemned meat should be sold to a processing firm. This arrangement continued during the year with the firm originally selected. The payments for the materials are made to the Council and periodically disbursements are made to the owners.



The Food Inspectors during the year condemned over four tons of foodstuffs other than condemnation resulting from inspections at the slaughterhouse. The greater part consisted of canned goods, but many other foodstuffs were involved as is shown by the Table below:

Description	Total Condemned
Canned meats .. .. .	3,204 lb.
Miscellaneous canned foodstuffs—No. . .	1,693 tins
Wt. . .	1,614 lb.
Poultry .. .. .	17
Meats—reported by canteens and caterers	1,207 lb.
Raisins .. .. .	120 lb.
Coconut .. .. .	100 lb.
Sugar .. .. .	20 lb.
Greengrocery .. .. .	150 lb.
Frozen foodstuffs—Pkts .. .. .	1,972
Wt. .. .. .	960 lb.
Fish.. .. .	62 lb.
Bacon .. .. .	16 lb.
Potatoes .. .. .	1,568 lb.
Sweets .. .. .	14 lb.
Milk powder .. .. .	56 lb.

### Slaughterhouse

There is now only one private slaughterhouse in the Borough; it is occupied by a firm of wholesale butchers.

The Meat Inspection Regulations of 1963 are intended to ensure that all home killed meat is inspected before it leaves the slaughterhouse. This object is achieved in Rochdale, but it has meant that the Meat and Food Inspector and those Public Health Inspectors qualified to carry out this work, must regularly attend the slaughterhouse, and inspect and mark all carcasses which are fit for human consumption. The Regulations quoted prescribe the methods of examination to be adopted and indicate conditions which shall be considered as rendering a carcass unfit for human consumption. The operation of these Regulations involves the Meat Inspectors in working every Sunday and occasionally on Saturdays and public holidays.

### Knacker Yard

The Knacker Yard continued to operate under licence during the year. 37 visits of inspection were paid to the premises.

Both the slaughterhouse and the knacker yard were the subject of a joint inspection during the year by the Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Meat and Foods Inspector. Only very minor infringements of the Regulations were observed and these were corrected immediately.

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

During the year 220 samples, 48 formal and 172 informal, were analysed or otherwise examined by the Public Analyst. There were 45 samples of milk and 175 other samples which consisted of 53 different foodstuffs and 4 drugs or medicines.

Of the 45 milk samples, 35 had a fat content of 3.51 % or over, and all of them exceeded the legal requirement of 3 %. The Borough Analyst comments "once again the quality of milk sold in Rochdale during the year must be considered as very satisfactory".

20 samples were reported as not being up to standard; of these, 11 could be classed as "foreign matter in food". All these cases involving foreign bodies were reported to the Committee who issued warnings to the persons responsible.

The remaining 9 samples reported as not being up to standard were as follows:—

#### **1. Butter**

This had lost much of its surface colour and showed some signs of commencing rancidity. The Committee issued a warning to the vendor.

#### **2. Brewers' yeast tonic tablets**

The Borough Analyst did not consider that some of the claims made for these tablets could be justified. The Committee authorised the issue to the manufacturers of a warning letter.

#### **3. Cough mixture**

This sample was considered by the Public Analyst to bear a label which might be misleading. The circumstances were not considered to be sufficient to justify further proceedings.

#### **4. Pork luncheon meat**

This was the subject of a complaint by a purchaser who found the meat to be slightly discoloured in one place. This was found to be a surface metallic contamination derived from the container, but a similar tin bought at the same shop showed no discoloration at all. The Committee authorised the sending of a warning letter to the manufacturers.



#### 5. Pork luncheon meat

Another sample of this food—an entirely different make, also showed some metallic contamination derived from the container. This case also was dealt with on the authority of the Committee by the issue of a warning letter.

#### 6. Luncheon meat loaf

One sample contained only 55% of meat and the Analyst considered this to be inadequate. This was an 'informal' sample and was followed up by the taking of a 'formal' sample which contained very little more meat. The facts were reported to the Committee who issued a letter of warning to the manufacturers.

#### 7. Pork luncheon meat

An 'informal' sample of this meat was taken—it contained only 65% of meat which the Analyst considered to be inadequate. A 'formal' sample taken to follow up this result was genuine and no legal proceedings were possible.

#### 8. Beef steak with gravy

A sample of beef with gravy contained only 73% of meat which did not correspond with a declaration on the label. A 'formal' sample taken was satisfactory and in these circumstances legal proceedings were not possible.

During the year 25 samples of milk were examined for the presence of the antibiotic, Penicillin. The presence of even minute quantities of penicillin in milk is undesirable as it may 'sensitise' consumers to Penicillin. All the results were satisfactory.

### Food Preparing Premises

The following Table indicates the various types of businesses operated in food premises and shows the number which have wash hand basins as required by Regulation 16 and shows also those premises which require to have a sink for the cleaning of equipment as required by Regulation 19, together with the number of sinks actually in use. From the earlier remarks concerning staffing difficulties it will be appreciated that most of this information has not recently been checked but it is hoped that in 1966 substantial progress will have been made by the recently appointed Food Hygiene Inspector.

It is also necessary to comment that it is becoming increasingly the custom for shops to extend their businesses for the sale of articles not normally associated with the classification used, this is particularly so with grocers and greengrocers

and even with butchers. The classifications used below are the main trades where such main trades can be distinguished.

Class of Trade	No.	No. of wash hand basins	No. of Sinks Required	No. of sinks provided
Bakehouses etc. . . . .	68	67	68	68
Butchers . . . . .	76	76	76	76
Cafes and Restaurants . . . . .	31	31	31	31
Canteens . . . . .	76	76	76	76
Fish and Chip Friers . . . . .	67	67	67	67
Grocers and Greengrocers	512	342	512	512
*Off Licences . . . . .	89	89	—	—
Public Houses . . . . .	168	168	168	168
Licensed Clubs . . . . .	51	51	51	51
Sweet Shops . . . . .	79	60	—	—
Misc. food premises . . . . .	30	25	30	30

\*These premises are those used solely as off-licences or are premises whose other uses are not subject to control by the Department, e.g. Pharmacists.

The inspection of food premises continued during the year and 1,700 visits were made, 1,464 in 1964, 885 in 1963. Although a Food Hygiene Inspector was appointed during the year his appointment left a vacancy for a District Public Health Inspector which remained unfilled for the greater part of the year. Accordingly the officer concerned had to give most of his attention to the district and, therefore, the amount of time which could be devoted to Food Hygiene was limited. Nevertheless some work was done and written notices were sent dealing with the following types of defects or faults:—

Unsuitable premises (Reg. 5) . . . . .	8
Dirty Equipment (Reg. 6) . . . . .	11
Foodstuffs exposed to contamination (Reg. 8) . . . . .	3
Absence of notice re hand washing (Reg. 14) or unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences . . . . .	6
Absence of wash hand basin or lack of hot water supply to wash hand basins, want of towels, soap, nail brush etc. (Reg. 16) . . . . .	7
Inadequate facilities for washing food and/or equipment (Reg. 19) . . . . .	4
Inadequate lighting of food rooms (Reg. 20) . . . . .	1
Inadequate ventilation of food rooms (Reg. 21) . . . . .	1
Defective surfaces, walls, floors, ceilings and want of cleansing or decoration of them (Reg. 23) . . . . .	21
Accumulation of refuse or inadequate storage of refuse (Reg. 24) . . . . .	12



### **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 .. .. .	67
Meat Preparing Premises .. .. .	46
Cafes, Restaurants, Canteens, Kitchens etc. .. .. .	110
Visits of inspection made to these premises during the year totalled 319.	

### **The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963**

These Regulations require the pasteurisation of Liquid Egg to be used in food intended for sale for human consumption. There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district. All the premises likely to use such materials have been inspected during the year but no samples were taken for examination.

### **Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949**

1,696 dwellinghouses and 899 business and other premises were inspected for the presence of rats and mice. Evidence of rat infestation was found at 697 premises (605 dwellinghouses and 92 business or other premises) but the extent of infestation was, in most cases, slight. Mouse infestation was discovered at 525 premises (422 dwellinghouses and 103 business or other premises) and in these cases also the degree of infestation was slight.

1,217 premises (1,026 dwellinghouses and 191 business or other premises) were treated to destroy vermin and these required 1,281 treatments.

The principal treatment of the sewers for the destruction of rats was carried out in the early part of the year and a secondary treatment was carried out in the autumn.

The first treatment involved the placing of unpoisoned bait in 2,745 manholes. 400 manholes showed evidence of rat infestation and all these were poison baited. The secondary treatment involved only a portion of the total number of manholes. 673 manholes were baited with unpoisoned bait and of these 363 showed 'take'. These 363 manholes were treated with poisoned baits.

### **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 controlled.

### **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 1965 two exemptions were extended and 16 licences renewed.

During the year the Inspectors paid 18 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. 7 premises were licensed at the beginning of the year. All appeared to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

### **Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963**

This Act provides for the licensing of premises which are used for boarding animals. At the beginning of the year 5 such premises were licensed. During the year the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals opened their new premises which were duly licensed. These replaced their boarding establishment which had closed during 1964.

### **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. Twenty premises are licensed; no new licences were granted during the year.

### **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963**

This Act provides for the control of working conditions of employees in certain offices, shops, warehouses, catering establishments, canteens and fuel depots. Occupiers of such premises are required to register and the following Table shows the numbers and types of premises registered with the Local Authority at the end of the year, together with the persons employed.

TYPES OF PREMISES	No. of Premises	No. of Persons
Offices.. .. .	154	896
Retail shops .. .. .	398	2,040
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses .. .. .	39	495
Catering Establishments open to the public ..	114	732
Fuel Storage Depots.. .. .	5	16
Total ..	710	4,179
	M.	1,789
	F.	2,390



It is a matter for regret that because of the impact of other work it was not possible to commence the inspection of offices and shops until November, 1965. By the end of the year 27 premises had been given a complete inspection—this work demanded 51 visits for its completion. 143 defects of various kinds were found in 24 premises.

### SUMMARY OF DEFECTS

Section		
4	Dirty premises, furniture fittings etc. . . . .	6
5	Overcrowding . . . . .	1
6	Inadequate heating or lack of thermometer . . . . .	18
7	Inadequate ventilation . . . . .	3
8	Inadequate lighting . . . . .	19
9	Insufficient, unsuitable or dirty sanitary conveniences . . . . .	12
10	Insufficient or unsuitable washing facilities . . . . .	12
11	Inadequate drinking water points . . . . .	1
12	Inadequate accommodation for storage of outdoor clothing . . . . .	1
13	Inadequate seating arrangements . . . . .	1
14	Unsuitable seating arrangements . . . . .	10
15	Inadequate eating facilities . . . . .	2
16	Defective or obstructed floors, passages, stairs. Absence of hand rails, etc. . . . .	28
17	Unfenced dangerous machinery . . . . .	7
24	Absence of first aid box . . . . .	6
42	Failure of principal occupier to clean facilities in common use . . . . .	1
50	No provision of information re Act for employees . . . . .	15

The local authority is charged with the investigation of accidents occurring in registered premises. 15 accidents were reported during the year, but three of these were trivial and no investigation was required. The remaining 12 were the subject of full investigation and reports on them were sent to the Superintending Inspector of Factories. Of the 15 accidents, four occurred to males and eleven to females.

The major causes of the accidents were falls (7 cases) and the handling of goods (4 cases). The injuries sustained were chiefly sprains, strains, bruising, etc. (7 cases), fractures and dislocations (3 cases) and open wounds (3 cases). There was one case of a foreign body in the eye and one of scalding. Eleven of the 15 accidents resulted in injuries to legs or arms.

The most serious accident occurred when a lady slipped on a staircase and fractured her left ankle. Unfortunately, other conditions developed whilst she was in hospital and her death was reported to have been accelerated by the accident. Accordingly, this particular case has had to be classified as a fatal accident. This occurrence was an example of the serious consequences which ensued from the carelessness of an unknown person who left an object on a staircase.

### 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
Rag and Bone Dealers .. .. .	4

The Knacker's Yard is visited regularly, 37 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 by appointment.

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

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Scabies .. .. .	58	57	61	31	38
Head Lice and Other Verminous Conditions .. .. .	100	102	43	63	100
	158	159	104	94	138

### FACTORIES ACT 1961

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

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	71	20	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. ..	481	316	10	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises) .. ..	41	32	6	—
TOTAL .. .. .	593	368	16	—



**TABLE 1.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1965.  
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
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
1962	86,130	1608	18.7	35	22	1272	14.8
1963	86,300	1565	18.1	28	18	1262	14.6
1964	86,180	1592	18.5	36	23	1218	14.1
Average for years 1955-1964	85,635	1424	16.6	34	24	1265	14.8
1965	86,490	1608	18.6	57	35	1232	14.2

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY.—Net Deaths from stated causes at various  
Ages under one year of age—Year 1965.

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	1965	1964
Intracranial Haemorrhage ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Bronchitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Gastritis and Diarrhoea ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
Pneumonia .. ..	4	—	—	—	5	5	2	1	17	10
Prematurity .. ..	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	4
Congenital Malformations ..	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	5	7
All Other Accidents .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Homicide .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Causes .. ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
ALL CAUSES—1965 ..	37	—	1	—	7	8	2	2	57	—
ALL CAUSES—1964 ..	20	2	—	1	5	6	2	—	—	36

Net Live Births in the year:—Legitimate 1,422; Illegitimate 186.

Net Deaths in the year:—Legitimate infants 46; Illegitimate infants 11.



**TABLE II.**  
**CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1965**  
**IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE**

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	
1—Tuberculosis, Respiratory ..	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—Tuberculosis, Other ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—Syphilitic Disease ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
6—Meningococcal Infections ..	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8—Measles ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9—Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ..	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	3	3	3
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	5	5
11—Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ..	M	50	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	16	18	7	7
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	2	2
12—Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	—	—
13—Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ..	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	2	1	1
14—Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	M	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	12	17	14	14
	F	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	12	13	12	12
15—Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
16—Diabetes ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
17—Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	M	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
	F	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	28	36	36
18—Coronary Disease, Angina ..	M	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	40	48	48
	F	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10	50	53	39	39
19—Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	13	35	31	31
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
20—Other Heart Disease ..	M	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	8	8
	F	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	9	32	32	32
21—Other Circulatory Disease ..	M	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	8	15	78	78
	F	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	11	11
22—Influenza ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	23	23
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23—Pneumonia ..	M	52	3	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	10	21	21
	F	40	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	22	22
24—Bronchitis ..	M	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	21	12	12	12
	F	18	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	10	3	3
25—Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	2
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
27—Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	M	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3
	F	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
28—Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	3
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
29—Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30—Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	5
31—Congenital Malformations ..	M	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32—Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases ..	M	39	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	54	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33—Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34—All Other Accidents ..	M	17	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—Suicide ..	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36—Homicide and Operations of War ..	M	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total All Causes	M	645	23	13	5	1	9	6	24	40	149	174	201	201
	F	587	15	6	1	3	—	1	12	39	73	170	267	267

## 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Pros. were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient .. ..	7	7	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	9	9	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .. ..	17	17	—	5	—

- (a) Includes 5 Building Sites where sanitary accommodation had not been provided.
- (b) The notices served covered 47 contraventions — chiefly uncleanness or need of re-decoration (17) defective fittings, etc. (13) and inadequate ventilation (7).



# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

## MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

*For the Year ended 31st December, 1965*

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## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Principal School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health .. ..	ROBERT G. MURRAY, M.B., CH.B., 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 .. ..	JOYCE NEWMAN, M.B., CH.B., D.A.
	ROBERT S. GIBSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
	CHRIST D. H. MUNZNI, M.B., B.S.
	DOREEN M. GINEVER, M.B., CH.B. (Part-time)
Principal School Dental Officer .. ..	H. P. GLEDSDALE, L.D.S.
Senior School Dental Officer .. ..	K. ANDERSON, L.D.S. (*15.11.65)
School Dental Officers .. ..	R. G. WATSON, L.D.S.
	H. GIBSON, L.D.S. (Part-time)
	SUSAN WEBSTER, B.D.S. (part-time) (*15.2.65)
	R. J. G. YOUNG, L.D.S. (Part-time) (†5.5.65)
Dental Anaesthetist .. ..	R. MALLINSON, M.B., CH.B. (Part-time)
Speech Therapist .. ..	S. F. MAWDSLEY, L.C.S.T.
Audiologist/Teacher of Deaf .. ..	M. J. O'NEILL, Man. Cert. T.D., Dip. Aud. (Man). (*20.9.65)
Orthoptist .. ..	Vacant
Superintendent Health Visitor .. ..	O. BARRETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
School Nurses/Health Visitors .. ..	S. H. BARLOW, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
	V. C. CAMPBELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
	S. E. HOWARTH, S.R.N., H.V. (*11.10.65)
	E. M. MASSEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N., T.T.C.
	J. P. MILLS, S.R.N., H.V.
	J. REID, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
	S. RIGG, S.R.N., H.V.
	I. RUSHTON, S.R.N., H.V.
	S. TAYLOR, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (*22.7.65)
	N. THORNBUR, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
	F. THORNTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., R.M.P.A., Q.N. (†31.8.65)
	C. WALKER, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N. (†23.11.65) (Part-time) (*23.11.65)
School Nurses .. ..	M. CISEK, S.R.N.
	E. MAXIM, S.R.N., Q.N.
	A. TONGE, S.R.N.
School Clinic Nurse .. ..	B. WHITWORTH, S.R.N.
School Clinic Assistant .. ..	D. R. BARNISH.
Clerks .. ..	G. BUCKLEY
	M. E. DANIELS
	G. WRIGLEY (Part-time)
Dental Surgery Assistants .. ..	S. ASHWORTH.
	L. BERRY.
	N. BUCKLEY.
	J. LEACH.
Consultant .. ..	
Ophthalmic Surgeon .. ..	A. STEWART SCOTT, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S. Ed., D.O.M.S.
Available for Consultation by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board:	
Aurist .. ..	J. P. FRASER, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S. GLASG.
Paediatrician .. ..	M. H. BUSTON, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.P., D.C.I.
Orthopaedic Surgeon .. ..	A. P. GRACIE, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S. Ed.
Child Psychiatrist .. ..	JOHN F. DUNN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M. (†31.8.65)

\* Commenced duties

† Ceased duties



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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It gives me great pleasure to submit my Annual Report for 1965 on the School Health Service of the County Borough of Rochdale, being the fifty-seventh in the series.

The serious shortage of Health Visitors mentioned in previous Reports persisted throughout the year, which meant that it was only by considerable effort on the part of the staff concerned that as comprehensive a Service as existed in previous years was maintained. It did not become necessary to curtail the Service in any material aspect, but the development in some directions has had to be held back, notably in the field of Health Education which I should like to see expanded. Study of the statistics in the ensuing pages will show how much the nursing staff achieved to maintain the volume of work at a level equal to previous years and in some respects to exceed it.

The position regarding Dental Officers improved with the appointment of Mr. K. Anderson as Senior Dental Officer in November.

Miss M. J. O'Neill was appointed part-time Audiologist/Teacher of the Deaf in conjunction with the Rochdale and District Hospital Management Committee in September and it is anticipated that her services will be of great value in the early ascertainment and treatment of deafness in children.

Dr. J. F. Dunn, Consultant Child Psychiatrist, resigned in August and his post remained unfilled at the end of the year. This was most disappointing as there is a great need for an expanding Child Guidance Service in Rochdale and the Manchester Region generally. The non-medical members of the team worked valiantly to maintain a service during the last four months of the year, but the scope of their endeavours had to be limited of necessity.

In the field of preventive immunisation the number of children protected was well up on the previous year. Of particular note is the much greater number vaccinated against Tuberculosis with B.C.G., and the increased acceptance rate—79% compared with 67.5%—reflects the growing awareness of parents to the need for protecting adolescents against this serious and still too prevalent infectious disease.



The one black spot in the field of school health is the increasing infestation of heads found at hygiene inspections. This, in part, reflects the chronic shortage of trained Health Visitors and partly, no doubt, the poor housing environment in which many families are unfortunately still bound to live, lacking in modern toilet and sanitary provisions. But when this has been stated it can also be said that a small minority of parents are not as vigilant in this matter as they might be, and do not take prompt and adequate measures to treat the child effectively so that it ceases to be a source of infestation to others, when the condition is brought to their notice by a member of the staff of the School Health Service. The fundamental responsibility for ensuring the cleanliness of a child's person lies with its parents and the provision of health and welfare services does not absolve them of that responsibility.

In pursuit of the policy to decentralise services and make them more widely available, minor ailment sessions were started at the Kirkholt and Spotland Clinics on two mornings per week.

I am glad to see that the Remedial Education work of the Education Department progressed during 1965 and that plans were made to develop this service further by the appointment of a full time Head.

Considerable progress in school building was made during the year and from the health point of view it is gratifying to note that facilities for physical recreation and sport keep pace with projects of a more academic purpose.

The good work of the Special Schools was well maintained and the new Diagnostic Infants Unit at High Birch School should be of great value in the early and accurate ascertainment of mental handicap.

On behalf of the Department I should like to thank our colleagues in the General Practitioner and Hospital Services for their co-operation and advice so freely given.

I wish to express my personal appreciation of the good work done by all members of the staff throughout the year, often under difficulties. I should like to extend a special word of thanks to Dr. Cauchi who carries so much of the administrative burden and plays the major part in the preparation of this Report.

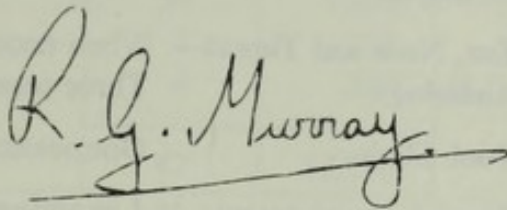
I desire to acknowledge the encouragement and support given to all the staff of the School Health Service by the Chairman and Members of the Special Services Sub-committee.



Finally, I wish to pay tribute to the Chief Education Officer and to his administrative and teaching staffs for the way in which they have co-operated with my staff at all levels to promote the physical and mental health and welfare of all children attending the schools in Rochdale.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "R. G. Murray". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Medical Officer of Health and  
Principal School Medical Officer.

3rd June, 1966.

## 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
- D. **Ear, Nose and Throat**— When necessary.  
**Audiology**— Three sessions per week.
- 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.  
 KIRKHOLT CLINIC— Monday and Thursday 8-45 to 9-30 a.m.  
 SPOTLAND CLINIC— Monday 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—**  
 ROCHDALE INFIRMARY— One session per week (Wednesday a.m.)
- F. Paediatric—**  
 ROCHDALE INFIRMARY— Two sessions per week  
 (Monday a.m. and Wednesday p.m.)
- G. Speech Therapy—**  
 SPOTLAND CLINIC— Five sessions per week.  
 KINGSWAY CLINIC— Two sessions per week.  
 KIRKHOLT CLINIC— Two sessions per week.  
 HIGH BIRCH E.S.N. SCHOOL— One session per week.



## SCHOOL MEDICAL REPORT

The estimated population for Rochdale at June 1965 was 86,490.

### SCHOOL POPULATION

	Schools	Children
Senior High Schools .. ..	2	1,130
High Schools .. .. .	8	3,819
Primary Schools .. .. .	30	7,894
Special Schools .. .. .	3	228
Nursery Schools .. .. .	4	319
	47	13,390

### Staff

Dr. R. S. Gibson was away in February on an Audiology Course in Manchester, and in September/October he attended the three weeks' Course on Mental Subnormality in London.

In November Dr. F. J. Cauchi attended a Health Education Course in Salford.

Dr. J. F. Dunn, Consultant Child Psychiatrist, resigned in August to emigrate to Canada.

Miss Thornton, Health Visitor/School Nurse, retired from the service on the 31st August, and Mrs. Walker resigned from full-time service in November, but she was re-engaged on a part-time basis.

During the early part of the year two other Health Visitor/School Nurses resigned for domestic reasons and re-joined the service towards the year end.

The situation as regards the School Nursing staff remains difficult; three nurses are at present taking the Health Visitor Course and are due to return to duty about July, 1966 but conditions will be relieved only slightly, as more retirements are pending. Although the shortage and 'turn-over' of nursing staff tend to make work in the School Health Service more difficult, every school was inspected during the past year.

Mrs. Taylor resumed duties in July after successfully completing the Health Visitor Course in Manchester and obtaining the Health Visitor Certificate.

Miss Howarth, Health Visitor/School Nurse assumed duties on the 11th October.

Miss Barlow and Mrs. Thornber, both Health Visitors/School Nurses, attended a two-weeks' Refresher Course in Durham during July.

A part-time Audiologist was appointed and she took over duties in September.

The post of Orthopist remains vacant.

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

Work on Stage II of the Rochdale College, which makes provision for workshop and laboratory accommodation for the Engineering and Building Departments, was completed during the year and the new building was brought into use in September.

The St. Wilfrid's R.C. High School was opened in January, a few months after the originally anticipated completion date. Facilities were then available for pupils accommodated temporarily in the Castlemere School building and for the Roman Catholic pupils from parishes in Littleborough and Whitworth.

To facilitate the re-organisation of secondary education, work was commenced on the Greenhill Senior High School project which will provide additional and improved accommodation for all subjects. Included in the project is the provision of a large Sports Hall which will make available excellent facilities for indoor sports and games. It is anticipated that the whole of the work will be completed in September of 1967 when it is hoped that integration of boys into the school will take place.

It is expected that work will commence during 1966 on the improvement of the existing facilities at the Balderstone Senior High School along with the provision of additional accommodation. In the first phase of the work a new library and geometric drawing room will be provided. The art and geography facilities will be improved and substantial alterations will be made to parts of the premises to provide facilities for metalwork. This work should be completed by August, 1966. Further work will be needed to this school and provision will be made in subsequent building programmes.

Provision was included in the Minor Works Building Programme in respect of 1965/66 for a Diagnostic Infants Unit at High Birch School, the work on which it is anticipated will be completed by November, 1966. It is also intended to demolish the old High Birch house and provide an additional hard surface playing area.



Late in December, 1965 the Education Committee decided, with the approval of the Department of Education and Science, to carry out a number of other minor works at various schools; all these projects to be in hand before the end of March, 1966. These projects allow for the provision of additional art and classroom accommodation with storage and sanitary facilities at Kingsway High School and additional classroom facilities at St. Alban's Infants School and Lowerplace Infants School. At the Castleton Primary School, provision will be made for changing accommodation in connection with the development of the new playing field area adjacent to the school. Considerable improvements will be made to the sanitary accommodation at the Brimrod Infants School, in fact all the sanitary provision will be contained within the school building. At the same time some improvements are to be carried out to the staff accommodation. Adjacent to Lowerplace Junior School, a large piece of land between the existing school buildings and the St. Joseph's playing fields will be developed as playing fields for use by the Lowerplace School. Improvements are also in hand to the scullery arrangements at the St. Alban's School.

The Governors of the St. Joseph's R.C. High School propose to provide two additional classrooms subject to the approval of the Department of Education and Science and, in order to provide the appropriate building area, the Education Committee have made alternative arrangements for the groundsman and the storage of playing field maintenance equipment.

During the year work was commenced on the erection of the new Howarth Cross High School, sited adjacent to the Halifax Road Primary School. Considerable progress has been made on this project which will provide accommodation for pupils now in attendance at Heybrook and Greenbank. It is anticipated that work will be completed by April, 1967. In addition to the facilities to be provided for high school pupils, a new Youth Centre is also being erected. This building will also be completed by April, 1967.

Improvements were made to a considerable number of heating installations in various schools throughout the year and the Education Committee continued the policy of replacing heating installations beyond repair with oil-fired systems.

During the year, major adaptations to the Trinity Methodist Sunday School building were completed to provide excellent youth service facilities. This work was carried out by the Trustees of the Church with grant aid from the Government and the Local Authority. The completed project is an example of the vast improvements which can be made to existing buildings by careful planning and use of existing space.

It might be added that the Education Committee have taken full advantage of all building allocations made by the Department of Education and Science to



improve existing facilities and by good co-operation with Heads, Architects, Town Clerk's, Borough Treasurer's and Borough Engineer's officers it has been possible to start all projects within the appropriate building programme year.

#### School Buildings—(School Medical Officer's reports).

The school premises are inspected by the School Medical Officer once a year and reports submitted to the Principal School Medical Officer, who, in turn, submits them to the Chief Education Officer. During the year these reports were by and large favourable and the few adverse comments were of a minor character.

#### Work of the School Nurses and at the School Clinics Minor Ailment Clinics:

During the past year the decentralisation of School Clinic work was extended by starting sessions at Spotland and Kirkholt Clinics. Apart from the one in Penn Street where a School Medical Officer is in attendance on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, the Minor Ailment Clinics are in the charge of a Nurse and schoolchildren are seen by a Medical Officer only by appointment.

The following table gives a classification of the conditions dealt with at the Minor Ailment Clinics:

	Penn St.	Kingsway	Kirkholt	Spotland	TOTAL
New Cases—Doctors ..	753	33	22	4	812
„ „ —Nurses ..	715	361	147	52	1,275
Summary of New Cases:					
Ringworm (a) Scalp ..	—	—	1	—	1
(b) Body ..	—	3	—	—	3
Scabies .. ..	8	—	—	—	8
Impetigo .. ..	33	11	1	2	47
Other Skin Diseases ..	179	5	37	19	240
External Eye Diseases ..	63	4	7	2	76
E.N.T. Conditions ..	93	14	10	2	119
Other defects .. ..	823	248	42	5	1,118
Septic Wounds .. ..	119	38	38	11	206
Plantar Warts .. ..	150	71	33	15	269
Re-examinations—Doctors ..	403	30	13	1	447
„ —Nurses .. ..	1,314	724	473	348	2,859
Total Attendances .. ..	3,185	1,148	655	405	5,393
Nurses' Treatments .. ..	2,254	1,045	587	365	4,251



**School Nurses' Work:**

	1965	1964
Hygiene—Inspections .. .. .	33,454	30,528
Re-inspections .. .. .	4,090	3,117
Brownhill Special School—(a) Dressings 280		
(b) Specials 555 ..	835	1,342
Eye Clinic cases .. .. .	893	847
Aurist's Clinic (total attendance) .. .. .	13	22
Home visits .. .. .	1,108	820
	<hr/> 40,393	<hr/> 36,676

**Medical Inspections in Schools**

	1965	1964
Periodic Medical Inspections .. .. .	3,421	2,990
Special Inspections .. .. .	218	236
Re-inspections .. .. .	3,672	3,730
Brownhill Inspections .. .. .	197	270
	<hr/> 7,508	<hr/> 7,226
Parents interviewed .. .. .	1,049	1,091

All schools were inspected during 1965.

The findings at School Medical Inspections remain very much as in previous years. The standard of physical condition remains very good, and only nine pupils out of 3,421 inspected, were found in an unsatisfactory condition.

As regards defects needing observation or treatment the first three places are taken by vision; ear, nose and throat; and orthopaedic conditions.

**Infestation with Vermin**

In spite of all the effort and vigilance the incidence of infestation still shows an increase. The total number of inspections was 37,544 compared with 33,645 the previous year. The number of individual pupils found infested with nits and lice was 1,297 against 881 in 1964. The number of children treated at the Cleansing Centre was 75; this shows a decrease on the previous year's 85. These figures do not reflect the true state of affairs as the Centre was not available for some weeks owing to the Attendant's illness and many heads were cleansed

at the Clinics by members of the Staff. The overall incidence of about 4% is not spread evenly throughout the schools and gives a rather distorted view of the situation. In a very small number of schools the incidence was very high and the co-operation of parents was not always forthcoming. Stronger measures such as exclusion from school are now being taken in appropriate cases.

#### Children treated at the Cleansing Centre

			1965	1964
Verminous heads—				
Referred by School Health Service	..	..	75	85
Referred by Family Doctor	..	..	—	—
Scabies—				
Referred by School Health Service	..	..	6	27
Referred by Family Doctor	..	..	5	7

#### Eye Clinic

Mr. A. Stewart Scott continued his three sessions a week at the School Clinic, Penn Street, during the past year.

There were 893 cases seen and all these were refracted; 206 had glasses prescribed.

There were 57 cases of squint and, of these, 32 were pre-school children referred from the Infant Welfare Clinics.

The following conditions were also seen: Nystagmus (6); Cataract (2), 1 a new case; Ptosis (4), 2 new cases; Coloboma of Iris and Choroid (1); Optic Nerve Atrophy (1); Detached Retina (2), 1 new case; Megalocornea (1); Corneal Scarring (1); Vitreous Opacity (1), a new case.

#### Orthoptic Clinic

The post of Orthoptist remains vacant. Since our last Orthoptist resigned in July 1960, there have been no candidates for the post, in spite of repeated advertisements.

#### Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

No regular sessions were held at the School Clinic; Mr. J. P. Fraser conducted only one clinic at Penn Street during the year. Schoolchildren requiring treatment are usually referred to their family doctors and very few are referred directly from the School Health Service. Moreover the separate waiting list for Ts. & As. operations in the School Clinic was done away with in 1962, and there is now only one waiting list, kept at the Hospital.

New cases examined	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Re-examinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Number put on Hospital Waiting list	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other forms of treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	2



In addition to the above list 23 children were referred direct to Mr. Fraser at the Hospital Clinic: eleven cases with suspected loss of hearing, eight with ear disease and four with repeated sore throats.

Children of school age who received operative treatment at Birch Hill Hospital and Rochdale Infirmary can be classified as follows:—

(a) For diseases of the ear .. .. .	9
(b) For chronic tonsillitis and adenoids .. .. .	262
(c) For other nose and throat conditions .. .. .	20

In addition, 119 children received treatment for ear, nose and throat conditions at Minor Ailment Clinics.

#### Audiometric Testing at Clinic

Hearing satisfactory .. .. .	40
Referred to E.N.T. Clinic .. .. .	5
Re-examinations from E.N.T. Clinic .. .. .	1
Observed in school .. .. .	2
Referred to Speech Therapist .. .. .	1

#### Audiology Unit

Miss O'Neill, Audiologist and Teacher of the Deaf, was appointed on a part-time basis and assumed her duties on the 20th September. This appointment is on a fifty-fifty basis with the Hospital Management Committee. Miss O'Neill gives five sessions weekly to the School Health Service and five to the hospitals.

#### Speech Clinic

The following is the report from Mrs. Mawdsley, Speech Therapist:—

"During the year a total of 1,528 attendances were made by 121 children. There were 39 children suspended and 44 discharged.

The following table shows the distribution of speech defects:—

Simple dyslalia .. .. .	27
Multiple dyslalia .. .. .	25
General dyslalia .. .. .	9
Cleft palate .. .. .	3
Hearing loss .. .. .	4
Stammering .. .. .	24
Stammer/dyslalia .. .. .	2
Retarded development of speech and language .. .. .	17
Dysphonia .. .. .	4

The reasons why children were discharged:—

Simple dyslalia—satisfactory .. .. .	15
Multiple dyslalia—satisfactory .. .. .	7
General dyslalia—satisfactory .. .. .	2
Cleft palate—left school .. .. .	1
Hearing loss—satisfactory .. .. .	1
Stammer—satisfactory .. .. .	4
Retarded development of speech and language—satisfactory ..	1
Dysphonia—satisfactory .. .. .	2

Of the remaining 11 children, five did not attend for an interview despite several appointments and the remaining six continually failed to attend for treatment and were eventually discharged.

It has been interesting to compare the ages and type of child with the more common speech defects such as simple or multiple dyslalia and stammering. The former speech defects occur more often in young children who benefit greatly from speech therapy responding to treatment and improving fairly quickly and permanently.

The majority of children with stammers are older and tend to be of a nervous introverted disposition; quite often the stammer is accompanied by emotional problems. At present one of the children having treatment for his stammer is receiving psychiatric help also."

### Foot Clinic

Foot Clinics were continued throughout the year at Penn Street School Clinic.

There were 28 children and 55 attendances with 10 new cases and 45 re-examinations; nine children were discharged as satisfactory and one child was removed from the Register as he repeatedly failed to attend when sent for. He will remain under observation in school.

### Orthopaedic Defects

During the past year 18 children were referred by the School Medical Officers to the Orthopaedic Consultant.

There were five cases of postural defects; two children with flat feet, two with in-curling toes and, like last year, one case of 'missed' poliomyelitis affecting one lower limb. Other conditions included congenital defect of both thumbs, a mild club foot, bow legs and onychogryphosis.



A girl under 5 years of age and a boy of 8 years were referred to other Consultants for further investigations.

With one exception, an 8 year old girl who needed some minor surgery on the nails of her big toes, all the children were treated with manipulations and remedial exercises, and in two cases adjustments to footwear were prescribed.

### Paediatric Clinic

During the year, 20 children were referred directly by the School Medical Officers to the Consultant Paediatrician. There were seven cases of Enuresis, of whom six were admitted to hospital for investigation and/or training and one was investigated as an out-patient; two children were epileptics; one suffered from migraine; two had digestive disorders and three had no active disease and needed no treatment. There were also five children suffering from psychosomatic conditions and of these, two girls with 'psychomotor fits' had to be admitted to hospital more than once.

### Others

In addition, 16 schoolchildren were referred to Consultants as follows:—

Dermatologist: Warts (8), others (4).

General Surgeons: Undescended Testicles (2), Hernia (2)

We would like here to record our thanks to all the Consultants concerned for their help and advice, and to the General Practitioners of Rochdale for their freely given co-operation in respect of children referred to them by the School Medical Officers.

### Brownhill School

During 1965, 17 children (9 boys and 8 girls) left the school; 3 boys and 2 girls left on reaching school leaving age; 4 boys and 4 girls returned to ordinary schools, and 2 boys and 2 girls left town.

During the same period there were 18 admissions which may be classified as follows:—

	Boys	Girls
Asthma .. .. .	4	2
General debility.. ..	—	6
Emotionally disturbed .. ..	—	2
Congenital heart defect .. ..	1	1
Others .. .. .	2	—

At the end of the year the pupils numbered 94 (46 boys and 48 girls), classified as follows:—

	Boys	Girls
Debility and/or unsatisfactory nutrition .. .. .	8	17
Asthma .. .. .	14	5
Bronchitis .. .. .	2	3
Heart defects .. .. .	2	3
Cerebral palsy .. .. .	3	1
Petit Mal/Epilepsy .. .. .	4	2
Emotionally disturbed .. .. .	10	12
Others .. .. .	3	5

The School is visited regularly by a School Medical Officer and a School Nurse, and all the pupils are kept under constant review in consultation with the teaching staff.

### Child Guidance Clinic

The Clinic continued on the basis of two sessions a week during 1965 attended by the Consultant Child Psychiatrist, Psychiatric Social Worker, Educational Psychologist, and Mental Welfare Officer. The number of new cases seen dropped considerably, as much of the time was taken up with active psychotherapy, both individual and group, and with following up the cases seen during the previous year by both clinic interviews and home visits. The pressure on the clinic's staff for both diagnostic and therapeutic help continued unabated, which can be seen by the continuous rise in the length of the waiting list and the increasing delay in new cases being seen.

Pending the appointment of Dr. Dunn's successor, arrangements have been made for Mr. Williams, Miss Smith and Mr. Wainman to continue to attend the clinic, and clearly there will be a bias towards seeing the cases more appropriately handled by the Educational Psychologist.

The following are the statistics for the period 1st January—31st July, 1965:—

Cases on the waiting list at 31st December, 1964 .. .. .	26
Cases referred during 1965 .. .. .	30

	Borough	County
School Medical Officer .. .. .	2	10
General Practitioners .. .. .	6	3
Paediatrician .. .. .	1	1
Others .. .. .	4	3



Cases seen during January/July 1965.. .. 13

	Borough	County
School Medical Officer .. .. .	1	1
General Practitioners .. .. .	3	2
Paediatrician .. .. .	1	1
Others .. .. .	2	2
Cases removed from the waiting list .. .. .		10
Cases remaining on the waiting list at 31st July, 1965 .. .. .		33

### Attendance at the Clinic

	Borough	County	Total
Children .. .. .	70	82	152
Parents .. .. .	56	98	154
Others .. .. .	1	5	6

Number of home visits by Social Workers .. .. . 91

Since July, the work of the Clinic has continued, and twelve cases have been seen. The emphasis has been largely on children exhibiting learning difficulties. Basically, however, they are nearly all children who have difficulties with their relationships at school or at home. Individual and group psychotherapy is given and although there is not yet a successor to Dr. Dunn, the clinic has been fortunate in having the assistance of several Consultant Psychiatrists in the placement of some of the most florid and acute cases.

The following are the statistics for the period 1st August—31st December 1965:—

Cases referred from 1st August, 1965 .. .. . 12

	Borough	County
School Medical Officer .. .. .	5	5
General Practitioners .. .. .	1	—
Others .. .. .	—	1

Cases seen during August/December, 1965 .. .. . 12

	Borough	County
School Medical Officer .. .. .	4	5
General Practitioners .. .. .	2	—
Others .. .. .	—	1

Cases removed from the waiting list .. .. . 3

Cases remaining on the waiting list at 31st December, 1965 .. 30

**Attendance at the Clinic**

	Borough	County	Total
Children .. .. .	37	27	64
Parents .. .. .	44	39	83
Others .. .. .	1	1	2
Number of home visits by Social Workers .. .. .			43

**Mentally Handicapped Children**

The number of children tested according to an intelligence scale was 102 compared with 153 in 1964. Of these, 30 were recommended for admission to High Birch E.S.N. Day School and two for Residential E.S.N. Schools.

Action under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944, was taken in respect of three children who were ascertained as unsuitable for education in school. There were seven leavers from High Birch E.S.N. Day School informally notified to the Local Health Authority for voluntary supervision.

**Immunisations**

During the year 329 (753 in 1964) children of school age received a full course of primary diphtheria immunisation and 1,701 (1,387 in 1964) children who had previously been immunised received re-inforcing (booster) injections.

In addition, 2,001 (1,702 in 1964) children received a full course of primary poliomyelitis vaccination and of these 519 were of school age. Also, 2,263 children who had had a primary course received a re-inforcing dose.

B.C.G. vaccination was received by 59 children of school age at the Chest Clinic under the Contact Scheme.

**B.C.G. Vaccination**

Routine B.C.G. vaccination for 13 year old children was carried out during the year. Sixteen schools were visited for this purpose with the following results:—

Children 13 years of age involved .. .. .	1,350
Consents obtained .. .. .	1,078
Percentage of acceptances .. .. .	79
Skin tested .. .. .	990
Heaf Positive .. .. .	118
Percentage positive .. .. .	12
Negative and vaccinated .. .. .	840

Of the 118 positive reactors, 66 with strongly positive results were submitted for full examination and X-ray at the Chest Clinic. In no case was Pulmonary Tuberculosis diagnosed.



### Infectious Diseases

During the year there were 237 notifications of infectious diseases in school children. These were as follows:—

	1965	1964
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	12	9
Measles .. .. .	209	280
Whooping Cough .. .. .	7	12
Dysentery .. .. .	8	5
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .. .. .	—	2
Tuberculosis (Non-respiratory) .. .. .	—	2
Pneumonia .. .. .	1	2

### Convalescent and Holiday Homes

The Moorland Home gave holidays to 164 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.

### National Child Development Study

This is a Study and follow-up of all the children born in the week 3rd to 9th March, 1958. Full reports by Midwives, Health Visitors, etc. were made at the time of their birth. During 1965 these children were followed up. Very detailed forms were completed by Schools, home visits were made by Health Visitors to complete another form, and a third form with medical history, detailed physical examination etc. was completed by a School Medical Officer.

The number of children examined at the School Clinic was 22.

### Other Medical Examinations

The medical examinations of adults at the School Clinic during 1965 are classified as follows:—

	1965	1964
Corporation Superannuation Scheme, etc. .. .. .	78	138
School Meals Service staff .. .. .	220	186
Home Helps .. .. .	29	—
Candidates for Teachers' Training Colleges.. .. .	55	69

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

	1965	1964
Children undertaking part-time employment .. .. .	366	342
Children going to camp, holidays abroad, acting in pantomime, returning to Special Schools, etc. .. .. .	291	200

### Nursery Schools

During the year 16 medical inspections were carried out and 247 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.

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

Postural defects, flat feet, enlarged tonsils, squints and other abnormalities are kept under observation and the children are referred to Consultants or their General Practitioner when necessary.

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

							Treat- ment	Obser- vation
Eyes—								
Squint	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Ears—								
Hearing	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	5
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
Nose and Throat	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	42
Speech	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	10
Skin	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	12
Lymphadenopathy	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
Cardiovascular	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	5
Respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	5
Deformity	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	28
Posture	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	4
Flat feet, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	3
Psychological	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	20
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	17

### Cleanliness Inspections

		No.	Clean	Nits	Vermin
Spring term	..	498	487	9	2
Summer term	..	422	410	12	—
Autumn term	..	199	189	10	—
Total 1965	..	1,119	1,086	31	2
Total 1964	..	1,709	1,678	30	1



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

**Remedial Education**

The setting up in January 1965 of a Remedial Education Study Group by a Committee of Primary School Heads under the Chairmanship of the Chief Education Officer reflected a growing consciousness during the year under review of the need to supplement and to re-organise the system of remedial education in our schools. Questionnaires completed for the information of the Study Group revealed many creditable internal arrangements made by Head Teachers to overcome problems of reading and other forms of backwardness, especially for the critical 7 to 9 year-old age groups. Except in those six schools visited regularly by the Authority's peripatetic teacher, however, the major part of this work was undertaken by Heads themselves, and had to be abandoned whenever staff absences or other emergencies arose. It was recognised that more reliable provision would have to be made to meet the needs of children in the lowest band of average intelligence and of those failing in attainment for other reasons. In its final recommendations the Study Group emphasised the need to appoint additional well-qualified peripatetic teachers, working in close contact with class-teachers, and based upon a remedial centre staffed and equipped to deal with children with special difficulties. The appointment of a full-time Educational Psychologist, Mr. G. W. Williams, M.A., D.P.A., with effect from July 1966, and the decision to appoint a Head of Remedial Service and an additional peripatetic teacher in the same year, cannot be omitted from this report, marking as they do a most significant step forward in the educational provision of our Authority.

The special programme of remedial teaching established in 1963 continued throughout the year under review. Of 63 retarded Junior School children selected to attend lessons with the peripatetic teacher at the beginning of the school year 1964/65, 47 continued to attend until their return to class at Easter 1965. A further 49 children were selected for the rest of the year to December 1965. As in earlier years, only the necessary minimum of testing was carried out. The results confirmed the great value of giving special attention to backward children in small groups. Figures for the first six months of the school year, for example, show an average advance in reading age for the whole group of over 1 year 7 months. The highest rate of advance (one child only) was 3 years, 4 months.

In September, Miss V. Heywood, who was responsible for the remedial reading course until that date, was admitted on secondment to the One-Year Course for the Certificate in the Teaching of Handicapped Children at St. Mary's College, Twickenham. Her place as peripatetic teacher was taken by Miss E. M. Wright.



Further development in remedial education occurred in the secondary schools during the year 1964/65 by the appointment of specialist remedial teachers in the Authority's High Schools, bringing the number of such posts to seven.

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

The year ending December 1965 could perhaps be described as a period of transition and change—due partly to developments and extensions in our facilities, and partly to changes in staff.

During the year, three members of staff have been promoted to positions of responsibility with other education authorities. We congratulate our colleagues on their promotion and thank them for their various contributions in past years. It will be realised that the loss of experienced teachers does bring many difficulties, especially when replacements are not available. With educationally subnormal children, it is essential that close personal relationships should be built up between teachers and children, and that the children should be offered security. In circumstances of staffing problems the work is inevitably more difficult. The various activities of the school have, however, continued to flourish and indeed to expand. All the various developments mentioned in previous reports have continued to operate throughout the age-range 7 to 16.

An important development which has taken place during the year is the acquisition of a cottage for teaching purposes. This will enable senior boys and girls to undertake realistic work in Housecraft, Household Maintenance and Management, and will lead to carefully graded programmes of work designed to prepare our young people for the everyday problems involved in the successful running of a home, which eventually most of them will face. Already in the Winter term, some excellent results have been achieved in decorating, painting, tiling, and in the renovation and reconditioning of furniture.

The transition from school to adult life is a major aspect of our work with senior children, and this additional facility has already been of great benefit.

Inter-school sports events have continued to develop, and the programme has included Football, Netball, Swimming, Cross-country and Athletics events with an extended group of Special Schools in the South Lancashire area. The Senior Girls succeeded this year in winning the Inter-Schools Netball Trophy. Swimming has continued to play an important part on our programme, and 25 boys and girls have received Certificates. The customary school visits have continued to operate, including Youth Hostelling and Lightweight Camping. Mention should be made of an excellent series of visits arranged by the Police Liaison Officer of the Rochdale Police Force. Valuable co-operation was again forthcoming from the Police in our Road Safety Training Programme, 28 boys and girls having passed the Cycling Proficiency Tests.



During the year, 8 boys and 8 girls left school for employment and all were successfully placed, thanks once again to excellent co-operation from the Youth Employment Officer. The Youth Club continues to grow, and to take part in the normal youth club functions of the town. On several occasions during the year, our members engaged in service projects, such as flag selling and help in community work.

The Parent-Teacher Association met on three occasions, one of which was a successful and enjoyable garden party, which raised a substantial sum of money for the School Fund.

The co-operation we have received from many quarters has once again been highly valued, and has contributed in no small measure to another year of steady progress.

### **Physical Education**

The re-organisation of secondary education which was implemented in September has led to much improved facilities for many children who would have otherwise attended small secondary modern schools.

The St. Wilfrid's Roman Catholic High School opened in January 1965, and its splendid facilities for physical education are enjoyed by both teachers and pupils. Work has also started on the new physical education block at Greenhill Senior High School, which includes a Sports Hall measuring 120 ft. x 60 ft. This will contain four badminton courts, a tennis court, cricket nets and full-size basketball and netball courts, and will cater for the youth service and the community as well as for the school.

Successful teaching and fresh ideas in physical education continue to attract visitors to Rochdale schools. The fourth year students from Carnegie College of Physical Education again saw work in primary, secondary and special schools, and there were a number of visits from teachers in other Authorities. A class of third year boys from the Matthew Moss High School was selected to give a demonstration of educational gymnastics at the annual conference of the British Association of Organisers and Lecturers in Physical Education at Liverpool in June.

A new playing field was completed at Castleton Primary School, and will be ready for use during the summer of 1966. Work has also started on the 12 acre playing fields for the new Howarth Cross High School, so that these will be ready for use when the school opens in 1967. An additional football pitch and a hockey pitch were also completed during 1965 at Lenny Barn, and will be in use during 1966.



Results from the Intensive Swimming Scheme for junior school children, show that last year 1,151 children attended under this scheme, and 87% of the pupils transferring to the High Schools could swim six strokes or more. Seven schools achieved 100% success with their pupils.

Courses arranged for Rochdale teachers included movement gymnastics, outdoor pursuits, swimming and basketball, and were very well attended.

### **School Meals Service**

The number of dinners produced by the School Meals Service during the year 1965 was 1,609,960.

In January 1965 a new kitchen was opened at St. Wilfrid's R.C. High School with daily cooking capacity of 300, bringing the total daily cooking capacity of the School kitchens to 8,340.

The percentage of children taking dinners rose again by 3% to 61% of the total number of children attending school.

## **SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE**

I am indebted to the Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. H. P. Gledsdale, for the substance of the following observations on the School Dental Service during 1965.

Routine Dental Inspection of all schools in the Borough including Nursery Schools, Special Schools and the Convent High School has been accomplished during the year in spite of staff shortage and sickness. There were 11,526 children inspected at school and 2,904 at the Clinics, a total of 14,430 inspected. Of these, 6,539 were found to need treatment or about 46% of the whole.

The number of Dental Officers on the staff was the equivalent of 2.7 full-time officers for the greater part of the year. In November, Mr. K. Anderson was appointed as Senior Dental Officer, a newly created post that should be of material benefit to the service in the future, since it increases the number of full-time staff available. A total of 7,262 children attended the Clinics for various forms of treatment. The general anaesthetic sessions have been fully employed and fewer dentures were required this year, the majority of these having been supplied as replacements for natural teeth lost by accident.

The new system of recording inspections and treatment, introduced throughout the Country by the Department of Education and Science, was brought into use at the commencement of the year.



In January a visit of inspection was paid by one of the above Department's Dental Officers. The Clinics were all seen, the problems of the Dental Service in the area discussed. In a subsequent report the Minister expresses pleasure at the inspection of all children and the proper emphasis placed on the conservation of teeth, and that the present resources were being used to the best advantage. The standard of the Dental Clinics, with the exception of Penn Street, is considered good and equipment generally of a high standard. Recommendations as to further equipment and the appointment of a Senior Dental Officer were made and these have been carried out.

Air-rotors were installed at the Spotland and Kingsway Clinics towards the end of the year providing the most up-to-date method of tooth conservation and reducing the time of the operation. In suitable cases it removes any discomfort from use of the dental drill.

A final inspection of children in respect of the Survey of the Ministry of Health on Oral Hygiene and Dental Caries was made at the end of the year. It will be remembered that Rochdale acted as control to a certain Yorkshire town of comparable school population where intensive propaganda has taken place over the past three years. The original inspection of a selected number of children in certain age groups was made in 1963 and the same ages and schools were again inspected by the Ministry's Inspector. It is expected that the final assessment of the whole Survey will be made available in 1966.

It is hoped that some positive steps will be taken in the near future towards the fluoridation of water supplies in the area, since this measure has the full endorsement of the Ministry of Health and the dental profession, and could lead to a great decrease in dental caries in the younger age groups. It is amongst these ages that the greatest damage occurs through premature loss of teeth, and subsequent need for extensive conservation and orthodontic treatment could be greatly reduced with a corresponding increase in dental efficiency and appearance.

### **Health Education**

No special health education campaigns were carried out during the year.

The School Medical Officers, School Nurses and Health Visitors, however, include health education in their routine duties during medical and hygiene inspections.

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

Mr. Hutchinson, the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, is thanked for the following report:—

“I have to report that only one case was referred from Education Welfare Section, during 1965, concerning an eight year old boy. As a result of visits the boy is now attending school and being given adequate care.

Discussions have taken place with School Officials regarding families under supervision.”

## **Cost of Medical and Dental Inspections, and Treatment Year Ending 31st March, 1965**

	£
Salaries of Medical, Dental and other Staff .. .. .	23,362
Local Government Superannuation—	
Equivalent Contribution .. .. .	1,290
Equal Annual Charge .. .. .	400
Additional Allowance .. .. .	50
National Insurance .. .. .	626
Graduated Pensions Contributions .. .. .	25
Training of Staff—Course fees, etc. .. .. .	18
Repair and Maintenance of Buildings .. .. .	674
Maintenance of Grounds .. .. .	112
Fuel, Light, Cleaning and Materials .. .. .	2,260
Rent, Rates and Insurance .. .. .	738
Furniture, Equipment, Drugs, Medical Requisites .. .. .	1,132
Uniforms .. .. .	122
Laundry .. .. .	79
Conveyance of Children .. .. .	266
Printing, Stationery and Advertising .. .. .	513
Travelling and Subsistence .. .. .	181
Postages and Telephones .. .. .	369
Medical Examinations .. .. .	41
Cleansing of Pupils .. .. .	82
Other Expenses .. .. .	13
	<hr/>
	£32,353



# MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1964.

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.	No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961 and later	366	366	—
1960	605	605	—
1959	609	606	3
1958	101	101	—
1957	58	58	—
1956	50	50	—
1955	47	47	—
1954	48	48	—
1953	90	90	—
1952	87	87	—
1951	719	716	3
1950 and earlier	878	875	3
TOTAL	3,658	3,649	9

Satisfactory—99.75%

Unsatisfactory—0.25%

## 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)
1961 and later	2	39	36
1960	11	67	68
1959	13	106	102
1958	6	26	23
1957	3	7	8
1956	6	7	9
1955	5	3	8
1954	5	14	14
1953	13	16	24
1952	11	13	21
1951	89	85	152
1950 and earlier	124	72	171
TOTAL	288	455	636

## C.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	222
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	3,678
Total	..	..	..	..	..	3,900

## D.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	..	..	..	..	38,663
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	..	..	..	..	1,319
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	..	..	..	..	1
(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)
4	Skin .. .. .	47	44	37	44	15	14	99	102
5	Eyes—								
	a. Vision ..	27	77	213	170	48	45	288	292
	b. Squint ..	36	55	22	11	13	20	71	86
	c. Other.. ..	9	12	7	12	4	5	20	29
6	Ears—								
	a. Hearing ..	2	35	6	6	2	9	10	50
	b. Otitis Media..	6	38	4	9	4	5	14	52
	c. Other.. ..	6	37	3	8	3	3	12	48
7	Nose and Throat ..	26	292	5	40	6	48	37	380
8	Speech .. .. .	15	76	3	5	3	9	21	90
9	Lymphatic Glands ..	1	199	1	26	—	51	2	276
10	Heart .. .. .	—	55	7	31	3	20	10	106
11	Lungs .. .. .	11	31	13	9	8	23	32	63
12	Developmental—								
	a. Hernia ..	3	2	—	—	—	—	3	2
	b. Other.. ..	4	158	—	3	—	19	4	180
13	Orthopaedic—								
	a. Posture ..	—	17	—	16	—	2	—	35
	b. Feet .. ..	13	45	12	26	5	8	30	79
	c. Other.. ..	18	201	13	25	7	29	38	255
14	Nervous System—								
	a. Epilepsy ..	2	3	4	—	5	1	11	4
	b. Other.. ..	3	19	3	4	2	2	8	25
15	Psychological—								
	a. Development	4	69	—	7	—	30	4	106
	b. Stability ..	1	45	—	9	1	11	2	65
16	Abdomen .. .. .	4	14	5	5	—	3	9	22
17	Other .. .. .	3	24	11	28	4	8	18	60

(T)—Treatment

(O)—Observation

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 .. .. .	3	4
5	Eyes—		
	a. Vision .. ..	49	48
	b. Squint .. ..	5	3
	c. Other .. ..	1	2
6	Ears—		
	a. Hearing .. ..	5	10
	b. Otitis Media ..	2	1
	c. Other .. ..	2	5
7	Nose and Throat .. ..	6	20
8	Speech .. .. .	7	10
9	Lymphatic Glands .. ..	—	7
10	Heart .. .. .	—	2
11	Lungs .. .. .	4	5
12	Developmental—		
	a. Hernia .. ..	—	—
	b. Other .. ..	3	3
13	Orthopaedic—		
	a. Posture .. ..	—	3
	b. Feet .. .. .	2	1
	c. Other .. ..	4	4
14	Nervous System—		
	a. Epilepsy .. ..	—	1
	b. Other .. ..	3	3
15	Psychological—		
	a. Development ..	1	12
	b. Stability .. ..	2	3
16	Abdomen .. .. .	4	3
17	Other .. .. .	3	3



TABLE III

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

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

External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint .. ..	76
Errors of refraction (including squint) .. .. .	893
Total .. .. .	969
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed .. ..	206

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

Received operative treatment—

(a) for diseases of the ear .. .. .	9
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis .. .. .	262
(c) for other nose and throat conditions .. .. .	20

Received other forms of treatment .. .. .	121
Total .. .. .	412

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

(a) in 1965 .. .. .	6
(b) in previous years .. .. .	24

**GROUP 3.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects**

(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments .. ..	104
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects .. .. .	—
Total .. .. .	104





TABLE IV

### Dental Inspection and Treatment Year ended 31st December, 1965

### 1. Attendances and Treatment:

First visit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,213
Subsequent visits		..	..	..	..	..	..	2,897
Total visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,110
Additional courses of treatment commenced					..	..	..	284
Fillings in permanent teeth		..	..	..	..	..	..	2,045
Fillings in deciduous teeth		..	..	..	..	..	..	302
Permanent teeth filled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,857
Deciduous teeth filled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	295
Permanent teeth extracted		..	..	..	..	..	..	682
Deciduous teeth extracted		..	..	..	..	..	..	2,654
General anaesthetics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	531
Emergencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	621
Number X-rayed		..	..	..	..	..	..	145
Prophylaxis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213
Teeth otherwise conserved		..	..	..	..	..	..	244
Number of teeth root filled		..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Inlays	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Crowns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Courses of treatment completed		..	..	..	..	..	..	2,569

**2. Orthodontics:**

Cases remaining from previous year .. .. .	18
New cases commenced during year .. .. .	15
Cases completed during year .. .. .	7
Cases discontinued during year .. .. .	4
Number of removable appliances fitted .. .. .	20
Number of fixed appliances fitted .. .. .	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant .. .. .	4

**3. Prosthetics:**

Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time) .. .. .	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time) .. .. .	25
Number of dentures supplied .. .. .	27

**4. Anaesthetics:**

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers .. .. .	—
--	---

**5. Inspections:**

(a) First inspection at school. Number of Pupils .. .. .	11,526
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of Pupils .. .. .	2,146
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment .. .. .	6,244
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment .. .. .	5,508
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic .. .. .	758
Number of (c) found to require treatment .. .. .	295

**6. Sessions:**

Sessions devoted to treatment .. .. .	983
Sessions devoted to inspection .. .. .	67
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education .. .. .	—



TABLE V

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

	(1) Blind (2) Partially sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Partially Deaf		(5) Physically Handicapped (6) Delicate		(7) Maladjusted (8) E.S.N.		(9) Epileptic (10) Speech Defects		Total Cols. 1-10
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Handicapped pupils newly assessed as needing education at special schools or in boarding homes .. .. .	—	—	1	1	2	15	4	32	—	—	55
(i) Children newly placed in special schools or boarding homes assessed during 1965 .. .. .	—	—	1	—	2	10	2	23	—	—	38
(ii) Children newly placed in special schools or boarding homes assessed prior to 1965 .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	2	—	8
Total (B(i) and B(ii)) .. .. .	1	—	1	—	3	13	2	24	2	—	46
On 20th January, 1966:— Number of handicapped pupils from the area—											
(i) requiring places in special schools											
(a) day .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	—	14
(b) boarding .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	5
(ii) included at (i) who had not reached the age of 5 and were awaiting											
(a) day places .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
(iii) included at (i) who had been awaiting admission to special schools for more than one year.											
(a) day places .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
On 20th January, 1966:—											
(i) Number of handicapped pupils who were on the registers of:—											
(1) maintained special schools as											
(a) day pupils .. .. .	—	3	1	—	12	50	21	114	6	—	207
(b) boarding pupils .. .. .	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	4
(2) non-maintained special schools as											
(a) day pupils .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding pupils .. .. .	7	3	4	8	4	1	3	2	8	—	40
(3) who were on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	5
(ii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (D) .. .. .	7	6	6	9	19	51	24	120	14	—	256
On 20th January, 1966—											
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 .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) in other groups or units .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home .. .. .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2

## **Children Found Unsuitable for Education at School**

During the year ended 31st December, 1965:—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (i) Children the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944 .. .. . | 3 |
| (ii) Reviews carried out under the provisions of Section 57 A, of the Education Act, 1944. .. .. .        | 1 |
| (iii) Decisions cancelled under Section 57 A(2), of the Education Act, 1944 .. .. .                       | 1 |

TABLE 7  
STUDY PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL  
SCHOOLS OR BOARDING IN BORING HOMES

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Race	Religion	Education	Boarding	Home	Remarks
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Notes: 1. The names of the pupils are given in the first column. 2. The age of the pupils is given in the second column. 3. The sex of the pupils is given in the third column. 4. The race of the pupils is given in the fourth column. 5. The religion of the pupils is given in the fifth column. 6. The education of the pupils is given in the sixth column. 7. The boarding of the pupils is given in the seventh column. 8. The home of the pupils is given in the eighth column. 9. The remarks of the pupils are given in the ninth column.