

[Report 1956] / Medical Officer of Health, Adwick-le-Street U.D.C.

Contributors

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Urban District Council of
Adwick-le-Street



The Health
of
Adwick-le-Street

1956

Health Department,
Council Offices,
Village Street,
Adwick-le-Street,
Nr. Doncaster.

JOHN FERGUSON
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health
W. SENIOR, M.A.P.H.I.
Public Health Inspector





Urban District Council of Adwick-le-Street

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Vice-Chairman:

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Chairman of the Health and Housing Committee:

Councillor A. OLDACRE

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ADWICK-LE-STREET

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Adwick-le-Street.

September, 1957.

To the Chairman and Members of the Adwick-le-Street Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the health of the inhabitants and the work of the Health Department for the year 1956. This report also includes the report of your Public Health Inspector.

As in previous years I have included a shortened report on the personal health services carried out in the district under my supervision on behalf of the West Riding County Council and added explanatory comments to make the figures more interesting. One cannot but be impressed with the facilities now provided to ensure a continuing high standard of physical fitness in the children and with the medical and social guidance facilities available to parents in their upbringing. To be successful the environmental service and the personal service must be closely related and in this area a happy and satisfactory relationship exists between all sections of the Health Services.

The vital statistics of a district are always interesting, and I have commented on them in this report. In particular I would draw attention to the extraordinary fall in the Birth Rate, a fall which finds no counterpart in the statistics of neighbouring authorities. Statistics are important in many ways, and this fall in the number of births must be of importance to the Education Committee in their future planning of schools.

The number of cases of infectious diseases rose from 212 to 280, mainly due to an outbreak of measles. A small outbreak of Sonne Dysentery also occurred and although considerable time was spent in examining contacts, schools, etc. no cause was found.

The Mass Radiography Unit now comes to the area once every two years, and included in the report is a summary of attendances and

findings. Whilst a large percentage of the inhabitants come to the unit, it is surprising that more adults do not attend for this free check up.

The year showed interesting advances in the field of public health.

1. For the first time a vaccine against Poliomyelitis was produced and made available for selected age groups. I have referred to this in more detail under the section "Infectious Diseases." At the time of writing this report the Ministry of Health has extended the age group to which this protection is offered to include children born in 1955 and 56. In addition, parents of children born 1947-1954 (inclusive) who did not take advantage of the first registration can now do so.

2. The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, came into force on the 1st January, 1956, and although they are not as stringent as was at one time expected, they should prove very helpful in ensuring that all food is prepared, handled, and sold under hygienic conditions. But, however helpful regulations may be, the complete co-operation of all food handlers is necessary in ensuring that all new facilities provided are used, and just as important, the general public, particularly housewives, must insist on a high standard of food handling.

3. The Clean Air Act. During the year 197 tons of solids per square mile were deposited from the atmosphere on this district, together with an appreciable amount of sulphur compounds. The necessity for clean air is at last being widely recognised, and the new Act requires action to diminish and eventually stop the fouling of the air we breathe by the emission of smoke and fumes. There are many difficulties to overcome, none of which is insurmountable if a strong public opinion really desires a clean atmosphere. Local authorities have the major responsibility in the carrying out of the Act, but the responsibility does not rest entirely with them. Domestic chimneys are accepted as the greatest cause of atmospheric pollution. In this country artificial heat must be produced in all houses at least ten months of the year. Something must be burned to produce this heat, and the problem resolves itself simply into finding ways and means—as far as domestic use is concerned—of burning a fuel whether it is smokeless fuel, gas or electricity, which will not emit smoke and at the same time is readily available, in sufficient quantity, and at a reasonable cost.

4. The relationship of lung cancer to the smoking of cigarettes received much publicity during the year. It is now well established that there is a statistical relationship between the two, without of course any cause being known. The confirmed smoker may have difficulty in stopping or reducing his own consumption of cigarettes, but every effort should be made to discourage the adolescent from acquiring the habit.

I would like to express my appreciation to the Public Health Inspector and the staff of the Health Department for their valued help and co-operation, and also the members, professional and clerical, of the staff of the Divisional Office.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, may I thank you and all members of the Council for your help and courteous reception throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. FERGUSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

1.—PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS:

(a) **Medical Officer of Health:**

JOHN FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(b) **Public Health Inspector:**

W. SENIOR, M.A.P.H.I.

(c) **Clerk:**

Miss R. HOLLAND

2.—DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICE:

(a) **Divisional Medical Officer of Health:**

Dr. JOHN FERGUSON

(b) **Assistant Divisional Medical Officer of Health:**

Dr. A. KROPACZ

(c) **Paediatrician:**

Dr. C. C. HARVEY

(d) **Ante-Natal Medical Officer:**

Dr. D. CHAPMAN

(e) **Health Visitors:**

Miss E. BURCUMSHAW (Tel. Doncaster 49236).
Miss M. LAMBERT (Tel. Doncaster 61319)
Miss A. PETERSEN (Tel. Doncaster 61319)
Miss O. STONE (Tel. Doncaster 65862)
Miss P. CRAWLEY (Tuberculosis Visitor)
Tel. Barnby Dun 279

(f) **Midwives:**

Mrs. S. EDWARDS (Tel. Adwick-le-Street 2156)
Mrs. J. GOODINSON (Tel. Adwick-le-Street 2191)
Mrs. H. HUDSPITH (Tel. Adwick-le-Street 2117)
Mrs. H. le VANN (Tel. Adwick-le-Street 2244)
Mrs. L. STONE (Relief) (Tel. Conisbrough 3240)
Mrs. R. HUNTER (Relief) (Tel. Doncaster 49790)

(g) **Home Nurses:**

Mrs. R. ARCHBOLD (Tel. Adwick-le-Street 2193)
Miss W. MARSH (Tel. Adwick-le-Street 3149)
Miss M. BOOLEY (Relief) (Tel. Doncaster 2481)

(h) **Mental Health Social Worker:**

Miss P. CONWAY

(i) **Mental Health Home Teacher:**

Mrs. HARROTT

(g) **Senior Clerk:**

C. W. VALLANCE

(k) **Clerical Staff:**

Mr. E. KING	Mrs. B. HENSON
Miss M. DEMPSEY	Mrs. R. ROWLAND
Miss J. FLETCHER	Mrs. M. BRODERICK
Mrs. J. HOLMES	

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area 3,605 acres

Registrar General's estimate of:

Resident population mid-year 1956	...	...	18550
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1956	...	...	5313
Rateable Value	...	...	£136677
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	£489

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

(Corrected for inward and outward returns)

Births:

LIVE BIRTHS		1956	1955
Total number	...	299	358
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...	16.1	19.3
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)		15.5	18.5
Birth Rate for England and Wales	...	15.7	15.0
		Males	Females
Legitimate	...	149	137
Illegitimate	...	7	6
Total	...	156	143

STILL BIRTHS		1956	1955
Total number	...	11	11
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	...	35.5	29.7
Rate for England and Wales	...	23.0	23.1
		Males	Females
Legitimate	...	4	7
Illegitimate	...	-	-
Total	...	4	7

Deaths:

	1956	1955
Total number	184	176
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude)	9.9	9.5
Death rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	14.3	12.6
Death rate for England and Wales	11.7	11.7

Deaths from:

Cancer	25	19
Tuberculosis (all forms)	3	3
Heart Disease	52	51
Pregnancy and Childbirth	1	1

COMMENT ON VITAL STATISTICS

Population and Birth Rate.

After successive reductions in the population of the district for the past five years, there is an increase shown for 1956 from 18,470 to 18,550.

The Birth Rate, which has fallen rapidly in the last four years, reached the lowest level ever recorded. There were only 299 births in the area (358 in 1955) giving a Birth Rate of 15.5 compared with 15.7 for England and Wales. This rate is much lower than that found in the adjoining Urban and Rural districts, and as the populations, industries etc., are comparable it is difficult to account for the continued fall in the number of births.

There were 11 illegitimate births during 1956, and in this connection the Moral Welfare Committee of the Archdeaconry of Doncaster and Rotherham continue to be most helpful. This committee with financial assistance from the W.R.C.C. arranges for accommodation in their Homes for those unmarried mothers who want assistance.

Deaths:

The number of deaths (180) was eight more than in 1955. There was an increase in the deaths from cancer, from 19 to 25, and of these 25 deaths nine were due to cancer of the lung, an unusually large proportion. As usual, heart diseases and circulatory diseases continued to be the commonest cause of death. There were 58 such deaths compared with 51 in 1955.

There were seven deaths in the district due to motor vehicle accidents. There can be few districts of a similar size where year after year so many tragic and unnecessary deaths have occurred due to this cause. More prevention is urgently required, and with the Great North Road running through the district, although speed restricted in parts, the work of the Council's Safety Fund Committee is important. There can now be no complaint of bad lighting as a cause of accidents, with the introduction of the Council's excellent lighting scheme.

The Infantile Mortality figures show a welcome reduction from 15 deaths to nine deaths, giving a rate of 30.1 compared with 41.9 in 1955. From the tables it will be seen that all nine children died before reaching seven days old.

There was one death associated with pregnancy, an unusual occurrence in this area. Investigations of this death by consultants showed that it was not preventable.

Deaths from Road Accidents and other Violent Causes.

There were seven fatal road accidents in the area during the year, and eight people lost their lives through other accidents.

Premature Births

Birth Weight	Total Born				No. who died under 28 days		No. who survived 28 days
	Dead		Alive		At Home	At Hospital	
	At Home	At Hospital	At Home	At Hospital			
Under 3 lbs.	—	11	1	1	1	1	—
3—4 lbs.	—	1	2	4	2	3	1
4—5½ lbs.	—	2	9	6	—	—	15
TOTAL	—	14	12	11	3	4	16

Infantile Mortality

The Infantile Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered births.

	1956	1955
Number of Deaths	9	15
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births	30.1	41.9
Death Rate for England and Wales ...	23.8	24.9
Death Rate of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	27.9	44.8
Death Rate of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	76.9	—

Of the nine deaths which took place of children under one year of age, seven were males, and two females.

An investigation of these deaths showed that the main causes were

Prematurity ...	2
Bronchopneumonia	1
Atelectasis ...	2
Asphyxia	2
Other Causes ...	2

Neo-Natal Mortality

The Neonatal Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 registered births.

	1956	1955
Number of Deaths	9	8
Adwick-le-Street per 1,000 births ...	30.1	22.3
England and Wales per 1,000 births ...	16.9	17.3

The age groups at which death occurred were:

0—24 hours	1—7 days	1—4 weeks	1—12 months
5	4	-	-

COMPARATIVE TABLES

Year	Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1915	10,431	39.00	12.60	147.40
1920	11,797	30.90	9.90	67.70
1930	19,230	25.70	11.00	60.40
1935	19,650	19.60	12.90	80.70
1936	19,680	18.30	13.90	72.20
1937	19,330	15.70	13.60	58.20
1938	19,170	18.90	14.70	74.10
1939	19,050	19.52	13.46	72.58
1940	18,050	18.94	13.06	40.81
1941	18,120	19.75	9.27 (crude)	77.12
1942	17,890	19.67	8.66 (crude)	53.97
1943	17,670	20.71	10.01 (crude)	71.03
1944	17,700	25.00	8.89 (crude)	49.43
1945	18,060	21.87	11.68 (crude)	96.20
1946	19,120	21.86	9.05 (crude)	35.88
1947	19,100	26.60	10.00 (crude)	71.00
1948	18,880	24.00	8.6 (crude)	53.00
1949	18,080	19.2	9.83 (crude)	65.6
1950	18,950	18.2	13.14 (corrected)	54.4
1951	18,640	19.12	13.2 (corrected)	28.7
1952	18,620	17.0	12.12 (corrected)	47.46
1953	18,760	20.0	12.63 (corrected)	27.3
1954	18,690	17.9	13.8 (corrected)	46.1
1955	18,470	18.5	12.8 (corrected)	41.9
1956	18,550	15.5 (crude)	12.6 (corrected)	30.1
			14.3 (corrected)	

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1956

The following table shows an interesting comparison between the authority's vital statistics and those of the W.R.C.C. Urban Authorities, the West Riding as a whole, and England and Wales as a whole.

Based on the Registrar General's figures.

Crude Rate	Adwick-le-Street Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales
LIVE BIRTHS	16.1	15.8	16.4	15.7
DEATH RATE (All Causes)	9.9	12.6	11.8	11.7
Infective and Parasitic Diseases excluding Tuberculosis, but including Syphilis and other V.D.	0.00	0.07	0.07	•
Tuberculosis:—				
Respiratory	0.16	0.11	0.11	0.11
Other Forms	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01
All Forms	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.12
Cancer	1.40	2.05	1.89	2.08
Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	1.13	2.05	1.86	•
Heart & Circulatory Diseases	3.13	4.76	4.47	•
Respiratory Diseases ...	1.73	1.37	1.29	•
Maternal Mortality	3.23	0.69	0.52	0.50
Infant Mortality	30.1	25.9	27.1	23.8
Neo-Natal Mortality ...	30.1	19.2	19.7	16.9
Stillbirths	35.5	23.5	23.1	23.0

* Figures not available.

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.

Social Conditions

The chief occupation of the inhabitants of the district are coal mining, railway work and engineering, with tradesmen and shopkeepers who cater for their needs.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

1. Child Welfare Service and Health Visiting Service

With the widening of the scope of the Health Visitor's duties it must not be forgotten that one of the most important aspects of their duties is still the welfare of infants and children. Home visiting is still essential if the advice and teaching of these highly qualified nurses is to be given to the best advantage and in relation to home conditions. Selective visiting may be necessary, but care is essential that the selection is because of satisfactory progress, and not because of the increased duties and demands made on the time of these nurses.

In October of last year the conversion of the Methodist Church at Woodlands was completed, and the mothers and children of that area are now served with an attractive up to date clinic. In addition to the Maternity and Child Welfare work, the clinic lends itself to other activities and is now in use every day of the week.

A Medical Officer attends both Carcroft and Woodlands clinics and is available to all mothers for advice on the healthy rearing of children. In addition, protection against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and now Poliomyelitis, by means of injections is carried out by appointment.

I would like once again to pay a tribute to the voluntary workers at the clinics. Their help is invaluable and contributes very much to the smooth running of the clinics.

(a) Clinics

The attendance at these clinics is as follows:

Presbyterian Chapel, Owston Road, Carcroft	Thursday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.		
Woodside Chapel, Woodlands, near Doncaster	Thursday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.		
	Carcroft	Woodlands	Total

No. of attendances during year:

(a) Children under 1 year	...	2457	3114	5565
(b) Children 1 - 5 years	...	2194	1530	3724

No. who attended for the first time during year:

(a) Under 1 year	...	129	198	327
(b) Children 1 - 5 years	...	281	349	630

Total No. of Sessions 96 96

Average attendance per session:

(a) Under 1 year	...	25.5%	32.4%	57.9%
(b) Children 1 - 5 years	...	22.8%	15.9%	38.7%

(b) Home Visits

No. of first visits to children:

(a) Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	344
(b) 1 - 5 years	...	...	...	...	946

No. of re-visits to children:						
(a) Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	1363
(b) 1 - 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	1132
No. of Ante-natal visits:						
(a) First Visits	...	...	...	...	...	85
(b) Subsequent visits	...	...	...	...	...	139
All other visits	...	...	...	...	...	1618

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

The Distribution of Welfare Foods (National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin A and D Tablets) is now well established and details of the time of sales at the Divisional Health Office are as follows:

Divisional Health Office

During Office Hours Weekdays 9 a.m. to 5.15 p.m.

Saturdays 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Carcroft Child Welfare Clinic Thursdays 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Woodlands Child Welfare Clinic ... Thursdays 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Sales for the period the 2nd January 1956 to the 31st December, 1956, were as follows:

Distribution Point	Nat. Dried Milk		Orange Juice		Cod Liver Oil	Vit. A & D
	Sold	Free	Sold	Free	Free	Free
Carcroft C.W.C. ...	1288	4	3617	20	524	185
Woodlands C.W.C.	1183	3	3295	26	691	250
Health Office	4211	120	3183	85	664	431
... TOTAL	6682	127	10095	131	1879	866

2. Maternity Service

Attendances at the Ante Natal Clinics tend to fall. This is due to the establishment by general practitioners of their own Ante Natal clinics for booked cases. Where these have been established the midwives attend them along with the practitioner. It must not be forgotten, however, that the educative part of an ante-natal clinic is important. Advice is given on diet, the hygiene of pregnancy, mothercraft, the provision of layettes, provision of maternity packs, advice on maternity benefits, and relaxation exercises. Despite the fact that sex is so freely discussed nowadays, so many young mothers having their first baby have just no idea of what childbirth means, and many have fears and dreads. The midwives in their talks explain to those young mothers the mechanism of childbirth, and allay their fears by explaining what should be a perfectly normal event.

The Relaxation Classes are carried out by the midwives (and in some instances with the health visits also) and general practitioners are invited to send their booked cases to these classes.

(a) **Ante-Natal Clinics**

Carcroft Monday, 1 p.m. - 4 p.m.
 Woodlands Tuesday, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Carcroft Wdlns Total

Total No. of attendances:

(a) Ante-Natal	...	...	...	264	1165	1429
(b) Post-Natal	...	...	...	4	59	63

No. of individual women who attended:

(a) Ante-Natal	...	...	...	93	253	346
(b) Post-Natal	...	...	...	4	50	54

No. of sessions

...	24	96	120
-----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----

Average attendance per session:

(a) Ante-Natal	...	...	...	11%	12%
(b) Post Natal	...	...	...	1%	6%

(b) **Midwives**

There is a full complement of midwives in the area, and appended is a table of the domiciliary midwifery and visits carried out during the year.

DOMICILIARY CASES				
Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Total
Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present at delivery	Doctor present at delivery (either booked doctor or another)	Doctor not present at delivery	
3	123	30	53	209

No. of Ante-Natal visits	...	...	1506
No. of Post-Natal visits	...	...	4696

During the year there were 169 requests to doctors for medical aid by the midwives throughout the Divisional Area.

Pregnancy	...	...	...	60
Labour	...	...	...	69
Lying-in	...	...	...	24
The Child	...	...	...	16

(c) **Gas and Air Analgesia**

No. of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year ...	127
1.—When doctor was not present at delivery ...	106
2.—When doctor was present at delivery ...	21
No. of cases in which Pethedine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year ...	69
1.—When doctor was not present at delivery ...	49
2.—When doctor was present at delivery ...	20

(d) **Maternity Home Accommodation**

Compared with most other parts of the County, particularly the north, this area has only very limited accommodation for confinements in maternity homes, only 40% of all births take place in a maternity home. All cases requiring medical or surgical treatment are admitted at once by the two consultants, Miss Peaker and Mr. Stevenson. In addition social bookings to the extent of 7 per month are granted to this Division. This allocation is often insufficient to meet the request for hospital confinement. Requests to other maternity units for accommodation do not meet with much success, and an increase in the accommodation for Doncaster and District is required. These social bookings are for unsuitable home conditions for a confinement and are allocated on the basis of:

- 1.—Mother having her 1st child and living in rooms.
- 2.—Mother having her 2nd child and living in rooms.
- 3.—Mother having her 5th child.
- 4.—Mother having her 1st or 2nd child and living in a house but with no relatives nearby and the husband on shift work.

Cases admitted to:

Hamilton Annexe ...	107
Hamilton Lodge ...	4
Hallamshire Maternity Home ...	1
Walton Hall ...	1
Private Nursing Homes ...	4
	<hr/>
	117
	<hr/>

3. **Home Nursing**

Home Nurses work under the supervision of the general practitioners, and their services are called upon directly by them. Increasingly home nursing is required by the aged chronic sick.

Various items of equipment for the comfort of the patients are available from the stock held by the nurses or from the Divisional Office. In addition, specialised equipment is held centrally at Wakefield and is available on request.

District Nursing (Adwick-le-Street) 1956

Type of Case	No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses	No. of Visits made by Home Nurses
1. Medical	269	5929
2. Surgical	110	1265
3. Tuberculosis	11	748
4. Maternal Complications	3	4
Total	393	7946

4. Home Helps

This most valuable service continues to expand. This Division has been allocated 18 full time home helps, and an additional six full time home helps has been obtained from the central pool. No full time home helps are employed, and the equivalent of the 24 full time home helps was the employment of 61 part time home helps. The appended table shows that 169 persons received 27,809 hours help during the year. The administration of this expanded service is not always easy, but the interest shown by the administrative staff, the home helps, and the nurses in charge of the cases, has resulted in no serious difficulties arising.

The figures show that 77% of all cases supplied with a home help are the chronic sick and infirm. This service has resulted in many an elderly person remaining, as most earnestly desire to do, in their own homes and amongst their friends.

Type of Case	No. of Cases		Hours Employed	
	1956	1955	1956	1955
Maternity ...	11	14	534	560
Tuberculosis ...	2	—	174	—
Chronic Sick:				
65 and over ...	116	{ 96	20,879½	{ 19,903
Under 65 ...	13		1,828	
Others	27	20	4,568	6,145
Total	169	130	27,809½	26,969

5. Special Clinics (DIVISIONAL FIGURES)

Special clinics are held for all children suffering from orthopaedic defects, defects of the ear, throat and nose, and defective vision. Appended is a list of such clinics held during the year.

(a) **Ear, Nose and Throat—Mr. Petty**

Clinics held at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary					
No. of children referred to E.N.T. Specialist	...	...	...	...	297
Operations required	...	...	...	...	144
Treatment required	...	...	...	...	76
No action	...	...	...	...	35
Did not attend	...	...	...	...	42

(b) **Refraction—Mr. Mehta**

Clinics held at Wood Street, Doncaster

No. of Sessions	...	...	...	...	36
No. of children invited	...	...	...	...	559
No. of children attended	...	...	...	...	418
Glasses prescribed	...	...	...	...	226
Treatment advised	...	...	...	...	57
For operation	...	...	...	...	8
For re-examination	...	...	...	...	369
No action	...	...	...	...	105

(c) **Orthopaedic—Mr. Maitland Smith**

Clinics held bi-monthly at 20 Christ Church Road, Doncaster

				Pre-School Children	School Children
No. of individual patients seen by consultant, including those continuing attendance from previous year	...	...	...	11	19
No. of above—					
(a) Referred for operative treatment as short-stay cases only	...	...	-	-	3
(b) Recommended long-stay hospital school			-	-	-
(c) Recommended treatment by orthopaedic nurse or physiotherapist					
(i) at treatment centres	...	...	2	2	
(ii) domiciliary	...	...	2	-	
Total number of attendances at consultant clinic	...	...	20	27	

(d) **Paediatric—Dr. C. C. Harvey**

Clinics held monthly at the Pavilion, Bentley.

Dr. C. C. Harvey attends a clinic once a month. Cases are referred to him both by general practitioners and Assistant County Medical Officers. In addition, Dr. Harvey's services are available by appointment for a home visit.

No. of Sessions	...	...	...	10	
				School	Pre-
				Children	School
No. of individual patients seen:—					
(a) New Cases	...	...	...	11	17
(b) Cases attending from previous year	...	...	...	43	16
Total No. of attendances at clinics	...	...	...	61	40

Summary of type of defect for which referred:—

Asthma	...	...	...	6	-
Heart Conditions	...	...	...	7	3
Rheumatism	...	...	...	10	-
Bronchitis and Lung Conditions	...	...	...	1	3
Convulsions	...	...	...	-	3
Gastro-Intestinal Conditions	...	...	...	6	7
Cerebral Palsy Spastic	...	...	...	-	1
Dwarfism	...	...	...	1	-
Epilepsy	...	...	...	6	2
Emotional Insecurity	...	...	...	-	3
Migrane	...	...	...	4	-
Prematurity	...	...	...	-	3
Obesity	...	...	...	6	-
Spastic Paraplegia	...	...	...	-	1
T.B. Meningitis	...	...	...	-	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	7	6
Total	...	...	...	54	33

(e) **Sun Ray Clinic**

The Sun Ray Clinic continues to be held at the Pavilion three times a week for the whole of the Division.

No. of Sessions	...	...	...	71
No. of children attending 1956	...	...	...	68
No. of attendances	...	...	...	1198

6. **Chiropody Service.**

Thanks to the provision of a fund by the Woodlands Community Centre we were able to institute a Chiropody Service for the aged of Woodlands and Adwick.

This service was started on the 20th September, 1954, and is held three times monthly at the Welfare Pavilion, Woodlands, by appointment, and any aged person can make use of this service free of cost.

Details of clinics held and attendances made from the 11th of January, 1956 to 31st December, 1956, were:—

				1956	1955
No. of clinics held	...	...	...	36	36
No. of persons attended	...	...	...	142	120
No. of treatments given	...	...	...	303	293

7. School Health Service.

A summary of the work of the School Health Service is appended. The standard of physical fitness amongst school children continues to improve, and the School Health Service has played an important part in this high standard of physical fitness. The basis of this service is routine medical inspection on entry to school, at eight years of age, on entry to a secondary school and on leaving the secondary school. Owing to shortage of medical staff and the added duties throughout the year it has not been possible to carry out many examinations on entry to the secondary school, but the other three examinations have been fully completed.

There is a need for more accommodation for Educationally Sub-normal children, and just as important, for accommodation within easier reach of the South Yorkshire districts. It should also be possible in these days of easy transport for consideration to be given to the establishment of day schools for Educationally Sub-normal children, and not, as at present, always to the provision of a boarding school. The parents of these children would, I feel sure, much prefer their children to attend a day school.

Minor ailments clinics are held by the school nurse but the numbers attending these clinics are diminishing. This is probably due to the services of the general practitioner being freely available. Visits are made quarterly for head inspection. Where infections by nits or lice are found these are followed up in the school and at home.

No school dental service is yet available for this Division, and this is a matter of very serious regret. For the last few years the school children in this Division have had no dental attention but steps are now being taken to establish a central dental clinic for this and neighbouring divisions, in Doncaster.

SCHOOL HEALTH

Medical Inspection of Pupils attending maintained Primary and Secondary Schools in the Division (Adwick-le-Street and Bentley-with-Arksey).

Periodic Medical Inspection			
Entrants	...	...	685
7 to 8 year Group	...	...	578
Last year Primary	...	...	685
First year Secondary	...	...	301
Last year Secondary	...	...	575
			<hr/>
	Total	...	2824
			<hr/>
Other Inspections			
Special Inspections	...	...	294
Re-inspections	...	...	26
			<hr/>
	Total	...	320
			<hr/>

Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected

Age Groups (1)	No. of Pupils Inspected (2)	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Entrants	685	677	98.83	8	1.17
7 to 8 year Group ...	578	567	98.09	11	1.91
Last year Primary ...	685	680	99.27	5	0.73
First year Secondary ...	301	299	99.34	2	0.66
Last year Secondary ...	575	573	99.65	2	0.35
Total	2,824	2,796	99.01	28	0.99

Minor Ailments.

Minor ailments are treated by the School Nurses at School Clinics. The following table gives details of treatments in the Division during 1956:—

MINOR AILMENT	No. Treated
SKIN	
Ringworm	—
Scabies	—
Impetigo	50
Other Skin Disease	130
EYE DISEASE	
External and other, but excluding squint, and errors of refraction	13
EAR DEFECTS	
	14
MISCELLANEOUS	
e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.	923
Total defects	1,130
Total attendances at Clinics	1,623

Eye Examinations.

The eyes of children are tested by the School Nurse, and those whose vision is worse than 6/9 Snellin in one eye are referred for further examination by the Ophthalmologist at Wood Street, Doncaster.

During the year the following attended, and there has been no reported delay in the provision of spectacles:

No. of new cases examined in 1956	...	...	133
No. of children who were re-examined	...	...	296
Total No. of attendances	...	...	435
No. of Sessions held during year at Wood Street	...	...	47
No. for whom spectacles were prescribed	...	...	226
No. referred for other treatment	...	...	57
No. referred for operative treatment	...	...	8
No. for whom no action was taken	...	...	105
No. referred for re-examination	...	...	369

The following table shows the type of defects discovered at Routine Medical Examinations during the year:

DEFECTS TABLE — 1956

DEFECT	Recomm'ded for Treatment	Recomm'ded for Observation	Total
Skin	13	27	40
EYES			
(a) Vision	56	19	75
(b) Squint	6	40	46
(c) Other	2	2	4
EARS			
(a) Hearing	4	1	5
(b) Otitis Media	2	13	15
(c) Other	2	5	7
Nose and Throat	71	27	98
Speech	2	6	8
Lymphatic Glands	1	7	8
Heart	3	8	11
Lungs	6	9	15
DEVELOPMENTAL			
(a) Hernia	2	—	2
(b) Other	2	13	15
ORTHOPAEDIC			
(a) Posture	2	3	5
(b) Feet	7	9	16
(c) Other	11	16	27
NERVOUS SYSTEM			
(a) Epilepsy	7	1	8
(b) Other	5	7	12
PSYCHOLOGICAL			
(a) Stability	1	—	1
Others	2	7	9
Total	207	220	427

Cleanliness Inspections.

During the year routine cleanliness inspections were carried out at every school in the Division by the School Nurses, and a total of 12,671 inspections and re-inspections were made. 205 pupils were found to be infested, but in the majority of cases, infestation was light. Treatment and advice is given by School Nurses; no Statutory Notices were issued during the year.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS

School Children.

In accordance with the requirements of the Education Act, 1944, and Children and Young Persons Act, a number of children were referred by the Education Department which necessitated special examination. During the year 258 such children were seen with the following recommendations:

1. Admission to Special School for Educationally sub-normal pupils	3
2. Education in an ordinary school with special educational treatment as an Educationally sub-normal pupil ...	7
3. Admission to Special School for partially deaf children ...	1
4. Removed from Register of handicapped pupils	2
5. To continue attendance at present school	18
6. Referred to Ear, Nose and Throat clinic	13
7. Referred for Ultra Violet Light treatment	1
8. Certificates of freedom from infection before returning to special school after holiday	35
9. Completion of forms C.Y.P. 9 for Youth Employment Officer (Medical information for employment purposes)	62
10. Referred to Child Guidance Clinic	5
11. Recommended for restricted school activities	5
12. Recommended not for supervision after leaving school— educationally sub-normal	3
13. Referred to orthopaedic clinic	1
14. Referred for Tuberculin Jelly Test	1
15. Referred to Ophthalmologist	2
16. Recommended for Home Tuition	1
17. Recommended for open-air school	1
18. Examination of children before school summer camp ...	20
19. Examination of children in special classes in ordinary school	61
20. Incapable of receiving education at school Section 57 (3)	1
21. Others for observation etc.	15
22. Children in County Council Homes	36

294

Tuberculin Jelly Testing of School Entrants.

During the year the routine Jelly Testing of school entrants was commenced and 125 children were tested, 2 were found to be positive re-actions and were referred to Chest Clinic for investigation.

8. Mental Health Service

Appended are tables showing the categories of mentally defective persons in the Division.

Small group training classes were started in Bentley, Skellow, and Woodlands. The Skellow class was held by the very kind permission of the parents of one of the children in her front room, but, unfortunately, circumstances altered and it had to be discontinued.

The Mental Health Home Teacher and the Social Worker have given invaluable service to the parents and guardians of these persons during the year. Unfortunately, we are losing the services of Mrs. Harrott, the Mental Health Home Teacher, and her kindly interest in her charges, her patience, and her ability to teach handicraft will be greatly missed.

A site has been acquired in Adwick for the erection of an Occupation Centre. Such a centre is urgently required, and it will serve not only this Division, but also parts of the neighbouring Divisions. At the time of writing, plans have been completed and submitted to the Minister of Health.

Mental Deficiency Statistics

(Divisional Figure)

	Males	F'mles	T't'l
1. No. of defectives under supervision at home	34	36	70
(a) Statutory Supervision	23	29	52
(b) Voluntary Supervision	10	6	16
(c) Guardianship	-	1	1
(d) On licence from Institutions	1	-	1
Total under supervision ...	34	36	70
2. (a) No. of defectives in gainful employment	12	7	19
(b) No. attending Occupation Centre	5	4	9
(c) No. receiving Home Teaching ...	2	2	4
(d) No. receiving Group Training ...	3	11	14
(e) No. occupied at home	12	12	24
Total ...	34	36	70

It is possible to provide convalescent treatment where such treatment is necessary for the complete rehabilitation of the patient. During the year five persons were sent to Convalescent Homes from this Division.

Convalescent Homes

West Hill Conv. Home	1 (female, 52)
Valda Conv. Home	2 (females, 25 and 70)
Hunstanton Conv. Home	1 (female, 51)
Grange-over-Sands	1 (male, 40)
	5
	—

12. Special Examinations

Throughout the year special examinations are carried out for the Council of all staff (officials and workmen) who commence work for the Council. Medical examinations and consultations are also held with members of the staff who have prolonged absence with sickness.

Similar examinations are carried out for the West Riding County Council, and also of intending teachers prior to admission to college.

No. examined for Adwick-le-Street U.D.C.	26
School Canteen Workers	29
Teachers entering Training College	16
Temporary Teachers	6

13. Telephone Numbers.

Adwick-le-Street Public Health Department	Adwick-le-Street 2234
Divisional Health Office	Adwick-le-Street 2176
Ambulance Depot, Yarborough Terrace	Doncaster 49468
Ambulance Depot, Doncaster	Doncaster 53173

14. Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Appended is a list of clinics and treatment centres:

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Appended is a list of Clinics and Treatment Centres:

Clinic	Situation	Times of Opening
Maternity and Child Welfare	Woodside Chapel, Woodlands	Thursday, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
..	Presbyterian Church, Carcroft	Thursday, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Ante Natal	Woodside Chapel, Woodlands	Tuesday, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
..	Presbyterian Church, Carcroft	Alternate Mondays, 2 p.m. - 4 p.m.
Venereal Diseases	Doncaster Royal Infirmary	MEN Tues: 5-30 p.m.-7.30 p.m. Friday: 4 p.m. - 6 p.m. WOMEN & CHILDREN: Monday: 4 p.m. - 6 p.m. Friday: 6 p.m. - 8 p.m.
Diphtheria Immunisation	Child Welfare Clinics and Schools	By appointment
Whooping Cough Immunisation		
Poliomyelitis Immunisation		
Vaccination	Child Welfare Centres	By appointment
School Clinics	Presbyterian Church, Carcroft. Adwick Park School Hostels Woodlands School Highfields School	Friday, 9 - 12 a.m. Wednesday, 9-12 a.m. Wednesday, 2-3 p.m. Tuesday, 2-4 p.m. Wednesday, 10-12 a.m.
Orthopaedic	Christ Church Road, Doncaster	By appointment
Ear, Nose & Throat	Doncaster Royal Infirmary	By appointment
Refraction	Wood Street Clinic	By appointment

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Summary of diseases and abnormalities discovered during Mass Radiography Survey at Percy Jackson Grammar School, Woodlands and Carcroft during June and July, 1956.

		Percy Jackson G.S.	Wdlns.	Crcrft.
TUBERCULOSIS				
Total Radiographed	716	2526	1655	
Active	1	1	2	
Inactive	1	5	7	
 OTHER DISEASES & ABNORMALITIES				
1. Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues—congenital	-	1	-	
2. Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues—acquired	1	1	-	
3. Tumours of the Bony Thorax; primary and secondary	-	-	-	
4. Congenital malformation of the lungs ...	-	-	-	
5. Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	-	2	-	
6. Other infections of the lungs ...	-	-	-	
7. Bronchiectasis	1	3	1	
8. Honeycomb Lung	-	-	-	
9. Emphysema	-	4	1	
10.—Pulmonary fibrosis — non-tuberculous	-	6	4	
11. Pneumoconiosis	-	63	34	
12. Spontaneous pneumothrax	-	-	-	
13. Benign tumours of the lungs and mediastinum	-	-	-	
14. Carcinoma of the lung & mediastinum	-	1	1	
15. Metastases in of the lung & mediastinum	-	-	-	
16. Enlarged mediastinal & bronchial glands —non-tuberculous	-	1	-	
17. Sarcoidosis and collagenous diseases ...	-	-	-	
18. Pleural thickening or calcification non-tuberculous	-	2	2	
19. Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus—congenital and acquired	1	2	-	
20. Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels	-	-	1	
21. Acquired abnormalities of heart & vessels	-	7	7	
22. Miscellaneous	-	1	-	
23. Pneumoconiosis with tuberculosis ...	-	-	-	

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. **Water.**

A new Joint Water Board (the Don Valley Water Board) has now been formed, and this district has representatives on the board.

2. **Rivers and Streams.**

The Mill Stream and the Ea Beck flow through the area.

3. **Drainage and Sewerage.**

The effluent from the sewage works continues to be classified as satisfactory. With the erection of the new Council houses, the capacity of the existing sewage works is now reaching its maximum.

4. **Scavenging.**

This is carried out by the Council's Surveyor. Refuse is tipped on land adjoining the Sewage Works and the Ea Beck at Bentley Moor Lane.

5. **Offensive Trades.**

Fish Frying — there are 15 shops in this area, and 14 inspections were made.

Knackers Yard — none in the area.

Common Lodging Houses — none in the area.

6. **Schools.**

There are seven primary school departments, two secondary modern schools, and one grammar school. In addition, the R.C. school is an all-department school.

No schools were closed during the year.

There are five school canteens in the area.

7. Rainfall and Temperature.

Your Surveyor, W. S. Ellis, Esq., has kindly supplied me with a copy of the recording of rainfall and temperature throughout the year.

Month	RAINFALL		TEMPERATURE			
	Year	Year	Min. Deg.		Max. Deg.	
	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955
January	1.67 5½" snow	1.55 5" snow	27	18	52	52
February	1.54 19" snow	2.13 2½" snow	17	18	52	48
March ... ..	.69	2.48	26	24	62	58
April	2.21	.77	29	20	63	67
May ... ..	.27	2.36	34	36	76	68
June	3.77	2.58	38	40	76	80
July	3.62	.83	46	48	78	82
August	4.92	.53	40	46	75	84
September	2.61	.87	36	37	75	75
October	1.23	1.94	34	29	66	70
November ... ..	.65	1.69	21	27	57	62
December	1.49	2.29 4" snow	25	27	60	58

The wettest day of the year was Tuesday, June 12th, with a rainfall of 1.51 inches, the hottest days were the 8th and 9th of July with a temperature of 78°F and the coldest day was the second of February with a temperature of 17°F.

HOUSING

Thirteen houses were built in this district during 1956. The number of houses in the various wards are:

Skellow	...	...	...	969
Carcroft	...	...	...	1117
Adwick	...	...	...	1011
Woodlands East	...	...	...	533
Woodlands	...	...	...	1221
Highfields	...	...	...	462
				<hr/>
				5313
				<hr/>

Official representations were made to the Council of 8 Clearance Areas, comprising 27 houses with 92 occupants. Unfortunately it has not been possible to continue with the making of Clearance Orders owing to the uncertain house building programme. Some difficulties arose with this programme, and these having been overcome, the land on which the houses were built has now been declared liable to subsidence and to colliery workings. Other sites for the erection of new houses are now being considered.

Section F.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

During the year 280 cases of infectious diseases were notified compared with 212 cases in 1955. Measles (208), Sonne Dysentery (33), and Whooping Cough (17), accounted for most of the diseases.

There was also one case of Food Poisoning notified, but this was not confirmed. Investigations were carried out as to the cause of the outbreak of Sonne Dysentery, but no source of infection was discovered.

No cases of Poliomyelitis were notified, but one case of Meningococcal Meningitis was notified and made a good recovery.

Diphtheria has been entirely eliminated from this area for the past five years by reason of immunisation. Whooping Cough, since the introduction of immunisation against this disease, is much reduced in incidence.

A vaccine against Poliomyelitis was released during the year, and steps were immediately taken to register all children born 1947-1954 (inclusive) whose parents wished them to be protected. Unfortunately, a mishap had occurred in 1955 in America in the use of Poliomyelitis vaccine, and although the Ministry of Health assured us that no mishap could occur with the vaccine to be used in this country, almost 50% of the children who could have been registered for protection, were refused this protection by their parents. The vaccine was liberated monthly in small batches and no ill effect has been observed in any of the vaccinated children.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	Totals	Adwick	Highfields	Woodlands	Woodlands E.	Carcroft	Skellow
Scarlet Fever	3	1	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	9	—	3	4	2	—	—
Measles	208	5	21	141	37	3	1
Whooping Cough	17	2	1	5	8	1	—
Erysipelas	3	—	1	2	—	—	—
Sonne Dysentery	33	1	1	5	—	7	19
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—	2	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	280	9	30	160	47	11	23

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Position at 30th June, 1957

Total number of children who were born between 1947 and 1954 and registered under the original scheme	2117
No. of children vaccinated with two injections in 1956	217
No. of children vaccinated with two injections in 1957	782
No. of children who have received either one or two injections	1401
No. of children who were registered under the original scheme and who have not yet received any injection ...	716

Diphtheria Immunisation

Immunisation clinics were held throughout the year at schools and Child Welfare Clinics.

	Age under 5 years	Age 5 years and over but under 15	Total
No. of children (including temporary residents) who completed the full course of immunisation in the authority's area between the 1st January and 31st December, 1956	273	19	292
No. of children who received a Booster injection	2	51	53

**DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
IN AGE GROUPS**

	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65 and over	Total	Hospital	Confirmed	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—
Pneumonia	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	9	—	9	—
Measles	8	24	25	35	33	79	3	1	—	—	—	—	208	2	208	—
Whooping Cough	3	2	2	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	17	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	3	—
Sonne Dysentery	—	4	5	1	6	3	2	—	5	2	4	1	33	4	31	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	1	3	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Meningococcal Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
TOTALS	13	33	33	41	44	87	7	3	9	3	6	1	280	11	277	1

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population.

Age at 31-12-56	Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 15 years	Total
Number Immunised...	54	877	1,539	1,410	3,880
Estimated Child Population, 1956 ...	1,650		3,500		5,150
Percentage immunised	56%		84%		

Whooping Cough

Many more mothers are now taking advantage of the protection offered to their children against this most unpleasant disease, and the beneficial results are seen by fewer notifications of this condition.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Age at 31-12-56	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6 yrs.	Total
Immunised 1956	158	78	14	8	—	—	—	258
Already Immunised ...	—	135	92	172	166	131	63	759
Total	158	213	106	180	166	131	63	1,017

Vaccination

Vaccination is carried out at all the clinics, but the numbers accepting this protection against Smallpox are very small.

Smallpox Vaccination

	Under 1 yr.	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 yrs. & over	Total
No. Vaccinated	123	7	4	1	7	142
No. Revaccinated	—	—	—	1	2	3
Total	123	7	4	2	9	145

TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1956,
WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES, 1955.

AGE GROUP	NEW CASES						DEATHS					
	Respiratory			Other Forms			Respiratory			Other Forms		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	1	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	1	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
55-65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Total	7	8	8	7	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	—

Tuberculosis

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

There were 3 deaths attributed to Tuberculosis during the year, giving a death rate of 0.15 per 1,000 population.

The number of cases in the Tuberculosis Register at the 31st December, 1956, compared with the previous year, was:

	1956			1955	
	M	F		M	F
Respiratory ...	81	74	Respiratory ...	78	67
Other Forms ...	34	16	Other Forms ...	33	16

There have been no cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify. The medical practitioners in the area are prompt in their notification of Tuberculosis.

Care and After Care of Tuberculosis

A special committee for this purpose has been established for some years. The committee consists of lay members and representatives of the Medical Officer of Health in Doncaster and district. Financial assistance is given to the committee by the West Riding County Council and the Doncaster County Borough.

It has been possible to help many cases with clothing, bedding, etc. This Committee carries out most useful work, and the advice of the special Health Visitors for Tuberculosis is always available.

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor continues to prove a most valuable link between the Consultant at the Chest Clinic and the Medical Officer of Health. Background reports are submitted to each officer, and this home visiting enables the Chest Physician to be assured that his advice is being carried out.

The Council also provide free milk up to two pints per day to cases recommended by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Prevention of Tuberculosis

The scheme for the protection of susceptible 13 year old children against Tuberculosis was continued during the year. With the consent of the parents these children are skin tested to find their reaction. If this reaction is positive, that is, the children are protected, no further action is necessary; but if negative, the children are vaccinated with B.C.G.

In addition, all entrants to schools are tested with a Tuberculin Jelly placed on the skin. Should any of these 5 year old children show a reaction they are referred via their own doctor to the Chest Clinic for special investigation. An enquiry is also made into the health of the other occupants of the house.

The results of these tests are appended.

B.C.G. Vaccination (Divisional Figure)

No. offered B.C.G. vaccination	...	...	...	516
No. of acceptances	...	...	...	283
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	55%
No. Skin Tested	...	...	...	271
No. Positive	...	...	...	78
No. Negative	...	...	...	192
Not ascertained	...	...	...	1
No. Vaccinated	...	...	...	186

CAUSES OF DEATH — 1956

	M	F
All causes	116	68
1. Tuberculosis — Respiratory	3	—
2. Tuberculosis — Other	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8. Measles	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic disease	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm — stomach	1	1
11. Malignant neoplasm — lung, bronchus	10	1
12. Malignant neoplasm — breast	—	1
13. Malignant neoplasm — uterus	—	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	7
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—
16. Diabetes	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	9	12
18. Coronary disease angina	17	12
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	2
20. Other heart disease	10	10
21. Other circulatory disease	5	1
22. Influenza	4	1
23. Pneumonia	6	2
24. Bronchitis	13	3
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1
31. Congenital malformations	—	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	4
33. Motor vehicles accidents	7	—
34. All other accidents	4	2
35. Suicide	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—

CANCER DEATHS

Sex	Age	LOCATION OF DISEASE									
		Stomach	Lung & Bronchus	Breast	Liver	Abdomen	Pancreas	Carcinomatosis	Colon	Ovary	Prostrate
M	66	1									
F	54	1									
M	46		1								
M	49		1								
M	45		1								
M	50		1								
M	52		1								
M	56		1								
M	59		1								
M	59		1								
M	65		1								
M	84		1								
F	54		1								
F	55			1							
F	71				1						
F	75				1						
F	76				1						
M	57					1					
M	72						1				
F	55							1			
F	62								1		
F	51									1	
F	57									1	
F	63									1	
M	74										1
Total		2	11	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1

Inspection for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	2	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	23	12	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)... ..	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		25	14	—	—

Cases in which Defects were found—NONE.

OUTWORK—Nil Return.

J. FERGUSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

**URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ADWICK-LE-STREET.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

W. SENIOR, M.A.P.H.I.

FOR THE YEAR 1956

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Adwick-le-Street.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my annual report for 1956.

In the following pages are tabulated the inspections made and notices served, both preliminary and statutory, under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Housing Act, 1936, also of works carried out as a result of the requirements of those notices.

HOUSING.

Work in connection with Slum Clearance proceeded during the year, and eight clearance areas were represented, comprising twenty-seven houses occupied by ninety-two persons.

The repair of defective dwelling-houses has proceeded, on the whole, satisfactorily. Most of the work has been done upon informal notice although it has been found necessary to serve formal notices in some cases, but in no case has it been necessary to ask the Council to carry out repair work in default. There has been one application by an owner asking the Council to do work on a repair notice, and agreeing to repay the money over a period of time, which was agreed to. Delay in complying with notices often arises on the part of contractors who are unable to accept work at short notice or having accepted work are unable to carry it out quickly because of shortage of staff.

It is interesting to note that no applications were made during the year for certificates of disrepair.

In last year's Annual Report reference was made to the replacement of wash bowls in certain cases. This year it is pleasing to report that the work has been completed. The circumstances were that on erection the bathrooms in some houses had been fitted with a wash bowl. Some of these wash bowls had been broken, and instead of renewing them, the owners had removed the fitting and cut off the hot and cold water supply. In order to find out the exact position, each house of this type was visited and the owners were then asked to renew all existing defective wash bowls and replace all wash bowls which had been removed, also to restore the hot and cold water services. This has now been carried out. Altogether 102 wash bowls have been renewed, and 24 replaced.

A severe gale at the beginning of March caused considerable damage. Most of the repairs necessary on account of the gale were quickly carried out, but there was an inevitable delay on some of the large estates.

The infestation of dwelling houses by insect pests and rodents is always a matter of concern. It is not very often that rats are found in houses these days, but mice are not uncommon. Both, however, are well under control by the Council's Rodent Control Service. With regard to insect pests, a large cockroach infestation was turned up on an industrial housing estate during the year. In the first place it was thought that only a few houses were affected, but later it was found necessary to visit each house on the estate. In determining the extent of the infestation we were mainly dependent upon information supplied by the tenant. The cockroach being an insect of nocturnal habits, is not often seen during the daylight unless the infestation is very heavy. We had received reports that tenants were leaving lights on when retiring for the night as a means of keeping the cockroach in hiding. Also that people getting up early in the morning, when it was dark, often found large numbers of cockroaches on the floor when the light was switched on.

On investigating the matter and taking up floor boards, removing skirting boards, architraves and cupboards, no infestation was seen. Eventually fireplaces were taken down and hearths excavated, when cockroaches were found in large numbers.

Altogether 77 houses have been disinfested. In the mild cases the floor and skirting boards etc. have been treated with Dieldrin. In all other cases the operation has included taking down cooking ranges, excavating the hearth, taking up wood floors and removing cupboards, skirting boards and chair rails etc. The destruction of the insect has been carried out mainly by means of blow lamps and a final spraying with powder insecticides. So far it has not been necessary to re-treat any premises.

On excavating the hearths of cooking ranges, around which the infestation mainly existed, it was found they had been filled up with loose rubble which provided ideal conditions for breeding. Some of the hearths were several feet deep. All have been solidly filled in with concrete.

Because of the widespread nature of the infestation the cockroaches must have existed on the site at the time of development after the First World War.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, Etc.

For some years now we have had trouble with another type of dwelling, namely, caravans. Several prosecutions have been taken out against caravan dwellers because of the nuisances they have created and fines have been imposed. A big improvement has been made by fixing gates to certain lanes and putting up a notice board down Bentley Moor Lane. The district, however, is not completely clear of caravans for long, some of the old offenders return and spend an occasional day and night on new sites. Nevertheless the position is greatly improved.

AIR RAID SHELTERS.

A few shelters have been demolished because of their dangerous condition, but the bulk remain. Attention must be called to the underground shelters in Woodlands Model Village because of their dangerous conditions and the nuisance created by dumping refuse in them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A few miscellaneous items of general interest include the taking down of defective ventilation pipes in Windmill Balk Lane, and Tenterbalk Lane—a burst water main at Five Lane Ends which caused some flooding at Lymes Terrace—an application by an owner to the Council to make a Closing Order on a gale damaged house and two gas leaks which created considerable discomfort.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Whilst attention has been called to the progress made, in past reports it is well worth repeating that there is practically no industrial smoke in this district.

At the same time domestic smoke pollution is very heavy and made much worse by carelessness and indifference. Whilst the firing of chimneys is an easy way of chimney sweeping, it is also the easiest way of fouling the neighbourhood. Greenhouse chimneys continue to be a source of nuisance and annoyance in many places.

In a district like this where mining is the main industry, smoke nuisance arises mainly from the domestic grate.

Two smoke nuisances arise from the burning of raw coal in the domestic grate. The first is the outside pollution which is mainly a nuisance to other people. The second is the inside pollution which causes unnecessary work and expense to the householder. All smoke given off does not escape up the chimney. Many complaints are made to the health department, of smoky fireplaces, some in the more modern houses, and of rooms which cannot be occupied when heating is needed, because the wind is in the wrong direction.

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Twenty-four samples of milk were taken for chemical analysis and all found genuine. Of the 246 milk samples taken for biological examination, seven were found to be tuberculous, which is equal to 2.85% as compared with 4.35% in 1955.

Investigations have been carried out by the Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food at each of the seven farms from which at least one tuberculous cow has been removed for slaughter. Altogether nine cows have been slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

With regard to designated milk samples, 10 Sterilised milk samples were taken and found satisfactory. Of the 36 samples of Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised milk taken, all satisfied both phosphatase and methylene blue tests. Of the 53 samples of Pasteurised milk, all satisfied the phosphatase test, and only one failed the methylene blue test.

These days, ice cream has become part of the normal diet of adults as well as children. Of the 58 samples of ice cream taken for methylene blue test, 54 were graded 1, and 3 were graded 2. The remaining sample was broken during testing. These results are very satisfactory.

There is one slaughterhouse in the district which is visited most days of the week. The quality of the cattle slaughtered is exceptionally high, and consequently the amount of diseased meat found is low and mainly tuberculous of a localised nature. All diseased meat has been disposed of at the knackers yard under supervision.

WATER SUPPLY.

There are only two premises in the district not supplied by the Don Valley Water Board. The water supply for these two premises is obtained from the National Coal Board, and although hard, is bacteriologically satisfactory.

RODENT CONTROL.

This work proceeds quietly throughout each year. There has been no rat infestation of sewers for a number of years, and consequently the Ministry ruled that it was not necessary to carry out testing of sewers for rats during 1956.

The district was surveyed and all infestations were treated. One hundred and fifty rat bodies, and seventy-three mouse bodies were recovered.

No major infestations were found anywhere, but re-infestations occur at times. The service is much appreciated in the district. In only two cases are outside contractors employed. In no case has it been necessary to serve notice under Section 4 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

CHANGE OF DESIGNATION.

During the year designation "Sanitary Inspector" was changed to "Public Health Inspector" by Act of Parliament.

RETURN OF INSPECTIONS

Inspection of dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	...	358
Suitability for tenancy in other districts	...	...	...	...	...	6
Slum Clearance	...	...	...	...	...	168
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	1
Investigations of infectious disease and food poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	8

Investigation of complaints	75
Dwellinghouses regarding dirty and verminous condition	9
Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures	93
Schools	12
Factories	14
Shops re Shops Act	29
Licensed premises and clubs	6
Dairies	26
Ice Cream premises	64
Fried Fish Shops	14
Food preparing premises	30
Shops — meat and other food	66
Drains	108
Visits to steam raising plants	3
Cafes, Canteens etc.	16
Premises re rodents	12
Premises re swine, fowl and other animals	2
Air-raid shelters	11
Sewers	2
Milk delivery vehicles	61
Streams and watercourses	7
Buffer depot	1
Cinemas	10
Slaughterhouses	216
Miscellaneous visits	6
Premises with regard to water supply	18
Markets	25
Meat stalls	61
Fish Stalls	25
Stalls of other food	269
Collieries	11
Refuse Tips	12
Public Conveniences	14
<hr/>	
Re-inspections	820
<hr/>	
Premises disinfested	5
<hr/>	
No. of milk samples taken for chemical analysis	24
No. of milk samples taken for examination for B. tuberculosis	246
No. of pasteurised milk samples taken for methylene blue and phosphatase test	53
No. of T.T. (pasteurised) milk samples taken for methylene blue and phosphatase test	36
No. of Sterilised milk samples taken for turbidity test	10
No. of water samples taken for bacteriological examination	18
No. of ice cream samples taken for methylene blue test	58

No. of informal notices outstanding 31st December, 1955 ...	69
No. of informal notices served during 1956	195
	—
	Total ...
No. of informal notices complied with during 1956	264
	214
	—
No. of informal notices outstanding 31st December, 1956 ...	50
	—
No. of formal notices outstanding 31st December, 1955 ...	19
No. of formal notices served during 1956	31
	—
	Total ...
No. of formal notices complied with during 1956	50
	42
	—
No. of formal notices outstanding 31st December, 1956 ...	8
	—

LIVING ROOMS.

Old Windows repaired	5
Window cords renewed	7
Dampness in walls prevented	11
Dampness in ceilings prevented	4
Plaster of walls repaired	13
Plaster of ceilings repaired	7
New ceilings constructed	2
Floors repaired	1
Floors reconstructed	7
New floor constructed	1
Doors repaired	7
Skirting boards repaired	3
Old fireplaces repaired	11
Cooking range repaired	14
Cooking range provided	2
Ovens repaired	1
Sinks provided	2
Cold water storage tank repaired	3
Hot water cylinder repaired	1
Fireback boiler repaired	1

SCULLERIES OR WASH KITCHENS.

Old windows repaired	2
Window cords renewed	1
Dampness in walls prevented	3
Dampness in ceilings prevented	2
Plaster of walls repaired	5
Plaster of ceilings repaired	4
New ceilings constructed	2
New sinks provided	5

Old sinks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waste pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cooking range repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
Oven repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fireplace repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Floors reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	3
New floors constructed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Water Service pipe repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
PANTRY.						
Old windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dampness in walls prevented	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dampness in ceilings prevented	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plaster of walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Plaster of ceiling repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
PASSAGE.						
Dampness in walls prevented	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plaster of walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Plaster of ceiling repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Floors reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	4
LOBBY (Bedroom)						
Plaster of walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
STAIRCASES.						
Dampness in walls prevented	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dampness in ceilings prevented	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plaster of walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Plaster of ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
New steps provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Steps repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Handrail provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Handrail repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
LANDING.						
Plaster of ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plaster of walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
SLEEPING ROOMS.						
Old windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	18
Window cords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	20
Dampness in walls prevented	...	...	...	...	...	18

Dampness in ceilings prevented	19
Plaster of walls repaired	15
Plaster of ceilings repaired	14
Ceilings reconstructed	3
Skirting boards repaired	1
Skirting boards renewed	1
Floors repaired	3
Floors reconstructed	3
Old fireplaces repaired	2
New floor constructed	3
Doors repaired	1

BATHROOM.

Washbowls renewed	53
Waste pipes repaired	3
Waste pipes provided	3
Wash bowls provided	19
Hot and cold water services restored	19

EXTERNAL.

Roofs repaired	28
Yards paved	5
Yards repaired	4
Eaves gutters provided	17
Eaves gutters cleansed	19
Eaves gutters repaired	23
Fall pipes provided	10
Fall pipes cleansed	17
Fall pipes caused to discharge over external gully	1
Fall pipes repaired	15
Walls re-pointed	14
Walls repaired	7
Fall pipe gully cleansed	2
Chimney stacks re-pointed	10
Chimney stacks repaired	19
Chimney pots provided	15
Cowl to chimney pot provided	1
Doors repaired	2
Boundary walls repaired	76
Windows repaired	26
Entrance steps provided	1
Gates provided	1
House re-painted	1

COAL STORES

Roofs repaired	10
Eaves gutters repaired or cleansed	1
Walls repaired	1
Walls re-pointed	2
Doors repaired	1
Doors provided	2

WATER CLOSETS.

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Eaves gutters repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plaster of walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plaster of ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls re-pointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New flush pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New cisterns fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Seats provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
New pedestals provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Joint between flush pipe and pedestal repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Water supply pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	39

DRAINS.

Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Inspection chambers built	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection chamber cover provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Self Cleansing Gullies provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Surface Water Gullies cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Brick surround to gullies repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ventilation pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Ventilation pipes cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Ventilation Shaft provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New cage to ventilation pipe	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Air grates provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Path pipes cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lid to stop tap provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

GENERAL.

Houses cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Houses freed from vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Hot water system repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Joints of leaking gas main repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

SHOPS.

Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New ceiling constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

INSPECTION OF FOOD SUPPLY

The following articles of food have been condemned and destroyed:

Unsound Food, 1956

Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 jars
Honey	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 jar
Strawberry Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 jars
Raspberry Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 jars

Damson Jam	...	...	...	...	...	1 jar
Apricot Jam	...	...	...	...	...	1 jar
Blackcurrant Jam	...	...	...	...	...	5 jars
Plum Jam	...	...	...	...	...	1 jar
Peanut Butter	...	...	...	...	...	1 jar
Candied Peel	...	...	...	...	...	1½ lb
Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	...	1 jar
Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb
Glace Cherries	...	...	...	...	...	¼ lb
Pears	...	...	...	...	...	18 tins
Oranges	...	...	...	...	...	15 tins
Pineapples	...	...	...	...	...	30 tins
Rhubarb	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Bilberries	...	...	...	...	...	2 jars
Grapefruit	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Peaches	...	...	...	...	...	19 tins
Apricots	...	...	...	...	...	12 tins
Cherries	...	...	...	...	...	9 tins
Fruit Salad	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Loaves	...	...	...	...	...	14
Chocolate Roll	...	...	...	...	...	15
Swiss Roll	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cake	...	...	...	...	...	34¾ lb
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	11¾ lb
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	120¼ lb
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	26 pkts
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	62 Bxs.
Oats	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	14 lb
Custard Powder	...	...	...	...	...	2 pkts
Puddings	...	...	...	...	...	1
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	2 lb
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	1 pkt
Jellies	...	...	...	...	...	2
Coconut	...	...	...	...	...	1 pkt
Kraft Spread	...	...	...	...	...	1 pkt
Salad Cream	...	...	...	...	...	1 bot
Beetroot	...	...	...	...	...	2 jars
Sauce	...	...	...	...	...	8 bots
Pickles	...	...	...	...	...	3 jars
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	10 tins
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	4 tins
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	29 tins
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	6 bots
Fish Cakes	...	...	...	...	...	24
Pilchards	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins

Crawfish	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Salmon	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 tins
Crab	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Dolphin Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	69 tins
Beef Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	...	51½lb
Pork Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 lb
Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 lb
Ham (27½ lb)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	...	69½lb
Ham (Boiled)	...	...	...	...	...	...	29½lb
Tongue (50lb)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 tins
Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	...	19¾lb
Jellied Veal (12 lb)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Jellied Veal	...	...	...	...	...	...	9¼lb
Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 tins
Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 lb
Corned Beef (152lb)	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 tins
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	11¾lb
Cooked Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Steak	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 tins
Pork	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 tins
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	115 lb
Beef Loaf	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	303 lb
Dog Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 tins
Dog Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 tins
Beans	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 tins
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	276 tins
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	14½lb
Cucumbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mixed Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Jars of Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

Details of meat found to be diseased and unfit for human consumption and destroyed.

PARTS AFFECTED	DISEASE
7 Bullocks head and tongue	Localised tuberculosis
4 Bullocks livers	Localised tuberculosis
10 Bullocks livers	Distomatosis
1 Bullocks liver	Abscesses
8 pairs Bullocks lungs	Localised tuberculosis
7 pairs Bullocks lungs	Pleurisy
1 pair Bullocks lungs	Abscesses
1 pair Bullocks lungs	Hydated cust
1 Bullocks heart	Pericarditis
9 Pigs livers	Cirrhosis
1 pair Pigs lungs	Localised tuberculosis
1 Pig head	Localised tuberculosis
1 Pig head and tongue	Localised tuberculosis
2 Pigs mesenteric fat	Localised tuberculosis
2 Pigs plucks	Localised tuberculosis
2 Pigs hearts	Pericarditis
2 pairs Cows lungs	Localised tuberculosis
2 pairs Heifers lungs	Pleurisy
1 pair Heifers lungs	Localised tuberculosis
1 Heifers liver	Localised tuberculosis
1 Heifers head and tongue	Localised tuberculosis
1 Bullock hindquarter	Localised tuberculosis
1 Bullock kidney	Localised tuberculosis

Amount of meat in pounds condemned:

Bullocks	...	...	...	...	...	776
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	47½
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	20
Heifers	...	...	...	...	...	61
No. of licensed slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	216

No. of animals inspected during year ending 31st December, 1956:—

Bullocks	...	...	...	...	...	152
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	8
Heifers	...	...	...	...	...	10
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	377
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	173
						—
				Total	...	722
						—

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	162	8	2	173	377	—
Number inspected ...	162	8	2	173	377	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	25	—	—	—	11	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tubercu- losis and Cysticerci...	15.43	—	—	—	2.9	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	24	2	—	—	7	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tubercu- losis	14.87	25	—	—	1.9	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrig- eration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised & totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

By the sale of Milk Regulations, milk has to contain not less than 3% fat, and not less than 8.5% solids other than fat.

It is also an offence to add either colouring matter or preservatives to milk.

During the year under review 24 milk samples have been taken for chemical analysis; all were found to be genuine.

ICE-CREAM (Heat Treatment, etc.) REGULATIONS, 1947

The regulations broadly require that, subject to certain qualifications, the ingredients of ice-cream shall be heat-treated after being mixed, and that the mixture shall then be cooled until the freezing process has begun. After freezing, the ice-cream must not be sold unless it has been kept at a temperature of not more than 28°F, or if its temperature has risen above 28°F, unless it has again been heat treated and then kept at not more than 28°F after being frozen.

In the circular accompanying the regulations it is stated that as yet no test has been devised the reliability of which is sufficiently established to justify its use as a statutory test, non-compliance with which would constitute an offence. However, attention is being drawn to a form of methylene blue test, and it is suggested that if out of the four grades recommended ice-cream consistently fails to reach Grades 1 and 2, it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or of handling which calls for further investigation.

Of the 58 ice-cream samples taken:—

54 or 94.74% samples were in Grade 1 Satisfactory

3 or 5.26% samples were in Grade 2 Satisfactory

The 58th sample was broken during testing.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year 18 samples of water have been obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination of which 15 were satisfactory and 3 showing some contamination.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1957

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses inc. Council Houses	(3) All other (inc. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols (1), (2) and (3)	(5) Agricultural
I—Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	22	5313	189	5524	18
II—Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	1	9	3	13	1
(b) Survey under the Act	21	5304	186	5511	17
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—	—
III—Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	64	5402	210	5676	19
(To be completed only if figures are readily available)					
IV—Number of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	21	20	14	55	8
(b) Mice—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	1	29	19	49	—
V—Number of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A. (Figures should NOT exceed those given at Sect. IV)	22	49	33	104	8
VI—Total treatments carried out — including re-treatments (to be completed only if figures are readily available)	42	51	41	134	9
VII—Number of Notices served under Sect. IV of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work	—	—	—	—	—
(i.e., proofing)					
VIII—Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—



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