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Dearne Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT



of the

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

for the Year

1961





COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
DIVISION No. 26

CONISBROUGH U.D. - DEARNE U.D. - MEXBOROUGH U.D.
RAWMARSH U.D. - SWINTON U.D. - WATH UPON DEARNE U.D.

Tel. No.: Wath Upon Dearne 2251



DIVISIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE
DUNFORD HOUSE
WATH UPON DEARNE
nr. ROTHERHAM

D. J. CUSITER

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.
Divisional Medical Officer of Health
Divisional School Medical Officer

Our Ref:

Your Ref:

I regret the delay in the presentation of this Report, this was due to the fact that the two Divisional Health Offices were situated some miles apart. These were amalgamated on the 1st July 1963.

It is my intention to have the Report published by June or July in future.

Yours faithfully,

Divisional Medical Officer



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DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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

Medical Officer of Health :

G. H. ALLEMBY, C.R. San.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

CONTENTS

	Pages
1. Members of Health Committee	3
2. Preface	4—7

SECTION A.

Statistics of the Area	8—12
-------------------------------	------

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services in the Urban District	13—48
--	-------

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	49—57
---	-------

SECTION D.

Housing	58—59
----------------	-------

SECTION E.

Food Hygiene	60—68
---------------------	-------

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious and Other Diseases	69—71
--	-------

THE DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1961-62

Chairman :

Councillor J. NOBLE.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor J. GRAYSON

Councillors :

Mrs. A. M. TAYLOR

J. F. OLDHAM

Mrs. J. VINCE

C. KNIGHTON

E. AUSTWICK

R. M. L. LOWMAN

G. COPELAND

N. BELL

T. BURKE

R. TAYLOR

W. AVEYARD

F. WARBOYS

J. C. STANLEY

P R E F A C E

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Bolton-upon-Dearne.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This report includes information on the Personal Health Services and the School Health Services. It is the 24th Annual Report of the Dearne Urban District.

The population of the Dearne is increasing, the natural increase being 277. There was no maternal death and eighteen infants under the age of one year died from a total of 511 live births. Fourteen of these infants did not survive beyond the fourth week and all but one died in hospital; thirteen of the deaths being associated with prematurity or grave abnormal defects existing at birth. The causes of prematurity are not always obvious but where they are known and recognised, every effort must be made to prevent this condition.

There were two deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and nine deaths from lung cancer and cancer of the bronchus—eight males and one female.

In spite of an extensive outbreak of measles, 632 cases, there were no deaths from this cause, indicating that the general care and nutrition of children, combined with medical treatment, is effective in controlling the mortality of this disease, but has little or no effect in limiting the incidence.

There is a need for more hospital accommodation for the aged chronic sick in the area—there is often considerable difficulty and delay in obtaining a hospital bed, particularly for elderly female patients.

More hospital beds for midwifery are required, 59% of all confinements in the area taking place at home, whereas recent recommendations suggest that 70% of mothers should be confined in hospital.

I had the privilege of attending a meeting of the Dearne Valley Water Board in June, 1961, when I expressed my anxiety about the degree of pollution of some of the raw water samples from the Dearne Valley Colliery Supply. It was agreed that some of the sources which were subject to gross contamination be abandoned and that certain measures should be put in hand so that the chlorination was automatically recorded. This latter measure was not installed as late as June 1962.

The Board were also advised that I was greatly concerned at the inadequacy of the supply generally, as frequently the supply was cut off to various districts with little or no warning, this apart from my much graver anxiety about the quality of the raw water, particularly from the Dearne Valley Colliery area:

No progress was made concerning the establishment of smoke control areas. This is disappointing. Domestic smoke continued throughout the year to pollute the atmosphere although ways and means are provided in the Clean Air Act of 1956 to enable Local Authorities to take action against this menace. The mineworkers' concessionary coal allowance quite naturally remains a matter of importance when considering the full implementation of the Act and the making of Smoke Control Orders. The longer this problem deters you from positive action however the more backward becomes our district in terms of "clean air".

The population is increasing but no houses were built by the Council for general need.

The work of your Public Health Inspectors is devoted mainly to the maintenance and improvement in environmental conditions which play a great part in the health of the public.

Again a large amount of time is taken up in the inspection of dwelling houses for the detection of disrepair and nuisances. There is a tendency on the part of many house owners, having survived the first impact of the recent Rent Acts, to neglect essential maintenance.

Visits were made to all houses forming the subject of applications for improvement grants to ensure the premises were suitable for such treatment. This scheme of financial assistance to house owners intended to help in the improvement, not repair, of older houses, has again failed to find popularity. Many fairly substantial and suitable dwellings within the Dearne could be provided with modern amenities if owners would take advantage of the scheme. As in previous years the majority of houses improved have been owner-occupied whilst the total number remains comparatively low.

Food inspection continued to be an important duty, visits being paid to shops, markets, slaughterhouses and mobile "shops". Many of the latter were originally designed and used as passenger carrying vehicles and later being converted into travelling shops. When first used for this purpose they are fairly satisfactory but these second-hand vehicles rapidly deteriorate whilst maintenance can be very difficult.

Where slaughterhouses were to continue in use, recent legislation enforced a high standard of construction to be attained by an appointed day. Three slaughterhouses were considered suitable for improvement, the work entailed to be completed by the 1st July, 1961. Apart from one or two minor details the work was carried out as requested.

Public cleansing work, the regular removal and disposal of house and trade refuse, has been well maintained throughout 1961. A sign of the times is the ever-increasing proportion of paper, cardboard and tins in household refuse although coal, the most used domestic fuel in the Dearne, continues to yield a fairly weighty residue after burning. The disposal of the

refuse is by controlled tipping at the Ingsfield Lane site, the part now being used was a former deep railway cutting. No nuisance has arisen throughout the year.

The new Town Hall was opened officially on the 13th January, 1962, providing greatly improved and additional accommodation. The method of heating the premises is noteworthy, the system being by underfloor electric elements functioning efficiently without any pollution of the air.

Concluding my introductory remarks, I take the opportunity to thank Mr. G. H. Allemby, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and his staff, for his efforts and co-operation. The work of the Department during the year depends for its success on team work. On many occasions the assistance of other Departments of the Council was required and this was readily forthcoming. I record my appreciation. The support of the Council in Public Health work is all important and for this help during 1961 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,

Near Rotherham.

Telephone Number: Wath-upon-Dearne 2251/2.

SECTION "A"

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

(a) General Statistics

Area (in acres)	3,888
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population, mid-1961	26,510
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1961	7,866
Population density (persons per house)	3.40
House density (houses per acre)	2.02
Rateable value	£201,776
Net product of a penny rate	£745
Rainfall, (in inches)	18.02"

(b) Physical and Social Conditions

The Dearne Urban District comprises the areas of Bolton-upon-Dearne, Goldthorpe and Thurnscoe with a small part of the parish of Barnborough and was formed in 1937.

The 1961 Census showed an inter-census increase of 2,202 (9.1%) over the 1951 figures. The census population of 26,453 is made up of 13,471 males and 12,982 females.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1961 was 7,866 an increase of 34 over that recorded at the end of 1960.

The rateable value of the Dearne District which was £201,161 in 1960 rose by £615 to £201,776—the net product of a penny rate having fallen by £35.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births—

	Males	Females	Total
Total	240	271	511
Legitimate	235	258	493
Illegitimate	5	13	18

Live Birth Rate (uncorrected)	
per 1,000 population	19.3
Live Birth Rate (corrected)	
per 1,000 population	18.7
Illegitimate live births percentage of total live births	3.7%

Still-Births—

	Males	Females	Total
Total	3	8	11
Rate per 1,000 live and still births			21.1
	Males	Females	Total
Total Live and Still-births	243	279	522

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:—

	Males	Females	Total
Total	4	14	18
Legitimate	4	14	18
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			35.2
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			36.5
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			0.0
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)			25.4
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)			21.5
Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still-births)			42.1
Maternal mortality, including abortion			
Number of deaths			Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births			0.0
Total deaths			234
Death Rate (uncorrected)			8.8
Death Rate (corrected)			12.6
Natural increase of population			277

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1961

						Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...			2	—	2
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	...				7	6	13
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus					8	1	9
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...			—	2	2
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...				—	4	4
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	13	12	25
15.	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	...	...			1	1	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system					16	12	28
18.	Coronary diseases, angina	...	...			20	16	36
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...				—	3	3
20.	Other heart diseases	...	...	...		6	11	17
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...			4	4	8
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	12	1	13
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	19	3	22
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system					—	—	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...				—	—	—
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...				1	1	2
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...			—	2	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...		—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion					—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformation	...	...			2	1	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	4	20	24
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...			1	3	4

		Males	Females	Total
34.	All other accidents	8	1	9
35.	Suicide	2	—	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
TOTALS ...		127	107	234

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

	Cause of Death	Age	Died at
1.	Bronchitis. Congenital Abnormalities	1 day	Home
2.	Broncho-pneumonia. Spina Bifida, Meningo-myelocoele	1 week	Hospital
3.	Broncho-pneumonia	1 month	Hospital
4.	Haemophilus Influenzal meningitis. Broncho-pneumonia	9 months	Hospital
5.	Bilateral broncho - pneumonia. Dermoid cyst of brain	10 months	Hospital
6.	Broncho-pneumonia	6 months	Hospital
7.	Pulmonary Atelectasis. Prematurity	2 days	Hospital
8.	Congestive cardiac failure. Pulmonary Atelectasis Prematurity	1 week	Hospital
9.	Inter cranial haemorrhage. Tear of Tentorium. Cerebellis ...	13 hours	Hospital
10.	Atelectasis. Prematurity	1 day	Hospital
11.	Prematurity	1 hour	Hospital
12.	Foetal Abnormality. Cerebral haemorrhage	20 minutes	Hospital
13.	Prematurity	1 hour	Hospital
14.	Haemolytic disease of the newborn	1 day	Hospital
15.	Massive Intra Cerebral haemorrhage. Birth Trauma	6 days	Hospital
16.	Intersusception. Peritonitis ...	11 weeks	Hospital
17.	Pulmonary Atelectasis, Prematurity	6 days	Hospital
18.	Asphyxia due to Respiratory obstruction by foetal abnormality	15 minutes	Hospital

DEARNE U.D.C — PRINCIPLE VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Crude Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Still Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	T.B. Incidence Pulmonary	Pulmonary T.B. Death Rate	Population
5 Year Mean. 1937-1941	19.7	63.1	35.1	10.0	4.1	0.99	0.51	
1942	19.9	72.4	41.2	10.9	2.2	0.76	0.41	22,120
3	21.8	68.5	26.2	10.7	—	0.92	0.68	22,070
4	25.7	56.7	33.2	10.4	1.7	0.88	0.71	22,620
5	23.0	68.3	16.8	10.6	—	0.83	0.69	22,870
6	23.5	42.0	33.5	9.8	—	0.73	0.73	23,270
5 Year Mean.	22.8	61.6	30.2	10.5	0.8	0.82	0.64	
1947	24.3	51.0	19.1	11.7	—	1.11	0.94	23,330
8	24.8	54.9	41.0	10.8	—	1.17	0.83	23,860
9	22.3	44.5	14.6	10.4	1.8	1.57	0.62	24,170
1950	21.7	24.6	27.6	7.8	1.8	0.82	0.61	24,240
1	19.2	38.6	33.1	11.6	—	1.07	0.45	24,240
5 Year Mean.	22.5	42.7	27.1	10.5	0.7	1.25	0.69	
1952	18.5	17.8	21.7	9.4	4.3	1.19	0.25	24,300
3	19.4	29.3	20.5	8.0	—	1.62	0.32	24,620
4	21.0	29.7	23.6	9.2	—	1.32	0.27	25,620
5	20.4	29.5	28.7	8.3	—	0.67	0.04	26,620
6	22.7	27.8	31.7	9.0	1.6	0.53	0.11	26,860
5 Year Mean.	20.4	26.8	25.2	8.8	1.2	1.07	0.20	
1957	22.0	33.8	19.9	9.9	1.7	0.52	0.04	26,940
8	21.5	30.9	18.5	8.3	1.67	0.29	0.04	27,100
9	19.8	31.5	18.2	8.6	—	0.51	0.15	27,260
1960	17.9	28.4	26.1	9.4	1.98	0.29	0.18	27,370
1	19.3	35.2	21.1	8.8	—	0.53	0.08	26,510

SECTION "B"

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

(a) PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

1. STAFF

(a) Public Health Department, Bolton-upon-Dearne,
(Dearne 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 R. A. DEMAINE
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

G. H. ALLEMBY, C.R. San. I., M.A.P.H.I.,
Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods,
Cert. R.S.I. Smoke Inspector, Shop Acts Inspector.

District Public Health Inspectors :
W. WEBSTER, C.S.I.B., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
T. DUFFY, C.S.I.B., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods.

Clerk/Typist :
Mrs. A. C. SPATE.

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 1961.

4. PUBLIC CLEANSING

(Referring to year 1st April, 1961 to 31st March, 1962)

The number of collections from all premises throughout the year averaged out at a weekly removal of refuse. This was very satisfactory as the winter period proved to be very severe ; the only trouble experienced was at a new private housing estate being erected at Clayton Drive and Clayton Avenue, Thurnscoe where the unmade roads were rendered un-usable at times.

For the first year five Karrier Bantam 7 cu. yd. lorries were in almost constant use removing refuse. A sixth vehicle was in reserve.

Protective clothing was issued to each man, the normal replacement issue consists of overalls, donkey jacket, gloves and rubber boots while raincoats were issued as an additional item. there were 3 different types of raincoat available, each workman having the choice of the garment he preferred.

The working week was one of 42 hours.

The sickness rate was again high, the man-hours lost were :—

	1961/62	1960/61	1959/60
Certified Sickness ...	8,109	7,119	8,877
Absent for Other Reasons	764	509	787
	<hr/> 8,873	<hr/> 7,628	<hr/> 9,664

This is the equivalent of one refuse collection team being out of action.

The holiday ballot scheme once again ensured that no more than 3 men were on holiday during a week. When first introduced in 1959 strong objection was lodged to the idea. Today the scheme has the full support of all the workmen.

Average Estimated Yield of Refuse from each house

The number of lorry loads of refuse collected was the second highest recorded. Due to the fact that the bulk of one vehicle's collection round was mainly shop waste—cardboard, paper etc. and a general tendency for more bulky loads being collected on the other rounds, it was obvious the average weight per load of refuse collected during the period under review would show a reduction. There has been a change in the composition of refuse during these last few years, the volume of tins and wrapping materials increasing compared with the ash content. While the actual tonnage of refuse disposed of is not weighed, it was decided to estimate the average weight of a lorry load at $\frac{1}{8}$ ton less than the two previous years, i.e. $1\frac{3}{4}$ tons. This remains a fairly heavy refuse yield in these times, but the prospect of reducing it further is rather doubtful having regard to the large amount of miners' concessionary coal being burnt within the Dearne.

The weight of refuse removed from each house during 1961 was 1 ton 6.5 cwts.

Labour—Staff Employed

For most of the year the staff employed on the collection of refuse was 23 men. (5 lorry drivers and 18 labourers.) Sickness and absence from work due to other causes made it necessary to employ 27 workmen to maintain the regular force of 23 men.

One man was employed as a bulldozer driver, engaged in the disposal of refuse.

The rodent operator spent a small part of his time assisting in public cleansing work when not busy on rats and mice destruction.

A workman from the cleansing staff has the regular job of cleansing the district's public lavatories.

The departmental foreman, Mr. F. W. Bridges, retired in May, after $7\frac{1}{2}$ years in the post, and 41 years total service with the Department. It is fitting that a tribute should be paid to this former member of my staff, Mr. Bridges being a most conscientious, loyal and hardworking servant. He was succeeded by Mr. A. L. Jackson, formerly one of the lorry drivers.

The foreman supervised the work of refuse collection and disposal, carried out disinfection and disinfestation work and cleansed blocked drains where the owners have agreed to participate in the Council's scheme to liberate such blockages on payment of a small charge.

The labour force totalled 31 men, the highest number employed by the department.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The average number of premises on our weekly collection list for the past year was 8,115 (1960 total 8,081.) The number of receptacles were 8,280 (the figure for 1960 was 8,244.) Refuse is collected from premises as distinct from "kerb-side" collection (i.e. where tenants bring refuse to pavement.)

Trade Refuse

Seventeen premises were on the list for trade refuse removal and a small charge was made for the service. Clinker and refuse have been removed regularly from all schools in the district.

Collection Cost per House

The annual cost of collecting refuse from each house and conveying it to the disposal site was £2 2s. 6d., last year's figure being £1 18s. 8d. Labour and transport costs, given in detail later in the report, were responsible for an increase in cost of approximately 10%.

The cost of collecting a bin, emptying and conveying the refuse to the tip was approximately 10d.

DISPOSAL

All refuse collected during the 12 months under review was disposed of by controlled tipping at the disused railway cutting, Ingsfield Lane, Bolton-on-Dearne. This has been the only disposal site in use since May 1957. Much of the shallow part of the cutting has now been filled in and the area is being graded to extend and enlarge the adjoining playing area used as a football field which was formed by the Department previously by controlled tipping. Much of the refuse was treated in close proximity to dwellinghouses often under difficult weather conditions.

No nuisance has arisen on the tip during the year, the constant use of the bulldozer has consolidated the refuse in a very satisfactory manner.

SUMMARY OF LOADS

Collected from Bolton-on-Dearne District

(including Goldthorpe and Green Lane, Barnburgh)

Disposal at	Lorry Loads
Ingsfield Lane Tip, Bolton	3,524

Collected from Thurnscoe District

Disposal at	
Ingsfield Lane Tip, Bolton	2,534
	<hr/>
	6,058 loads
	<hr/>

Expressed as Tons ($1\frac{3}{4}$ tons per Load) 10,600 tons.

Salvage Incentive Bonus Scheme

After a lapse of 4 years, October 1957 to October 1961, it was decided to re-introduce a modified scheme of salvage recovery to apply only to metals and rags. There is no special collection operated for this purpose, the money from the sale of the salvage is then shared—the men receive 75% and the Council the remaining 25%.

SALVAGE

Year : April 1st, 1961 to March 31st, 1962

The first sale of salvage was on December 8th, 1961 and by March 31st, 1962 almost £100 had been received. The cost of the scheme is negligible and no charge is made against the service.

Materials salvaged and sold during the year

Quantity				Materials	Sales		
Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.		£	s.	d.
4	11	2		Mixed Scrap Iron ...	29	14	9
	14	1	22	Non-Ferrous Metals ...	59	7	8
	9	1	3	Woollens and Rags ...	9	14	3
<hr/>					<hr/>		
5	15	0	25		£98	16	8
<hr/>					<hr/>		

Since the Salvage Scheme commenced as a war-time measure in 1940, £12,217 has been recovered from the sale of 1,711 tons of materials and 11,671 dozen tins, bottles and jars.

PUBLIC CLEANSING — COSTING RETURNS

Cost Statement 1961-62

Revenue Account

	Collection £	Disposal £	Total £
1. Gross Expenditure			
(i) Labour	11,282	361	11,643
* (ii) Transport	5,674	580	6,254
† (iii) Plant, Equipment etc	1,327	76	1,403
	<hr/> 18,283	<hr/> 1,017	<hr/> 19,300
2. Gross Income	24	110	134
	<hr/> 18,259	<hr/> 907	<hr/> 19,166
3. Net Cost			
4. Capital Expenditure met from Revenue	1,063	Nil	1,063

Unit Costs

					Collection		Disposal		Total	
					s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
5.	Gross cost per ton, labour only	...	...	...	21	3	8		21	11
6.	Gross cost per ton, transport only	...	...	...	10	8	1	1	11	9
7.	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	...	...	...	34	5	1	8	36	1
					£		£		£	
8.	Net cost per 1,000 population	...	...	...	688		33		721	
9.	Net cost per 1,000 premises				2,250		111		2,361	

Operational Statistics

10.	Area (statute acres)—land and inland water	3,888 acres
11.	Population at 30th June, 1961 (Registrar General's Estimate)	26,510 persons
12.	Percentage of refuse collected actually weighed	0.5%
13.	Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day	21.9 cwts.
14.	Number of premises from which refuse is collected	8,115 premises
15.	Premises from which collection is made weekly	100%
16.	Average haul, single journey to final disposal point	2 miles
17.	Kerbside collection, if practised	Nil
18.	Total refuse disposed of (tons)	10,600 tons
19.	Methods of disposal (Salvage excluded): Controlled tipping	100%
20.	Salvage and Trade Refuse. Analysis of income and tonnage:	
		Tonnage
		Collected
	Trade Refuse	450
	Salvage	6
		Income
	Trade Refuse	£35
	Salvage	£99

21. **Remarks :**

*Item 1 (ii) **Transport.** The rate charged for transport covers depreciation of the vehicles. A new vehicle was purchased for £1,063 out of Revenue.

†Item 1 (iii) **Plant, Equipment etc.** This includes £1,134 in respect of renewal of dust-bins.

Observations—Public Cleansing

The "David-Brown" 30 ITD Crawler-Tractor (bulldozer) purchased in 1957 was overhauled by the manufacturers during May. This sturdy little machine has proved invaluable for refuse disposal.

The oldest petrol driven Karrier Bantam was taken off the road on May 26th and a new diesel-type lorry took its place. This means that the four vehicles on the regular daily bin collecting rounds are all powered by diesel engines.

A 5 cwt. Morris 1000 van was purchased for use by the Departmental Foreman in May and has proved to be a considerable asset.

Fencing of the tip at Ingsfield Ltne, Bolton-on-Dearne received some attention.

I have commented in previous reports on the need to offer better conditions to staff engaged on public cleansing work. From April 1st there was a wage increase for all workmen ranging from 13s. 3d. per week for dustmen to 14s. 10d. for drivers. The weekly wage for a dustman is now £10 4s. 9d., while his working week was reduced from 44 hours to 42 at the beginning of the year. Having had experience of the 5 day working week it was decided at that time to adopt permanently this arrangement. In order to recruit suitable workmen for this job the terms offered must be attractive. The collection and disposal of a district's waste is an absolute essential. As this section of my Annual Report covers the period April 1st, 1961 to March 31st, 1962 some comment can be made on the gale force, in fact at times hurricane force,

winds experienced on the nights of Sunday, February 12th and again throughout most of Friday, 16th February. During these gales the old former civil defence wooden garage at the Thurnscoe Depot and used part as a garage and part as a bin store was demolished. At times the wind reached 90 miles per hour and for the first time I had to suspend the collection of refuse for part of one day, it being impossible to handle bins with safety.

(5) CONTROL OF PESTS ACT, 1949

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

85 treatments were carried out against rats and mice infestation on land and property in the district.

The poisons used following pre-baiting were Zinc Phosphide, Arsenic and Antu. In the majority of cases however, Warfarin was used as a direct poison bait.

600 poison baits were laid and there were 220 bodies recovered (rats 215, mice 5) when revisits were made after poisoning. Bodies of rodents found after treatment of premises can be taken as representing only a fraction of the number actually killed.

Premises	Number of Treatments	Infestation	Type of Treatment
Private Houses	54	Rats and Mice	Poison
Sewers	4	Rats	Poison
Local Authority Property	2	Rats	Poison
Allotments	5	Rats	Poison
Schools	6	Mice	Poison
Business Premises	14	Rats and Mice	Poison
TOTAL	85		

(6) DISINFESTATION

93 cases of houses infested by insects were dealt with as follows:—

- (a) Disinfected by spraying with an insecticide:—
- | | | |
|-------------|--------|----------|
| Bugs | ... .. | 6 houses |
| Wood-Beetle | ... .. | 1 house |
| Cockroaches | ... .. | 7 houses |
- (b) Insecticide purchased by the householder:—
- | | | |
|---------------|--------|-----------|
| Powder | ... .. | 48 houses |
| D.D.T. liquid | ... .. | 30 houses |

On 15 occasions houses were sprayed as a precautionary measure prior to them being re-occupied.

(b) LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Section 22

Ante-Natal Clinics

Sessions are held weekly at the undermentioned Clinics:—

Child Welfare Centre, Gardens Lane, Conisbrough.
Tuesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.

Child Welfare Centre, Church Road, Denaby Main.
Wednesdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Child Welfare Centre, Adwick Road, Mexborough.
Wednesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.

Child Welfare Centre, Welfare Park, Goldthorpe.
Thursdays, 2 to 4 p.m.

Child Welfare Centre, Off Houghton Road, Thurnscoe.
Fridays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Attendances

Clinic	No. of women in attendance	No. of attendances
Conisbrough	121	543
Denaby Main	192	798
Mexborough	204	769
Goldthorpe	189	406
Thurnscoe	169	321
	875	2,837

Dr. J. C. MacWilliam, who also holds an appointment as Senior Hospital Medical Officer at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, is Medical Officer in charge at all the above Ante-Natal Clinics.

Premature Babies

District	Born Alive			Stillborn			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
Mexbro'	8	13	21	—	9	9	1	7	11	18
Conisbro'	9	20	29	1	2	3	—	8	17	25
Dearne	9	17	26	4	4	8	—	9	11	20
TOTALS	26	50	76	5	15	20	1	24	39	63

A premature baby for statistical purposes is one weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or under at birth. 76 such babies were born alive and 63 survived the first 28 days of life—a critical period for such infants.

The best method of reducing the infant mortality in the Division is obviously to attempt a reduction in premature births; some of the causes of prematurity are known but not all are preventable with present knowledge.

Care of the Unmarried Mother

For the purpose of the scheme a married mother of an illegitimate child is included. Unmarried mothers require advice and help, as they may be young and they tend to avoid ante-natal care. The County Council can make arrangements for the confinement and in approved cases they may accept responsibility for the care of the mother and child for a total period of eight weeks, excluding the lying-in period. A Church of England Social Worker assists in obtaining accommodation for these cases, irrespective of their religion.

Married :

With previous illegitimate children	...	...	5
Without previous illegitimate children	...	...	1

Single :

With previous illegitimate children	...	...	2
Without previous illegitimate children	...	...	13

Widowed :

With previous illegitimate children	...	...	3
Without previous illegitimate children	...	...	3

Total	27
-------	-----	-----	----

2 infants died and in 17 cases the baby remained with the mother, 3 were adopted, in 5 cases the mother married.

Relaxation Classes

Classes are held at three Centres and will be introduced at Thurnscoe in 1962 following the opening of the new Clinic in that area. When a new building is erected in Conisbrough as expected in 1963, classes will be held there. The opportunity is taken by Midwives and Health Visitors to introduce films and health education talks at these sessions. Attendances were as follows:—

Clinic	No. of attendances made
Denaby Main	127
Mexborough	133
Goldthorpe	320

Family Planning Clinics

The Family Planning Association hold clinic at the Child Welfare Centre, Adwick Road, Mexborough on Tuesday evenings from 6.15 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—

Mondays, 2 - 4 p.m.

Dr. M. Bajorek

C.W.C. Denaby Main—

Tuesdays, 2 - 4 p.m.

Dr. M. Bajorek

C.W.C. Goldthorpe—

Mondays, 2 - 4 p.m.

Dr. B. R. A. Demaine

C.W.C. Thurnscoe—

Mondays, 2 - 4 p.m.

Dr. J. Wilczynski

C.W.C. Mexborough—

Tuesdays, 2 - 4 p.m.

Dr. B. R. A. Demaine

Thursdays, 2 - 4 p.m.

Dr. T. Lindsay

Attendances during 1961 were:—

Centre	No. of individual children who attended	Total No. of Attendances made	
		Under 1 year:	Over 1 year:
Conisbrough	186	830	439
Denaby Main	329	1957	638
Goldthorpe	523	1747	354
Thurnscoe	735	1227	942
Mexborough	602	6066	3464
	2375	11827	5837

At the Infant Welfare Clinics, facilities are available for protection by immunisation and vaccination against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, and

Smallpox. The majority of mothers are young and are anxious to have reassurance about the progress and care of their children and the Health Visitors and Medical Officers are present to give the necessary advice.

Health Education figures prominently amongst Infant Welfare Clinic activities and is promoted by means of posters, displays, talks, films and film strips.

Help given by voluntary workers is appreciated by the mothers and staff. Unfortunately in some areas it has been found difficult to recruit voluntary helpers.

In addition to sales of proprietary brands of Infant Foods, National Welfare Foods are on sale at Clinics during Infant Welfare Clinics and at the Divisional Office during office hours. The following sales were made during 1961 :—

National Dried Milk	... ..	8,258 tins
Orange Juice	... ..	12,612 bottles
Cod Liver Oil	... ..	1,886 bottles
Vitamin tablets	... ..	1,524 packets

Two new Clinics will be opened in 1962 at Thurnscoe and Goldthorpe and both will have Dental Clinics. Plans are being made for new Centres at Conisbrough and Mexborough.

MIDWIFERY - Section 23

Fourteen midwives are employed by the County Council in Conisbrough, The Dearne, and Mexborough and all but two who were non-drivers, have authority to use their private cars on official business. Two of the 14 staff provide the main relief for holidays and days off. 7 midwives live in the Dearne area, 3 in Conisbrough and 4 in Mexborough.

During the year all midwives attended a lecture on Trilene analgesia, followed by a day's practical tuition in hospital. Trilene inhalers are now being used by all the midwifery staff. Another innovation during the year was the introduction of disposable syringes. With these, injections can be given in the minimum amount of time and sterility assured.

Midwives attended 678 deliveries and at 143 cases, General Practitioners were present. In addition they nursed 31 cases who were discharged from hospital before the fifth day and 199 discharged before the tenth day. 59% of all confinements took place at home. The Cranbrook Committee in its report on Maternity Services, recommended that 70% of all confinements should take place in Hospital. There is therefore a need for far more maternity hospital beds in the area.

Nearly 86% of all mothers confined at home received some form of analgesia during labour.

The following visits were made by midwives during the year:—

		Ante-Natal Visits	Post-Natal Visits
Domiciliary Cases	... ..	4,647	12,383
Hospital Cases	... ..	442	1,075
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	... ..	5,089	13,458
		<hr/>	<hr/>

HEALTH VISITING — Section 24

There were 16 nurses employed in the Health Visiting Services in Conisbrough, Dearne and Mexborough at the 31st December, 1961. Ten were fully qualified Health Visitors, i.e. they are S.R.N., S.C.M. and held Health Visiting Certificates. The 6 unqualified staff are all S.R.N.'s. and 5 of them have been employed as unqualified Health Visitors many years.

Post-graduate Courses, Mental Health Courses and a course of training in Ascertainment of Deafness in Young Children were attended by Health Visitors during the year, as an extension of their training.

The Health Visitors duties include home visiting to very young children and the aged ; cases of infectious diseases ; handicapped children ; problem families. They also attend Ante-Natal, Infant Welfare, Immunisation, Toddler and Specialist Clinics and in the School Health Service, Hygiene and Medical Inspections. The Home Help and Chiropody Service are also supervised by them.

An increasing demand on the Health Visitor's time is made by the ever-expanding Health Education programme which is detailed later in this report.

Liaison

(a) General Practitioner Liaison

Although there has always been a good liaison with General Practitioners it was decided this year to allocate one Health Visitor to a General Practitioner practice. Here the Health Visitor makes regular fortnightly visits to the consulting rooms where cases and problems are discussed. On returning to headquarters the Health Visitor discusses and sorts out the problems with her colleagues etc. This close liaison appears to have been very successful and the scheme is now expanding to other areas.

(b) Hospital Liaison

Almost all departments of hospitals in the Division are visited by some member of our Health Visiting Staff, and information regarding patients, their homes, and relatives, is discussed and then passed on to the appropriate service where assistance can be given.

(c) With Other Bodies

These include Welfare Officers caring for the mentally ill, handicapped, disabled, blind, and the school child ; also the National Assistance Officer, Moral Welfare Worker, the Ambulance Service, Fire Service and Police, and the Ministry of Labour.

Health Visitors made the following home visits :—

Visits: To expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	...	144
To children under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	6,127
To children aged 1 to 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	2,569
To children aged 2 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	4,122
To T.B. households	...	...	...	...	...	688
To other cases	...	...	...	...	...	9,204
Clinics attended	...	...	...	...	...	1,491

HOME NURSING - Section 25

The Twelve Home Nurses employed in the former Divisional Area No. 30, made 33,680 visits during the year, to 1,234 cases. Nearly 20,000 visits were paid to 462 patients who were over the age of 65 years. One in ten of the cases nursed had more than 24 visits. Full statistics relating to the Home Nurses work are appended below.

Three Home Nurses completed Courses of District training as Queen's Nurses during 1961. The standard of work is high and the services of the district Nurse are much appreciated by patients and General Practitioners alike. The Home Nurse works under the general direction of the Family Doctor and nearly all nurses pay regular visits to the surgeries. Nevertheless the Home Nurse is also an important link in the Public Health team and she maintains a close liaison with her Health Visitor and Midwife colleagues as well as other Voluntary and Statutory bodies.

Help is given to patients through such agencies as the Mexborough Town Nursing Association, National Society for Cancer Relief, Madame Curie Fund, the National Assistance Board. The County Council's Care and After-Care Service is also used to the full.

Nursing equipment of all forms is available for issue on loan as and when required.

Mobility is essential if the nurses are to carry out their duties quickly and efficiently. Six nurses are therefore authorised to use their private cars on official duties, whilst two others have been loaned County Council motor cars. The remaining nurses are using mopeds or bicycles.

As previously mentioned, disposable syringes and needles are now in use generally throughout the area and their adoption greatly facilitates the work of the Home Nurse.

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical	887	26,628
Surgical	238	5,149
Infectious Diseases	1	23
Tuberculosis	23	1,124
Maternal complications	85	756
TOTALS:	1,234	33,680
Patients included above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	462	19,944
Children included above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	58	435
Patients included above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	128	7,684

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION - Section 26

Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis

At the 31st December, 1961, 11,721 children under the age of 16 had been completely immunised either with three or four injections. It is estimated that there are 17,000 children in this age group, giving a vaccination rate of nearly 80%.

Preliminary tests with oral vaccine were made in 1961 and this method of vaccination was introduced in 1962.

One case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis occurred in the Divisional Area during 1961 and this child had not been immunised. The number of cases of Poliomyelitis in the area has decreased remarkably since the introduction of vaccination.

Poliomyelitis Vaccinations

Details at the 31st December, 1961.

	No. of Persons completely vaccinated during the year 1961		Total Persons completely vaccinated at 31st December, 1961	
	3 Injections	4 Injections	3 Injections	4 Injections
Children born in the years 1946—1961	1147	2896	11721	2896
Young Persons	2485	—	4882	—
TOTAL	3632	2896	16603	2896

Immunisation Against Diphtheria

The immunisation rate in school children throughout the Division is excellent and well above the minimum safe level of 75%. The under 5's would be most involved should Diphtheria become prevalent again and protection is recommended before the age of 1 year is attained. Generally, immunisation against Diphtheria is now combined with Whooping Cough and Tetanus, thus reducing the number of injection required.

Diphtheria Immunisations

Urban District	No. of children primarily immunised in 1961			Number of children given booster doses during 1961
	Under 5 years	5-14 years	Total	
Conisbrough	316	75	391	386
Mexborough	276	41	317	145
Dearne	398	95	493	283
TOTALS	990	211	1201	814

Smallpox Vaccination

No. of Persons Vaccinated or Re-Vaccinated during 1961 :—

Age at 31/12/61 i.e. born in year:	Under 1 1961	1—4 1957—60	5—14 1947—56	15 or over before 1947	Total
No. Vaccinated					
Dearne	6	24	8	14	52
Conisbrough	3	12	—	2	17
Mexborough	4	46	19	8	77
TOTALS	13	82	27	24	146
No. Re-vaccinated					
Dearne	—	—	—	5	5
Conisbrough	—	—	—	4	4
Mexborough	—	—	—	9	9
TOTALS	—	—	—	18	18

The outbreak of Smallpox in the Bradford area early in 1962 illustrated the speed with which this disease could be promoted due to the development of air travel, and no treatment has yet been discovered which will prevent death or disfigurement in those who develop the complaint. It is prevented only by vaccination in infancy and re-vaccination in adult life.

AMBULANCE SERVICE - Section 27

The Local Service is based on the Depot at "Dunford House" and the Ambulance Station Officer is Mr. F. Hyde, G.I.A.O.

The staff at the depot totals 25, including the Station Officer. There are six wireless equipped ambulances including one sitting case car. Mr. Hyde has kindly supplied the following statistical information in respect of the Wath-upon-Dearne Depot for the year :—

No. of patients conveyed	...	...	30,954
Emergency Patients (included in above)	...	...	2,281
No. of journeys	...	...	5,399
Total mileage	...	...	163,040

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS - CARE and AFTER-CARE

Section 28

Nursing Equipment in the Home

As already mentioned earlier in this Report, all forms of nursing equipment are available for issue to the sick and handicapped person. The items range from bed pans, urine bottles, air rings and rubber mackintoshes to beds, mattresses, sheets, blankets, wheelchairs of all descriptions, crutches and other walking aids, play-tables, hydraulic hoists, enuresis alarms etc. Nearly 700 issues were made to patients. The Home Nurses keep a small stock of the more regular items of equipment and a reserve stock is available at Mexborough. Larger items of equipment are transferred from area to area as required or specially ordered when not immediately available.

Hospital After-Care

Almost all departments of hospitals in the area are visited regularly by some member of the Health Visiting Staff, but the main liaison work is still carried out by Miss A. D. Willoughby—Health Visitor at Denaby Main who visits the Montagu and Fullerton Hospitals each week. Information regarding patients, their homes, relatives and needs after discharge is discussed with the local Health Visitor and appropriate help is provided where necessary. The Almoners at hospitals outside the area seek and offer full co-operation with the Department.

Health Education

We now have at our disposal:—

Two film strip projectors, 35 m.m.

One sound and film projector, 16 m.m.

Two small screens.

One daylight viewing screen.

One large screen.

Six flannel-graphs.

This equipment is almost in continual use and films and film strips have been loaned from the County Film Library and National distributors as required. Posters and other visual aids have been used extensively throughout the year.

73 Lectures, film shows etc. have been given to school children, expectant mothers, Young Wives Clubs, Old Age Pensioners, School Canteen staffs, Youth Groups, Women's Meetings, Mother's Unions and the General Public. Smoking and Health, Home Safety, and Personal Hygiene being the main topics.

With the co-operation of the teaching staffs in almost all the Secondary Schools, a regular course of mothercraft training takes place each term for school leavers. Parents have been invited to attend the lectures and evening sessions have been arranged to permit them to do so.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, 26th and 27th September, 1961, a Mental Health Exhibition was held at "Rock House" Swinton. The programme included talks by Social Workers and Doctors on such subjects as Occupational Therapy School Medical Service, Child Guidance Service, and Work in a Mental Hospital. A discussion group of General Practitioners was arranged for the Tuesday evening and an Any Questions Session for the general public on Wednesday evening. Films were shown throughout the two days and an Exhibition of Handicrafts made by patients at Middlewood Hospital, Sheffield attracted much attention. A display of handicrafts made by children at our own Training Centre was also staged.

Chiropody Service

The scheme which started early in 1960, maintained a steady growth during 1961 and continued to operate efficiently. The number of patients treated during the year was 1,189 compared with 944 during 1960. It is estimated that throughout the Division, 18% of all aged persons are receiving treatment. It was envisaged when the scheme was introduced that 15 per cent would require treatment. One in every five cases requires domiciliary treatment.

The names and addresses of persons recommended for treatment are referred to the Medical Officer by General Practitioners, Nursing staffs and Voluntary organisations and each application is approved for a maximum 6 treatments in 12 months. The Chiropodist fees are paid by the Voluntary Association and then claims are checked and reimbursed to the Associations by the County Council.

The following is a summary of treatments carried out in 1961 :

Voluntary Association	Total Sessions	No. of patients treated			No. of Attendances
		Domi-ciliary	Non-Domi-ciliary	Total	
Bolton-upon-Deerne O.A.P. Association	26	13	54	67	296
Conisbrough O.P. Welfare Committee	51	43	117	160	647
Denaby Main O.P. Welfare Comm.....	51	22	106	128	526
Goldthorpe O.A.P. Association	45	48	87	135	523
Mexborough O.F. Welfare Comm.....	195	88	422	510	2139
Thurnscoe O.A.P. Association	23	14	44	58	254
Thurnscoe W.V.S.	49	31	100	131	619
TOTALS	440	259	930	1189	5004

Tuberculosis After-Care

Miss L. Ferneyhough, a Health Visitor at Thurnscoe attends the Chest Clinic at Mexborough, each week, to discuss with the Consultant Chest Physician, Dr. J. D. Stevens and his staff, any problems arising from the care and after-care of patients and contacts. The co-operation between the Chest Physician and this Department has always been excellent.

At 31st December 1961, 40 patients in the area were receiving extra nourishment in the form of 2 free pints of milk daily. The Doncaster Chest and Heart Care Committee have provided clothing and shoes for several patients suffering from Tuberculosis and heart diseases.

Mass Radiography

The South Yorkshire Mass Radiography Unit based on Western Hospital, Doncaster (Medical Director Dr. V. E. Sherburn) visited the I.C.I. Factory and Baths Hall, Denaby Main and the Miners' Welfare, Conisbrough in October 1961 and the following is a summary of the diseases and abnormalities discovered during these surveys:—

Total Radiographed	... ..	2,006
Tuberculosis : Active	... ..	—
Inactive	... ..	35
Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues—acquired	... ..	5
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	...	3
Bronchiectasis	... ..	8
Emphysema	... ..	5
Pulmonary fibrosis—non tuberculous	... ..	8
Pneumoconiosis—not previously certified	...	34
Pneumoconiosis—previously certified	... ..	8
Pleural thickening or calcification, non tuberculous	... ..	3
Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels		2
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	...	6
Miscellaneous	... ..	1

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE - Section 29

78 Part-time Home Helps were employed in the Divisional area, at 31st December, 1961, and they provided assistance at 714 homes during the year. Of this total of cases, 629 related to infirm and sick persons over the age of 65.

The Home Helps were employed to the extent of 75,943 hours (the equivalent of 35 full-time Home Helps).

Full statistical details are as follows:—

Category of Patients	No. of Cases	Hours employed	%
1. Maternity (inc. expectant mothers)	17	1,302	1.7
2. Tuberculosis	1	174	.2
3. Chronic Sick (a) Aged 65+ ...	629	71,058	93.5
(b) Under 65 ...	39	2,474	3.2
4. Others	28	935	1.2
Totals ...	714	75,943	

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.

ANNUAL REPORT — SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Division No. 26. Combined.

During the last 30 years of the 19th century it became manifest that the mental and physical welfare of the people was a prime duty of the State and indeed in the State's own interest. In 1891 elementary education became compulsory and free for every child. The disclosures of the Army Recruiting Office during the second Boer War which revealed that 48—60% of all recruits were physically unfit for army service, led to the setting up of a Inter-Departmental Committee of Physical Deterioration in 1903. This Committee recommended (among others) the systematic medical inspection of children in schools; this was followed by the Education Act 1907 which marked the beginning of the School Health Service medical inspections and empowered Education Authorities to provide medical care for the school children. During the years that followed the duties of the Education Authority were expanded to include the treatment of minor ailments and defects, the improvement of nutrition and the care of all types of handicapped children. As early as 1889 a Royal Commission recommended that "feeble minded" children who were capable of receiving education should be taught separately from the more normal pupils and by 1899 the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act made it obligatory for all such children to be examined and assessed by a Medical Officer as to their suitability for education at an ordinary or special school.

The various Education Mental Deficiency and Mental Health Acts of the ensuing years have not substantially altered the principles behind the work of the School Health Service established so many years ago. In passing it may be noticed that the Education Act of 1944 abolished certification of educationally subnormal children and deleted the word "Defective" from such a context, but that this term remained in the Mental Deficiency Act until the passing of the Mental Health Act in 1959.

With the coming of the National Health Service Act in 1948 and the almost extraordinary improvement in the nation's health during the 20th century, the emphasis in the School Health Service has now moved to the discovery of children mentally or physically injured either from birth or as a result of illness or injury, to the increasing need for Health Education in an affluent society and to the prevention of illness by immunisation and vaccination.

One of the most remarkable changes is the almost total disappearance of nutritional diseases. Under-nutrition has ceased to be a problem and obesity is now recognised as a not uncommon disorder of childhood. All observers agree that this is fundamentally due to over-eating by those children with a familial or hereditary tendency to store fat. It is an unpalatable truth that school dinners initiated with such high ideals of providing the main meal of the day and at the same time inculcating the communal spirit of the school, should, in such unfortunate children, be helping to reduce their enjoyment of life. It is known by School Medical Officers throughout the country that very many children are now consuming a minimum of two large cooked meals a day, and that while this does no harm—but certainly no good—to those many children who remain thin, to the minority who do not, the effect is to produce changes in the body which are only too obvious. In the same respect the indiscriminate consumption of school milk may well no longer be the blessing which it undoubtedly was, when first introduced into schools.

The duty of the School Health Service as laid down may be summarised as consisting of the routine medical examination of school children on a minimum of three occasions during their school life (recently these regulations have been relaxed to commit alternative schemes where visits to the schools can be more frequent, but the consent of the Minister is necessary for such modifications); the establishment of school clinics and of the school nursing service; immunisation and vaccination; the ascertainment of the physically and mentally handicapped with recommendations; hygiene, including ventilation, heating and lighting of schools.

The West Riding is fortunate in having a Consultant Paediatrician, Dr. Cedric Harvey as advisor and defects found at medical inspections may be referred to him for a second opinion. A close liaison thus established between the Hospital Service, the General Practitioner Service and the School Health Service has proved of great value in the care of children in this Division.

Eye defects are seen by an Ophthalmologist employed jointly by the Regional Hospital Board and the County Council and his services have proved of great value.

Doctors Barbara Demaine and Mary Menzies are responsible for the ascertainment of pupils in need of special educational treatment—in addition to the regular supervision of school children attending the various school clinics. I am grateful also for the most valuable assistance given by Dr. T. A. Appleby and the Drs. Baker, my Divisional Nursing Officer—Miss V. Dunford, and the Health Visitors and School Nurses who have worked so hard. I am also most grateful for the efforts of the clerical staff in the Division during the year and for their invaluable help in the preparation of this report.

VITAL STATISTICS

Table I.

Inspections of School Children 1961

	Former Div. 30.	Original Div. 26.
Entrants	992	809
1st Year Junior	345	668
1st Year Secondary	433	949
Last Year Secondary	1649	1224
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	3419	3650
	<hr/>	<hr/>
No. of Special Inspections ...	264	1345
No. of Re-Inspections ...	45	86
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	309	1431
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Inspections ...	3728	5081
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Physical condition of pupils inspected :

Satisfactory.

The continuing high percentage of pupils found satisfactory on examination is a reflection of the generally satisfactory nutritional state of the country as a whole.

Table II.

Cleanliness and Head Infestation

	Former Div. 30.	Original Div. 26.
Total No. examinations made for this purpose:	11,278	10,146
Total No. found infested	439	213
Total percent found infested	3.9%	2.1%
(England and Wales 1.5% West Riding 2%)		

The high percentage of infestation occurring immediately after the war has declined throughout the country to its present low level. The figures in this Division are due to a hard core of residual infections. It should be noted that the presence of a single egg is recorded as infestation. The louse, however, is a potentially dangerous parasite of man and efforts to eradicate it must be persistent.

Table III.

Care of Handicapped Children

	Former Div. 30.	Original Div. 26.
Milton Day School—E.S.N. ...	27	63
Residential School—E.S.N. ...	—	2
Residential School— Deaf or Partially Deaf ...	10	2
Residential School— Deaf E.S.N.	1	—
Residential School— Partially Sighted	2	1
Residential School—Blind ...	1	3
Residential School—Delicate...	7	2
Residential School— Cerebral Palsy	3	3

	Former Div. 30.	Original Div. 26.
Residential School—		
Physically Handicapped		
excluding cerebral palsy ...	1	1
Residential School—Epileptic ..	2	1
Residential School—		
Maladjusted	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	55	80
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The ascertainment of the handicapped child is one of the most important aspects of the work of the School Medical Officer. The responsibility for making the appropriate recommendation for the special educational treatment required rests with the latter. The most common handicap is that of educational subnormality and the most common physical handicap is due to cerebral palsy. Less common handicaps affecting the education of a child are blindness, deafness, epilepsy and the after results of poliomyelitis.

Much medical research is being conducted into the causation of cerebral palsy which is so often associated with greater or lesser degrees of educational subnormality. The causes appear to be multiple and complex and associated with factors occurring before, during or even after birth. An encouraging sign for future progress is the building in South Yorkshire of a cerebral palsy school attached to a hospital centre.

Table IV.

Tuberculin Jelly Testing School Entrants

	Former Div. 30.	Original Div. 26.
No. Tested	546	657
No. Positive	5	4
No. Negative	541	653

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 Children

	Former Div. 30.	Original Div. 26.
No. of children offered testing and vaccination if necessary	650	1,138
No. of acceptances	410	732
Percent of acceptances ...	66.3%	64.3%

Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test :

No. tested	323	704
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Result of Test :

No. Positive	11	122
No. Negative	288	557
No. not ascertained	24	25
Percent positive	3.7%	18.0%
No. vaccinated	288	545

Tuberculin Test 12 months after Vaccination :

(a) No. vaccinated in 1960	53	743
(b) No. tuberculin tested after 12 months ...	51	185
(c) Result of test :		
(i) Positive	46	183
(ii) Negative	4	1
(iii) Not ascertained ...	1	1

It will be seen that the greater percentage by far of school children give negative tuberculin tests at these ages and this is the present experience throughout the country. Some years before the coming of extensive pasteurisation of milk and the tuberculin testing of herds together with the greatly improved methods in the treatment of tuberculosis, the reverse was the case.

The tuberculin tests carried out 12 months after vaccination show that the latter is almost 100% successful. It is for this reason, that in dealing with large numbers, as in schools, the conversion test is no longer considered necessary.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the 19th century and the early years of the 20th, the commonest causes of death were diphtheria, smallpox, scarlet fever, typhus, typhoid and cholera. The Infant Death Rate in 1901 was 150 per thousand. No family, rich or poor was unaware of the imminent possibility of death from disease. In our present society those epidemic diseases no longer contribute greatly if at all to the death rate. In their place have come the cancers and diseases of the circulation. It is for that reason that Health Education, otherwise a paradox in a society as healthy as ours, now plays an increasingly important role and provides an important function of the School Medical Officer and the school nurse. No more frustrating duties however fall upon the Doctor and this is well exemplified by the response of the public to the well publicised danger from smoking. A serious responsibility falls upon teachers in this respect and many school staffs have conscientiously agreed not to smoke in front of their pupils. This is an example which could well be followed by Doctors.

Other causes of death in which Health Education could play an important role are accidents—commonest cause of death in children, a quarter of the deaths under five and one third of the deaths in the age group five to fourteen ; food poisoning—285 outbreaks in 1958 with 30 deaths ; infectious diseases—diphtheria can and does still occur and can still kill ; congenital disorders—children and parents can be helped to live with the handicap.

During the year in all the schools in the Division a regular Mothercraft Course is given to the school leavers. Other health talks have been given to the rest of the pupils in the school and to some of them their parents had been invited. Many Junior Schools have been visited for talks on general hygiene and home safety.

Talks and films have been presented on the "Dangers of Smoking".

The Health Visitors/School Nurses have also visited Youth Groups, Religious and Welfare Organisations, to give health talks and to show films.

Opportunities for the giving of advice on health measures are always taken by the School Medical Officers at routine medical inspections.

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.

The vaccination level against Poliomyelitis is very satisfactory and in one part of the Division approaches 90%. With the coming of the oral vaccine, we may expect an even higher response.

Parental consent to vaccination against Tuberculosis has at times been more disappointing but with persistence has reached the level we would expect.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

	Original Div. 26	Former Div. 30.
1. Subnormal or Severely Subnormal		
Number under Care and Guidance	81	92
Number of new Ascertain- ments	13	18
Number attending Training Centre	42	55
2. Mentally ill		
Number discharged from Psychiatric Hospital ...	51	51
Number requiring After Care	35	32
Number of visits involved for After Care and patients referred from Out-patient Clinics	430	206

	Former Div. 30.	Original Div. 26.
Number of cases referred to Out-patient Psychiatric Clinics	22	9
Number referred to Rehabilitation Centres ...	2	—

Since the advent of the 1959 Mental Health Act, a close working liaison has been established with the Psychiatrists and the staff of the Middlewood Psychiatric Hospital, the Mental Welfare Officers and the local General Practitioners.

Each case reported is fully investigated and every effort made, if possible, to avoid admission to hospital, either by treatment at home, after a domiciliary visit by the psychiatrist, or, if suitable, by out-patient treatment at one of the psychiatric out-patient clinics at the general hospital. Where it is absolutely necessary for the patient to be admitted he may be periodically visited by the Mental Health staff, after discussion with the psychiatrist, and by this means preparation for the patient's return to the community can be made.

The Mental Welfare Officers attend the psychiatric out-patient clinics at Barnsley Beckett Hospital and Doncaster Royal Infirmary, and work in close co-operation with the three Consultant Psychiatrists. Every new patient present at the clinic is interviewed by the Mental Welfare Officer and a full social history obtained.

In September, 1961, a Psychiatric Social Club was formed, meetings are held on alternate Thursday evenings and the average attendance is between 12 and 25.

Outings have been arranged, handicrafts, whist drives, film shows, and discussions have been popular items. It is most gratifying to see the members have developed a sense of belonging to a group.

Home visits are made to the mentally ill and the sub-normal, progress reports are made available to psychiatrists and general practitioners, and often re-admission to hospital is avoided in this way.

TRAINING CENTRE, WATH-UPON-DEARNE

This is a purpose built Training Centre for the mentally subnormal. It is an all age centre and there have been no difficulties on account of this, in fact, in our experience, the adult trainees assist the junior ones in many ways. There were 88 in attendance in January, 1962, and 97 by the end of the year. Extensions are under construction for the adult trainees.

There is no Care Unit at present but this is planned for the future.

The Centre serves the whole division and the trainees are brought to the Centre by hired transport.

Eight trainees were taken on holiday to St. Hilda's, Whitby, in August. A member of the staff volunteered to accompany them for the duration of the holiday. The experience gained was most successful and all had an enjoyable time.

An open day was held in June and again in September in connection with a Mental Health Exhibition held at Swinton Clinic in co-operation with Middlewood Hospital, the local psychiatric unit. Work completed by the trainees was displayed at this exhibition.

The Centre Supervisor is Mrs. P. M. Winstanley.

The work of the Centre continues to expand.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Local Hospital services 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 by the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham and the Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.

Cases of Infectious Diseases requiring hospital isolation are usually admitted to Kendray Isolation Hospital, Barnsley and exceptionally to the Isolation Hospital, Doncaster.

Maternity Hospital Services are available at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, St. Helen's Hospital, Barnsley and Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.

CHEST CLINIC

The Chest Clinic is situated at "Whateley House" Cemetery Road, Mexborough and sessions are held as follows :—

Monday, Tuesday and Thursday 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Wednesday, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

Meetings are held in January, May and October of a Committee formed for the correlation of information relating to children neglected or ill-treated in their own homes. 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 Worker and Public Health Inspectors.

The Education Department by the Divisional Education Officer and School Welfare Officers. The Welfare and Children's Departments are also represented.

Representatives from the N.S.P.C.C., Probation Service, N.C.B. Welfare Division, National Assistance Board, S.S.A.F.A. and the Church of England Diocesan Moral Welfare Council.

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.

SECTION "C"

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

During the year the following inspections were made :—

General inspections as to complaints, nuisances etc.	1,246
Inspections and re-inspections of verminous premises	53
Drains tested (smoke, colour etc.)	14
Re-inspections as to compliance with notices etc. ...	457
Inspections as to works in progress	63
Contractors seen as to works	88
Owners seen as to works	76
Inspections in reference to infectious diseases ...	74
Smoke observations	91
Inspections of	
Grocer's Shops	92
General Shops	142
Fried Fish Shops	42
Bakehouses	46
Food Preparing Premises	79
Ice Cream Premises	16
Slaughterhouses and Lairs	427
Markets	127
Food Hawkers	66
Tripe Shed, Maggot Factory	25
Allotment killed pigs	21
Premises re rodent infestation	151
Refuse Tips	191
Factories	32
Cinemas	33
Hairdresser's Shops	56
Schools	28
Swimming Bath	18
Public Conveniences	249
Caravans	15
	4,018

Notices

Informal notices numbering 190 were issued in relation to matters arising from the inspections and in 10 cases formal notices were served.

At the end of the year, 230 nuisances and defects remained on the books and 1,806 had been remedied during the year.

ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Inspections were made in connection with nuisances and defects at 532 houses while defects at 448 houses were remedied during the year ; in connection with those remaining on the books further action is pending.

The following statement shows the nuisances abated and the defects remedied in and around dwellings other than Council-owned dwellings :—

House Repairs

House roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Eaves spouts, fallpipes or vent shafts renewed, repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Fireplaces or ranges, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Sink waste pipes and sinks, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Internal walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Wash coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water supply improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Boundary walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls, external brickwork repointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Yard surfaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Outbuildings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Ashbins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	293
Hand rails provided to staircases	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hot water systems repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bath waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Drains

Taken up and relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Opened and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Inspection chamber provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gullies cleansed or provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

Water Closets

Obstructions removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Water supply pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Flush pipe joints repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pedestals renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Apartments generally repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Outgo pipe joint repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Other Nuisances etc., abated

Houses cleansed or rid of vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Accumulation removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Type of Convenience & Receptacle	Goldthorpe and Bolton-on-Deerne	Thurnscoe	Barnburgh	Total	% 1961
Water Closets	5,046	3,748	40	8,834	99·99
Midden Privy	—	—	1	1	0·01
Total Closets	5,046	3,748	41	8,835	—
Ashbins	4,752	3,485	41	8,278	99·99
Privy Pits	—	—	1	1	0·01

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two premises were licensed as Pet Shops, the pets concerned being birds and fish.

HAIRDRESSERS OR BARBERS

27 premises are registered as hairdressers under Section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. No infringement of the Byelaws occurred during the year.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH

The one public swimming bath is owned by the Council and situated at Thurnscoe. The dimensions are 60 feet by 30 feet, the depth of water varying from 3 feet to 6 feet 6 inches.

The bath is open for swimming during the summer season only ; the water used for filling is taken from the Dearne Valley Water Board's main supply. The method of water treatment is that it is first filtered, then aerated, heated and finally chlorinated. The bath contains 56,000 gallons of water and 2,000 gallons of "make-up" water is added twice weekly. The frequency of changing the water is once every $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

40 samples of swimming bath water were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory. Four samples were unsatisfactory, but follow-up samples proved to be satisfactory.

CLEARANCE OF CHOKED DRAINS

79 owners have given general instruction to the Department to deal with blockages to drains and water closets as they come to notice.

70 drains were cleansed under this arrangement at a cost of 6s. 0d. to each owner. By this means serious nuisances which ordinarily would take over some days to effect abatement are removed within hours of my Department being notified.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The one established offensive trade within the area, a tripe dresser at Goldthorpe, continued to operate. The premises are small and are situated in a built up area. It is known that the development of the new shopping centre at Goldthorpe involves the abolition of these premises. The property has been purchased with a view to clearance.

A trade which gives off foul odours, yet not legally an "offensive" trade, is the Maggot factory at Harlington. Regular visits have been paid to the factory and at the year end informal discussions were taking place with the proprietor regarding the installation of a modern mechanical ventilating system.

SHOPS ACTS

Routine inspections of shop premises throughout the year were made and in general no serious contravention of the Shops Acts was noted.

FACTORIES

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	78	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	38	142	—	—
TOTAL	50	220	—	—

Notes : Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 Factories Act, 1937 refer to Cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors of factories.

Sec. 7 Factories Act, 1937 refers to Sanitary Conveniences at factories.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	1	1	—	1	—
TOTAL	2	2	—	1	—

SUPPLY OF ASHBINS

SECTION 75, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

The responsibility for provision and maintenance of dustbins to dwellinghouses was accepted by the Council in 1950, the cost being charged to the general rate of the district. It has proved beneficial to the service and has many advantages.

The ashbins supplied during the year were as follows :—

	1961	1960	1959
1. Bin renewals to privately owned houses	293	287	275
2. Bin renewals to Council houses...	156	147	151
3. Bins provided to New houses ...	20	33	12
	469	467	438

The cost for the year under review was £1,134.

In any system of efficient collection of refuse from domestic premises an essential item is a sound receptacle for temporary storage and transport to the collecting vehicle. Throughout the Dearne, as a result of the adoption of this scheme of bin provision a standard type of dustbin is pretty general. There is no need to detail the benefits arising from this arrangement.

Since November 8th, 1950, which was the date of the first dustbin being supplied under the Council's bin maintenance scheme, 7,300 bins have been issued by the Council. 5,900 of those issued have been as replacements which indicates that the average life of a bin supplied under the scheme has been surprisingly long.

SEWAGE OR SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The arrangements are adequate. All houses have flushing water closets connected to the main sewage system. There are no privies, no buckets or chemical closets in the area.

The Bolton-on-Deerne Sewage Works serving the areas of Bolton-on-Deerne, Goldthorpe and Highgate are due for reconstruction and plans are being prepared for this purpose.

WATER SUPPLIES

All houses have a piped water supply obtained from the Dearne Valley Water Board. The supply is not wholly satisfactory in quality and completely inadequate as regards quantity. The high level districts—Chapel Lane, Thurnscoe; Carrhead Lane, Bolton-on-Dearne; Pickhills Avenue, Goldthorpe suffered shortages from time to time.

On Friday 21st April, 1961 accompanied by the Chief Public Health Inspector, a visit was made by the Medical Officer of Health to the Dearne Valley Water Board works at Dearne Valley Colliery. As a result of this visit the following special report was presented at the Council on the 4th May, 1961. Copies were forwarded to the Ministry of Health and the County Medical Officer. It is to be noted that the contamination referred to raw water samples.

"The Ministry of Health requires information concerning raw water sources to be included in the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report for 1960. Ministry of Health Circular 1/61 refers. This information was requested from the Dearne Valley Water Board and it was disclosed that 88% of samples (360 in number) were contaminated with B. Coli: After treatment no samples were contaminated—all bacteriological examinations quoted were carried out in the Water Board's Laboratory.

I was informed about this on the 12th April by your Chief Public Health Inspector and at once advised him to commence sampling of treated tap water throughout the whole district and to inform the Chairman of the Public Health Committee that this was being done.

On Friday the 21st April, at the request of the Dearne Valley Water Board's Engineer, the works at Dearne Valley Colliery were visited by the Council's Public Health Inspector and myself; their Engineer was present: The raw water is pumped from underground and is colliery lodge water. 88% of samples are contaminated—this water is sampled daily. The contamination can only be described as gross at times and is always in my opinion dangerous even when not gross.

Bacterial counts of 200 presumptive Coli in 100 c.c.s., possibly 140 being B. Coli. In October 1960 a count of 350 B. Coli in 100 c.c., and a count in mid June 1960 of 1600 in 100 c.c., more than 50% of which were thought to be B. Coli. Questioning both the Analyst and the Engineer revealed that contamination was more or less continuous and not related to water level, storm conditions or seasonal variation, indicating, in my opinion, that the water is being continuously contaminated either from some surface or underground source.

The raw water is treated with a solution of HYPOCHLORITE and softened with a soda lime process the P.H. rising to 10.6 (i.e., alkaline) it is then pumped to a settling tank and chlorinated again with chlorine gas from two cylinders which are apparently automatic in operation. The dosage is not automatically recorded ; in my opinion this is essential and an automatic recorder should be installed.

The water is then clarified in anthracite filters, the P.H. adjusted to 8 and stored for distribution. Storage time varies from NIL hours to 12 hours (Maximum) it is then distributed.

According to variation in pressure this water can supply the whole of the Dearne Area and normally supplies at all times between 1/3rd to 2/3rd's of the area. The supply is distributed to several other districts outside the health division.

In my opinion, which is shared by your Council's Public Health Inspector, this source of supply is dangerously contaminated at source. The safety of the treated water depends entirely on the addition of chlorine at two points—(1) during softening and (2) after softening—in other words there is, in my opinion, only one line of defence i.e., chlorination, and whilst this is duplicated there is no second line of defence such as (a) sand filtration (biological) or (b) storage over an adequate period of time.

If this source of supply is to continue to be used by the Dearne Urban District Council I consider attention should be given to the above points, as at present the safety of the people consuming the water depends, to a large extent, on two mechanical devices which could break down. If there is no possibility of adequate and efficient sand filtration I advise the

Council to seek an alternative source of supply, not subject to such gross contamination at source: in this respect I quote from the Memorandum on the safeguards to be adopted in Day to Day administration of Water Undertakings, Stationery Office 1939 "Freedom from trouble in the past can provide no guarantee for the future". In the meantime I recommend that the district water supply be sampled weekly and this is being carried out".

The Water Board invited me to attend a meeting in June 1961, at this meeting a report was circulated which had been prepared by the Water Board's Technical Advisor. This report confirmed my anxiety and it was decided to abandon the extraction of water from the Six South section due to the risk of contamination underground.

It was furthermore recommended that a residual recorder be installed connected to auditory or visual alarms operative in the event of the residual chlorine falling below a predetermined level and these could also be made to operate a relay whereby pumps could be shut down automatically in the same event.

Later in the year the boards bore hole supply at Goldthorpe failed owing to mining subsidence and there was difficulty in maintaining supplies. Colliery lodge water requires the most careful treatment and if the mine is a drift as in this case and comparatively shallow, the risk of contamination is high particularly when a period of heavy rain follows a prolonged drought.

It is only fair to state that in 17 months period of review covered by the technical report only in one instance were any B. Coli present in 100 c.c's. water following treatment, (2 per 100 c.c.). The quality of the water was sampled daily at no less than 5 points; Raw water, prechlorinated water after 10 minutes contact, chlorified water, filtered water and finally water pumped to mains supply.

In September the Board were advised by the Ministry to consider the possibility of amalgamation with the City of Sheffield Water Authority.

Registered Common Lodging Houses

There is no common lodging house in the Urban District.

SECTION "D"

HOUSING IN THE AREA

There were 7,866 inhabited houses in the Urban District at the end of 1961.

House Erection

During the year 20 new houses were provided by private enterprise ; also 20 houses were built by the Council.

House Demolition Clearance Areas

A Clearance Order (Goldthorpe Whitworth Street No. 1 Clearance Order, 1961) was made by the Council on October 4th respecting 6 houses—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 Whitworth Street, Goldthorpe and No. 1 Queen Street, Goldthorpe. The Order was awaiting confirmation by the Minister at the year end.

Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health

A number of aged cottage houses owned by the Council were certified as unfit and therefore demolished. The houses are listed herewith :—

25, 27, 29, 31, 33 Station Road, Bolton-on-Dearne.

19, 21, 23 Station Road, Bolton-on-Dearne.

28, 30 High Street, Bolton-on-Dearne.

The occupiers were rehoused by the Authority.

In the case of Nos. 5 and 7 Station Road, Bolton-on-Dearne—certified as unfit these have now been vacated while another local authority owned property—Rock House, High Street, Bolton-on-Dearne, also unfit, was occupied at the year end, but it was expected that rehousing of the tenant would soon take place.

Section 16, Housing Act 1957

The property 23, 25 High Street, Bolton-on-Dearne was demolished in March.

An undertaking was accepted from the owner of 5, Lockwood Road, Goldthorpe, to render the house in all respects fit and this was carried out. During the work of reconditioning this property the owner rehoused the tenant. At the year end No. 5 Lockwood Road remained untenanted.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

At present there are no licensed caravan sites within the Dearne district.

ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS

Houses not in all respects fit

Under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the Housing Consolidated Amendment Regulations, 1932, 51 inspections of dwelling houses were made and particulars recorded.

During the year 45 houses were made in all respects fit.

The Rent Act 1957

Few tenants are now applying for Certificates provided for by this legislation. Details are given herewith:—

Part I—Applications for Certificate of Disrepair

(1)	Number of applications for certificates	2
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates ...	Nil
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates	
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects ...	Nil
	(b) in respect of all defects	2
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlords ...	1
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority	Nil
(6)	Number of Certificates issued	1

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates	3
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates	1
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	Nil
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority ...	2

SECTION "E"

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD FOOD SUPPLY

Meat, Milk and Other Foods

During the first six months of the year, the occupiers of the district's private licensed slaughterhouses carried out a great deal of work to bring their premises up to the standards required by the Slaughterhouse Construction Regulations which came into force for Dearne on 1st July.

Cattle stunning pens were installed, additional water points fixed, improved lighting arranged, hanging rooms, toilets, gut scraping rooms etc. provided, and the animal lairage was improved. From July the slaughterhouse in Thurnscoe East closed down and there is now one slaughterhouse each, situated at Goldthorpe, Bolton-on-Dearne and Thurnscoe.

The incidence of tuberculosis found in cattle was negligible. Only two minor infections were discovered in 1961, both cow carcasses. It is also pleasing to record that it was found unnecessary to send any bovine carcass for refrigeration treatment due to tape-worm cyst infection during the 12 months under review.

The carcasses and offals of all food animals slaughtered were examined and the quality of the local killed animals was high.

The sale of milk in the Dearne is prohibited unless it has been pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. This district has been a "specified area" for 6 years and almost the whole of the country is now covered by these "specified area" orders respecting the sale of milk.

Food Premises

The total number of food premises within the Dearne is 231 made up as follows: Butchers 32, General Shops 96, Greengrocers 19, Confectioners 9, Fried Fish and Chip Shops 20, Bakeries 9, Off Licensed Shops 10, Public Houses 13, Clubs 15, Chemists 8. (Food Hawkers are mentioned later in the Report.)

Of the foregoing 231 premises 105 are registered for the sale of ice-cream under Sec. 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, 3 are registered to manufacturer ice-cream and 3 to manufacturer iced lollipops. 19 premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale under Sec. 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Three premises are licensed as slaughterhouses.

Inspection of Food Premises

844 visits were paid to food premises during the year, 427 to slaughterhouses, and 417 to other food premises. Minor infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations have occurred and have been dealt with by informal action.

Registration of Hawkers of Food and their Premises

Section 76, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951

At the year end 35 food hawkers were registered and also 20 food storage premises used by hawkers.

I have commented previously in this report on the often rapid deterioration which occurs in converted second-hand buses used as mobile shops. Satisfactory when first converted, maintenance becomes a burden and the vehicle quickly becomes shabby looking.

Public Markets

The two open markets within the district, the privately owned one at Thurnscoe and the Council's Goldthorpe market were inspected regularly during the year. Two years ago the market owner at Thurnscoe constructed on the market site six lock-up shops each provided with hot and cold water supply and wash-hand basins. These have been occupied since that time by food vendors.

New conveniences were provided for the stall-holders during 1961 by the same market owner and washing facilities were also installed. Again minor infringements against the Food Hygiene Regulations have occurred, including failure to protect foods offered or deposited for sale, although smoking while handling foodstuffs is now rarely seen.

The nuisance arising from litter has been a problem ; additional bins have been obtained for the stalls in an endeavour to minimise this trouble. The customers themselves often offend in this respect, wrapping papers being thrown away shortly after goods have been purchased.

Meat Inspection

Your Inspectors paid 427 visits to slaughterhouses and inspected the carcasses and offals of 1,900 food animals. Details of the meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption and the percentage of the incidence of disease are recorded elsewhere. The system of meat inspection (Memo 3/Meat) issued by the Ministry of Food in 1952 has been adhered to rigidly. Four Slaughterhouses were in use until July 1st, on which date the Slaughterhouses Order came into operation. Since then 3 Slaughterhouses have been licensed and the general quality of the meat produced from the premises has been good. The carcasses and offal of all animals slaughtered for sale for human food within the Dearne during the year under review were inspected. I am pleased to record that the amount of meat found to be unfit has decreased steadily over the last two years. It is unfortunate that slaughtering of many food animals takes place at times which, in order to achieve 100% meat inspection, necessitates Inspectors working outside of normal hours. Your Inspectorial staff have undertaken this duty capably and willingly.

The following list records the meat and offal rejected by your Public Health Inspectors as unfit for sale for human food during the year.

Beasts

13 pairs Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	156 lbs.
14 Livers	...	...	...	...	...	...	202 lbs.
7 Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	...	210 lbs.
1 Mesentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 lbs.
1 Spleen	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.
1 Skirt (diaphragm)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.

Sheep

2 Livers	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 lbs.
3 Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½ lbs.
3 pairs Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 lbs.

Pigs

6 Heads and Tongues	60 lbs.
3 pairs Lungs	9 lbs.
3 Livers	8 lbs.
1 Mesentery	2 lbs.
5 Hearts	2½ lbs.
1 Leg of Pork	14 lbs.
1 complete Carcase and Offal	180 lbs.
<hr/>	
Total ...	869 lbs.

Since the Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations 1960 came into force on November 1st, 1960, all food found to be unfit for sale has been collected by the Department and buried on the Council's controlled refuse tip.

Slaughterhouses and Slaughtering

27 licences to slaughter or stun animals were issued to slaughtermen during the year. In all cases the licences specified that the type of instrument to be used be a mechanically operated instrument in proper repair and the period of the licence be one year. Five slaughtermen were restricted to the killing of pigs only, and the remainder to the killing of cattle, sheep and pigs. No cases have come to notice of any cruelty to animals—slaughtering in the local slaughterhouses has been carried out in a humane manner. With the completion of the work of improving the three private slaughterhouses by the 1st July, 1961 the use of cattle stunning pens became compulsory. Gone are the days when a beast had to be tethered by a "felling" rope threaded through a steel ring in the slaughter-chamber wall while being stunned.

Slaughterhouses

Four licensed private slaughterhouses were in use regularly until July 1st. One slaughterhouse was closed on this date when the new construction regulations came into effect, the owners decided that the work involved in modernising the premises was too costly. The remaining three licensed slaughterhouses are old buildings which have been improved and these have continued in regular use.

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	370	93	14	1,007	416	—
Number inspected	370	93	14	1,007	416	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole Carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	15	8	—	7	9	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tubercu- losis and Cysticerci	4%	9%	—	1%	2%	—
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	2	—	—	6	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	2%	—	—	1%	—
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	3	2	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD INSPECTION

No prosecutions took place under this heading during the year.

UNSOUND FOOD

The food listed below was surrendered voluntarily.

Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	62 tins
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 tins
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 tins
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 lbs.
Cake	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 lbs.
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 lbs.
Pork Pies	...	...	...	...	...	...	57 lbs.
Cornflakes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 pkt.
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 jar
Meat Pies	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Black Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 lbs.
Raisins	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	49 tins
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 tins
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 tins
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	609 lbs.
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 lbs.
Cooked Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Chocolate Rolls	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Sponge Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 pkts.
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	...	214 pkts.
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 jar
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 lbs.
Chopped Pork	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.
Chocolate	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 lbs.
Frozen Egg	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 lbs.

MILK AND DAIRIES

Registration of Distributors

56 retail distributors of milk were on the register at the end of the year.

From January 1st, 1961, the West Riding County Council has been responsible for the issue of all milk licences except distributors' licences.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

The few industrial chimneys within the Dearne emitted little dark smoke, no very serious offence being noted. Work has been in progress to supply the plant at the Hickleton Colliery with power from the Yorkshire Electricity Board, this includes provision of an electricity sub-station at Station Road, Thurnscoe. With this change there should be a reduction in air pollution in the vicinity of this large Colliery.

There has been an improvement in control of fire on the various colliery spoilbanks and no trouble was caused in this respect during the latter part of the year.

Our district suffers little from the effects of smoke etc. from industries within our area, although the Manvers Coal Carbonisation Plant at Wath-on-Deane, has continued to emit smoke and fumes fairly regularly throughout the year. A domestic smoke control programme for the Dearne has not yet been commenced, the concessionary coal scheme of the mine-worker being the major cause of the delay in forming smoke control areas.

The open domestic fireplace is a wasteful appliance for the burning of raw coal, and adds a considerable amount of polluting matter to the air in the form of soot and injurious gases. In adopting means provided under the Clean Air Act to abate such trouble, coal production should not decrease, in fact, the opposite is more likely to be true. Improvements in domestic heating can take the form of appliances devoted to the burning of smokeless fuels derived from coal e.g. free-burning (easy burning) coke, gas, and electricity. As a Public

Health worker with long experience in the mining areas I understand the reluctance of the mineworker to adopt measures which might appear to have the effect of reducing the demand for coal. I am convinced that smoke control programmes would not have such an effect.

Atmospheric Deposit Gauge Sewage Works, Bolton-on-Dearne

Measuring total solids deposited in tons per square mile.

This gauge is placed primarily to record emissions from the National Coal Board's Coal Carbonisation Plant at Manvers Main, Wath-on-Dearne, particularly when the wind is from the south west.

The following table includes the acid figure in the rain-water collected in the deposit gauge.

Month 1961	Tons per square mile		Hours of SW Wind	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall — Average over 75 years
	SO ₄ Sol. Matter	Total Solids			
January	3.01	14.67	109	3.15	2.23
February	2.65	15.43	134	1.10	1.88
March	2.02	11.56	75	0.02	1.60
April	2.88	17.26	75	2.36	1.61
May	2.38	13.08	68	1.50	2.01
June	3.48	18.71	72	1.30	1.67
July	1.72	10.27	53	2.01	2.48
August	1.85	10.66	93	1.42	2.53
September	3.44	18.22	150	1.22	1.94
October	3.94	16.30	119	2.17	2.27
November	2.68	16.96	54	0.75	2.54
December	1.79	8.74	68	1.02	2.30
Monthly Average	2.65	14.32	89	1.50	2.09

The year's rainfall of 18.02" was below average. March proved to be the driest March on record in our district.

When little rain has fallen in a month, solids deposited on the collecting bowl are swilled down with a known quantity of distilled water and then measured.

The area of our district is 6.075 square miles, therefore the total solids deposited from the atmosphere during the year on the Dearne amounted to 1,044 tons.

Lead Peroxide Gauges—recording milligrams of Sulphur Dioxide per day collected by 100 sq. cms. of Lead Peroxide.

Month 1961	Sewage Works, Bolton	Dearneside School, Goldthorpe	Y.E.B. Store, Goldthorpe	Council Depot, Thurnscoe	46 Caernarvon Crescent, Bolton
January	3.26	2.59	3.47	3.20	3.11
February	3.77	2.39	3.53	2.76	3.19
March	2.84	2.14	2.56	2.42	2.50
April	2.95	1.67	2.43	2.07	2.24
May	3.05	1.67	1.65	1.85	1.97
June	3.64	1.31	1.41	1.56	1.51
July	3.33	1.31	1.39	1.71	1.58
August	3.45	1.04	1.58	1.54	1.68
September	4.57	1.37	2.24	1.93	1.82
October	4.60	1.91	3.02	2.38	2.67
November	4.56	2.57	3.20	2.85	2.84
December	5.62	3.57	4.19	4.00	3.83
Daily Average	3.80	1.96	2.55	2.35	2.41

Daily average for District (5 combined stations)—2.61.

The summer period, May to September, shows a marked reduction in sulphur emissions except for the Sewage Works gauge which remains relatively consistent in its recordings.

The R.A.F. Meteorological Office at Finningley provides hourly records of wind velocity and direction which are used in conjunction with the atmospheric pollution readings.

During the year the prevailing wind was a South West one, (i.e. conditions favourable for recording higher readings at the Sewage Works gauge,) the average wind speed being Beaufort Scale 3 (10 m.p.h.) with a maximum recording of Beaufort Scale 8 (45 m.p.h.)

1,025 hours calm were recorded equivalent to 43 days in a year.

SECTION "F"

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

A total of 755 notifications of Infectious Diseases were received from General Practitioners during the year ended 31st December, 1961. Notifications of measles accounted for 632 of these 755 cases.

Scarlet Fever

21 cases were notified compared with two notifications in 1960. 14 of the cases occurred in the 5—9 year old age group.

Whooping Cough

The 14 notifications received all related to children under the age of 9 years and it was necessary to admit one case to hospital.

Poliomyelitis

It is pleasing to record that there were no notifications of this disease during the year.

Measles

As in 1959 there was an outbreak of measles in the district resulting in the notification of 632 cases. The majority of children concerned were under school age.

Dysentery

Only 7 of the 71 cases of Dysentery which were notified were confirmed as cases of Dysentery. *Shigellae Sonnei* was isolated in each of the 7 cases.

Meningococcal Infection

One case was notified in a male aged 41 years.

Acute Pneumonia

10 of the 13 cases of Pneumonia notified during 1961 were admitted to hospital and most of the cases were in adults aged 40 years and over. There were 13 deaths recorded from this disease during the 12 months.

DEARNE U.D.C.

Infectious Diseases (Corrected) 1961 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	Adm. to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	21	21	—	—	2	1	3	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	14	14	—	2	2	—	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (non paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	632	632	39	54	93	102	95	246	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dysentery	71	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	1	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	13	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	3	5	10	13
Erysipelas	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	755	691	39	56	97	103	102	267	4	5	9	4	5	13	13

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, FOR 1961

New Cases

Deaths

Age Groups Years	Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6-15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26-35	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
36-45	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
46-55	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56-65	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
66 and over	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	11	3	—	—	2	—	—	—

Tuberculosis

14 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified and 11 of these cases were males. The incidence of respiratory tuberculosis was 0.53 per 1,000 of the estimated population and this is the highest rate since 1956. The rate in 1959 was 0.29 per 1,000 of the population.

There were two deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and the death rate was 0.08 per 1,000 of the estimated population which is the lowest figure since 1958 when the rate recorded was 0.04.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY FOR 1961

Age Group	New Cases		Mortality		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	1	1	1	1	2	2
5-9	1	1	1	1	2	2
10-14	1	1	1	1	2	2
15-19	1	1	1	1	2	2
20-24	1	1	1	1	2	2
25-29	1	1	1	1	2	2
30-34	1	1	1	1	2	2
35-39	1	1	1	1	2	2
40-44	1	1	1	1	2	2
45-49	1	1	1	1	2	2
50-54	1	1	1	1	2	2
55-59	1	1	1	1	2	2
60-64	1	1	1	1	2	2
65-69	1	1	1	1	2	2
70-74	1	1	1	1	2	2
75-79	1	1	1	1	2	2
80-84	1	1	1	1	2	2
85-89	1	1	1	1	2	2
90-94	1	1	1	1	2	2
95-99	1	1	1	1	2	2
TOTALS	44	44	44	44	88	88

Tuberculosis

25.44 new cases of tuberculosis. Tuberculosis were notified and 1101 these cases were notified. The incidence of respiratory tuberculosis was 0.22 per 1000 of the estimated population and this is the highest rate since 1958. The rate in 1959 was 0.09 per 1000 of the population.

There were two deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and the death rate was 0.02 per 1000 of the estimated population which is the lowest rate since 1953 when the rate recorded was 0.04.

Tuberculosis Disease	Number of Cases
Primary	1
Secondary	1
Disseminated	1
Latent	1
Acute	1
Chronic	1
Unspecified	1
TOTAL	7



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