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CONISBROUGH
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

XXX

THE HEALTH
of
CONISBROUGH
1962



XXX

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CONISBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS as at 31st December, 1962

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor A. E. TYAS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council :

Councillor J. STEWART

Chairman of the Public Health Committee :

Councillor A. HAYWOOD

Councillors :

Mrs. D. LIMER

P. O'NEILL

G. CHESHIRE

J. PRENDERGAST, (C.C.)

K. E. COLLINS

T. SALT

P. E. DYSON

R. H. SHEPHARD

T. HILL

J. TAYLOR

W. MANNION

W. WEST

Medical Officer of Health :

D. J. CUSITER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

E. T. SWIFT, M.P.H.I.A.

P R E F A C E

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
The Priory,
Conisbrough,
Nr. Doncaster.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Conisbrough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

The report on the health of the district includes information concerning the Personal Health Services and the School Health Service. It is the 41st Annual Report of the Public Health Department.

Conisbrough has a higher than average birth rate of 20·3 (corrected) and a total of 375 children were born. There was no maternal death. 9 of the infants died before 1 year of age—6 of these died as a result of congenital abnormality or prematurity. 2 died from birth injuries and 1 from an infective condition. The infant mortality rate of 21·3 per thousand live births compares with the rate of 21·9 for the division as a whole, 23·3 for the West Riding Administrative Area and 21·4 for England and Wales.

There were 3 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 6 from lung cancer. 31 deaths were attributed to bronchitis and pneumonia; bronchitis is caused mainly by atmospheric pollution and excessive cigarette smoking. The death rate for respiratory diseases in the Conisbrough Urban District is 2·20 per thousand of the population which compares with 1·72 for the division as a whole, and 1·62 for the aggregate of the West Riding Urban Districts.

51 houses were demolished during 1962 and the Council have plans for the clearance of approximately 500 houses, mainly in Denaby Main during the next 10 years. 50 new houses were completed during the year, 42 by the local authority and 8 by private enterprise.

There is an urgent need for more hospital beds for midwifery, and there is also a shortage in the area of hospital accommodation for the aged chronic sick, particularly females.

I take this opportunity to thank Mr. E. T. Swift, the Senior Public Health Inspector, and Mr. G. V. Worthy, District Public Health Inspector, for their co-operation during the year. Their work is devoted mainly to the maintenance and improvement of environmental conditions. The work of the Public Health Department becomes increasingly more complex, and depends for its success to a great extent on team work.

In public health work the support of the Council is all important, and for their help in this direction in 1962 my thanks are due to the Chairman and Members.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. CUSITER,

Medical Officer of Health.

Divisional Public Health Office,

"Dunford House,"

Wath-upon-Dearne,

Tel. No. Wath-on-Dearne 2251/2.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(a) General Statistics

Area (in acres)	1,593
Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population	
Mid-1962	17,740
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1962	5,170
Population density (persons per house)	3.4
House density (houses per acre)	3.3
Rateable value	£119,567
Net product of 1d. rate	£444

(b) Physical and Social Conditions

There was an increase of 84 in the estimate of the resident population as at 30th June, 1962. The natural increase of population, i.e. excess of live births over deaths, was 177.

The number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1962, was actually one less than at the close of 1961. 51 houses were demolished and 50 new houses completed—42 by the District Council and 8 by private enterprise. It is estimated that there are 500 unfit houses, mainly in Denaby Main, and plans have been made for their clearance during the next 10 years.

The rateable value increased by £2,184 over the year and the net product of a penny rate increased by £5.

No serious unemployment problems occurred during 1962.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births :—

	Males	Females	Total
Total	190	185	375
Legitimate	186	175	361
Illegitimate	4	10	14
Live Birth Rate (uncorrected) per 1,000 population			21.1
Live Birth Rate (corrected) per 1,000 population			20.3
Illegitimate live births percentage of total live births			3.7

Still-births :—

	Males	Females	Total
Total	1	3	4
Rate per 1,000 live and still births			10.6

	Males	Females	Total
Total Live and Still-births ...	191	188	379

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :—

	Males	Females	Total
Total	3	5	8
Legitimate	3	5	8
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	21.3
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	22.1
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	Nil
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	18.7
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	16.6
Peri-natal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births	26.4

Maternal mortality, including abortion :

Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	Nil
Total Deaths	198
Death Rate (uncorrected)	11.2
Death Rate (corrected)	12.9
Natural increase of population	177

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1962

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis Respiratory	2	1	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 diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	1	6
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	4	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—
14. Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	5	15
15. Leukaemia and aleukaemia	1	—	1
16. Diabetes	1	5	6
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	6	15	21
18. Coronary diseases, angina	14	7	21
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	9	11
20. Other heart disease	7	32	39
21. Other circulatory disease	1	1	2

	Males	Females	Total
22. Influenza	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	4	4	8
24. Bronchitis	13	10	23
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	7	1	8
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	—	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformation	1	5	6
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	6	13
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
34. All other accidents	—	2	2
35. Suicide	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
Totals	87	111	198

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

No.	Cause of Death	Age	Died at
1.	Congenital Heart Disease	4 days	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough
2.	Congenital Malformation of heart	3 days	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough
3.	Anencephaly	15 minutes	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough
4.	Intracranial haemorrhage. Forceps delivery. Twin pregnancy	30 minutes	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough
5.	Congenital malformation of heart	4 days	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough
6.	Acute laryngo tracheo-bronchitis ...	7 months	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough
7.	Meningo myelocoele	1 week	Childrens Hospital, Sheffield
8.	Prematurity, 2 lb. 2 oz.	3 days	Western Hospital, Balby
9.	Intracranial haemorrhage. Tearing of tentorium. Breech delivery ...	3 days	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough

The following table shows an interesting comparison between the Authority's vital statistics and those of the West Riding County Council Urban Authorities, the West Riding and England and Wales.

	Conisbrough Urban District	Div. 26	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Administra- tive County	England and Wales
Live Births (Crude)	21.1	18.7	17.5	17.8	18.0
Live Births (Corrected)	20.3	*	17.7	17.8	—
Death Rate—All causes Crude	11.2	10.7	12.7	12.0	11.9
Death Rate—All causes Corrected	12.9	*	13.4	13.3	—
Infective and Parasitic Diseases—excluding Tuberculosis, but including Syphillis and other V.D.	—	0.03	0.04	0.04	*
Tuberculosis:—					
Respiratory	0.17	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.06
Other Forms	—	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
All Forms	0.17	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.07
Cancer	1.63	1.76	2.14	2.0	2.18
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.18	1.36	1.97	1.84	*
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	4.11	4.07	4.84	4.56	*
Respiratory Diseases	2.20	1.72	1.62	1.52	*
Maternal Mortality	Nil	Nil	0.09	0.02	0.35
Infantile Mortality	21.3	21.9	22.8	23.3	21.4
Neo Natal Mortality	18.7	14.6	15.3	15.7	15.1
Early Neo Natal Mortality	16.6	13.2	14.7	13.3	13.1
Perinatal Mortality	26.4	30.5	30.6	31.5	30.8
Still-Births	10.6	18.1	18.0	18.5	18.1

* Figures not available

SECTION "B"

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

(a) PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

(1) Staff

- (a) Public Health Department, Conisbrough.
(Conisbrough Urban District Council).

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical
Officer :

D. J. CUSITER, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M.&H. D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

Dr. Barbara A. DEMAINE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector :

E. T. SWIFT, M.P.H.I.A.

District Public Health Inspector :

G. V. WORTHY, M.P.H.I.A.

2. Laboratory Services

The Public Health Laboratories at Wakefield where the Medical Director is Dr. L. A. Little and at Sheffield (Medical Director Dr. E. H. Gillespie) carry out bacteriological examinations.

3. National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47

This section of the Act is concerned with the compulsory removal of persons from their homes on a Court Order or in an emergency on an Order signed by two medical practitioners and a Justice of the Peace.

Such person may be removed to a County Home or Hospital, provided that all the sections of the Act are satisfied. It was not necessary to take any action under this section in 1962.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES.
CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN
SECTION 22

Ante-Natal Clinics :

Ante-Natal Clinics are held weekly as follows :—

Place	Day and Time	Medical Officer
C.W.C. Welfare Avenue, Conisbrough.	Thursday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. J. C. McWilliam
C.W.C. Church Road, Denaby Main.	Wednesday 10 a.m.—12 noon	- do -
C.W.C. Welfare Park, Goldthorpe.	Thursday 2—4 p.m.	- do -
C.W.C. Adwick Road, Mexborough.	Wednesday 2—4 p.m.	- do -
C.W.C. Barbers Avenue, Rawmarsh.	Thursday 10 a.m.—12 noon	Dr. Mary Scott
C.W.C. Rock House, Swinton.	Thursday 10 a.m.—12 noon and 2—4 p.m.	Dr. H. H. Smith
C.W.C. off Houghton Road, Thurnscoe.	Friday 10 a.m.—12 noon	Dr. J. C. McWilliam
C.W.C. Church Street, Wath-on-Deerne.	Friday 10 a.m.—12 noon	Dr. Dora Chapman

Attendances :

Clinics	No. of Patients who Attend	No. of Attendances
Conisbrough ...	138	583
Denaby Main ...	141	744
Goldthorpe ...	136	432
Mexborough ...	225	827
Rawmarsh ...	376	1,008
Swinton ...	239	925
Thurnscoe ...	51	245
Wath-upon-Deerne	247	500
TOTAL	1,573	5,264

Dr. J. C. McWilliam, who is Medical Officer in charge of the Ante-Natal Clinics in the Conisbrough, Mexborough and Dearne areas, also holds a joint appointment as Senior Hospital Medical Officer at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.

There were 2,094 live and still births in the Divisional Area in 1962; thus the above figures indicate that 75% of all expectant mothers in the area attend the Local Authority's Ante-Natal Clinics at some time during their pregnancy.

Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes :

Relaxation Classes are held at 8 centres which are listed below. The Class at Thurnscoe commenced on 11th July, 1962 following the opening of the New Clinic there. The present Clinic premises at Conisbrough are unsuitable for Relaxation Clinics, but it is anticipated that a new Clinic with modern amenities will be opened late in 1963.

Clinics	No. of Attendances Made
Denaby Main	226
Goldthorpe	379
Mexborough	225
Monkwood, Rawmarsh	180
Rawmarsh	490
Swinton	506
Thurnscoe	101
Wath-upon-Dearne	1,012
TOTAL	3,119

Family Planning Clinics :

The Mexborough Branch of the Family Planning Association have the use of Child Welfare Centre at Mexborough for their Clinics. They also receive a grant-in-aid from the County Council, as it was agreed that they should take over the functions of the Birth Control Clinic which was formerly run by the County Council at Rock House, Swinton. Sessions are held each Tuesday evening from 6.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. with the exception of the month of August.

Infant Welfare Clinics :

Sessions are held as follows :—

C.W.C. Conisbrough— Monday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. M. Bajorek
C.W.C. Denaby Main— Tuesday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. M. Bajorek
C.W.C. Goldthorpe— Monday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. B. R. A. Demaine
C.W.C. Mexborough— Tuesday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. B. R. A. Demaine
Thursday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. W. R. Porter
C.W.C. Rawmarsh (Monkwood) Thursday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. J. Galvin
C.W.C. Rawmarsh (Barbers Avenue) Tuesday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. Jessica Core
C.W.C. Swinton— Monday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. I. Campbell
C.W.C. Thurnscoe— Monday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. J. Wilczynski
C.W.C. Wath-on-Dearne— Monday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. Marion Lister
C.W.C. West Melton— Tuesday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. Marion Lister
C.W.C. Kilnhurst— Wednesday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. Jessica Core

Attendances during 1962 were :—

Centre	No. of individual children who attended	Total No. of Attendance	
		Under 1 year	Over 1 year
Conisbrough	279	2494	834
Denaby Main	373	2082	581
Goldthorpe	503	2937	650
Kilnhurst	91	561	304
Mexborough	470	4624	1859
Monkwood	253	768	313
Rawmarsh	498	1581	424
Swinton	458	3371	771
Thurnscoe	556	3618	1423
Wath-on-Dearne	282	1451	297
West Melton	183	812	141
	3946	24299	7799

Two new clinics were opened in 1962; in January Thurnscoe Clinic was completed and brought into use. This is one of the smaller type clinics, but is complete with an up-to-date Dental Wing. The Goldthorpe Clinic (opened in June 1962) is a larger building and also includes a Dental Unit. A similar building to the Goldthorpe Clinic is due to be opened in 1963 at Wath-on-Dearne and plans are also in hand for a third Clinic of this type at Mexborough. Provision for smaller type Clinics at Conisbrough and Kilnhurst has been made in the 1963/64 financial estimates.

Facilities for vaccination and immunisation against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis are available at all Infant Welfare Clinic sessions.

Health Education activities are now a regular part of the Health Visitors duties at Infant Welfare Clinics, and such duties as baby-weighing, etc., are undertaken by Clinic Nurses or Voluntary Workers whose help is always so much appreciated.

The range of proprietary foods on sale at Clinics was drastically reduced in 1962, by resolution of the County Health Committee.

Toddler Clinics are held monthly at 8 Child Welfare Centres. Invitations combined with birthday greeting cards are sent to mothers. They meet the doctor at the Clinics and discuss any worries which they may have relating to the Infant's progress.

Premature Babies :

The nationally agreed definition of a premature baby is one which weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, although some of these may be full time babies.

There were 138 premature births in this Division of which 15 were born dead. 9 sets of twins are included in this total. 30% of the premature babies were born at home and 70% in hospital. Of those born at home, all but one weighed over 4 lbs. 14 premature babies died in the first four weeks of life; one at home and thirteen in hospital.

STATISTICS RELATING TO PREMATURE BABIES BORN IN 1962

District	Born Alive			Stillbirths			No. removed to Hosp. After Birth	No. who survived 28 days		
	At Home	In Hosp.	Total	At Home	In Hosp.	Total		Born at Home	Born in Hosp.	Total
Conisbrough	6	20	26	—	2	2	—	6	18	24
Dearne	10	22	32	—	2	2	—	10	18	28
Mexborough	9	7	16	—	3	3	1	8	5	13
Rawmarsh	9	17	26	—	3	3	2	9	16	25
Swinton	3	8	11	1	2	3	2	3	7	10
Wath-upon-Dearne	3	9	12	1	1	2	1	3	6	9
TOTALS	40	83	123	2	13	15	6	39	70	109

Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child :

A total of 61 illegitimate births were notified during 1962, 60 of which were ascertained by our own staff and one referred by a Moral Welfare Organisation.

These cases were classified as follows :

(a) Married :

(1) With previous illegitimate children ...	8
(2) Without previous illegitimate children	12

(b) Single :

(1) With previous illegitimate children ...	8
(2) Without previous illegitimate children	25

(c) Widowed or Divorced :

(1) With previous illegitimate children ...	4
(2) Without previous illegitimate children	4

Their ages were as follows :—

(a) Age 15—19	...	...	...	...	...	9
(b) Age 20—24	...	...	...	...	...	16
(c) Age 25—29	...	...	...	...	...	14
(d) Age 30—39	...	...	...	...	...	21
(e) Age 40 and over	...	...	...	...	...	1

In three cases the baby died; two were adopted; one was fostered; the grandparents kept the child in one case and fifty-one mothers kept their child. In the remaining two cases a decision as to the future care of the infant had not been made at the year end.

Under the County Council's Scheme for the Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child, financial responsibility may be accepted for the maintenance of unmarried mothers in Moral Welfare Homes for thirteen weeks. The thirteen weeks is exclusive of the laying-in period.

Section 23 — MIDWIFERY

There were 23 Midwives employed in the Divisional Area at the 31st December, 1962 and all but three of these were authorised to use their private motor cars on official business. The three nurses without cars were non-drivers. The County Council in common with other local authorities operate an Assisted Car Purchase Scheme for staff classified as 'essential users.'

Refresher Courses were arranged for those members of the staff who were required to attend in accordance with Section G of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board. The County Council also provided Courses of Instruction for Midwives at the Adult College at Grantley Hall. Additionally, meetings of Midwives are arranged at regular intervals locally.

The issue of Trilene Inhalers to all staff was completed during the year and arrangements were subsequently made to withdraw the "Minnitt" Gas and Air machines previously used. A small stock was retained at the Divisional Office for use when Trilene machines were undergoing their annual re-test.

Of the 2,094 live and still births in the Divisions during 1961, the District Widwives delivered 1,176 babies. This means that 56% of all deliveries took place at home. The Cranbrook Committee in its report on the Maternity Services recommended that provision should be made for 70% of all mothers to be confined in hospital. The need for more maternity beds in the area must again be emphasised and no apology is made for repeating this statement. General Practitioners were present at 227 of the home confinements and medical aid was requested on 207 occasions. Midwives also attended six mothers who were discharged from hospital after 48 hours, a further 67 discharged up to and including the fifth day and 279 discharged before the 10th day after delivery.

The following home visits were made by District Widwives during 1962 :—

	Ante-Natal Visits	Post-Natal Visits
Domiciliary cases ...	7,941	18,823
Hospital cases	519	1,677
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8,460	20,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>

HEALTH VISITING — Section 24

24 Nurses were employed in the Health Visiting Service at the 31st December 1962, 14 of whom are fully qualified Health Visitors. The remaining 10 are all State Registered Nurses.

Extra Clinic sessions including Toddler Clinics, Health Education sessions in schools, and clinics for the ascertainment of deafness all demand more of the Health Visitors' time and reduce the hours available for home visiting. Three Health Visitors in this Division have been specially trained in the early ascertainment of deafness in young children and they carry out tests on all children under the age of 5 years who are considered to be at risk. A pure-tone audiometer has also been obtained for Divisional use and all children in their last year at Infant Schools will be tested as soon as possible. Treatment is arranged where necessary in consultation with the family doctor.

In 1961 a pilot scheme designed to improve liaison between family doctors and the Health Visitors was started. It was agreed that an Assistant Health Visitor should pay a weekly visit to the consulting rooms following morning surgery to meet both doctors in this particular practice and discuss and possibly resolve any problems which either side might have. It later proved that fortnightly visits to the surgery were adequate, and if it became necessary between such visits

Clinic and School Sessions :—

Maternity and Child Welfare	2,260
Ultra Violet Light	43
Specialist—Chest	27
—Other	244
School Health	1,675

HOME NURSING — Section 25

The Staff of the Home Nursing Service in the Division at 31st December 1962 consisted of 21 full-time nurses and 2 employed part-time. With the exception of 1 State Enrolled Nurse who was employed on part-time duties, all the Staff are State Registered Nurses who have also received District Training approved by the Queen's Institute of District Nurses. The staff who are able to drive cars are either authorised to use their own vehicles on official business or have been provided with County Owned motor vehicles.

Instructions regarding treatment are sent directly by the family doctors to the Home Nurses; in effect the two are working as one team. This type of team work is desirable for all domiciliary nursing services and every effort is being made to build up a similar relationship with the family doctors and the District Midwives and Health Visitors.

Evidence of the high regard held for District Nurses by patients is seen each week in the Acknowledgement columns of the local newspaper.

A full range of modern nursing equipment is available for issue by the Home Nurse to facilitate her work and to improve the comfort of the patient. Mention was made in my report last year of the introduction of disposable syringes and needles. During 1962 the County Council authorised the supply of disposable bed pads and pants for incontinent patients. The issue of these items means much less laundry for the patients' relatives and saves the time of the Nurse : Arrangements were completed with the regional Hospital Board whereby laundry of incontinent patients can be cleaned at Wathwood Hospital.

The Home Nurses and Health Visitors are often instrumental in arranging financial relief for patients through such agencies as the National Society for Cancer Relief and the Madame Curie Fund. I am grateful for the help which we receive from these voluntary organisations. The total sum disbursed in the year was £250.

The following are statistics relating to the work of the Home Nurses in 1962. It will be seen that they made 54,796 visits to 1,858 patients. Nearly half of the patients nursed were aged 65 or over and they were visited on 34,704 occasions. 393 patients had more than 24 visits each during the year.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR

(i.e. Cases completed during year plus cases still under treatment on 31st December)

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical	1,339	43,595
Surgical	321	7,548
Infectious Diseases	11	157
Tuberculosis	26	2,092
Maternal complications	132	1,027
Others	29	377
TOTALS:	1,858	54,796
Patients included above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	913	34,704
Children included above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	62	641
Patients included above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	393	33,094

Total number of staff weeks worked during year on home nursing 1,050

Of the total of 1,858 patients nursed during the year 1,403 cases were completed by the 31st December. The main categories of diseases for which these patients were treated included Respiratory diseases (i.e. Bronchitis, Pneumonia but not Tuberculosis) 171; Anaemias 153; Complications of pregnancy 125; Skin diseases (i.e. boils, carbuncles, etc.) 102; Constipation 90; Diseases of the heart and arteries 83. The treatment consisted of injections in 691 cases and general nursing in 372 cases. Antibiotics were administered by injection in 325 cases and drugs for anaemias accounted for 258 cases in which injections were given. 9,332 visits were made by Home Nurses for the sole purpose of giving injections.

In the Autumn a survey of the work performed by the Home Nurses in the Division over a period of 28 days was made. At the same time similar surveys were being conducted in the Harrogate and Horsforth Divisions.

HOME NURSE TRAINING SCHEME

The County now trains its own Home Nurses. Nurses who possess the S.R.N. qualification can only be accepted for temporary appointments. If they agree to undergo the approved course of training for the Queen's Institute of District Nurses they are seconded to another Division for a period of 3 or 4 months if they have had less than 18 months experience of Home Nursing. In our own Division, Mrs. Hucknall, Senior Nursing Sister, Rawmarsh, and Mrs. E. Brooks, Senior Nursing Sister, Thurnscoe, have been selected as Sisters in charge of Training. The Nurse under instruction remains under the supervision of one or other of these Senior Sisters for the whole of the period. Lectures are held at Wakefield and three weeks are spent at the Johnson Memorial Home, Sheffield. Mrs. W. Taylor, Area Nursing Officer, and Miss V. Dunford, Divisional Nursing Officer, supervise the overall

training programme. We have already trained 4 nurses in the Division under this scheme and all passed the examination conducted by an independent examiner of the Queen's Institute of District Nurses. Three of our own staff of Home Nurses have been similarly trained in other Divisions and passed the examination at the end of the training period. The fully trained Nurses attend Refresher Courses at regular intervals. Four attended such a course at Grantley Hall.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION — Section 26

Smallpox Vaccination

No. of Persons Vaccinated or Re-Vaccinated during 1962 :—

Age at 31/12/62 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1962	1—4 1958/61	5—14 1948/57	15 or over before 1948	Total
No. Vaccinated					
Dearne	187	206	618	326	1337
Conisbrough	100	113	161	87	461
Mexborough	78	83	95	106	362
Wath	71	78	118	168	435
Swinton	56	125	116	87	384
Rawmarsh	67	120	190	101	478
Total	559	725	1298	875	3457
No. Re-vaccinated					
Dearne	—	4	31	264	299
Conisbrough	—	—	10	35	45
Mexborough	—	1	39	108	148
Wath	—	—	13	103	116
Swinton	—	1	20	70	91
Rawmarsh	—	4	17	94	115
Total	—	10	130	674	814

This disease in its major form kills one in three of those who develop the complaint. The disease will tend to be imported more commonly owing to air travel. Treatment is not effective in preventing death or disfigurement. The disease is prevented only by vaccination in infancy and re-vaccination in adult life.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Immunisations

Urban District	No. of children primarily Immunised in 1962			No. of children given booster doses during 1962
	Under 5 yrs.	5—14 years	Total	
Conisbrough	220	76	296	218
Dearne	281	141	422	159
Mexborough	227	12	239	126
Wath	139	67	206	350
Swinton	210	57	267	109
Rawmarsh	224	65	289	155
Total	1301	418	1719	1117

The immunisation rate in school children is excellent and well above the minimum safe level of 75%. If Diphtheria became prevalent it is the under fives who would be most involved. Children should be protected before they are a year old and there is need to increase the numbers immunised in the under 5 age group.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Details at 31st December, 1962

	No. of persons completely Vaccinated during 1962		Total persons completely Vaccinated at 31/12/62	
	3 injections	4 injections	3 injections	4 injections
Children born in years 1947 — 1962	4115	1423	26420	8228
Young Persons	2054	—	10735	—
TOTAL	6169	1423	37155	8228

AMBULANCE SERVICE — Section 27

The Divisional Area is served by the County Ambulance Station at Dunford House, Wath-upon-Dearne. The Station Officer is Mr. F. Hyde, G.I.A.O., who has kindly supplied the statistics listed below. The Staff of 25 includes 16 male driver-attendants, 2 female driver-attendants, 5 shift leaders and 2 Clerk/Telephonists.

No. of patients conveyed	32,740
No. of journeys	5,727
Total mileage 1-1-62 to 31-12-62) ...	175,161

The six vehicles stationed at Wath are all equipped with short wave radio communication sets. Two vehicles were replaced during the year. The Station Superintendent attended a two day course at Leeds Infirmary on advanced first-aid, covering emergency resuscitation, emergency mid-wifery, and emergency treatment of the unconscious casualty suffering from brain injury. The instruction covered mouth to mouth breathing and cardiac massage. The Divisional Medical Officer also attended a demonstration at the Leeds General Infirmary arranged by the Surgeon in charge of the Casualty Department. These lectures were followed by instruction to all members of the Ambulance Staff by Dr. J. Hall, Deputy Medical Officer of Health and were accompanied by films on Mouth to Mouth Breathing and Emergency Child Birth by the Divisional Nursing Officer Miss V. Dunford.

The Ambulance Depot is completely modern and has its own inspection pit and maintenance department. Major repairs are referred to County Ambulance Headquarters, Birkenshaw, Bradford.

The Ambulance Depot telephone number is Wath-upon-Dearne 2234/5 night and day, and any person can order an ambulance for any accident or emergency childbirth where it is apparent that emergency hospital treatment is required. All members of the service hold a valid certificate of the St. John Ambulance Association.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS

—CARE AND AFTER CARE — Section 28

Nursing Equipment in the Home :

1,643 issues of various forms of nursing equipment were made in 1962. These items ranged from Feeding Cups and Walking Sticks to Hospital Beds and Hydraulic Hoists.

Each Home Nurse keeps a stock of smaller items of equipment and the larger items are stored with a reserve supply of minor items at Wath-upon-Deerne and Mexborough. A Monthly Return of available equipment is sent to Central Office at Wakefield so that transfers can be readily effected between Divisional Areas as the occasion demands.

Every use is made of disposable items of equipment such as bed pads and pants for incontinent patients and plastic syringes and disposable needles.

Enuresis Alarms are made available for use with children who are habitual bed-wetters, on the recommendations of the Child Health Specialists and other Medical Officers. 18 Alarms were available at the end of December 1962 and they had been issued 57 times in all.

Hospital After-care :

2 Health Visitors in the Division visit the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, Fullerton Hospital, Denaby Main and the Wathwood Hospital, Wath-upon-Deerne, each week for the purpose of liaison duties. The Hospitals at Mexborough and Denaby Main provide for all categories of patients, whilst Wathwood Hospital is primarily for Chest cases. More recently direct liaison has been established in the person of the Divisional Nursing Officer with the Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.

The following is a Summary of the work performed by the Health Visitor at the Wathwood Hospital during the year 1962 :—

Number of visits to Hospital	...	...	...	...	47
Number of interviews in Hospital	...	...	...	...	242

Number of home visits	5
Number of investigations of home conditions ...	219
Number of cases for supervision by Health Visitor on discharge	53
Number of Home Nurses arranged for patients on discharge	Nil
Number of Home Helps arranged for patients on discharge	4
Number of cases for which Convalescent Home Treatment arranged	Nil
Number of cases for special environment investigations	3

The Health Visitor, Mrs. M. Jenkinson, reports as follows :—

“ The trend of work has altered at Wathwood Hospital. 35 beds have been closed during the year so that structural alterations may be carried out. Even so there have been more admissions. There have not been many ‘long stay’ patients, but more non-tubercular chests in for a short stay for investigation—bronchoscopy, etc.

CASES OF INTEREST

Male patient aged 51 years—Non-tubercular chest

When this patient, a bachelor, was ready for discharge his landlady could not take him back because of her own ill health. I rang the Welfare Officer at his place of employment and was given a list of addresses. On discharge the patient went to other lodging.

Female patient aged 81 years—Acute bronchitis

Admitted as an emergency, also very deaf. Neighbours came with her and left her house key with the ward staff. In April, a son came to the hospital and was very objectionable to the staff—he took his mother’s house key after signing for it. In July the ward staff told me that the patient had no visitors at all and no money. The other patients were buying

her personal requirements, she had no letters either. I went to see the patient again and she told me that her son, after obtaining the key, had gone into her house and taken her pension book, rent book, and bank book. She said all the money she had had was 10/- on two occasions, one in April when her son took the key, and the other in a letter dated 29th June. He had not been to see her since he had taken the key, and told her he would pay the rent. I rang the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance Office—they said they didn't even know that the patient had a pension book but they would look into the matter. A fortnight later I rang again, saying that the patient still had no money. Shortly after this the Hospital had a letter saying that the son had drawn the money and promised to pay back all that he had drawn. He came to see his mother and she signed for him to continue drawing her pension. He then promised that if his mother was discharged from the hospital and had a Home Help, he and his wife would go over to see her and keep an eye on her. The patient was discharged but in a very short time she was re-admitted because it was too much for them to go over regularly to see her. They have a car. She does now receive letters and is not without money.

Female patient aged 49 years—Pulmonary Tuberculosis

This patient is divorced but receives no maintenance. She had been working as a housekeeper and her 15 year old daughter was living with her. The daughter is a weaver and had gone into lodgings whilst her mother was in hospital. The patient had been in Wathwood Hospital on a previous occasion, in March 1960. As she was very upset about her financial position I rang the National Assistance Board and they told me that as long as the patient was in hospital her rent would be paid and she would have a National Assistance grant of 16s. 6d. per week. I was able to tell her this right away.

Female patient aged 19 years—Pulmonary Tuberculosis

This patient had previously had a T.B. kidney removed in Doncaster Royal Infirmary. Her husband is a miner and she had an eight month old baby. The family had been from

one lodging to another. Neither the patient's family nor her husband's family were at all helpful. They were on the housing list. This matter was discussed with the Medical Officer of Health, who was successful in his application for the re-housing of this patient on her discharge from hospital.

Male patient—Non-tubercular chest

When this patient was almost ready for discharge I contacted the Health Visitor who arranged for the house to be aired and a Home Help to attend, as he lives alone.

Male patient aged 26—Bronchial asthma

Admitted from the fair at Chapeltown. The ward sister was very concerned because she had given the patient a 'sick note' and he had not sent it in to the Insurance Office, and yet he was obviously short of money. He told me that he had been in Leeds General Infirmary from the 13th to 29th September and the Almoner there had obtained money for him from the National Assistance Board. I told him he must still send his 'sick note' to the Insurance Office to be credited with stamps. He then told me he was out of benefit because he had served a prison sentence for assault, and his parents wanted nothing to do with him.

I rang the National Assistance Board and they said they would deal with him, and give him a grant whilst in hospital. When he was ready for discharge from the hospital I rang the National Assistance Board from the hospital and it was arranged that the patient should go down from the hospital at 10 a.m. the next morning to collect a travel voucher for Grimsby, to travel the day after.

Before he left the hospital he went round the ward collecting money from the men for items they wished to be brought in. He did not return, nor did he return the money. The police were notified. He had not gone to Grimsby. He was picked up a few days later in a hospital at Halifax—bronchial asthma. He served another prison sentence.

General

Liaison exists with the hospitals in neighbouring areas, through liaison Health Visitors in other divisions and through almoners of the hospital concerned.

Health Visitors provide background reports of patients admitted to hospital and special reports are submitted in respect of all patients awaiting admission to the Geriatric Units at Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham, and Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.

After-care is given in many cases on discharge.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE

59 Patients were receiving extra nourishment grants, in the way of 2 free pints of milk daily, at the end of 1962. 33 grants were made during the year and 29 discontinued. All applications which are initiated by the Health Visitor are checked and counter-signed by the Consultant Chest Physician and are reviewed every two months.

In addition to the liaison established at the Wathwood Hospital where 242 patients were interviewed during the year, a Health Visitor has been specially delegated to attend the Chest Clinic at Mexborough each week to discuss with the Consultant Chest Physician, Dr. J. D. Stevens, any special problems relating to the care of patients and follow-up of contacts. The Division is also served by the Chest Clinic at Rotherham where Dr. A. C. Morrison is Consultant Chest Physician.

All school entrants where parents have given written consent are jelly tested, as are all children who appear not to be in very good health. 1,304 children were tested in 1962, 6 of whom had a positive reaction. These were referred to the Chest Clinic for further investigation and the family doctor is kept informed.

Health Visitors continue to render background reports and lists of contacts in respect of all notified cases. An average of 6 contacts for every notified case is checked.

B.C.G. Vaccination of school children has also continued and 1,264 were vaccinated during 1962 following negative Heaf test. 48 children from Mexborough Grammar

School with strongly positive tuberculin tests were referred to the Chest Physician. Happily no cases of Tuberculosis were discovered in either the children or their contacts. Of the 48 children, 15 had a definite history of contact with a case of Tuberculosis in the past.

Applications for the provision of personal clothing for patients are submitted to the Care Committees at either Doncaster or Rotherham, and these are usually favourably received.

All the District Councils in the Health Division allow priority of housing on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health for active proved cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis where the Medical Officer of Health considers that their present housing accommodation is inadequate or where there is overcrowding, or where the house is situated in areas of gross atmospheric pollution.

The South Yorkshire Mass Radiography Unit visited 5 locations in the Divisional area during 1962 and in all, 6,517 people were X-rayed. 2 cases of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered and 71 inactive cases. Other non-tuberculosis abnormalities discovered are classified as follows :—

Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues—Congenital	10
Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues—Acquired	7
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	12
Bronchiectasis	10
Emphysema	10
Pulmonary fibrosis—non-tuberculous	26
Pneumoconiosis—not previously certified	95
Pneumoconiosis—previously certified	18
Benign tumours of the lungs and mediastinum	2
Carcinoma of the lung and mediastinum	3
Pleural thickening or calcification — non-tuberculous	22
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus; congenital and acquired	4
Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels	2
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	32

CHIROPODY

2,689 patients were receiving Chiropody treatment through the nine Voluntary Agencies operating a service throughout the Divisional area. A little over 25% of the cases were unable through infirmity, old age or physical handicap, to attend the centres for treatment.

It is estimated that there are 10,300 residents aged 65 and over in the area, so our figures indicate that 25% of all pensioners are receiving the service. When the scheme was introduced in 1960, estimates were based on a 15% acceptance rate. All cases referred for treatment are subject to the approval of the Medical Officer of Health before treatment can commence. Although the Chiropodists' Fees are paid by the Voluntary Associations, the amount is re-imbursed by the County Council on submission of certified claims.

The following is a Summary of treatments carried out in 1962 :—

Voluntary Association	Total Sessions	No. of Patients treated			No. of attendances
		Domi-ciliary	Non-Domi-ciliary	Total	
Bolton-on-Dearne O.A.P. Association	30	15	68	83	328
Conisbrough & Denaby Main O.A.P. Welfare Committee	123	85	280	365	1452
Goldthorpe O.A.P. Association	46	52	103	155	592
Mexborough Old Folk's Welfare Committee.....	211	131	478	609	2406
Swinton Aged Peoples Welfare Committee.....	159	106	255	361	1917
Rawmarsh Aged Peoples Welfare Committee.....	176	125	358	483	2117
Thurnscoe O.A.P. Association	31	18	69	87	353
Thurnscoe W.V.S.	47	45	115	160	619
Wath-on-Dearne Aged Peoples Welfare Com'tee	141	119	267	386	1684
Total	964	696	1993	2689	11468

I would like to express my thanks to the officials of the Voluntary Associations and the Chiropodists for their services.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Mothercraft—Public Health teaching

A regular programme of mothercraft teaching and talks on public health work has been carried on in seven of our ten Senior Modern Schools. The Health Visitors teach basically to the same syllabus and are thus able to interchange schools in case of illness or holidays, so providing continuity.

Each Health Visitor spends approximately one half day each week in Secondary Modern Schools lecturing mainly to school leavers, but this teaching could be extended to all pupils if time permitted.

Heads of the other three schools would like the Health Visitors to visit their schools but owing to the shortage of Health Visitors in this area we cannot, for the time being, start any more projects.

Occasionally, Health Visitors have gone into Junior Schools to talk to all children on personal hygiene but this again is limited by the time available.

After hearing about so many young people and families taking camping holidays, one Health Visitor visited a camp to give campers a talk on Food Hygiene and Personal Hygiene in the camp.

Home Safety

Rawmarsh, Conisbrough and Wath-on-Deerne Urban District Councils held full scale Home Safety programmes during which Health Visitors visited all schools in the areas and during their spare time talked to Mother's Meetings and Aged People.

The Divisional Medical Officer or Divisional Nursing Officer attend Home Safety Meetings in the area.

Smoking and Lung Cancer

Students at the Day Training College, Swinton, are particularly interested in this subject and have had lively discussions.

Films and literature have been supplied to them by the Divisional Medical Officer.

All pupils at the Swinton Comprehensive School have seen the film 'Time Pulls a Trigger.'

Letters on the subject have been sent to parents of scholars at Secondary Modern Schools throughout this area.

Ante-natal Clinics and Child Welfare Clinics

Health Education is carried out as a matter of routine at all our Clinics.

To support our Health Education activities we have at our disposal two film strip projectors, a 16 m.m. sound film projector, three types of screens and six flannelgraphs. Films are loaned from our own County Film Library and national distributors as required.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE — Section 29

Establishment of Domestic Helps	79
Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31-12-62	174 part-time (equivalent of 83.9 full-time)

Groups receiving assistance :—

	No. of Cases	Hours
1. Maternity (including expectant mothers)	114	9,087
2. Tuberculosis	3	196
3. Chronic Sick		
(a) aged 65 plus	1,108	159,864
(b) aged 65	81	10,096
4. Others	50	4,043
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	1,356	183,286
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The provision of Domestic Help is usually based on a Medical Certificate from the Family Doctor and may be provided where some person is ill, aged, mentally defective or to care for young children where the mother may have been admitted to hospital or otherwise ill. The service is also provided when required for expectant mothers before, during and after confinement.

The Home Help Service is not a free service, each applicant is required to complete a form giving details of their financial circumstances and the charge is assessed after consideration of these details. Persons in receipt of a Supplementary Pension from the National Assistance Board are not charged.

In exceptional circumstances and where this is authorised by the Divisional Medical Officer and the County Medical Officer a 24-hour service can be provided.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

1. Subnormal or Severely Subnormal

Division No. 26

Number under Care and Guidance	...	...	...	191
Number of new Ascertainments	...	...	...	34
Number attending Training Centre	...	...		101

2. Mentally Ill

Number discharged from Psychiatric Hospital				144
Number requiring After-care	...	...	...	135
Number of visits involved for After-care, and patients referred from Out-patient Clinics				751
Number of cases referred to Out-patient Psychiatric Clinics	...	...	...	96
Number referred to Rehabilitation Centres	...			7

There is excellent co-operation with the medical superintendent and the staff at Middlewood Hospital, Sheffield. Mental Welfare Officers may visit in-patients in the hospital, or discuss any case with the psychiatrist at the hospital. The number of requests from the hospital for after-care during 1962 was 136.

A liaison committee has been formed and meetings are held each month. Cases discussed are those presenting special difficulty.

A Mental Health Exhibition was held during two days in October, 1962, at the Child Welfare Centre, Goldthorpe. The programme included talks by consultant psychiatrists and social workers, films, "Brains Trusts" etc.

There was an exhibition and sale of articles made by patients at the Middlewood Hospital, Sheffield. Also included in the programme was an exhibition of handicrafts made by trainees of the County Training Centre, Wath-upon-Deane, which was open to the public during the two days of this Mental Health Exhibition.

Out-Patient Clinics

Psychiatric out-patients at the Barnsley Beckett Hospital and the Doncaster Royal Infirmary are attended by mental welfare officers, Mrs. F. H. Redman and Mrs. M. K. Page respectively. The consultant psychiatrist is Dr. M. Jeffrey.

All new patients at these clinics are interviewed first by the mental welfare officer before being seen by the consultant psychiatrist. A full social history is obtained from each patient. There is an average of 320 new patients seen at each clinic during the year. Follow-up visits are made to patients in their own homes at the request of the consultant. Domiciliary visits with the psychiatrist, to take social histories, are also made. The number of patients seen in their own homes has increased greatly during the past year.

After-care Club, Rock House, Swinton.

The first meeting was held on the 24th August, 1961, and was attended by six people. Attendances have increased steadily and the average attendance is now twenty.

With the advent of the new workshops, the adult section were able to commence sub-contract work, and this includes stick splitting, drawing boards, blackboards, dolls cots, fibre pots, and Kraft paper sugar bags, bean bags, black-out curtains for schools and canteens, and feather flicks. It is hoped to increase the sub-contract work during the coming year.

The adult male trainees help to maintain the Training Centre grounds, and also help to cultivate a plot of ground.

The adult females are responsible for the Centre laundry, and an electric washing machine was obtained during the year for this purpose.

At the Mental Health Exhibition held at Goldthorpe, a display of work was presented for public inspection.

There is a flourishing parent teacher association and bi-monthly social evenings are greatly enjoyed by parents, friends, teachers, and adult trainees. Members of the teaching staff have attended refresher courses at Grantley Hall, and particular interest has been in art.

When the junior trainees are on holiday and the school meals service is not in operation, meals for the adult trainees are provided by a local contractor and this arrangement works admirably.

Three special coaches convey the trainees to and from the Centre daily, and despite weather difficulties, no undue hazards have been experienced.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The duties of the School Health Service have been maintained during 1962. The general health of all the school children remains at the high level of the post-war years.

The problems of over-nutrition and obesity continued to present itself to School Medical Officers—a problem for which there is no easy remedy. The suggested raising of the calorific value of school dinners by some authorities will not alleviate the position. No medical objection could be raised to the raising of the protein content only.

An important innovation during the year has been the acquisition of a pure tone audiometer. This machine transmits a series of 'pure tones' at known frequencies and intensities to ear phones. The responses of the subject are graphed and reveal the pattern and degree of loss of hearing. The audiometer will be used routinely to test the hearing of all school children in the division at the age of six, any other children who are suspected of deafness and those children who may be 'at risk', e.g. those whose mothers contracted an illness during pregnancy. The machine will be operated by specially selected and trained health visitors and the results after only a short period of use are encouraging.

The Division is fortunate in having the services of a Consultant Paediatrician, Dr. C. C. Harvey, a Consultant Psychiatrist—Dr. J. D. Orme and a Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon Miss Mary Jones and Dr. S. K. Bannerjee, Ophthalmologist, to whom cases of difficulty are referred.

Drs. Barbara Demaine, Mary Menzies and J. D. Hall are responsible for the ascertainment of pupils requiring special educational treatment and Dr. S. K. Pande has performed many of the routine medical inspections and immunisations and vaccinations of the department. I am grateful also for the invaluable work and assistance of the Divisional Nursing Officer, Miss V. Dunford, and all the Health Visitors and School Nurses who have worked so assiduously. My acknowledgements are also due to Drs. P. L. and B. R. Baker for their help during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS

Table I

Inspections of School Children 1962

Entrants	2,148
First Year Secondary	2,074
Last Year Secondary	1,791
	—
Total ...	6,013
	—
No. of Special Inspections	2,639
No. of Re-Inspections	235
	—
Total ...	2,874
	—
Total Inspections ...	8,887

Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected :

Satisfactory	99.3%
Found to Require Treatment	7.3%

The percentage requiring treatment is lower than the national average, and shows a reduction on the previous year.

The percentage of pupils found to be satisfactory on examination remains high, and is an indication of the good nutritional state of the country as a whole.

Table II

Cleanliness and Head Infestation

Total No. examinations made for this purpose	16,830
Total No. found infested	637
Total percentage found infested	3.8%
(England and Wales 1.5%; West Riding 2%)	

The present level of louse infestation remains low and is an indication of a reservoir of infection, which unless efforts at total eradication are continued, could lead to an increase at any time.

Table III

Care of Handicapped Children

Milton Day School—E.S.N.	76
Residential School—E.S.N.	2
" " —Deaf or Partially Deaf ...	13
" " —Deaf E.S.N.	—
" " —PARTIALLY Sighted ...	2
" " —Blind	3
" " —Delicate	6
" " —Cerebral Palsy	8
" " —Physically Handicapped excluding cerebral palsy ...	1
" " —Epileptic	—
" " —Maladjusted	2
	<hr/>
Total ...	113
	<hr/>

The ascertainment of the handicapped child is a co-operative effort by schools, school health services and family doctors.

The largest category is always that of the educationally subnormal and the commonest cause of physical handicapping is cerebral palsy.

Table IV

Tuberculin Jelly Testing School Entrants

No. Tested	1,802
No. Positive	6
No. Negative	1,796

The test is a simple and quick patch one applied to all school entrants. The presence of a positive result denotes a naturally acquired infection with tuberculosis, usually to a mild degree. Although the child is not usually ill and requires no treatment, it is a helpful procedure in tracing infectious cases of tuberculosis.

Table V

B.C.G. Vaccination 13 years and older School Children

No. of children offered testing and vaccination if necessary	—
No. of acceptances	—
Percentage of acceptances	—
Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test :	
No. Tested	1,753
Result of Test :	
No. Positive	414
No. Negative	1,272
No. not ascertained	67
Percent positive	24%
No. vaccinated	1,264

The percentage of 13 year old school children who by virtue of a negative skin test show non-infection by tuberculosis is at the expected level for the country as a whole. Parental acceptance of the necessity for B.C.G. testing and vaccination is now improving.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Full statistical details are given in the remainder of the Annual Report. Immunisation against Diphtheria and Tetanus was offered to all school children in the infants and junior schools. The parental response has been fairly satisfactory and is at the national level. 100% response remains however the aim. Oral vaccine against Poliomyelitis is now used throughout the division and refusal to accept vaccination is correspondingly lower.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Hospital Services for the area are administered by the Rotherham and Mexborough Hospital Management Committee and the Barnsley Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

General Hospital Services are provided mainly by the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough; Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham; and the Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals include Kendray Isolation Hospital, Barnsley; Tickhill Road, Hospital, Doncaster, and Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield.

Maternity Units are available at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough; Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham; St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley, and Listerdale Maternity Home, Wickersley.

Chest Clinics

The area is served by two Chest Clinics, one being at 'Whateley House,' Cemetery Road, Mexborough (Consultant Chest Physician Dr. J. D. Stevens) and the second is at 'Chatham House', Chatham Street, Rotherham, where Dr. A. C. Morrison is Consultant Chest Physician.

Problem Families

Meetings are held of a Committee formed for the correlation of information relating to children neglected or ill-treated in their own home. The Medical Officer of Health is the designated Officer and the following Departments and Organisations are represented on the Committee :—

The Public Health Department by Medical Officers, Health Visitors, Mental Health Social Workers and Public Health Inspectors.

The Education Department by the Divisional Education Officer and School Welfare Officers.

Other Representatives come from the District Councils' Housing Departments; N.S.P.C.C.; Welfare Division; National Assistance Board.

The information available from all these sources is correlated at the meeting and decisions taken by the Committee as to the best method of assisting these families and improving their circumstances.

The County Council operate a scheme of rent guarantee to safeguard the interests of District Councils in selected cases where there was a danger of the families being evicted, broken up and the children being taken into care.

Sections C, D and E, which relate to the work of the Public Health Inspectors, have been compiled by the Senior Public Health Inspector, Mr. E. T. SWIFT.

SECTION "C"

GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Sanitary Inspection of the District

During the year the following inspections were made :

Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Theatres and Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
No Entry	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Rent Act—investigations and exchange inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Enquiries re Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Disinfections	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Inspection of Food Premises (See Section "E")	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,005
Housing Inspections (See Section "D")	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
House Letting	...	...	...	...	...	...	60

Notices

70 informal notices had the desired result of obtaining repairs.

List of nuisances abated in connection with houses other than Council houses :—

Drainage

Obstructions removed and drainage repaired	7
Drains relaid, renewed or extended	10
New gullies provided	1
Rainwater drainage repaired or renewed	10
Sink waste pipes repaired	10
Insanitary sinks replaced	5
W.C.s repaired	38
Insufficient or dilapidated W.C. accommodation ...	4

Repairs to Premises

Chimneys rebuilt, pointed and chimney pots replaced	5
Roofs repaired	21
External wall repaired and/or pointed	24
Ceiling plaster repaired	26
Wall plaster repaired	35
Defective flues repaired	1
Internal floors repaired or replaced	15
Repairs to stairs, handrails, door windows, etc. ...	30
Insufficient and/or defective ventilation	1
Repaved and/or repaired yard surfaces	3
Burst water pipes repaired	30
Verminous Premises	1
Rodent infested premises	325
Miscellaneous matters	56

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Type of Convenience and receptacle	No.	% on Water carriage
Water closets	6162	100%
Privy Middens and/or Pail Closets	Nil	Nil
TOTAL CLOSETS	6162	100%

As a result of the demolition of Hill Top Cottages under Housing Act procedure the last privy middens in the District were abolished.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection and disposal of refuse in the Urban District is under the control of the Senior Public Health Inspector employing for this purpose a labour force of 22 men. This total includes drivers, loaders, tip attendant and two mechanics.

Refuse is collected by means of four Shefflex Dustless Loading vehicles and is disposed of at Sheffield Road tip by controlled tipping. A side loading vehicle is employed for the collection of waste paper and bulky refuse.

During the year an incentive bonus scheme for refuse collection was introduced. This bonus was to replace a plus rate of 5/6d. per week. For the purpose of this scheme the Urban District is divided into five areas, one for each day. All the vehicles are then employed in clearing that day's area. If each crew clears its own area, a bonus of 11/- per man per week is payable. So far the scheme has worked quite satisfactorily and has had the effect of making a weekly collection of refuse a reality for the whole of the Urban District.

Refuse is collected from 5,170 houses, an estimated weight of 9,882 tons being removed.

The total cost of this service amounted to £15,625. The cost per house and per ton per annum was £3 0s. 5d. and £1 11s. 7d. respectively.

Waste paper, collected from shops and business premises in the district, is baled and sold. The total income from this source was £493.

Pet Animals

There is only one licence holder for this purpose, and during the year no trouble has occurred from this source.

Hairdresser or Barber

Routine inspections have been made of these premises and it has not been necessary to take any action under the provisions of the Act. Informal or verbal request has usually achieved the objective.

There are 20 premises registered with the Council under Section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Power, Act, 1951).

Public Swimming Baths, Denaby Main

This is an indoor swimming pool with heated, filtered and chlorinated water; the treatment is continuous. 8 samples were Submitted to the Public Health Service Laboratory, all of which were satisfactory. During the winter months a floor is put in and the building then used for dancing and indoor sports such as five-a-side football. (Table of results over).

Water Supplies

The area is now served by the Doncaster and District Joint Water Board which came into being in September of this year.

Sampling of water by the Public Health Department continued, chemical and bacterial analysis being undertaken by the Public Analyst in Sheffield.

9 samples were submitted for analysis all of which were reported by the laboratory as 'satisfactory.'

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The Council's policy of providing a free Rodent Control service was continued, domestic and business premises being treated without charge.

During the year Mr. P. Ogley, who had served the department faithfully for many years as Rodent Operative, was forced to retire due to ill health. His place has been taken by Mr. N. Taylor, who, though new to this service, is proving a worthy successor.

Infestation during the year and relevant inspections were as follows :—

Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	3,106
Infestations—Rats	...	...	...	...	...	315
Infestations—Mice	...	...	...	...	...	136
Estimated kill of rats	...	...	...	...	...	853
Estimated kill of mice	...	...	...	...	...	575

TABLE 1

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS, DENABY MAIN

Reports on samples of water
examined by Public Health Laboratory

Sample	Probable number per 100 ml. Coliform Bacilli	Free Chlorine in 1,000,000 parts of water
31/7/62 Inlet	0	0·1
Outlet	0	0·1
Inlet	0	0·1
Outlet	0	0·1
12/9/62 Inlet	0	0·25
Outlet	0	0·25
Inlet	0	0·25
Outlet	0	0·25

SHOPS AND FACTORIES

Shops Act

Routine inspections were made of shop premises and no contraventions were found that were not capable of being dealt with by informal or verbal action.

Factories

1. Inspections for purpose of provisions to health

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by local authorities	10	12	—	—
(2) Factories not in- cluded in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	33	38	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is en- forced by the local authority (excluding out workers premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	43	50	—	—

Atmospheric Pollution

The Council continued to take part in the National Survey of Atmospheric Pollution organised by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. For this purpose two daily volumetric sampling machines are in use, one at The Priory and one at Denaby Clinic.

The Standard Deposit Gauge, is sited at Wingate Cottage in order to monitor pollution from the Steetley Limestone Works.

TABLE 2
DAILY VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS Concentration in Microgrammes per cubic metre

Year 1962		SMOKE			SULPHUR SO ₂		
		Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value
January	The Priory Denaby Clinic	213.0 361.5	659.0 1484.0	105.0 75.0	260.0 297.0	1413.5 1126.5	71.0 110.0
February	The Priory Denaby Clinic	158.0 278.0	332.0 604.0	44.0 87.0	133.6 203.0	342.0 352.0	61.0 90.0
March	The Priory Denaby Clinic	231.0 301.0	572.0 732.0	80.0 56.0	161.0 197.8	394.0 548.0	70.0 139.0
April	The Priory Denaby Clinic	111.0 199.0	186.0 392.0	25.0 84.0	122.5 156.9	351.0 278.0	59.0 69.0
May	The Priory Denaby Clinic	118.6 139.0	191.0 296.0	36.0 44.0	104.0 136.4	182.0 253.0	62.0 68.0
June	The Priory Denaby Clinic	91.0 183.0	200.0 556.0	36.0 32.0	85.0 101.0	151.0 181.0	49.0 48.0
July	The Priory Denaby Clinic	76.0 100.0	139.0 181.0	23.0 44.0	73.6 97.0	120.0 203.0	29.0 62.0
August	The Priory Denaby Clinic	88.0 100.0	176.0 211.0	48.0 47.0	82.0 105.0	205.0 213.0	52.0 49.0
September	The Priory Denaby Clinic	111.0 121.0	198.0 232.0	50.0 41.0	98.0 118.0	184.0 166.0	47.0 68.0
October	The Priory Denaby Clinic	127.0 259.0	380.0 468.0	45.0 59.0	195.0 164.0	374.0 234.0	49.0 84.0
November	The Priory Denaby Clinic	317.0 361.0	1180.0 1060.0	68.0 137.0	240.0 244.0	619.0 559.0	82.0 54.0
December	The Priory Denaby Clinic	411.0 475.0	1632.0 1784.0	84.0 76.0	271.0 327.0	1086.0 1054.0	67.0 95.0

TABLE 4
WIND DIRECTIONS 1962 (Stated in Hours)

	Jan.	Feb	Mar	Apr.	May	Jne.	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Totals
N	1	7	57	18	53	14	49	4	17	19	30	10	279
NNE	2	13	23	66	34	7	38	8	3	18	42	7	261
NE	1	86	53	97	61	23	70	16	11	51	45	39	553
ENE	-	81	6	28	11	10	39	5	4	23	27	12	246
E	-	10	2	12	13	16	17	11	4	25	11	14	135
ESE	-	-	35	16	22	31	33	14	17	16	20	8	212
SE	51	2	64	53	23	64	60	28	75	47	94	60	621
SSE	24	-	46	15	11	38	22	13	64	20	48	57	358
S	50	3	13	24	22	23	11	20	37	32	32	23	290
SSW	126	37	25	24	28	55	28	75	62	43	30	41	574
SW	155	88	30	64	93	107	57	160	127	85	45	62	1073
WSW	51	55	18	31	60	56	40	93	44	38	7	16	509
W	61	31	22	43	45	35	24	65	34	19	8	19	406
WNW	63	103	64	55	60	79	74	94	54	80	45	111	882
NW	75	99	128	67	93	83	89	82	97	55	104	127	1099
NNW	29	39	96	41	50	28	40	18	40	12	77	64	534
Prevailing Winds	SW	WN W	NW	NE	SW NW	SW	NW	SW	SW	SW	NW	NW	
Calm	55	18	62	66	65	51	53	38	30	161	55	74	728
Total wind hrs. per month	689	654	682	654	679	669	691	706	690	583	665	670	8032
Possible hrs. per month	744	672	744	720	744	720	744	744	720	744	720	744	8760
1961 Total wind hrs. per month	671	609	676	615	684	653	673	692	603	657	608	613	7754

SECTION "D"

HOUSING IN THE AREA

The following statistics indicate the work done in connection with housing during the year involving 465 inspections :—

1. Number of Dwelling Houses in the District ... 5170

2. **Slum Clearance Programme**

Estimated number of unfit houses at 31-12-62 in respect of which no representation has yet been made ... 500

Clearance of unfit houses in Denaby Main is proceeding by stages over 10 years. The first area, Barmborough Street, No. 1 Clearance Area containing 63 houses having been inspected and represented this year.

3. **Houses in Clearance Areas and unfit houses elsewhere**

No. of houses in Representations made during the year :—

(a) In Clearance Areas ... 75

(b) Individual Unfit Houses ... 1

A.	HOUSES DEMOLISHED DURING THE YEAR	IN CLEARANCE AREAS DECLARED UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE HOUSING ACT 1957	Number of Houses Demolished:		
			(a) Unfit for human habitation	43	
			(b) Included by reason of bad arrangement	—	
			(c) On land acquired under Section 43(2) H.A.1957	3	
			Persons Displaced during the Year:		
			(a) From houses unfit for human habitation	67	
		(b) From houses included by reason of bad arrangement	—		
		(c) From houses on land acquired under Section 43(a) Housing Act 1957	9		
		Families Displaced during the year:			
		(a) From houses unfit for human habitation	28		
(b) From houses included by reason of bad arrangement	—				
(c) From houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act 1957	3				
NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS	Number of Houses Demolished:				
	(a) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957.....	5			
	(b) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.....	—			
	(c) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.....	—			
	(d) Houses included in unfitness orders made under para. 2 of the Second Schedule to the Town and Country Planning Act 1959	—			
	Persons Displaced during the Year:				
	(a) From houses to be demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957	10			
	(b) From local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—			
	(c) From houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.....	—			
(d) From houses included in unfitness orders	—				
Families Displaced during the Year:					
(a) From houses to be demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957	4				
(b) From local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—				
(c) From houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.....	—				
(d) From houses included in unfitness orders	—				
Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed		—			

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED during the year in pursuance of Closing Orders or Undertakings	Number of Houses:			
	(a)	Under Sections 16 (4), 17(1) and 35 (1) Housing Act 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act 1961.....	nil	
	(b)	Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act 1957	nil	
	Persons Displaced during the Year:			
	(a)	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35 (1) Housing Act 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act 1961.....	nil	
	(b)	Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act 1957	nil	
Families Displaced during the Year:				
(a)	From Houses to be closed: Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), and 35(1) Housing Act 1957 and Section 26, Housing Act 1961.....	nil		
	Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act 1957.....	nil		
PARTS OF BUILDINGS CLOSED under Section 18, Housing Act 1957:				
	Number of Houses	nil		
	Number of Persons Displaced	nil		
	Number of Families Displaced	nil		
C. Unfit Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied	After informal action by local authority:		By owner	46
	After formal notice under Public Health Acts		(a) By owner	3
			(b) By local Auth.	—
	After formal notice under Sec. 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957		(a) By Owner	—
			(b) By local Auth.	—
		Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957	By Owner	—
D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act 1957)	POSITION AT END OF YEAR	Retained for Temporary Accommodation	Under Sec. 48	
			Number of houses	nil
			Number of separate dwellings contained therein	nil
		Under Sec. 17(2)		
		Number of houses	nil	
Number of separate dwellings contained therein	nil			
Under Sec. 46				
Number of houses	nil			
Number of separate dwellings contained therein	nil			
Licenced for temporary accommodation under Section 34 or 53				
		Number of houses	nil	
E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement	Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders:			
		Number of houses	nil	
		Number of occupants	nil	

5. No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings :—
- | | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| (a) Clearance Areas, etc. | 31 |
| (b) Overcrowding | 1 |

6. **Rent Act, 1957**

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted | Nil |
| (b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority | Nil |
| (c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled | Nil |

7. **Overcrowding**

Most cases are the result of married sons and daughters living with their parents. The single case rehoused by the Council was a widow with a large family who had been living as a sub tenant.

8. **New Dwellings**

No. of new dwellings completed during the year :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| By the Local Authority | 42 |
| By Private Enterprise | 8 |

9. **Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation**

	Formal applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	Number of dwellings completed during the year
	Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings	
(a) Conversions. (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work).	—	—	—
(b) Improvements.	14	13	11

10. **Details of Advances for the purpose of acquiring or constructing houses :—**

9 Advances were made for the purpose of acquiring houses.

11. **Supplementary Remarks**

Included in the total number of houses represented in Clearance Areas was the Doncaster Road Clearance Area 1962. This area contained 12 houses. Following a Public Enquiry the area was confirmed, and while it was agreed that all the houses were unfit and properly represented, the Minister directed that the owner of six of the houses be allowed to carry out repairs necessary to bring the houses up to the Housing Act standards.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

Number in the District Nil

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954

	Dwelling Houses which have been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under Part 11 of the 1954 Act
Number of applications made by tenants for certificates	—
Number granted	—
Number refused	—
Number of applications for Revocation of certificates	—
Number granted	—
Number refused	—

SECTION "E"

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Hygiene Regulations 1955

1,005 inspections were made of various premises where food is handled either in its raw state or as a finished product available to the public. In the majority of inspections no transgression of the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act or

the Food Hygiene Regulations was found; informal action was necessary to rectify some matters with regard to the latter Regulations.

Inspections made regarding food and food premises were as follows :—

Inspection of slaughtering and slaughterhouses	...	174
Meat Inspections	... ..	120
Butchers' Shops	... ..	86
Canteens	... ..	12
Dairies and Milk Distributors	... ..	11
Fishmongers	... ..	40
Food Preparing Premises	... ..	57
Grocers	... ..	27
Greengrocers	... ..	9
Ice Cream Premises	... ..	14
Market Stalls	... ..	311
Street Vendors and Hawkers' Carts	... ..	15
General and Food Shops	... ..	59
Miscellaneous Food Visits	... ..	54
Suspected Food Poisoning investigation enquiries	...	16

Meat Inspection

The number of animals slaughtered decreased very slightly, and the Council's policy of 100% inspections continued.

No cysticercus Bovis or generalised tuberculosis was found.

There are 4 slaughter men now licensed with the Local Authority. The two private slaughterhouses were in use up to the end of the year. As a result of the passing of the Slaughterhouses (Appointed Day) Order, 1962, these premises were considered unsuitable for re-licensing until the necessary modernisation had been completed.

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	264	—	—	605	163	—
Number inspected	264	—	—	605	163	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cystercerci						
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	46	—	—	8	11	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cystercerci	17.4%	—	—	1.3%	6.7%	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	.6%	—
Cystercercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following list records the meat and offal rejected as unfit for sale for human food during the year :—

Beasts

43 Livers	...	...	...	...	...	254 lbs.
3 sets Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	24 lbs.
1 Head	...	...	...	...	...	35 lbs.
Skirt	...	...	...	...	...	4 lbs.

Sheep

2 Livers	...	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.
6 sets Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	12 lbs.

Pigs

5 Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	4 lbs.
3 sets Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	6 lbs.
7 Livers	...	...	...	...	...	26 lbs.
1 Head	...	...	...	...	...	10 lbs.

Total 377 lbs.

Food Inspection

The following food was surrendered for disposal during the year :—

- 1 x 6 lb. tin Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce.
- 14 lbs. Frozen Kidneys.

Milk

Conisbrough is a specified area under the provisions of the Food and Drug Act and no milk is sold here unless it is "Designated" Milk, i.e. Pasteurised, Sterilised or Tuberculin Tested.

Registration of Food Premises

The following premises are registered with the Local Authority for the purpose specified :—

Retailers of : Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	55
„ „ Sausages and Prepared Food	...	...	...	...	8

Registration of Food Hawkers and their Premises under Section 76 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951

There are 25 registered as food hawkers within the district and 16 who have premises outside the district.

Public Markets

The inspection of the privately owned market at Denaby Main has resulted in a very high standard being obtained from premises used for the sale of food and during the last twelve months no trouble was experienced from this source of supply.

SECTION "F"

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES
 Infectious Diseases (Corrected) 1962

Age Distribution (After Correction)

Diseases	Total Cases Notified	Cases after Correction	Under 1 yr.	1 —	2 —	3 —	4 —	5 — 9	10 — 14	15 — 24	25 — 44	45 — 64	65 and Over	Unknown Age
Whooping Cough	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	6	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	8	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	23	22	—	—	2	2	1	4	1	3	5	1	3	—

TUBERCULOSIS

No. on Register at 31st December, 1962

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	84	43	127
Non-Pulmonary	9	9	18
	93	52	145

No. Removed from Register during 1962

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Deaths	2	—	—	—
Others (Transfers, cured, re-diagnosed, etc.)	11	6	—	—
	13	6	—	—

Additions to Register during 1962

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
New Notifications ...	10	2	—	—	12
Others (restored, transfers in, etc.) ...	1	—	—	—	1
	11	2	—	—	13

New Notifications—Pulmonary

Age Groups	Males	Females
10—15 years	—	1
15—25 years	3	—
25—35 years	3	1
45—55 years	2	—
65—75 years	2	—
	10	2



TUBERCULOSIS

List as Reported at 31st December, 1961

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	24	43	67
Non-Primary	9	2	11
Total	33	45	78

No. Reported from Registrar during 1961

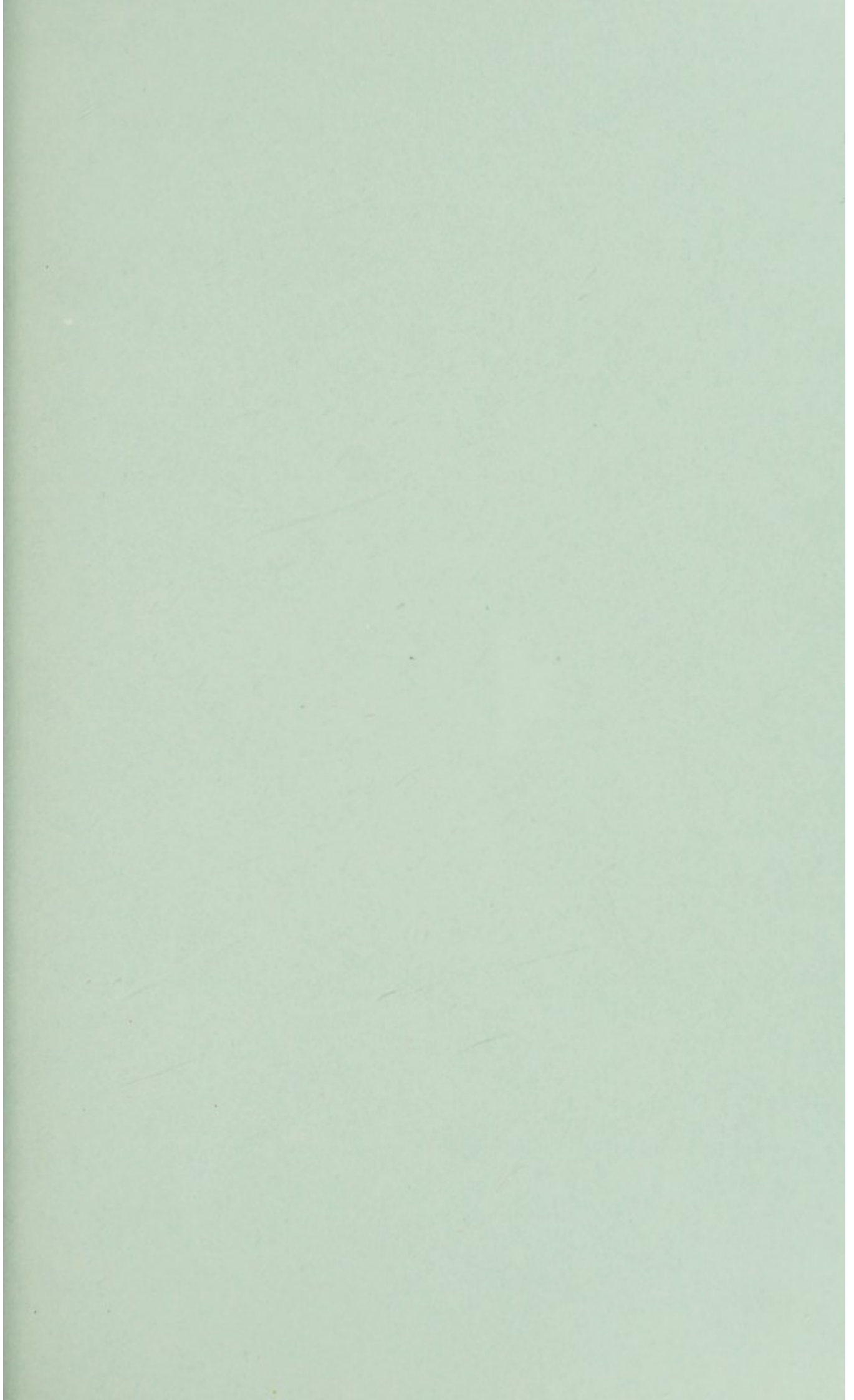
	Primary		Non-Primary	
	M	F	M	F
Deaths	2	—	—	—
Others (Transfer, curd, re-diagnosed, etc.)	13	6	—	—
Total	15	6	—	—

Additions to Register during 1961

	Primary		Non-Primary	
	M	F	M	F
New Registrations	10	2	—	—
Others (Transfer, curd, re-diagnosed, etc.)	1	—	—	—
Total	11	2	—	—

New Registrations—Primary

Age Group	Male	Female
10-14 years	—	—
15-24 years	—	—
25-44 years	—	—
45-64 years	—	—
65+ years	—	—
Total	11	2



Taylor, Printers, Wombwell, Yorks.
