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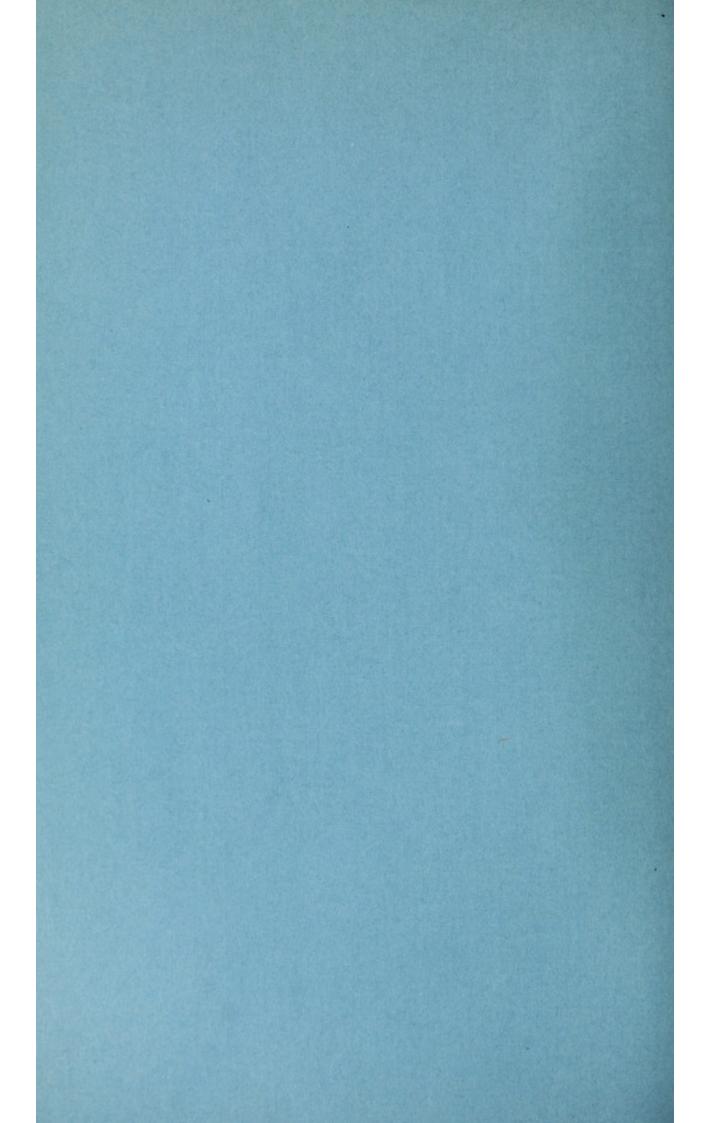
DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Library

THE HEALTH OF DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1965

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, NETHER HALL, DONCASTER John Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Medical Officer of Health

Roy Durant, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I. Chief Public Health Inspector



RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DONCASTER

YEAR 1965

Chairman of the Council

Cr. T. Kelly, B. E. M., J. P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council

Cr. A. Barfield

Chairman of the Public Health Committee

Cr. Leonard Jones, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee

Cr. P. Moran

Members of the Public Health Committee

Cr.	E.L. Adams.
	A. Barfield.
Cr.	W.P. Beckley.
	W. Binks.
	H. T. Birchall.
Cr.	Mrs. C. Bower, J. P.
Cr.	J. J. Boyle.
Cr.	T.S. Bradbury, J.P.
Cr.	Mrs. C. C. Braithwaite.
Cr.	T. H. Briggs.
	J. Brown.
Cr.	Z.J. Clarke.
Cr.	Mrs. L. Davies, J. P.
Cr.	W. Dilley.
Cr.	J. H. Dixon
Cr.	Mrs. M. A. Durdy.
Cr.	G. Earnshaw.
	G. Evans.
Cr.	C.E. Farran.
Cr.	W.R. Gillies
Cr.	D. Glover.
Cr.	R. V. C. Grainger.
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	T. Kelly, B.E.M., J.P.
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Cr.	T.V. Lawson.
Cr.	C.T. Ledger.

Cr. Rev. F.J. Mace.
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Cr. Mrs. P. Marklew, J.P.
Cr. K.G. Metcalfe.
Cr. R. W. Millington, J. P.
Cr. P. Moran.
Cty. Ald. W. A. Morris.
Cr. G. W. Ogden.
Cr. Mrs. L. Ogden.
Cr. W. Peters.
Cr. Mrs M. Pring.
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Cr. Mrs. E. Rice.
Cr. W. I. Roberts.
Cr. T. W. Scales.
Cr. H. Schofield.
Cr. Mrs. J. M. Seels.
Cr. E. L. Simm.
Cr. Mrs. V. Simm.
Cr. Capt. C. G. Y. Skipwith, J. P.
Cr. J. Smithson.
Cr. J. P. Sorby.
Cr. Miss A.E. Spittlehouse.
Cr. N. Taylor.
Cty. Ald. M. Thompson, B.E.M., J
Cr. C.B. Tingay.
Cr. Mrs. C.K. M. Waugh.
Cr. J.H. Wilkinson.
Cr. K. Wright.

P.

Cr. J. Yorke.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DONCASTER

To the Chairman and Members of the Doncaster Rural District Council. Nether Hall, Doncaster.

June 1966.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure I again submit my Annual Report on the health and well being of the inhabitants of your district, and the work carried out in the Health Department during the year 1965. As in previous years the report is in two parts, the environmental services which are the responsibility of this Council and, as a matter of interest, the personal health service which is carried out in your district. This latter service is the responsibility of the County Council but is under my supervision as Divisional Medical Officer.

An Annual Report on the many and varied activities of a Health Department must of necessity have many statistics, figures, and records which can be rather uninteresting reading. When taken, however, with comparative statistics for other rural areas, with Yorkshire as a whole, and with England and Wales as a whole, it is possible to estimate the health and well being of the inhabitants of the district and see the pattern for the rest of the country. Where necessary I have added comments to the statistics.

The report shows

1. The population continues to increase rapidly, although the increase was slightly lower than 1964. The population is now 76,340 compared with 73,760 in 1964.

2. The birth rate was slightly reduced. It is interesting to note that now more than half the births take place in hospital. This is possible with the new scheme for short stay in maternity units when conditions warrant it. A table has been included showing the number of births in each parish.

3. The death rate slightly increased. There were no deaths due to childbirth. Cancer caused 97 deaths, of which 25 were due to lung cancer. Fatal road accidents rose to 17 and there were 20 deaths from other accidents. As I commented last year the work of Accident Prevention Committees dealing with home, road and work safety must be even more publicised.

4. The year proved uneventful, in respect of infectious diseases notified, with the exception of increased notification of dysentery. The total of 1375 cases was comprised of measles (1300), whooping cough (10), scarlet fever (50), pneumonia (5), dysentery (6), food poisoning (3), and poliomyelitis (1). Sonne Dysentery is endemic in this and surrounding areas, with occasional acute outbreaks. The investigation and supervision of contacts of these cases takes up considerable time. 5. The number of new cases of tuberculosis was 17, compared with 24 in 1964. There was only one death from this disease during the year.

6. The welfare services for the aged continue to expand and at the time of writing this report the "Meals on Wheels" service is about to be started in four more parishes. In addition, the warden service to aged people living in private houses is extending.

My sincere thanks are due to Mr. Durant, the Chief Public Health Inspector (who is responsible for the second part of this report), to the staff, technical and clerical, of the Health Department, and to all the officers of the authority.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, may I thank all members of the Council for their help and courteous receipt of my reports throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant,

J. FERGUSON

Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health.

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

P.O. NICHOLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H. (resigned 31.1.65.)

Chief Public Health Inspector.

R. DURANT, M.A.P.H.I.

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate. Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors. Certificate in Sanitary Science. National Certificate in Building.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

G. W. KAY, M. A. P. H. I.

National Certificate in Building. Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate. Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

E.K. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

G. STE PHENSON, M.A.P.H.I.

National Certificate in Building. Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

W.E. STONE, M.A.P.H.I.

National Certificate in Building. Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

P.A. GUMSLEY, M.A.P.H.I.

National Certificate in Building. Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate. Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

K. KELLY, M.A.P.H.I.

National Certificate in Building. Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate. Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

Chief Clerks.

J.A. HICKLING (General).

G. W. CHESTERTON (Public Cleansing).

Secretary/Typist.

MISS J. STAPLES.

Clerks.

MRS. A. BUCKLEY.

MRS. N. BOOTH.

MRS. J. PATERSON.

Public Cleansing Foreman.

G. BUCKLEY.

Student Public Health Inspectors.

D. TELFORD,

Intermediate Examination of the Public Health Inspector's Education Board.

T. MILLS.

Intermediate Examination of the Public Health Inspector's Education Board.

S. LISTER.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer.

DR. J. FERGUSON.

Deputy Divisional Medical Officer.

DR. P.O. NICHOLAS (resigned 31, 1, 65.)

Assistant County Medical Officers.

DR. C. M. DORNAN (resigned 31.7.65.) DR. A.K. RAKSHIT (transferred 31.5.65.) DR. J.A. BEAL (appointed 1.11.65.)

DR. A. KROPACZ (appointed 1.1.65.)

Paediatrician.

DR. C.C. HARVEY.

Psychologist.

MR. H.B. VALLENTINE. Clerk - MRS. C. DUNCOMBE.

Divisional Nursing Officer.

MRS. A. CORLESS.

Health Visitors.

MISS E. KENDELL) MISS L. SHAW) MRS. M. HOPKINSON. MISS A. MEEK. MISS E. GOULDEN. MISS F. ARRAND - MRS. HUGHES. EDLINGTON. MRS. M. HOPKINSON. MRS. W. SMITH) MISS S. R. BRUMPTON) MISS F. HALL. MISS D. FULLWOOD.

ARMTHORPE.

CAMPSALL. BAWTRY AND FINNINGLEY. BRODSWORTH AND SCAWSBY. SPROTBOROUGH.

ROSSINGTON.

KIRK SANDALL. ASKERN.

Assistant to Health Visitors.

MRS. R. B. CLAXTON. MRS. L. WHEELIKER. MISS P. CRAWLEY.

SCAWSBY (PART-TIME). EDLINGTON. AREA T. B. VISITOR.

Midwives.

Reliefs.

NURSE G. M. WILKINSON, Hideaway Close, Glebe Street, Warmsworth. (Tel. Doncaster 53245).

NURSE R. H. SENIOR, 85 Hawthorn Avenue, Armthorpe. (Tel. Armthorpe 206).

Domiciliary Midwives.

- NURSE J. ANDREWS, 43 Sherwood Avenue, Askern. (Tel. Askern 429).
- NURSE L. M. ASHTON, 13 Thomas Street, Edlington. (Tel. Conisborough 3384)
- NURSE C. DRAKELEY, 26 Bevan Avenue, Rossington. (Tel. Rossington 546).
- NURSE L. GIBSON, 1 Queen's Crescent, Bawtry. (Tel. Bawtry 312).
- NURSE D. M. HOWARD, 90 The Boulevard, Edenthorpe. (Tel. Barnby Dun 516).
- NURSE D. LEE, 9 Rands Lane, Armthorpe. (Tel. Armthorpe 239).
- NURSE M.O. MORRISON, 11 Balcarres Road, Rossington. (Tel. Rossington 353).
- NURSE N. H. STEWARDSON, Lynfield, Melton Road, Sprotborough. (Tel. Doncaster 53997).
- NURSE C. A. HINTON, 85 Violet Avenue, Edlington. (appointed 1.1,66) NURSE A. WATSON, 9 Barnsley Road, Scawsby. (Tel. Conisborough 2588)

(Tel. Doncaster 3050).

NURSE F. WILKINSON, 1 Park Drive, Campsall. (Tel. Askern 340). (Relief).

NURSE B. F. WRIGHT, Glebe House, Barnburgh. (Tel. Goldthorpe 2150).

NURSE V. OUTRAM, 36 Sutton Road, Kirk Sandall. (Tel. Barnby Dun 691).

District Nurses.

- NURSE F. R. BELL, 17 Bahram Grove, Rossington. (Tel. Rossington 502).
- NURSE M. DARLEY, 8 Park Crescent, Warmsworth. (Tel. Doncaster 53188).
- NURSE D. GILBERT, 8 Church Road, Kirk Sandall. (Tel. Barnby Dun 314).
- NURSE N. HARVEY, 9 Milton Grove, Edenthorpe. (Tel. Barnby Dun 213). (Relief).
- NURSE N. A. JEFFREYS, 19 Tennyson Avenue, Sprotborough. (Tel. Doncaster 49845)
- NURSE E. LINGARD, 19 Sycamore Drive, Bawtry. (Tel. Bawtry 606).
- NURSE E. E. OADES, Little Haven, Bone Lane, Campsall. (Tel. Askern 304).
- NURSE D.E. ROBSON, 2 Lime Tree Avenue, Armthorpe. (Tel. Armthorpe 225).
- NURSE B. WATKINSON, Oak Dene, Doncaster Road, Askern. (Tel. Askern 274).
- NURSE J. HINCHLIFFE, 20 Barnsley Road, Scawsby. (Tel. Doncaster 61687).
- NURSE S. DOWNS, 1 Wroxham Way, Cusworth Lane, Scawsby. (Relief Nurse). (Tel Doncaster 61820)
- NURSE M. MILLWARD, 15 Hyman Close, Warmsworth. (Tel. Doncaster 53364).

Mental Welfare Officers.

MR. F. L. JOHNSON (Tel. Barnby Dun 559). MR. F. PEACOCK (Tel. Doncaster 2037).

Senior Clerk.

MR. C.W. VALLANCE.

Deputy Senior Clerk.

MR. M. L. AUSTIN.

Clerks.

MR. D. HUDSON. MRS. E. STEVENSON. MISS E. SINGLETON. MISS P. SMITH. MRS. E. BAYES. MRS. J. PREEN. MRS. D. JOHNSON. MRS. V. GENT. MISS D. AITCHISON. MISS J. MEANWELL. MRS. F. WARREN. MRS. M. PENNYCOOK.

TRAINING CENTRE.

21

Supervisor.

MR. V. ATKINSON.

Instructors.

MR. S. SHOOTER. MRS. M. GASCOIGNE. MRS. S. KENNEDY. MRS. B. BROWN.

Teachers.

MISS V. CARLILE. MRS. I. JEFFREY. (appointed 7.5.65.)

Trainee teacher.

MISS G. COLLINS (commenced 15.3.65.)

Cook-in-Charge.

MRS. M. MORDUE.

Assistants.

MRS. D. JOHNSON. MRS. E. BERRY. MRS. F. M. BERRY.

Caretaker.

MR. J. BRAMLEY.

FLEIS BATH DER MORE PROPAGINATION		
Total basedet		
State and 1,000 local days a balante		

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DONCASTER

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

1965

Section A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area .	75,086 acres.
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population Mid-year 1965.	76,340.
Number of inhabited houses.	22,563.
Rateable Value (1.4.1966.)	£2,392,344.
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1.4.1966.)	£9640.

SECTION A. EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS. (Corrected for Inward and Outward Returns).

15		EC.	 -1-1	10
and the	-	4.5	 -	

Live Births.		1965	1964
Total Number.		1644	1725
Birth Rate per 1,000 population.		21.5	23.4
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (cor	rected)	19.0	20.6
Birth Rate for England and Wales.		18.0	18.4
Percentage illegitimate live births p live births.	er total	6.1	4.6
	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	780	764	1544
Illegitimate	48	52	100
Still Births.		<u>1965</u>	1964
Total Number.		14	22
Rate per 1,000 total live and still bi	rths.	8.4	12.6
Rate for England and Wales.		15.7	16.3
	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	10	4	14
Illegitimate		ight lines - the tool	a to room
Total Live and Still Births.		1965	1964
Total Births (Live and Still)		1658	1747
Rate per 1,000 Population.		21.7	25.1
	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	790	768	1558
Illegitimate	48	52	100

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

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

	1965	<u>1964</u>
Number of Deaths.	37	35
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births	22.5	20.3
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.	23.3	19.9

		<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Death Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.		10.0	28.6
Death Rate for England and Wales.		19.0	20.0
	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate Illegitimate	22	14 1	36 1

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 total live births.

	1965	1964
Number of Deaths.	22	25
Death Rate per 1,000 total live births.	13.4	14.4
Death Rate for England and Wales.	13.0	13.8

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

The Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under one week of age per 1,000 total live births.

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Number of Deaths.	19	18
Death Rate per 1,000 total live births.	11.5	10.4

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE.

The Perinatal Mortality Rate is the number of Still births and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births.

		1965	1964
Number of Deaths.		33	40
Death Rate per 1,000 total live and still	births.	19.9	23.5
MATERNAL DEATHS.		1965	1964
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)		and STE Jo and	1
Death Rate per 1,000 total live and still	births.	-	0.57
DEATHS.		1965	1964
Total Number.		644	593
Death Rate per 1,000 population (crude)		8.4	8.0
Death Rate per 1,000 population (correct	cted)	12.1	12.0
Death Rate for England and Wales.		11.5	11.3
	Males	Females	Total
Deaths.	348	296	644

DEATHS FROM ROAD ACCIDENTS AND OTHER VIOLENT CAUSES.

There were 17 fatal road traffic accidents in the area, 10 suicides and 20 people lost their lives through other accidents.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory.	1	20041990	1
Non-respiratory.	<u></u>	-	<u>-</u>

POPULATION.

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year home population was 76,340, which is 2,580 more than that of the previous year. The natural increase (i.e. the excess of live births over deaths) was 1,000.

BIRTHS.

The number of registered live births was 1,644 compared with 1,725 and 1,597 in the previous two years, giving a rate of 21.5.

DEATHS.

Heart diseases and associated vascular diseases continued to be the commonest cause of death, there being 332 such cases in 1965 compared with 283 in 1964. Deaths from cancer decreased from 99 to 97.

	1965	Compar	red with
	1965	1964	<u>1963</u>
Diseases of the heart and circulation (including vascular lesions of the nervous system).	332	283	292
Cancer (including leukaemia)	99	103	118
Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza etc.	52	71	68
Accidents and violence (motor	47	35	36
accidents 17, accidents at home and work 20, suicide 10) Tuberculosis (all forms)	1	2	2

The deaths from these causes were 82.5 per cent of the total.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

No maternal deaths occurred during 1965.

	1965 Maternal Death Rate per 1,000 live and still births		
	Doncaster R. D.	England and Wales	
Maternal Causes (excluding abortion)	-) 0.25	
Abortion	-)	
Total	-	0.25	

BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATE - 1965

Rates	Doncaster Rural District	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts	West Riding	England and Wales
Crude Birth per 1,000 population.	21.5	18.7	18.2	18.0
Adjusted Births. do.	19.0	18.1	18.4	*
Crude Death. do.	8.4	9.9	11.6	11.5
Adjusted Death. do. Tuberculosis,	12.1	11.8	12.4	*
respiratory. do. Tuberculosis,	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04
other. do. Tuberculosis,	Constant and a second	0.01		0.01
total. do.	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.05
Cancer, all forms. do.	1.30	1.77	2.07	1.67
Vascular lesions,	1.31	1.50	1.82	*
nervous system. do. Heart and	3.04	3,62	4.48	14
circulation. do.				DEATHS
Respiratory diseases. do.	0.83	1.07	1.30	*
Maternal mortality (per 1,000 live and still births).		0.21	0.16	0.25
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live	22.5	20.1	20.7	19.0
births).		10 -	11 .	10.0
Still births (per 1,000 live and still births).	8.4	13. 7	16.0	15.7
Neo-natal mortality.	13.4	13.1	13.9	13.0
Peri-natal mortality.	19.9	24.4	27.3	26.9

* Figures not available.



RECORD OF PROGRESS - DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT

Year Live Birth Rate		Crude Death Rate	All forms of Tuberculosis	Infant Mortality	Maternal Mortality
1911	35.1	14.9	1.32	126.4	*
1916	30.6	13.9	1.64	106.9	0
1921	30.8	14.0	1.14	130.9	*
1926	29.4	10.3	0.8	82.3	*
1931	23.1	9.10	0.9	81.5	17
1936	18.4	8.74	0.56	61.0	8.25
1941	20.8	9.3	0.61	61.0	4.59
1946	21.9	7.9	0.39	42.0	2.56
1947	22.36	9.66	0.73	58.4	2.46
1948	22.06	9.2	0.53	49.8	1.68
1949	19.98	9.15	0.55	53.98	1.85
1950	18.81	9.05	0.34	53.79	1.95
1951	18.06	9.97	0.43	47.81	NIL
1952	17.0	8.84	0.11	32.9	NIL
1953	18.3	9.24	0.28	37.3	1.85
1954	18.36	8.72	0.26	22.08	0.98
1955	20.23	8.89	0.18	32.00	0.87
1956	21.2	9.4	0.07	41.5	0.81
1957	21.6	8.5	0.12	33.8	2.35
1958	22.4	8.9	0.05	23.6	NIL
1959	21.8	8.4	0.03	36.1	0.75
1960	22.5	8.4	0.10	21.7	2.10
1961	22.3	8.9	0.02	26.0	0.63
1962	22.2	8.8	0.04	25.5	NIL
1963	22.8	8.7	0.03	20.7	NIL
1964	23.4	8.0	0.03	20.3	0.57
1965	21.5	8.4	Ø. 01	22.5	NIL
	Partient Balant	system. Is	10282101-1230		25. 0
					1

* Figures not available.

CAUSES OF DEATH - 1965

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN

No.	Cause of Death	Males	Females
	ALL CAUSES	348	296
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory.	1	0.0 -
2.	Tuberculosis, other.		-
3.	Syphilitic disease.		1
4.	Diphtheria.	1.1.1.1.1.	-
5.	Whooping cough.	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections.	-	-
7.	Acute poliomyelitis.	100.00	-
8.	Measles.	199984	
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases.	10102	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	14	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	23	2
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast.	1. A. A.	9
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	23	18
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	1	1
16.	Diabetes.	4	3
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system.	43	57
18.	Coronary disease, angina.	76	49
19.	Hypertension with heart disease.	4	11
20.	Other heart disease.	30	27
21.	Other circulatory disease.	12	23
22.	Influenza.	20.25	1
23.	Pneumonia.	12	13
24.	Bronchitis.	21	5
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	8	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	6	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	2	3
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis.	2	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate.	5	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	_	-
2.2.2.1	0 1	5	3
31. 32.	Congenital malformations. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	29	36
33.	Motor vehicle accidents.	10	7
34.	All other accidents.	11	9
35.	Suicides.	6	4
36.	Homicide and operations of war.	-	_
50.	fiornerde and operations of war.		

SECTION B.

Services provided by the County Council.

MATERNITY SERVICES.

BIRTHS

Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 203.

Return of Births NOTIFIED in the area for 1965

	Domiciliary		Institutional		Total
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
Delivered by County Midwives Hospitals and nursing homes and transfers in (domiciliary)	713 13	2 -	913	12	715 938
Total Notifications received Deduct outward transfers	726 14	2 -	913	12	1653 14
Total adjusted births	712	2	913	12	1639

Analysis of Institutional Births.

Hospitals	82	4 12
Maternity Homes	8	4 -
Nursing Homes	Setting 1.	5 -
Total	91	3 12

Hospitals.

Western Hospital	764	12
Moorgate, Rotherham	2	-
City General, Sheffield	2	-
Kilton, Worksop	4	-
St. Edmunds, Northampton	1	-
Jessops, Sheffield	2	-
Manygates, Wakefield	4	-
Montague, Mexborough	21	-
R. A. F. Nocton Hall	23	-
Harrogate Hospital	1	-
Total	824	12

Maternity Homes.

Southmoor, Hemsworth	5	-
Hamilton Lodge	75	-
Listerdale	3	-
Quarry, Lincoln	1	-
Total	84	-

Nursing Homes.

Mount Cross, Leeds Clifton Lane, Rotherham

Total

Live	Still
2 3	
5	-

	Details of	Deliveries		Total
Dr. Not	Dr. Not Booked Dr. Booked			
Present	Not Present	Present	Not Present	cases
5	25	96	588	714

l set of twins by County Midwives.

Α. No. of cases delivered in Hospital, discharged 476 home and nursed by County Domiciliary Midwives. 1. At forty-eight hours. 105 After forty-eight hours and including fifth 2. 278 day. 3. After fifth day but before tenth day. 93 В. Ante-Natal Visits. 8481 C. Post-Natal Visits. 16646

PREMATURE BIRTHS - R. D. C.

		Total	Born		No. v			
Birth	De	ad	Al	ive	under 28 days		No. who survived	
weight	At Home	At Hospital	At Home	At Hospital	At At Home Hospital	28 days		
Under 3 lbs	-	4	-	7	or from	3	4	
3-4 lbs.	1	1	1	16	-	3	14	
4-51 lbs.	-	5	18	48	2	3	71	
Total	1	10	19	71	2	9	89	

MEDICAL AIDS.

During the year there were 83 requests to doctors by midwives for medical aid:

Pregnancy	15
Labour	37
Lying-in	10
The child	21

				D BIRT	115 -	1 70 5				
Parish, District		ve Birt transfe		Sti	ll Birt	hs	Total live &	Less trans-		In- fant
or area	Dom.	Inst.	Total	Dom.	Inst.	Total	still births		L&S births	deaths
Adwick-on-	2	3	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	-
Dearne						-		and the second		
Armthorpe	82	101	183	-	-	-	183	-	183	4
Askern	45	72	117	-	-	-	117	1	116	5
Austerfield	5	4	9	-		-	9	-	9	-
Auckley	3	5	. 8	-	-	-	8	-	8	-
Barnburgh	7	. 11	18	-	-	-	18	2	16	-
Harlington	1	3	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Barnby Dun	17	20	37		1	1	38		38	1
Kirk Sandall	22	21	43	-	2	2	45	1	44	-
Bawtry	11	15	26	-	-	-	26	- 10	26	-
Blaxton	5	3	8	-	-	-	8	-	8	-
Finningley	19	43	62	-	-	-	62		62	-
Braithwell	7	6	13	-	-	-	13		13	1
Alverley	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1112	1	-
Clifton	1	3	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Brodsworth	0001200	3	3	TO LOD	1-01	10.00	3		3	-
Pickburn	-	2	2	0213		-	2		2	add-
cawsby	60	80	140	1	1	2	142	1	141	4
Burghwallis	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
kelbrooke	1	-	1	-	-	-	1		1	10-
Cadeby	3	2	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	-
Cantley	1	3	4		-	-	4	-	4	_
Branton .	3	14	17			-	17	-	17	1
Bessacarr	1	2	3				3	-	3	-
Clayton-with-	-	2	2	_	-	-	2	-	2	-
Frickley	2	2	4	picolog		Burgh	4	1	3	
Conisborough Parks	4	-	12	The last		blips	T	1		
Old Denaby	2	2	4	1 2 1	0-1-1	1.04 10	4	100-0	4	
denthorpe	48	67	115	-	2	2	117		117	3
Edlington	114	125	239	1	2	3	242	2	240	8
Fenwick	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Hampole	1	2	3	-	-	0.201	3	-	3	-
Hickleton	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
Hooton Pagnell	1	4	5	VIL be	-		5	-	5	-
Moorhouse		1	1	10	-	-	1	-	1	-
Firsby	1	-	1		-	-	1	-	1	-
laywood	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Ravenfield		1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Loversall	2	2	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Marr	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	1
ligh Melton	4	2	6	-	-	-	6	1	5	-
Moss	1	4	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	-
Norton	11	5	16	-	-	-	16	-	16	-
Sutton	-	2	2		-	-	2	2	2	-
Campsall	34	17	51		-	-	51	2	49	1
Dwston	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Rossington	116	139	255		2	2	257	1	256	6
protborough	40	52	92		1	1	93	-	93	2
Cusworth	9	14	23				23	-	23	-
Stainton	3	2	2				2		2	
Thorpe-in-Balne	2		2				2		2	
Wadworth	8	- 4	12				12		12	0.3
Warmsworth	31	42	73	-	1	1	74	1	73	
Doncaster R. D. C.	726	913	1639	2	12	14	1653	14	1639	37

ANALGESIA, GAS AND AIR AND TRILENE.

		Ga	s and Air	T	rilene
2 - 2 2 2	Pethidine Alone	Alone	With Pethidine	Alone	With Pethidine
When doctor was present at delivery	7	10.7	1	31	54
When doctor was not present at delivery	33	-	2	139	403

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS (LOCAL AUTHORITY).

Total number of attendances during the year :-

Ante-Natal	446
Post-Natal	12
Relaxation classes and mothercraft	2029

Arrangements have been made for General Practitioners to carry out their own ante-natal examinations at two of the clinics. Midwives are in attendance at these clinics.

CHILD WELFARE.

Six of the twelve clinics are newly built and conditions for the mother, babies and staff are excellent. These clinics are all well attended and a list of attendances at all clinics is included in this report.

Dried milks and vitamin supplements are available at all clinics.

Once again, I would express the thanks of the nursing staff and my own personal thanks to the ladies of the voluntary committees of the clinics. They give their service freely and willingly and their help is important to the successful running of these clinics.

Clinic	Nati Dried	onal Milk	Cod I Oi			n A & D lets	Ora Jui	
	Sold	Free	Sold	Free	Sold	Free	Sold	Free
Armthorpe	255	1	129	7	241	-	1750	23
Askern	146	66	78	2	122	-	789	sioth-o
Bawtry	60	-	31	2	48	-	727	3
Campsall	84	-	31	-	104		588	-
Edlington	708	21	143	3	280	iciose i	2039	13
Finningley	183	-	76	1 C-	67	-	940	-
Kirk Sandall	35	-	106	-	300	11-	1259	
Rossington	410	37	137	22	174	1	2019	102
Scawsby	216	-	291	2	390	- 1	3154	7
Sprotborough	96	-	85	-	117		1310	-
Total for Rural District	2193	125	1107	38	1843	1	14575	148
Total for Division	3369	197	1511	44	2535	1	20055	168

SALE OF WELFARE FOOD, 1965.

		MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
ARMTHORPE	a.m		Immunisation (monthly)			
Mere Lane	p.m			Relaxation.	Infant Welfare.	
ASKERN	a.m			Chiropody.	Immunisation (monthly)	
Baptist Chapel, Sutton Road.	p. m.	Infant Welfare.			Relaxation.	Immunisation (monthly).
BAWTRY	a.m.					
5 South Avenue.	p.m				Immunisation (monthly) Infant Welfare.	
CAMPSALL	a.m			Immunisation.	Relaxation.	
Park Drive.		a la la constante a l		Toddlers (monthly).		
	p.m		Mothercraft (alternate)	Infant Welfare.		
KIRK SANDALL	a.m			Immunisation (monthly)		
Dentons Green Lane	p.m.	Chiropody.		Infant Welfare.		Relaxation.
	a.m	Paediatric. 3rd in			Ante-natal (alternate)	Immunisation (monthly)
N Broomhouse		month.				
Lane.	p.m	Infant Welfare.	Chiropody.	Relaxation.	Ante-natal (G. P.)	Ante-natal (G. P.)
ROSSINGTON	a.m	Paediatric. 3rd in	Immunisation (monthly)	Toddlers (monthly)	Chiropody.	
Nelson Road.	p.m	month	Infant welfare.		G. P. ante-natal.	G. P. ante-natal.
SCAWSBY Barnslev Road.	a.m	G. P. Surgery.	G. P. Surgery. Immunisation (monthly).	G. P. Surgery.	G. P. Surgery.	G. P. Surgery.
	n. m	G P Surgery	Infant welfare - all day	G P ante-natal	Relaxation	Chironody
0.00				È di	G. P. Surgery.	G. P. Surgery.
SPROTBOROUGH a. m	(a.m	Paediatric. 3rd		Infant welfare and	Chi ropody.	
Richmond Hill.		in month. Altern.		Immunisation.	Relaxation.	Barononoues
	p.m		Family planning.	Toddlers. Alternate.	Relaxation.	M IN DATA MOLES
MOBILE CLINIC	000	11400 1205	Arksey (monthly) p.m.	Pickburn, Hooton P.,		Edenthorpe a.m.
NO. 2.			Toll Bar, Bentley	Clayton (monthly),	Blaxton. a.m.	Wadworth, Cadeby, High
Alternate weeks.			(monthly) p.m.	Barnburgh, Harlington Old Denaby p.m. (monthly) a.m.	Old Denaby p. m.	Melton, Sprotborough p. m
				Braithwell p.m.		

Name of Centre	No. of Infant Welfare Sessions held during the year	No. of children on "At risk" Register	No. o atten year	No. of children who attended during the year and who were born in	n who g the were	Total No. of children who attended during year	durin made who at attend bo	during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were born in	ear Iren re	Total Attend ances during the year
			1965	1964	1963-60		1965	1964	1963-60	
Armthorpe	51	86	148	108	117	373	1163	1308	1260	3740
Askern	48	65	108	88	31	227	1405	390	306	2101
Bawtry	51	21	58	50	17	125	538	425	54	1017
Campsall	50	56	42	51	22	115	1267	377	290	1934
Edlington	94	47	181	133	00 1 4	398	2010	1620	653	4283
Rossington	48	46	215	115	16	346	2191	1653	112	3656
Scawsby	103	45	160	171	187	518	2931	2863	1320	711
Sprotborough	51	42	76	241 .	127	444	923	1032	712	266
Warmsworth	13	52	39	51	13	103	313	65	39	417
Finningley R.A.F.	49	48	92	109	52	253	752	786	191	1729
MODILE CILDIC	765		917	254	148	866	1493	1602	008	389

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES - RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH VISITORS.

The staff consists of 1 nursing officer, 11 Health Visitors, and 2 assistants to Health Visitors, and 1 part-time School Nurse.

The duties of the Health Visitors bring them in touch with all ages, particularly with infants and the aged. In addition, a closer co-operation is being developed with the General Practitioners.

VISITS MADE BY HEALTH VISITORS.

DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT ANNUAL RETURN 1965.

	Cases visited by Health Visitors	No. of cases (i.e. first visits)	Total visits including first visits but excluding ineffective visits
1.	Children born in 1965.	1571	5106
2.	Children born in 1964.	1424	3944
3.	Children born in 1960-63.	2280	5064
4.	Total number of children in lines 1-3.	5275	14114
5.	Persons aged 65 or over (excluding "domestic help only" visits).	599	1363
6.	Mentally disordered persons.	13	33
7.	Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals).	53	78
8.	Number of tuberculous households visited (i.e. visits by H. V. 's not employed solely on tuberculosis	71	181
9.	work). Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases.	24	34
10.	Expectant mothers.	139	204
11.	Home Helps.	-	2816
12.	Other visits.	TITO DE CAR	789

HEALTH VISITING AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING.

DOMESTIC HELPS.

The Home Help Service continues to render valuable service to people in their own homes.

With the acute shortage of beds for chronic sick people, the Home Help service helps very much in enabling people to be kept at home and also by allowing earlier discharge from hospital than would normally be possible. The equivalent of 69 full time Home Helps were employed in the Division, working a total of 151,357 hours, and attending 1,139 cases of whom 977 were over 65 years of age.

Classification of Cases (Division)	No. of cases	Hours worked
Maternity	40	1409
Chronic Sick and T.B. under 65 years	85	11015
Aged 65 years and over	977	137008
Others	37	1925
Total	1139	151357

Breakdown of figures:

			-with- U. D. C.		caster D. C.
Cases	Hours worked	Cases	Hours worked	Cases	Hours
6	217	5	146	29	1046
30	4248	27	3508	28	3259
263	39941	234	30248	480	66819
11	438	7	345	19	1142
310	44844	273	34247	556	72266
	U.1 Cases 6 30 263 11	U. D. C. Cases Hours worked 6 217 30 4248 263 39941 11 438	U. D. C. Arksey 1 Cases Hours worked Cases 6 217 5 30 4248 27 263 39941 234 11 438 7	U. D. C. Arksey U. D. C. Cases Hours worked Cases Hours worked 6 217 5 146 30 4248 27 3508 263 39941 234 30248 11 438 7 345	U. D. C. Arksey U. D. C. R. Cases Hours worked Cases Hours worked Cases 6 217 5 146 29 30 4248 27 3508 28 263 39941 234 30248 480 11 438 7 345 19

HOME NURSING

The Divisional staff at 31st December 1965 consisted of 17 Nurses employed full time. Cases requiring nursing in their own homes are mostly referred by General Practitioners or the Hospitals.

Excellent co-operation has been established with General Practitioners and Hospitals.

DONCASTER R. D. AND TICKHILL

ANALYSIS OF CASES COMPLETED DURING YEAR 1965

EXCLUDING CASES STILL UNDER TREATMENT ON 31ST DECEMBER

1965

and and and a second	Classi	fication of	cases (com	pleted case	s only)	
Medical	Surgical	Infectious diseases	Tubercul- osis	Maternal complic- ations	Other	Total
15	34	1		at as - un the		50
20	28	-	1			49
51	57	1	7	27	- Lines	143
97	69	-	6	-	-	172
286	79	1	5	-	-	371
469	267	3	19	27	-	785
	15 20 51 97 286	Medical Surgical 15 34 20 28 51 57 97 69 286 79	Medical Surgical Infectious diseases 15 34 1 20 28 - 51 57 1 97 69 - 286 79 1	Medical Surgical Infectious diseases Tubercul- osis 15 34 1 - 20 28 - 1 51 57 1 7 97 69 - 6 286 79 1 5	MedicalSurgicalInfectious diseasesTubercul- osisMaternal complic- ations153412028-1-515717279769-6-2867915-	Medical Surgical Infectious diseases Tuber cul- osis complic- ations Other 15 34 1 - - - - 20 28 - 1 - - - 51 57 1 7 27 - 97 69 - 6 - - 286 79 1 55 - -

Total visits	Cl	assificatio	n of Cases	(completed	cases only)	
this year including injection visits	Medical	Surgical	Infectious diseases	Tubercul- osis	Maternal complic- ations	Other	Total
0 - 4	125	223	12			-	360
5 - 14	119	246	-	69		-	434
15 - 44	466	505	6	305	352	-	1634
45 - 64	2388	1023	-	119	-	-	3530
65+	5916	2204	6	277	uter-min	10-03	8403
Totals	9014	4201	24	770	352	10120	14361

SUMMARY OF TOTAL CASES DEALT WITH DURING

THE YEAR

(i.e. cases completed during year plus cases still under treatment on 31st December 1965).

	Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits made by Home Nurses during the year
(1) (2)	Medical Surgical	686 301	19311
(3)	Infectious Diseases	3	5463 24
(4)	Tuberculosis	26	1248
(5)	Maternal complications	32	365
(6)	Other	-	-
	Totals	1048	26411
who at t	ients included in above were aged 65 or over he time of first visit ing the year	544	17162
who of a	ldren included in above were under 5 years ge at the time of first t during the year	52	493
who	ients included in above have had more than 24 ts during the year	287	18949

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

This service, which is a free service, continues to expand and appended is a table showing clinics and attendances. This service is run entirely by voluntary secretaries and I would express my thanks to them for their valued help and co-operation.

LIST OF CHIROPODISTS.

Armthorpe (Welfare Hall) Chiropody Association.	Mr. J.A. Gymer - registered.
Armthorpe (Mere Grove) Chiropody Association.	Mr. J. A. Gymer - registered.
Askern Chiropody Association.	Mrs. K. Bellwood - registered
Bawtry Chiropody Association.	Mr. R.G. Mason - registered.
Braithwell Chiropody Association.	Mr. J. A. Gymer - registered.
Edenthorpe Chiropody Asso ciation.	Mr. J. A. Gymer - registered.
Edlington Chiropody Association.	Mr. W. Garton - registered.
Fenwick Chiropody Association.	Mrs. K. Bellwood - registered
Kirk Sandall Chiropody Association.	Mr. P. Sykes - not registered.
Norton Chiropody Association.	Mrs. K. Bellwood - registered
Rossington Chiropody Association.	Mrs. L. Berry - registered.
Scawsby Chiropody Association.	Mr. P. Sykes)
Sprotborough Chiropody Association.	Mr. P. Sykes) Mr. P. Sykes) - <u>not</u> registered.
Warmsworth Chiropody Association.	Mr. W. Garton - registered.

DIRECT SERVICE BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Hickleton, Barnburgh and Harlington. Blaxton, Branton and Awkley, Finningley. Adwick-on-Dearne. Wadworth. Mr. A. Aldam - registered. Mr. J. Mason - registered. Mr. J. A. Gymer - registered. Mr. B. Otley - registered. ANNUAL RETURN 1965 - Chiropody Service

	No. of sessions				'ONT	01	battents		DID OTO	-					T	otal	tre	Total treatments		given	n			
Name of Voluntary Association	held to 31st December 1965, in voluntary associations, premises or clinics	L chiro surg	In chiropodists surgeries	the second se	In volunt ary assoc iations, premise or clinics	In volunt- ary assoc- iations, premises or clinics.		Do	Dom- ciliary	E I	Total N treated	Total No. treated		In chiropodis surgeries	₩	0 0	In volunt- try assoc iations, premises or clinics.	unt- soc- is, ses, ics.	ic	Dom-	- L - L - L - L - L - L - L - L - L - L	T	Total No. of treatments	No.
		d,	PHE	EMI	P P	PH EM	d l	4	HEN	M P	ЬH	EM	Р	Ηd	EM	Р	ΡH	EM	Р	Ηd	IEM	4	Ηd	EM
Armthorpe (Mere Lane)	31		1	1	27	1	4	-	0	00	-	1	'		1	30	- 90	'	2	0 5	'	326	5	'
Armthorpe (Welfare Hall)	26	1	1	1	68	1	- 10	0	1	00	+	-	'		1	22	-	1	5	- 6	1	286	1	'
Askern	60			t.	66	~	- 27	-		- 12	9	4 -	'		1	42	20	-	13	3 1	1	555	6	'
Bawtry	19			1	40		-	-	2	- 44	1	- 2			-	17	1	'	2	2 10	•	195	10	'
Braithwell	12		,	1	21	-	1-	2	1	- 2	00	1	,	-	'	6	1	'	3		1	126	1	
Edenthorpe	15	1	1	1	30	3	-		-	- 3	0	-		-	1	12	3 12	-		-	•	123	12	'
Edlington	39	1	,	- 1	104	4	- 38	~	1	- 14	2	4 -	1		1	31	10	1	8	- 00	1	403	5	'
Fenwick	9	1	,	1	00	-	-	-	1	1	6	1		-	'	4	- 01	-	-	- 9	1	46		
Kirk Sandall	33	1		1	88	-	- 20	0		- 10	8	-			1	29	96 1	'	6	-	•	387	-	'
Norton	13			1	22	-	- 14		1	-	6	-			1	11	0		9	- 2	•	186		'
Rossington	53	1	1	-	125	1	- 39		-	- 164	+	-		-	1	45	1		13	2 2	1	585		'
Sprotborough	19	1	,	1	40	~	- 23		2	9 -	3	4	1		'	16	0 8	'	11	4 4	i	274	-	'
Scawsby	34	1		1	83	-	- 25		2	- 10	00	1	'		1	29			12	3 3	1	421	1	
Warmsworth	17	1	1	1	38	1	1	-1	1	- 4	10	1	'		1	15	1	1	1	10	1	168	1	'
DIRECT SERVICE			-			-							1	-			_	10	_		-			
Barnburgh & Hickleton		00	•	1	•		- 12		1	- 2	0	1	26		-	-		-	ŝ	- 0	1	81	'	'
Blaxton & Awkley			1		1	1	- 25	5	1	- 2	5	-	'	_	1	1	'	'	12	- 00	1	128	1	'
Old Denaby			1	1	1		-			1	2	-			1	'	1		-	- 0	1	10		
Wadworth	12	,	,	1	22	-	1	-	-	- 2	10	'	'	-	1	10	-	'	-	4 -	1	123	1	'
TOTAL	389	-00	1	00	865 1	10	- 27	0 11		- 114	3 26	1	26		-	328	44		Ē	0 25	1	44.23	69	
			-	-	-	-	-	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	-	_		_		_			

- A27 -

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE (ALL ARE DIVISIONAL FIGURES)

SPECIALIST CLINICS.

Specialist clinics are held for all children suffering from orthopaedic defects, defects of the ear, nose and throat, and defective vision.

Appended is a list of such clinics held during the year, for all children in the Division.

(a) <u>Ear, Nose and Throat - Miss Dunsmore</u>. (ceased 11.8.65.)

Clinics held at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary.	14
No. of children referred to E. N. T. specialist.	142
Referred for operation.	79
Received operative treatment.	25
No. of attendances.	185

(b) Refraction - Mr. Marshall and Dr. Mehta.

Clinics held at Chequer Road, Doncaster.

No. of sessions.	63
No. of children referred.	1083
No. of children attended.	785
Glasses prescribed.	299
Treatment required.	82
For re-examination.	682

(c) Orthopaedic - Mr. Maitland Smith.

Clinics are held bi-monthly at Doncaster Royal Infirmary.

11

No. of sessions.

		Pre-School children	<u>School</u> children
(d)	No. of individual patients seen by the consultant, including those continuing attendance from previous year.	22	23
	No. of above -		
	(1) Referred for operative	1	4
	treatment as short stay cases only.		
	(2) Recommended treatment by orthopaedic nurse or		
	physiotherapist - (i) at treatment centres		4
	(ii) domiciliary	20	10
	Total number of attendances at consultant clinic.	77	51

(e)	Treatment Centres (Child Welfare Centres	<u>Pre-School</u> <u>children</u>	School children
1.	No. of sessions held during year - 107	7	
2.	Total number of patients treated (including cases continuing	angitanan	30
	treatment from previous year)		
3.	Total number of attendances.	Speech mera	339
both In ad	Paediatric - Dr. C. C. Harvey holds clinic borough, Edlington and Rossington. Cases as by general practitioners and Assistant County dition, Dr. Harvey's services are available by ne visit.	re referred to Medical Office	rs.
	No. of sessions 21	a reacted for	
	No. of individual patients seen: -		
	(1) New cases	14	16
	(2) Cases attending from previous year	14	47
	Total No. of attendances at clinics.	50	78

(g) Ascertainment of Deafness.

Provision was made for the opening of an Audiology clinic at special premises in the Yorkshire School for the Deaf in Doncaster in March 1961.

The findings at this clinic have underlined the importance of early diagnosis of all degrees of deafness in young children - and the earlier the better in order that medical, educational and auditory help can be given as soon as possible.

Audiology Clinic.

Report for the year 1965.

No. of	sessions.	28	
and the second s	individual children attending		
	eferred for first time in year.		75
	so attended in previous year.		55
	Steen model of the second second	terry accounting the	130
No. of	attendances.	134	Discharge geo
Ages of	f children referred (new cases).		1100 0000
	Under 1 year		1
	1 to 2 years		7
	2 to 5 years		11
	5 to 8 years		29
	8 to 11 years		16
	Over 11 years		11
			75

Results of investigation.

No. of children with significant hearing loss. 78 No. of children without significant hearing loss. 56

Recommendations.

Hearing aid recommended.	10
To sit in front of class.	16
Speech therapy.	8
School for deaf.	11
Referred to E. N. T. Clinic.	23

Tuberculin Jelly Testing of School Entrants.

Arrangements are made for tuberculin jelly testing of entrants, and during the year all entrants tested were negative.

B. C. G. Vaccination of School Children (Division).

1.	Acceptances.			
(a)	No. offered vaccination.			1965
(b)	No. of acceptances.			1547
(c)	Percentage of acceptance.			78.7
2.	Pre-vaccination Tuberculin	Test.		
(a)	No. of children tested.			1224
(b)	Result of test: - (Heaf test)			
	(i) Positive.	407		
	(ii) Negative.	779		
	(iii) Not ascertained.	38	Total	1224
(c)	Percentage positive.	34.3		
3.	Number vaccinated.			774

Child Guidance.

The child guidance clinic is held at Woodlands Clinic .

No. of sessions during year - 83	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of new cases.	50	20	70
Referred from previous year.	39	32	71
Discharged or admitted for residential treatment.	27	29	56
Cases carried forward.	62	23	85

		Physical condition of pupils examined		
(by year of birth)	medical examination	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
961 and later	70	70	- Coper	
960	656	656	P	
959	832 ,	827	5	
958	792	789	3	
957	471	468	3	
956	83	83	-	
955	208	205	3	
954	318	309	9	
953	172	172		
952	14	14	-	
951	659	657	2	
950 and earlier	616	613	3	
Total	4891	4863	28	

Periodic Medical Examination of School Children

Special Examinations at Divisional Health Office and Child Welfare Clinics.

Total examinations - 106	57	
--------------------------	----	--

(a) <u>Children</u>.

(b)

(c)

(d)

1. For Education Department.

For Special Schools.	154
Absentees.	21
For employment.	92
Child guidance.	5
Other.	301
Bewerley Park.	39
2. For Children's Department.	
Freedom from infection.	44
In Children's Homes.	83
Adults.	
School Meals Service.	
Freedom from infection and physical examination for employment.	145
Teachers.	

Temporary teachers. Entrants to Training College. Superannuation - all departments.

35

78

48

22

(e) National Child Development Study.

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE

Arranged in the manner prescribed by the Registrar General

Total	Age unknown	25 and over	15-24 years	10-14 years	5-9 years	4 years	3 years	2 years	l year	Under 1 year		Age Scarlet Group Fever	
25 2	•	1	•	1	16 1	4	ω	-	•	1	M		
25	'	1	1	1	16	ŝ	1	ω	1	'	F		
w		•	•		1		•	•	1	1	M	Whooping Cough	
7	1	•	•	1	1	•	2	1	2	•	ч		
•	-	•		•		•		•	1	•	М	Para	Acut
			•		•	e				•	ካ	Paralitic	Acute Poliomyelitis
			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	M	Non- Paraliti	lomye
1	•	1	1	•	•		•	1	•	•	F	Non- Paralitic	litis
666		1		4	261	109	66	89	71	32	M	Measles	
634	,		2	2	246	90	93	87	75	39	ъ		
4			•	1	1			1	1		M	Dysentery	
2		1	•						1		F		
		•	•								M	Puerperal Pyrexia	
				1				•		-	ч		
											М	Paratyphoid	
	,		,			,	,		,		म्		

Total	65 and over	45-64 years	15-44 year s	5-14 years	Under 5		Age Group	-	
IJ		•	2		3	M	Pneumonia	Ac	
1		•				F	monia	Acute	
	1	1		,		M	Erys	1	
i.	1	1	1	•	•	ч	Erysipelas		
3		1			2	M	Pois	Food	
1	1	1	•	1	•	F	Poisoning	bod	
						M		Meningococcal	
					•	F	ction	ococcal	
		•	1			M	Infec	Ac	
ı	1	,		,		Ъ	nfectious	ute En	
ı	1		•		1	M	Infecti	cute Encephalitis	
		1	1			ъ	Post Infectious	itis	

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Group	Respi	iratory		inges N.S.	Other	
A STATE OF	М	F	М	F	M	F
Under 5 years	1	-	-		100	1
5-14 years	-		-	-		-
15-24 years	2	1	a la garage	D-Burgalan	-	-
25-44 years	1	2	1102220	1	101 21001	1
45-64 years	3	2	and and	and and the	1002 100	-
65 and over	2		a state	100 12 100	102-1	-
Totals	9	5	-	1	-	2

NEW CASES 1965

DEATHS 1965

Age Group	Respi	ratory	Non- Respiratory		
	M	F	М	F	
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	
5-14 years	-	-	-	-	
15-24 years	-	-	-	-	
25-44 years	-		-		
45-64 years	1	-	-	-	
65 and over	-	-	-	-	
Totals	1	migor - new	have be to	- Gu	

There were 17 new cases compared with 24 and 21 in the previous two years.

CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF TUBERCULOSIS AND CHEST CONDITIONS.

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

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

On the recommendation of the Consultant Physician, milk is provided free to all active Tuberculosis patients. Details of the action taken under the provisions of this scheme for the Division are given below.

(a)	No. of patients receiving extra	23
	nourishment at 31st December 1964.	

(b) No. of patients granted extra nourishment during the year.

- A33 -

6

(c)	No. of grants discontinued.	14	
(d)	No. of patients receiving extra nourishment at 31st December 1965,	15	
(e)	Total Orders issued in 1965.	112	

PROBLEM FAMILIES.

A Co-ordinating Committee, for which I am the Designated Officer, meets regularly to discuss these families and representatives from several bodies, including the Children's Department, Welfare Department, National Assistance Board, Probation Officers, N. S. P. C. C., and occasionally the general practitioner for a particular family under discussion are invited.

The County Council will in certain cases guarantee rent payments over a limited period in order to try to prevent the break-up of the family - two families have been assisted during the year.

Thirty five families were discussed at the three meetings held during the year. Special meetings are called in cases of emergency when only the officers directly concerned are invited.

Problem Families Register.

Old cases brought from 1964 New cases during 1965	14 11
Cases removed from register during 1965	25 11
Cases on register 31st December 1965	14

SOUTH YORKSHIRE MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT.

Summary of Diseases and Abnormalities discovered during Mass Radiography:

the bit of a second to the second tree	С	losed \$	Sessio	ns		olic	10
Survey carried out at	John Fowler, Sprotborough.	Pilkingtons, Kirk Sandall.	Rockware, Kirk Sandall.	Coalite, Askern.	Kirk Sandall.	Miners' Welfare, Askern.	Total
TOTAL RADIOGRAPHED.	444	1295	561	232	138	662	3332
 <u>TUBERCULOSIS</u>. a. Confirmed as ACTIVE. b. Confirmed as INACTIVE. 	1	- 9	1 5	-1	-1	- 4	2 25
2. OTHER DISEASES AND ABNORMALITIES	7	20	7	2	5	52	93
TOTALS	13	29	13	3	. 6	56	120
			10.00	111110	1		

		ISID IS	Closed	Sessi	ons		olic sions		
il inter	Survey carried out at .	John Fowler, Sprotborough.	Pilkingtons, Kirk Sandall.	Rockware, Kirk Sandall.	Coalite , Askern.	Kirk Sandall.	Miners' Welfare, Askern.	Total	
	ER DISEASES AND ORMALITIES.			also					
1.	Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues - congenital.	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	
2.	Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues - acquired.	1	1	1	-	-	2	5	
3.	Tumours of the Bony Thorax primary and secondary.	19-1	-		-	-	-	-	
4.	Congenital malformations of the lungs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5.	Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs.	1	1	-	-	194	1	3	
6.	Other infections of the lungs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Bronchiectasis.	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	
8.	Honeycomb lung.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9.	Emphsema.		-	1	-	-	2	3	
10.	Pulmonary fibrosis - non- tuberculous.	1	3	2	-	-	-	6	
11.	Pneumoconiosis - uncertified at time of attendance.	2	3	-	-	-	34	39	
	Pneumoconiosis - already certified at time of attendance		-	9.5	-	-	5	5	
12.	Spontaneous pneumothorax.	-	-	-	-			-	
13.	Benign tumours of the lungs and mediastinum.	-	1	-	-	1		2	
14.	Carcinoma of the lung and mediastinum.	-	- 01	- 14	100-20	bo-la		-	
15.	Metasteses in the lung and mediastinum.	-	-	-	-	11		-	
16.	Enlarged mediastinal and bronchial glands - non-	-	1	-	-	-	10-101	1	
17.	tuberculous. Sarcoidosis and collagenous disease.	-	-	-	-	- 1		-	
18.	Pleural thickening or calcification - non-	2	3	1	-	1	-	7	
19.	tuberculous.						2	3	
19.	Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus	10 10	-	-	1	-	6	2	
20.	 congenital and acquired. Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels. 	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	
21.	Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels.	-	4	1	-	2	3	10	

d Seatons Seconda		Close	d Sessi	ons		ublic sions	
Other Diseases and Abnormalities	John Fowler, Sprotborough	Pilkingtons, Kirk Sandall	Rockware, Kirk Sandall	Coalite , Askern.	Kirk Sandall	Miners' Welfare, Askern.	Total
 Miscellaneous. Pneumoconiosis with tuberculosis. 	1	1 -	1 -	-	-	1 .	3 -
Totals	7	20	7	2	5	52	93

DETAILS OF SURVEYS

E ANT	Pr.	Pr.	Pr.	Pub.	Pr.	Pub.	-
	John Fowler, Sprotborough.	Pilkingtons, Kirk Sandall.	Rockware, Kirk Sandall.	Kirk Sandall.	Coalite , Askern.	Miners' Welfare, Askern.	Total
	SI	Bali	1994	- Deale	AC	M	T
Total attendance.	444	1295	561	138	232	662	3332
Passed on initial film.	430		1936		228	611	3205
Failed to attend for repeat miniature.	-		-	Person		100-	51-
Recalled for large film.	13		51	mand	4	22	90
Failed to attend for recall large film.	1	1.1	4		1	2	8
Passed on recall large film.	6	1 1 1 1	27	100 100	2	4	39
Recalled for medical interview after large film.	6		20		1	16	43
Recalled for medical interview without large film.	1		7	12-1-1	-	29	37
Failed to attend for medical interview.	-	1200	- 1	(0.3 ma)	-	-	-
Referred to Chest Clinic.	4		12	e la fait	-	5	21
Referred to own Doctor.	3		15	in a la	1	40	59

Pr. Private Session. Pub. Public Session.

- A36 -

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE (DIVISION).

This service continues to function well. During the year 284 mentally ill and sub-normal cases were referred to the two Mental Welfare Officers and 192 of these were admitted to hospital.

Sect.	25.	(Observation).		12
Sect.	26.	(Treatment).		2
Sect.	29.	(Emergency).		51
Sect.	5.	(Informal).		96
Short	stay	cases.		31
			Total	192

The Training Centre has now been enlarged and the senior wings are now employed in various ways. It is hoped that a scheme to do some remunerative work will soon be in operation.

No. on Register at 31st December 1965. - Adwick-le-Street.

M	ales	Females					
Under 16	16 years and over	Under 16	16 years and over				
25	26	26	31				
	51		57				
n asylas all	108		a lana a lana a				

In addition to the 108 trainees at the Adwick-le-Street Training. Centre there are 6 trainees attending other Centres because of more convenient means of transport being available; details of areas from where trainees attend are as follows:

Adwick T.C.		Wath T.C.		Maltby T.C.				Total
М	F	М	F	M	F	M	F	rotar
27	32	-	1	1	3	1	-	65
13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
9	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
50	58	-	1	1	3	1	-	114
	T. <u>M</u> 27 13 9 1	T.C. M F 27 32 13 10 9 14 1 2	T.C. T. M F M 27 32 - 13 10 - 9 14 - 1 2 -	T.C. T.C. M F M F 27 32 - 1 13 10 - - 9 14 - - 1 2 - -	T.C. T.C. T. M F M F M 27 32 - 1 1 13 10 - - - 9 14 - - - 1 2 - - -	T.C. T.C. T.C. M F M F 27 32 - 1 1 13 10 - - - 9 14 - - - 1 2 - - -	T.C. T.C. T.C. T. M F M F M F 27 32 - 1 1 3 1 13 10 - - - - - 9 14 - - - - - 1 2 - - - - -	T.C. T.C. T.C. T.C. M F M F M F 27 32 - 1 1 3 1 - 13 10 - - - - - - 9 14 - - - - - - 1 2 - - - - - -

Divisional Figures - Bentley-with-Arksey U. D., Adwick U. D., Doncaster R. D., and Tickhill U. D.

1. Care and Guidance.

	Sub-1	Norma	al			rely ormal		М	ental	ly Il	1	Psy	rcho- th	Тс	otal
Und	Inder 16 Over 1				16	Over	16	Und	Under 16		Over 16		r 16	м	F
М	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	М	F	М	F	М	F
29	32	51	67	3	5	5	1			34	85	1 gas	nter -	122	190
- /	100	51	01		2	3	1			54	05			31	2

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination of persons under age 16 completed during 1965.

	Type of vaccine		Others	Tetal				
	or dose	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61	under age 16	Total
1.	Triple DTP.	921	1092	62	33	18	1	2127
2.	Diphtheria/Tetanus.	1	5	5	7	56	25	99
3.	Diphtheria.	-	1	1 Percent	100	1	-	2
4.	Tetanus.	-	-	-	1012 20	55	46	101
5.	Salk.	-	2	2	-	-		4
6.	Sabin (Oral).	375	1514	222	119	222	94	2546
7.	Lines 1 + 2 + 3 (Diphtheria)	922	1098	67	40	75	26	2228
8.	Line 1 (Whooping cough)	921	1092	62	33	18	1	2127
9.	Lines 1 + 2 + 4 (Tetanus)	922	1097	67	40	129	72	2327
10.	Lines 5 + 6 (Polio)	375	1516	224	119	222	94	2550

Table 1 - Completed Primary Courses - Number of persons under age 16.

Table 2 - REINFORCING DOSES - Number of persons under age 16.

		1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-6	Others under age 16	Total
1.	Triple DTP.	-	-	5	7	19	1	32
2.	Diphtheria/Tetanus.	-	-	2	3	1563	148	1716
3.	Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	35	13	48
4.	Tetanus.	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
5.	Salk.	-	-	3	-	86	2	91
6.	Sabin (Oral).	3	3	11	10	909	193	1129
7.	Lines 1 + 2 + 3 (Diphtheria)	-	-	7	10	1617	162	1796
8.	Line 1 (Whooping Cough)	-	-	5	7	19	1	32
9.	Lines 1 + 2 + 4 (Tetanus)	-	-	7	10	1584	152	1753
10.	Lines 5 + 6 (Polio)	3	3	14	10	995	195	1220

Smallpox Vaccination (under age 16)

Age at Vaccination	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-vaccinated
0 - 3 months	14	-
3 - 6 months	15	
6 - 9 months	12	100000 0000 0000
9 - 12 months	49	id: Galigenere
l year	996	1
2 - 4 years	202	6
5 - 15 years	44	22
Total	1332	29 .
Over 16	93	- 1
Total	1425	29

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION (DIVISION).

	Age under 5 years	Age 5 years and over but under 15	Total
No. of children (including temporary residents) who completed the full course of immunisation in the authority's area between 1st January and 31st December 1965.	2202	26	2228
No. of children who received booster injections.	58	1738	1796

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION (DIVISION)

	Under l year	l-4 years	5-9 years	10-15 years	Total
No. Immunised	922	7697	7752	7512	23883
Estimated child population	10500		18500		29000
Percentage immunised	82.	1	82	. 4	82.3

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION (DIVISION).

Age at 31.12.65. i.e. born in year	Under 1 1965	1-4 1964/61	5-9 1960/56	10-15 1955/51	Total
Immunised 1965	921	1195	11		2127
Previously immunised	-	6437	7095	2928	16460
Total immunised	921	7632	7106	2928	18587

SMALLPOX VACCINATION (DIVISION).

	Under 1 year	l year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	Total
No. vaccinated No. re- vaccinated	90 -	996 1	202 6	44 22	93	1425 29
Total	90	997	208	66	93	1454

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1965, for the Rural District of Doncaster in the County of Yorkshire (W.R.).

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

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

Sa I	Premises	No. on Register	Inspect- ions	No. of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	21	63	an officer and	
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the	129	79	11	100-1490
	Local Authority.		States -	in age of	
(iii)	Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding	11	18	2	
	outworkers' premises).				and the second
	Total	161	160	13	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

		ound	No. of case in which		
Particulars	Found	Remedied	to H. M.	Referred by H. M. Inspector	prosecut- ions were instituted
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	-	-	-	unter - clearly	Lat Server
Overcrowding (S. 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp- erature (S. 3)	-	-	-	- olatara	
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	e ilan	-1. (Tophy)	115550	240 MAR
Sanitary conveniences(S.7)					
(a) Insufficient.	-	-	7 1 9 0 0	5	-
(b) Unsuitable/Defective	12	12	T 1697	5	-
(c) Not. sep. for sexes	-	-		-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).		-	-	bata	
Total	12	12	-	5	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

	S	Section 133			Section 13	34
Nature of Work	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133(1) (c)	default in sending lists to the	No. of prosec- utions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosec- utions
Wearing apparel - making etc., cleaning and washing.	1	en spoot.		Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	1	-	-	Nil	Nil	Nil

chustion distances of streams and setereous discontacion

REPOSENCE ACT. 1957.

PART VILLOS JUS ADD

and the second of the second o

CASES DI WOOLT

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE - 1965.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT, R. DURANT, M. A. P. H. I.

Statement of inspections made during the year in pursuance of reg. 25 (20) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959:

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936-61.

	de la laverad
Section 92. Nuisances, Initial.	230
Re-inspections.	402
Section 39. Drainage, Initial.	58
Re-inspections.	127
Drainage surveys.	20
Inspection and testing drains.	28
Conversions. S. 47 (1) to sewer.	154
S. 47 (4) to cesspool.	17
Public cleansing:	
Tips.	615
Salvage.	572
Paper sacks	661
Trade refuse.	504
Other services	1747
Verminous premises:	
Bed bugs.	37
Other vermin.	178
Dirty houses.	46
Public sanitary conveniences	25
School sanitary conveniences.	15
Water supplies:	
Private supplies investigated.	25
Samples from private supplies.	5
Samples from public supplies.	106
Samples from public bathing pools, and visits.	9
Chemical water samples.	8
Inspections re infectious diseases.	199
Visits to infectious disease contacts.	114
Food poisoning.	25
Mortuaries.	4
Pollution of streams and watercourses.	1
Dust emission.	2
Workplaces.	3
Offensive trades.	2
a supervision of load propering primiers.	AL ADDING TABLES
HOUSING ACT, 1957.	

Surveys. S.4. Individually unfit property.	164
Demolitions.	183
Property repairable at reasonable cost.	52
Overcrowding surveys.	33
Clearance area surveys.	36
Rehousing investigations.	424
Rehousing, special circumstances.	4
Aged persons' welfare.	65
Problem families.	64
Meals on wheels.	84

RENT ACT, 1957.

Execution of works.

LITTER ACT, 1958.

Enforcement. Provision and maintenance of litter baskets.	92 15
REMOVAL OF VEHICLES (ENGLAND AND WALES) REGU	JLATIONS 1961
Removal of abandoned vehicles.	21
WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) A	ACT, 1951.
Visits to hawkers premises.	21
Registration of vehicles and premises.	52
Visits to hairdressers' premises.	10
Registration of hairdressers premises.	4
S. 95. Visits to zoned areas - moveable dwellings.	284
CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.	
Visits re new plant.	5
Routine inspection of existing plant.	33
5. 16. Smoke nuisances.	21
Measuring equipment.	441
Measuring equipment.	
FACTORIES ACT, 1961.	
Factories with power.	79
Factories without power.	63
Outworkers' premises.	1
Building sites.	10
MARKETS.	
Rossington.	184
Others.	17
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.	
Slaughterhouse, supervision.	175
Meat inspection.	669
Food inspection.	39
Registration and supervision of food preparing premises.	57
Dairies.	18
Butchers' shops.	78
	49
Bakehouses.	1.00
	47
Fish and chip shops.	47 196
Fish and chip shops. Visits re Food Hygiene Regulations.	
Fish and chip shops. Visits re Food Hygiene Regulations. 5. 2. Investigations.	196
Bakehouses. Fish and chip shops. Visits re Food Hygiene Regulations. 5. 2. Investigations. Visits to cafes, restaurants and hotel kitchens. School canteens.	196 27
Fish and chip shops. Visits re Food Hygiene Regulations. S. 2. Investigations. Visits to cafes, restaurants and hotel kitchens.	196 27 58
Fish and chip shops. Visits re Food Hygiene Regulations. S. 2. Investigations. Visits to cafes, restaurants and hotel kitchens. School canteens.	196 27 58 67

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ce cream manufacturers.	7
Milk sampling.	22
Visits to licensed premises.	22
CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 19	<u>960</u> .
Site licensing and enquiries.	183
Council owned sites. In the prophety of the about the second	93
nspection of vans before admission to local authority site.	31
PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.	
Licensing of pet shops.	5
Seeping of animals.	10
ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.	
Registration of premises.	8
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.	
Rodent control. Surveys.	65
is if from not at two tailand compating following temperating	
AGRICULTURAL (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE) PROVIS ACT, 1955.	SIONS
General enforcement.	1
Sanitary conveniences.	8
NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.	
Sound level readings.	6
Mobile vehicles.	9
Other surveys.	39
WOODWORM AND DRY ROT CONTROL.	
Visits to premises.	
OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.	
nitial inspections.	194
Re-inspections.	
nvestigation of accidents.	
MISCELLANEOUS.	
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Scrap metal dealers. In line in self in the self in th	43
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AGRICULTURAL NUISANCE.

It is pleasing to report that the proposals which were reported upon last year to minimise the nuisance arising from the previously uncontrolled composting of pea haulm were remarkably successful, and only one or two isolated complaints were received during the year. It was generally appreciated that the farmers concerned had gone to a good deal of trouble in re-arranging their labour and transport resources to return the bulk of the pea haulm to the fields after vining, and although it was not practicable to deal with all the haulm in this fashion the quantity of haulm retained at the vining point was so reduced that the normal odour problems which normally result when it is returned to the fields as manure in the ploughing season were considerably alleviated.

Now that a possible formula has been found to deal with this previously intransigent problem it is hoped that there will be no return to former nuisance conditions. It is felt that even if the increased labour and transport charges which will result following the new arrangements bring about a small increase in the cost of the product to the public, there would be little local complaint even in these days of keen economic scrutiny!

DUST NUISANCES.

Apart from one or two isolated complaints following temporary difficulties in the interception plant, the lime drying and grinding plant at Warmsworth and the refractory brickworks at Austerfield continued their improved operation throughout the year.

BLASTING NUISANCES.

Last year's report referred to the use of a vibrograph instrument to record the ground movement following blasting operations in the Warmsworth/ Sprotborough areas and, inter alia, the resultant publicity, it is felt, brought about a keener interest in this subject throughout the rural district area. Through the kind co-operation of the I. C. I. Explosives Department, and the various quarry managements, all of whom permitted detailed investigation on site, a number of readings were taken. In only one case was any ground movement noted: a reading of 4/1000ths of an inch being recorded a few hundred yards from relay explosions incorporating some 2,000 lbs. of explosive.

In many cases it is considered, following the above investigations, that most of the alarm which follows any use of explosives in the quarrying industry is mainly due to the unexpected noise. The public do confuse the use of small quantities of plastic explosive (used for breaking up large rocks to manageable size) with major blasting operations. These smaller "pops", some of which relate to the use of only a few ounces of explosive. normally follow in swift sequence, possibly even 20 in one train. No ground tremor is possible in these cases, although the noise produced is far greater than one would imagine for the quantities of explosive involved.

Frequently the major relay "blasts", incorporating possibly 2,000 or 3,000 lbs. of explosive, are detonated at the same time as the "pops".

Towards the end of the year readings were taken at Braithwell during blasting operations involving nearly 5,000 tons of explosive and no ground tremors were observed. Strangely enough "pops" were fired at the same time and complaints were received shortly afterwards from occupiers of nearby dwellings regarding ground movement. This was a case in which the department were able to say categorically that no ground movement had been experienced, but it was obvious that public alarm had been created by the small amounts of explosive used superficially in the quarry. It has been found that most complainants are satisfied now that they have some knowledge of the techniques of the use of explosives in their adjacent quarries.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The water supply in the district is mainly provided by the Doncaster and District Joint Water Board; details of sampling during the year were as follows:

	Estimated No. of dwellings served	No. of bacteriological samples taken		
Brutterin	in rural district area	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactor	
Doncaster and District Joint Water Board	22879	105	1	

The unsatisfactory sample related to a small growth of irregular type III coliform bacilli occurring in a residential supply in Armthorpe. There was no apparent cause for this result, which may have been a sampling error. No evidence of any pollution was observed in repeat samples.

With the exception of a small development of some 6 houses at Moorhouse and approximately 25 scattered dwellings served by 20 private wells in various parts of the district, all dwellings in the area are now on the mains water supply. The hamlet at Moorhouse is fed by a land spring and has always given excellent bacteriological and chemical results. With the exception of two dwellings which are now subject to Demolition Orders, all the cottages have been modernised. At the end of the year the Doncaster and District Joint Water Board were still considering the possibility of mains extensions to replace some of the unsatisfactory wells, but no major scheme has yet been drawn up.

Last year's report referred to the discolouration problem in the Edenthorpe/Armthorpe area. This trouble normally followed routine mains flushing in the parishes concerned, which was carried out to avoid a build up of iron and manganese compounds. At the end of the year an automatic filter plant to treat the water supply serving this area was being installed. This will treat the water from the two boreholes at Nutwell and should control this problem.

Ten chemical analyses of the main sources of supply were taken during the year and a typical analysis of each source is as follows:

	Parts per	million		
	Austerfield Borehole			
Total solids	420	420		
Chloride	25	28		
Alkalinity as CaCO3	156	148		
Total Hardness	200	200		
Permanent Hardness	44	52		
Temporary Hardness	156	148		
Lead, Copper, Zinc	Nil	Nil		
Iron	Nil	Nil		
Manganese	Nil	Nil		
Free Ammonia	0.02	0.01		
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.01	0.01		
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil		
Nitric Nitrogen	1.6	2.25		
pH value	7.6	7.4		

Samples to assess the natural fluoride content of the water were taken from sources in the rural district area during the year, the results being as follows:

Source

Fluoride content per p.m.

0.19
0.15
0.19
0.15
0.15
0.19
0.19
0.19
0.15
0.15
0.19
0.15
0.19

In principle, the Council support the addition of fluoride to water . supplies in the rural district and this recommendation was forwarded to the Doncaster and District Joint Water Board in 1963. As the constituent authorities forming the Board are not, however, unanimous in this view the matter is temporarily deferred.

A THE REAL PROPERTY OF	Pipe	d supply	ad tor threber meta
Parish	Public	Private	Standpipe
Adwick-on-Dearne	. 49	-	-
Armthorpe	2684	and a provide state	and A states and a
Askern	1656	-	-
Austerfield	170	Don allowed	-
Awkley	721	1	interesting the second
Barnburgh	328	-	-
Barnby Dun-with- Kirk Sandall	1335	5	Tent of the second second
Bawtry	482	-	-
Blaxton	181	1	-
Braithwell	330		-
Brodsworth	904	-	1
Burghwallis	80	-	-
Cadeby	42	-	-
Cantley	468	2	-
Clayton-with- Frickley	60	-	-
Conisborough	98	1	-
Denaby	96	-	-
Edenthorpe	1107	1	-
Edlington	2806	-	-
Fenwick	39	-	-
Hampole	66	3	-
Hickleton	39	-	-
Hooton Pagnell (inc. Moorhouse)	61	6	-
Kirk Bramwith	50	2	-
Loversall	48	1	-
Marr	34	-	-
Melton (High)	88	-	-
Moss	64	6	-
Norton	1058	-	-
Owston	53	1	-
Rossington	3154	1	-
Sprotborough	3030	-	-
Stainton	67	-	-
Thorpe - in - Balne	37	-	-
Wadworth	219	1	1
Warmsworth	1174	-	- Con -
Total	22879	32	2
I Utal	22019	52	-

The following table shows an estimate of the water supply position by parish in the Rural District: -

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

At the present time there are no public swimming baths in the rural district area. The Council are, however, constructing a new indoor pool at Rossington which should be opened in mid-1966. Schemes are also being prepared for further swimming pools at Armthorpe, Edlington and Askern.

SECTION 47, CONVERSIONS.

The sanitary accommodation state at the end of the year is shown in the table below:

		Dwellin	ngs serve	ed by	Dust-			
Parish	Inhabited	Water Pail Priv-		bins including	Paper	Cess-		
	houses	closets	closets	ies	trade	sacks	pools	
Adwick-on-Dearne	49	45	4	-	55	-	5	
Armthorpe	2684	2682	2	-	2943	-	16	
Askern	1656	1656		-	1835	-	-	
Austerfield	170	157	3	10	177	-	14	
Awkley	721	689	30	2	1004	-	67	
Barnburgh	328	300	26	2	342	-	58	
Barnby Dun-with- Kirk Sandall	1341	1337	4	-	1107	298	4	
Bawtry	482	472	9	1	545	-	-	
Blaxton	182	148	33	1	198	-	82	
Braithwell	330	- 296	27	7	361	-	51	
Brodsworth	904	887	16	-	947	-	68	
Burghwallis	80	63	17	-	87	-	35	
Cadeby	42	25	16	1	41	-	16	
Cantley	470	422	39	9	492	-	297	
Clayton-with- Frickley	60	16	39	7	51	-	11	
Conisborough Pks.	99	94	2	3	97	-	21	
Denaby	96	89	7	_	105	-	25	
Edenthorpe	1108	1106	1	1	1025	108	6	
Edlington	2806	2805	2	-	1375	1563	29	
Fenwick	39	30	4	5	32	-	24	
Hampole	69	56	12		71	-	23	
Hickleton	39	39	-		47	-	3	
Hooton Pagnell	71	47	27		80		7	
Kirk Bramwith	50	24	16	10	41	0000	24	
Loversall	49	44	4	1	52		8	
Marr	34	32	2		45	-	15	
Melton	88	80	8		99	CONTROL N	18	
Moss	72	42	27	4	74		32	
Norton	1058	1016	28		1161		16	
Owston	54	36	17		60	1000	19	
	3155	3117	38		3067	334	77	
Rossington	3030	3003	1	2	3242	210	29	
Sprotborough Stainton	67	55	1	3	73	-	39	
Thorpe-in-Balne	37	27	1 1 1 1 1 1	5	37		19	
Wadworth	220	144	64	12	258	-	31	
Warmsworth	1174	1174	01		1216		6	
warmsworth ,	11/4	11/4			1010			
Total	22914	22255	525	86	22442	2513	1195	

Two pails and one privy were converted to the water carriage system with the assistance of grants pursuant to S. 47 of the Public Health Act 1936; a total of £100 being expended by the Council under this heading.

This figure for pail closets might appear to be high for an authority which prides itself in being progressive, but plans are well advanced for the conversion of many of these. Details are shown in the following table:

	Pails	Privies	
Awkley	30	2	Covered by Eastern Region Drainage Scheme now being commenced.
Barnburgh	26	2	New sewerage scheme under construction.
Blaxton	33 •	1	Covered by Eastern Region Drainage Scheme now being commenced.
Braithwell	27	7	
Cantley	39	9	Covered by Eastern Region Drainage Scheme now being commenced.
Clayton	39	7	Extensive action taken against unfit property. Village re- development, including new main drainage scheme, now being prepared.
Rossington	38	-	Covered by Eastern Region Drainage Scheme now being commenced.
Wadworth	64	12	Extensive action taken against unfit property. Village re- development, including new main drainage scheme, now being prepared.

It will be seen, therefore, that major schemes which could effect some 336 conversions are at present in the pipeline.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Five private slaughterhouses are licensed in the area and 100% meat inspection was carried out during the year. A limited amount of overtime and weekend work is necessary on occasion, but generally speaking the traders co-operated with the Council's Inspectors in respect of slaughtering hours to prevent the necessity for duty outside normal hours.

The application which was received in 1964 in respect of a new slaughterhouse in the Askern areas was not supported by the Council. The application was forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries in accordance with statutory procedure and the Minister directed that the application should be refused.

As permitted by the Meat Inspection Regulations the Council make charges for meat inspection services, although under conditions obtaining in a rural district these are only token payments, as follows:

2/6d.	per	beast.
9d.	per	pig.
6d.	per	sheep.

An inspector may travel 18 miles by road, involving an hour's duty, for a single inspection. There is little wonder that there has been little or no complaint from the traders concerned regarding the charges, which produced £193.10. 9. in the full year.

In some ways, however, it is regrettable that a charge is made, as, inevitably, it is regarded (in today's fiercely comparative economic climate) as being the true cost of the service. It is interesting to note that if a Ministry veterinary officer carried out the same meat inspection in lieu of a local authority inspector the cost of inspecting one beast would be based on a rate of 18/9d per half hour, plus a mileage charge.

During the year 1 ton 7 cwt. 4 st. 10 lbs. of meat were condemned.

Last year's report referred to the increased incidence of bovine tuberculosis. The Department keeps a close liaison with the veterinary officers of the Ministry and gives immediate notice of any suspected case of bovine tuberculosis. Two cases were notified during the year under review. The following table shows the number of animals killed and inspections during the year:

to be to the late of the	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. killed	1079	83	10	1332	363
No. inspected	1079	83	10	1332	363
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci	BEMITON A			all shall see	
Whole carcases condemned	2		2		-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	54	11		26	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	5.1	13.2	en ystereary Talo was vit att Millou	2.3	2.2
Tuberculosis only	the of parts		purstant.	S. SE ST	
Whole carcases condemned		yorda-enor yorda-enor he was bb in			-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	ster - sta ann - sta ann - sta		Matrix - nt a	1
Percentage of the number infected with tuberculosis	. 18				. 28
Cysticercosis	- Martine	ibodi io no	pagent lars	498 A	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	15			nia out si poga - Spec diversiona principality principality principality	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	15				
Generalised and totally condemned		paul-1		-	-

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1960.

Groups of premises covered by the above Regulations are

Catering establishments	149
Bakehouses	8
Other food shops	240

67 of these are registered in accordance with Section 16 of the principal Act for the manufacture, storage and sale of sausages, potted or preserved foods.

The clean food drive which ran co-incidentally with the many inspections taking place under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act continued during the year and in all 196 visits were paid to food premises. The tests which were initiated last year to check the cleanliness and bacteriological standards in kitchens of canteens and restaurants were continued. Details of these are as follows:

The first was a powder test - a black or white powder being blown onto kitchen equipment to show visibly any grease residues due to faulty washing-up techniques.

Alginate swabs were also taken from similar kitchen equipment to establish bacteriological cleanliness. Although there is no statutory standard for this test the Public Health Laboratory Service suggested a standard of less than 100 colonies per swab would be reasonably satisfactory, and practical experience showed that this could be easily achieved.

It is felt that both these tests are of particular importance in food hygiene control. The powder test gives the public health inspector the opportunity of showing something tangible to the food worker at the time of the inspection and the swabbing test is easily understood by employees, and is a practical test which can show, where necessary, how increased attention to proper cleansing techniques can bring improved results. In brief, the tests are simple and educational.

321 swabs of food equipment were taken throughout the year, 96 of these being unsatisfactory on the arbitrary standard.

FOOD INSPECTION (OTHER THAN MEAT INSPECTION IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES).

A general inspection of foods, including tinned products, was carried out throughout the year at food premises in the district on routine visits. Special inspections were also carried out at large multiple stores and warehouses from time to time where detailed investigations were carried on, particularly in stocks which were slow in turn over. During the year some 16 cwts. 20 lbs. of food were judged unfit and voluntarily surrendered by the trade. Disposal is carried out by the Council's Cleansing Department. The system of frequently sampling manufactured foods of meat and milk origin and submitting them for bacteriological examination continued throughout the year. In all, 50 samples of meat products were taken and 44 of these gave a reasonable result. Of the 20 samples of artificial cream products only 11 gave a reasonable plate count test; most of the initial samples taken gave results which were considered to be too high in the product involved although no pathogens were isolated. The results did indicate that particular care should be taken in the use of artificial cream.

MILK.

There are only two producer-retailers of raw milk in the area; six samples were taken for the detection of brucella organisms, and in all cases negative ring tests resulted. Biological guinea pig tests also gave negative results for the presence of tuberculosis. Last year's report referred to the pending Court case relating to an alleged contravention of Regulation 27 (1) of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959. The hearing of this case occurred in January and the firm in question pleaded guilty; they were given an absolute discharge and fined £5. 5. 0. costs. One similar case, involving a different firm, also resulted in Court action in November and on this occasion the firm also pleaded guilty and were fined £2 plus £5. 5. 0. costs.

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT) REGULATIONS 1959.

Two licences are in force in the rural district for the manufacture of ice-cream. One of these relates to the production of "soft" ice-cream in shop premises, i.e. an ice-cream produced by the addition of water to a dry powder followed by instant freezing. Four samples were taken for bacteriological examination, three of these being reported upon as provisional Grade I.

130 premises in the district are registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

No major hygienic problems were encountered in this type of food business and the interest shown a year or two ago in the manufacture of "soft" ice-cream in small shops appears to have evaporated.

The sale of ice-cream from retail vehicles continues to develop, however, and this report has previously stressed the difficulties which might arise in the industry due to the employment of temporary workers in peak periods. Close checks are needed to ensure that the food operatives concerned are making fullest use of the cleansing and sterilising routines and are aware of their responsibilities to the public in this important section of the food industry.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

For a number of years this report has highlighted the steps taken by the Council to ensure the run-down of the previously unauthorised caravan sites in the rural district area, and the year under review saw the closure of the last remaining private site. It would appear that in this area the expansion of development of residential caravan sites has ceased.

At the end of the year some 32 private sites held site licences, accommodating 163 caravans in all. On twenty sites there was only one caravan, normally holding a planning approval for a period of between one and three years. The Council own three caravan sites accommodating 89 caravans and these sites were fully occupied throughout the year.

During the compilation of an Annual Report one has the opportunity to look back on previous years and hence to assess the possible improvements in our general environment particularly. Indeed, if the record of any particular year is honest and factual it is hoped that reports of this kind bear some relationship to public opinion and demand, and if similar conditions occur in widespread fashion throughout the country may indicate the need for increased concentration in national research or new legislation. Against this background it is felt that the time is now ripe for a revision of the law in respect of moveable dwellings.

A census was carried out in March, at the instigation of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, when it was found that there are some 3,400 gipsy or other traveller families comprising some 15,000 persons, and during their travels they are found at some time or other in one out of three local authority areas.

The number of sites available on which these people can lawfully stay is extremely restricted and I know of no such site in this particular area if one excludes a time-honoured and temporary arrangement in one adjoining local authority during St. Leger Race Week. It follows, therefore, that as these families travel through this rural area throughout the year an occupier of land almost invariably commits an offence soon after he accommodates them on a site. Knowledge of the law on this point by the average landowner is sketchy and the alleged glib approach of some of the caravan dwellers tends to confuse the issue.

Within the boundaries of this local authority complaints are almost invariably received whenever caravan dwellers set up a site in the area. As the area is some 75,000 acres in size it is not unusual to have to initiate action to move the same van dwellers from several parts of the district within a relatively short period.

In the past the Council have taken legal action pursuant to Section 1 of the Caravan Act 1960, against the occupiers of land sites without planning approval. There is some doubt, however, whether this always works well in practice, and in one instance the County Court reversed a decision which had been previously given in favour of the Council in the local magistrates' court. In one other case the local court found an occupier of land guilty of an offence pursuant to Section 1 of the Caravan Act and fined the defendant £25. It would appear, however, that the people who really create the problem get off scot free. It is not in the scope of this report to comment on the general social responsibility of these itinerants; the difficulties of non-contribution to local authority rates, school attendance, maternity and child welfare services, and participation in community life are, however, always present.

Offences are rife and considerable time is spent on unproductive control tasks. It is felt, however, that the problem falls into two parts -(i) the national problem, and (ii) the local problem; and it is difficult to see how the second problem can be solved until the national policy is agreed. At the present time the law practically precludes nomadic caravan life, and yet the recurrent problems outlined above crop up week after week. What is to happen then to these 15,000 people who are in effect "stateless"? Judging by the volume of complaints received, the public do not accept them; the Department can only take limited action against a possibly unthinking occupier of land who does not know the law, and no constructive solution is yet apparent: it would appear the problem will be with us for a long time.

At present, our heads are in the sand and we pretend they do not exist, or alternatively should be banned from our respective areas.

If people are to be permitted to live in this fashion then it would appear that nationally planned sites are the answer, built on modern principles and with economic rentals, and surely universal registration of all moveable dwellings with minimum constructional and amenity standards should be a target to give all nomadic dwellers, including children, at least a basic living standard.

During the year the following zoning orders were made pursuant to Section 95 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951 prohibiting the siting of moveable dwellings of any kind in the areas concerned:

> Rattles Lane, Cadeby. Awkley Common Lane, Awkley. Hungerhill Lane, Edenthorpe.

Orders made in previous years cover the following sites:

Rockley Lane, Owston. Holme Lane, Owston. Redhouse Farm, Brodsworth. Common Lane-Sutton Road, Burghwallis. Marsh Lane, Barnby Dun. Bramley Lane, Braithwell. Mill Lane-Spittlerush Lane, Norton. Wood Lane-Springwell Lane, Wadworth. Tofield Lane - Whitecross Lane, Wadworth. Ash Carr Lane, Moss. Hellaby Lane, Braithwell.

One contravention in respect of these zoned areas reached court during the year. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined £1. Information was laid in a number of other cases but only rarely do the offenders await the service of summonses.

HOUSING ACT, 1957.

Previous years' reports have referred to the gradual survey of several of the older parishes of the rural district with a view to ultimate re-development. Both Wadworth and Clayton have been dealt with extensively to date and throughout the year the Surveyor's department and the West Riding Planning department prepared detailed rebuilding and redevelopment schemes respectively.

The volume of work facing both departments restricted further village surveys of this kind for the time being, but during the year some

57 dwellings in 18 parishes were represented as unfit under the individually unfit sections of the Housing Act (including 25 carried over from the previous year). 21 Demolition or Closing Orders were made and undertakings to render fit were accepted in respect of a further four. The future of 29 dwellings had not been decided at the end of the year. Three dwellings had been rendered fit following a previous undertaking.

HOUSING ACT, 1964.

An Act of major importance came onto the Statute Book in August 1964 and although there has been a widespread criticism of its tortuous procedure there is little doubt that in essence it has been long awaited and will require an ever increasing amount of detailed work in the Department for a number of years.

The Act provides for the declaration of improvement areas and, under certain circumstances, the compulsory installation of the five standard amenities in privately owned dwellings.

Possibly the two most deficient areas in these respects are the colliery villages of Askern and Edlington and during the fore part of 1965 a detailed survey was carried out in these parishes with the following summarised results:

	Dwellings lacking full standard amenities			Dwellings with full amenities			owne	tails of rship of a vellings	111
	0/ o	Rented	Total	O/o	Rented	Total	O/o	Rented	Total
Askern	18	386	404	33	391	424	51	777	828
Edlington	209	309	518	88	5	93	297	314	611

A special Sub-Committee of the Housing Committee was formed to recommend the best methods of dealing with the application of this Act methodically and at the end of the year the Department was preparing a fairly substantial pilot scheme. A recommendation to purchase a small terrace of houses to produce "show houses" to encourage local owners had also been made and it is hoped that 1966 will see both schemes well advanced.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Last year's report referred to the gradually increasing volume of complaints received concerning noise nuisances and there is little doubt that as land becomes scarcer and development more varied this type of complaint will increase. Last year's report also referred to the importance of planning control and this was again highlighted in 1965. Strangely enough, this was not because industry had moved towards residential development, or that new processes had commenced, but in one series of complaints the reverse had happened; residential development had drawn near to an area which had been used for woodyards for a number of years and brought forward a crop of complaints from the new occupiers against the noise from compressors and mobile saws. It would appear that a factory owner has no safeguard against this, but the problems of control are obvious, and surely planning should work "in reverse" in such cases. It is difficult to discuss noise abatement measures with a factory owner who has occupied a site for a number of years and now finds residential development up to the perimeter of his woodyard. It is doubtful, surely, whether he would have been permitted to commence industrial development (incorporating substantial noise) immediately adjacent to residential development? Should the reverse then apply, because it would appear that the only 100% solution in the cases under review is that the woodyards cease operations on their present sites.

OVERCROWDING.

Whe do have an invaluine ted on	had their the state	Overcrowded			
Parish	Houses visited	Statut - Moral- orily ly		"Saturated"	
Armthorpe - N. C. B.	1159	9	1	2	
Askern - N. C.B.	816	10	1	4	
- Private.	640	8	5	3	
Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall - Private.	314	-	1	r of (master	
Brodsworth - Private.	367	-	-	1	
Edlington - N. C. B.	926	3	2	3	
- Private.	347	1	1	bits birgs 22 Think is	
Norton - N. C.B.	146	and the second	produces be	1	
Rossington - N. C. B.	1855	1	4	2	
Sprotborough - Private.	638	2	5	2	

The overcrowding survey of the major parishes was completed during the year and the results can be summarised as follows:

Overcrowding was assessed by comparing the "equivalent number" of persons in the house with the "permitted number". The equivalent number is based on the ages of the occupants: a person over 10 years counting 1 unit; a child 1 to 10 years counting $\frac{1}{2}$ unit, and a baby less than 12 months not being reckoned. The "permitted number" is based on the floor area and number of rooms in the dwelling.

A dwelling was considered to be "saturated" if the equivalent number and permitted number were equal.

Details of all the cases were forwarded to the appropriate House Letting Committees but it is regretted that little alleviation of some of these long standing cases had resulted by the end of the year.

RENT ACT, 1957.

For the fourth successive year no application pursuant to any section was received, and from this authority's viewpoint it would appear that this Act is now a dead letter.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

a) Industrial pollution.

As in previous years this section of the report has been used to highlight the pollution problems which exist in particular industries in the area, and which have given especial problems in the past.

Doloma process.

This process, which entails burning a bond of magnesium and coke in cupolas, has been a long standing problem in the area, and the alleged emission of fume affects an adjacent local authority particularly. It has been controlled by the Alkali Inspectorate since 1st April 1963.

Low temperature carbonisation plant.

The enormous expansion and improvement programme which has been proceeding at this plant for the past two years was completed during the year under review. It is now difficult to see what further improvements can be effected at the plant under existing circumstances. Given good plant operation and maintenance it is felt that the major nuisances which have occurred in the past cannot recur. One always has to realise that the planners of the day sited this plant some 400 yards from the centre of Askern, on the windward side of the village, and consequently any untoward emission of smoke, grit or fume is quickly and easily disseminated over the village under the atmospheric conditions normally prevailing.

iii) Iron foundry.

The wet electrostatic precipitator installed in the Sprotborough foundries operated successfully at the tropaenas concerned during the year, and no complaints were received.

All the above industrial plant are processes which are registered pursuant to the Alkali Acts and co-operation with the local Alkali Inspectorate continued to be most effective throughout the year. The area is fortunate in having no major industrial pollution problems and the Clean Air Act of 1956 has undoubtedly been most influential in this regard.

Three applications for "prior approval" of new furnaces were made in accordance with S. 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956, and all were approved by the Council. Three applications, pursuant to S. 10 of the Act, in respect of chimney heights, were also approved.

It is interesting to note that there are about 79 "industrial" chimneys in the rural district area. The major portion of the works involved are now controlled by the Alkali etc. Acts and 50 of the above chimneys relate to these premises.

b) <u>Domestic pollution</u>.

Doncaster Rural District is not a "black" area from a pollution viewpoint, based on the map delineating these areas in Cmnd. 9011 (1953), and consequently no long term programme for domestic smoke control has yet been formulated. Well over half the population live in parishes which have close ties with the adjacent collieries, and four of the largest collieries in South Yorkshire are physically within the Council's boundary. Towards the end of the year several of the adjacent districts in South Yorkshire were included in the Ministry's exhortation to make a drive for domestic smoke control. Previous reports have always referred to the fears of miners' representatives which are always experienced in this area when any measures are proposed which would result in a reduction in the amount of bituminous fuel burnt. The economy of the whole area is largely based on the colliery industry and workers in the industry have long memories of past labour problems.

The tremendous strides made by the gas industry, both in the naphtha development, importation of the "frozen" Sahara gas, and in the apparently "bonanza" strikes of natural gas in the North Sea have intensified these fears, and even the apparent dependance of the electricity industry upon coal does not appear to give long term security. Last year's report referred to the increasing percentage of raw mined coal which was being burnt, or would shortly be burnt, in electricity generating stations in Britain: some 100 million tons in a few years time. It would appear that Yorkshire coal has secure markets in the foreseeable future, but in view of miners' concessionary coal problems and doubt regarding a national fuel policy, there would not appear to be an immediate prospect of smoke control areas being initiated in this district.

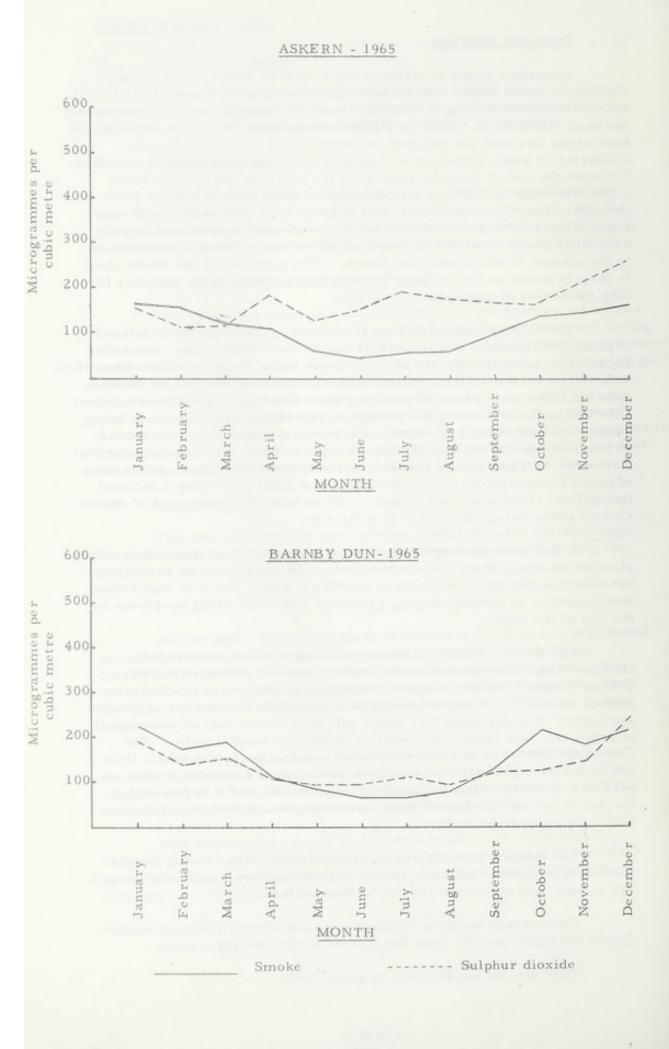
It had been anticipated that the new National Coal Board briquetting plant at Markham Main Colliery would have been operational in mid-year, but unfortunately there were many teething troubles and it is understood that a number of commissioning problems were still being overcome by the end of the year.

The Parker-Morris standard relating to house construction incorporating, inter alia, central heating, and the new system built houses designed for this Council are being constructed to full Parker-Morris standard. Central heating is to be supplied by means of a warm air system utilising solid fuel which will burn either coal or coke and it is hoped that this system will operate relatively smokelessly. The Council prides itself in being progressive and in the public health field the authority lags behind only in the eradication of domestic smoke. A visit to a colliery village highlights this problem, and it is hoped that the day is not too far distant when circumstances permit this important health measure to be tackled.

The Council continued to participate in the West Riding County Council atmospheric pollution survey scheme and two volumetric gauges are in use: one at Askern and one at Barnby Dun.

The average monthly readings for each station are very similar and do not differ greatly from the figures for the previous year.

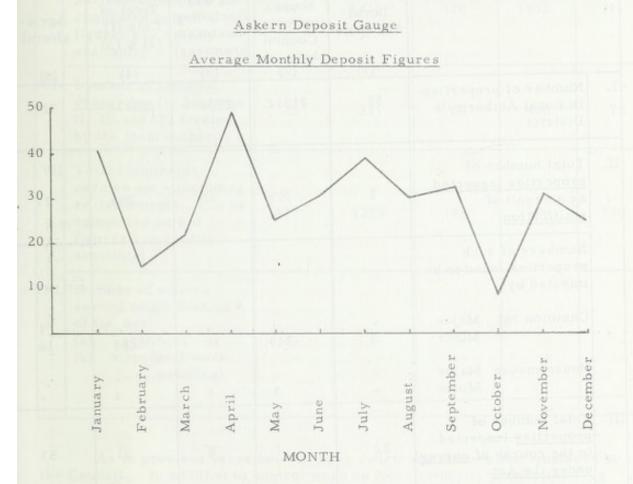
They are set out overleaf in graph form.



- B20 -

c) Atmospheric pollution records.

The use of the deposit gauge at Askern was continued throughout the year and the monthly results are shown in the graph outlined below:



The average monthly deposit figure for the year was 28.809 tons/sq. mile, compared with 29.32 tons/sq. mile for 1964.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The annual tabulation supplied to the Ministry was as follows:

		Type of Property				
		Non-agricultural				
		Local Authority	Dwelling houses (including Council houses)	All other (including business premises)	Total of Cols (1), (2) & (3)	Agric- ultural
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ι.	Number of properties in Local Authority's District.	55	21512	2564	24131	729
II.	Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification.	3	255	37	295	17
	Numbers of such properties found to be infested by:					-
	Common rat Major Minor	- 3	249	- 36	- 288	1
	House mouse Major Minor	-	- 3	-	- 4	-
	Total number of <u>properties</u> inspected in the course of <u>survey</u> <u>under the Act</u> .	22	1	8	31	53
	Numbers of such properties found to be infested by:	FRANK MAN		ST PS OF	Lanamer o yourse	
	Common rat Major Minor	- 22	- 1	- 6	29	- 53
	House mouse Major Minor	-	-	- 2	- 2	-
v.	Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose).	-	78	5	83	-
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
	Common rat Major Minor	-	- 78	- 5	- 83	-
	House mouse Major Minor	-	-	-	-	-

v.	Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	417	1215	320	1952	711
VI.	Number of <u>infested</u> <u>properties</u> (in Sections II, III and IV) treated by the local authority.	25	331	50	406	70
VII	Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments. (To be completed only if figures are readily available).	417	1229	343	1989	736
чн. -	Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act: (a) Treatment (b) Structural work (i.e. proofing)					ing T ot oto tabl - tabl - tabl - tabl ossi

As in previous years two full time rodent operatives are employed by the Council. In addition to control work on local authority properties, e.g. sewage works, refuse disposal tips, and other areas which are similarly attractive to rodents, some 45 contracts are held with farmers within the rural area and quarterly visits and treatments, together with any necessary interim visits, are carried out on an annual contract basis. Previous reference has been made in this report to the relative attraction for rodents in this district due to the preponderance of agricultural areas. These provide a source of natural food and shelter to the rodent population and it is generally considered that the year was a particularly busy one in control work. Possibly the relatively high water table which obtained almost throughout the district forced the rat population away from low lying areas and around South Yorkshire generally there was ample evidence of the rodent population. Control work is still carried out at Tickhill as in previous years.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951.

a) Section 76. Food Hawkers.

The gradual extension of housing estates increased this method of food distribution and by the end of the year some 131 food hawkers were licensed in accordance with the above Section. 61 of these operated from premises within the rural district area. Generally speaking trading conditions continued to improve.

b) Section 95. Moveable dwellings.

This matter has already been dealt with in a previous heading on page B13.

LOCAL AUTHORITY MARKET.

During the year what is probably the final extension to the Council's open air market was carried out and a further .8 stalls were provided in substitution for pitching areas. This means that most traders are now guaranteed dry footing, shelter, and a fixed electrical service. In all, 55 stalls are provided and there is room for approximately 10 traders to pitch. All the pitching areas were provided with electricity points so that temporary lighting can be fitted to all the external areas. The normal Friday market has been so successful that at the request of several traders an overflow market was arranged for Tuesday, and this has improved local shopping facilities for Rossington parishioners.

LITTER ACT, 1958.

A major problem in the area is the indiscriminate dumping of refuse in rural lanes, verges and woods. Every practicable effort is made to give the best refuse collection service possible and indeed from various evidences it appears that many of the offenders are probably not resident in this local authority area. Trade refuse, wallpaper scrapings, old beds, mattresses and even domestic refuse are commonly found, and any evidence regarding association with the refuse is pursued. Most addressees, however, claim that they have no knowledge of the incidents: it would appear that the material involved is spirited away from their dwellings. Without evidence it is not possible to take legal action, and in any case much of the dumping is carried out on private land and is consequently beyond the provisions of the Litter Act and local authority control.

The Council do not wish to take legal action until all educational methods have failed, but feel that they now have but little alternative in view of the gradual extension of this problem. Most local authorities now have provision for "special" refuse collection services and the "dump and run" offenders can have but little regard for their heritage of a green and pleasant land, or their fellow citizens. During the year, one case was successfully taken to the West Riding Court under the Litter Act, and the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined £1 with £2 costs.

Early in the year a special sweep was held to clean up the backlog of dumped refuse. The public in the rural area were also invited to avail themselves of the special free collection service, on request, on this particular day, and the five refuse tips in the area were also opened to the public for personal deliveries. In all, some 50 tons of dumped refuse were collected during the day and there is little doubt that the environmental standard of many spots in the area was improved. Regrettably, this is not a permanent cure; obviously only a few people are responsible for the indiscriminate dumping, but the results are shared by all.

REMOVAL OF VEHICLES (ENGLAND AND WALES) REGULATIONS, 1961.

Early in the year the Minister of Housing and Local Government issued Circular 8/65 urging authorities to take all practicable steps to control this growing problem, and to offer an avenue of disposal for vehicles which had reached the end of their lives, as a local authority service. The West Riding County Council set up a local authority conference to consider the problems and recommend a policy, and a Working Party was formed, of which I was fortunate enough to be a member.

In this authority, discussions were held with bona fide scrap dealers and members of the Motor Dismantlers' Association, following which action was initiated to clear up a number of vehicles which had already been abandoned in the area and also a vehicle disposal service for ratepayers in the area. Both schemes were progressing at the end of the year.

Apparently 1 million vehicles will be scrapped per year by the 1970's and this will obviously develop into an increasing problem.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

1964 had seen the virtual completion of registration of all premises covered by this important new legislation and the commencement of the detailed inspections following the issue of some 30 Ministerial circulars (including supplements). The work of inspection, service of the relevant notices, and discussion with owners and occupiers proceeded steadily throughout the year. Details of registrations and general inspections are as follows:

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices.	1	43	37
Retail Shops.	2	219	187
Wholesale shops, warehouses.		6	3
Catering estab- lishments open	e adoreș , destă fadă Pres ace acorte dest	42	33
to the public, canteens.		14 BEARING & SALES	
Fuel storage depots	-	3	3
Totals	3	313	263

An analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace is as follows:

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices.	188
Retail shops.	608
Wholesale departments, warehouses	17
Catering establishments opento	98
the public.	
Canteens.	
Fuel storage depots.	6
Total	917
Total Males	323
Total Females	594

Throughout the year the main activity in the department was concentrated on completing an initial inspection of each registered premise throughout the area. A number of discrepancies were found in the application forms upon actual inspections and this accounts for the differences in registration details as compared with last year's annual report.

Schedules of omissions in accordance with the various regulations and orders have been forwarded to all occupiers, but progress in complying with the requirements of the Act was comparatively slow. This, to a large degree, may well be understandable as the Act is a new one and the administrative processes not familiar to many of the shop occupiers.

The re-inspection programme should be easier now that initial survey is almost completed and 1966 should show that most premises have been brought up to standard by informal means.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS' ACT, 1964.

This Act came into operation on 1st April 1965 and requires scrap metal dealers to register with local authorities and also legislates for the keeping of various records for police inspection.

Altogether, some 20 traders applied for registration and details of all these applicants were forwarded to the police and the local planning officer in order to keep their records up to date.

Metal reclamation appears to be a growing industry and can give rise to problems due to unsightliness, noise and odour (where burning operations are carried out). Salvage operations of this kind appear to be increasing, and planning and other controls will be necessary to prevent future nuisance conditions. During the early part of the year the Council by resolution fixed the 1st April as the appointed day for the operation of S. 27 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1964. The general effect of this section is that dark smoke shall not be emitted from any industrial premises, although there are certain exclusions, mainly relating to premises controlled under the Alkali Acts and National Coal Board production premises.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

As the Registrar General's population figures indicate, the area continues to expand and the general cleansing task is as follows:

	No.	Services
Dustbins .	22442	Weekly.
Paper sacks.	2513	Weekly.
Pail closets.	525	Weekly.
Privies.	86)	4/6 weeks approximately,
Cesspools.	1195)	but variable according to
)	circumstances.
Bulk containers.	50	Weekly.

The figures for the conservancy system reduced gradually, mainly due to an extension of main drainage to the villages of Campsall and Sutton, within the Norton parish. At the end of the year major schemes were in operation at Barnburgh and it was a great relief to find that at long last the contract had been let for the Council's Eastern Regional Drainage Scheme which will cover Cantley, Auckley, Blaxton, Branton, and the Rossington area.

The use of bulk containers in the area also extended and the parishes of Sprotborough, Armthorpe, Rossington, Kirk Sandall, and Edenthorpe can now be serviced in this fashion. The extension of educational, commercial and residential units and the increased volume and bulk of refuse in many premises will undoubtedly bring this service into widespread use over the next few years. The Council have adopted a scheme whereby occupiers of trade premises are enabled to hire the containers at reasonable charges.

DOMESTIC REFUSE COLLECTION.

The fleet strength at the end of the year was as follows:

Three Pakamatic compression vehicles with	35 cu.yd.
bulk container hoist.	
Three fore and aft tippers.	18/25 cu.yd.
Two fore and aft tippers.	12/18 cu.yd.
One dustless loader (with hydraulic bin hoist)	18 cu.yd.
Two side loaders.	10 cu.yd.
One side loader.	7 cu.yd.

The vehicles detailed above include two reserve vehicles which are utilised for maintenance replacements. The rural district is divided into 10 areas for refuse collection purposes and only the utilisation of paper sacks and bulk containers enables the department to absorb the extra refuse collection tasks within the general framework of the establishment. In all, 10 drivers and 46 loaders were employed throughout the year.

Early in the year the Council decided to accept responsibility for the provision of refuse containers to domestic premises in the rural district area. Previously the authority had made a charge of 7/6d per annum in accordance with Section 75 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936. It is estimated that some 3,000 new refuse receptacles will be required as replacements per annum, as the normal life of a refuse container in this district is some $7\frac{1}{2}$ years. The charge will now be borne as a part of the general rate.

During the year under review the paper sack scheme was extended partially to areas in Kirk Sandall and Edenthorpe to alleviate the work produced by the rapidly growing expansion of these parishes and also to provide a more hygienic service to the premises concerned. The Council have now accepted in principle that all paper sacks systems adopted should be of the type which are fully guarded against animal interference, and the provision of the simple animal guard is now being extended to include all previously installed wall mounted units.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

As in previous years, disposal was carried out on five major tips in the rural area, situated on the outskirts of Edlington, Rossington, Armthorpe, Askern and Brodsworth. The department employ a tractor shovel to carry out tipping largely on the controlled system. The tip at Brodsworth is now nearly completed and future tipping operations will be concentrated on the first four tips mentioned above. Although this will mean slightly longer hauls in some cases, the increased size of the Council's refuse collection vehicles will counterbalance this loss of working time. The tips at Edlington and Rossington are also approaching the end of their useful lives and the Council continued to show interest in other methods of refuse disposal. It is considered that the tipping methods which have largely operated in the past will not meet the aesthetic and hygienic requirements of the 1970's, but naturally the disposal costs are bound to increase appreciably. The Council have been fortunate in having the services of these remote tips for such a long period, although their remoteness does give rise to a good deal of trouble due to trespass. which often includes fire raising. During the year the Council prosecuted 18 offenders pursuant to Section 76 (4) of the Public Health Act 1936 and in all, fines totalling £39 were imposed by the Courts during the year.

SALVAGE.

 $160\frac{1}{2}$ tons of fibreboard and $181\frac{1}{2}$ tons of mixed paper were baled and disposed of by contract during the year giving a total income of £3224. All manual employees in the Cleansing Department participate in the bonus scheme and bonuses varied from £2.16. 0. to £11. 8. 8. dependent upon actual participation in salvage work; a total of £559.10. 1. being distributed.

Although the restrictions placed on local authority spending in mid-year held up the reconstruction of the salvage plant for a few months the Council felt, generally, that the expenditure was justified in view of the anticipated improvement in salvage collection, particularly in view of the national drive to reduce imports. It is pleasing to report, therefore, that by the end of the year the reconstruction work at the depot was almost completed and the former twin screw baling plant had been replaced by a horizontal press. It will obviously take some little time to reorganise the salvage collection which, regrettably, is always the first service to be affected by staff shortages, but it is hoped to raise the target for the forthcoming year by 40% with an expansion over the years to double the existing output.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

As in previous years this expensive service functioned at top pressure and the particularly wet weather conditions accentuated problems at peak periods. During the year under review some 12,074,150 gallons of sewage were transported 96,078 miles for disposal on lagoons at refuse tips or at sewage works. Although schemes at Norton and Barnburgh have progressed during the year under review the figure of 1193 cesspools which was shown at the end of 1964 remained approximately the same at the end of the year due to cesspool development elsewhere; mainly in the parishes which will be covered by the Eastern Regional Drainage Scheme. At the end of the year six cesspool emptiers were in commission as below:

- 2 800 gallon Dennis vehicles.
- 1 800 gallon Shelvoke and Drewry vehicle.
- 1 1100 gallon Shelvoke and Drewry vehicle.
- 2 1500 gallon Shelvoke and Drewry vehicles.

It had been hoped that the Dennis vehicle which was first registered in 1952 could have been retired during the year, but cesspool servicing and vehicle maintenance demands meant that a full complement of vehicles were required almost throughout the year. So many enquiries are received in respect of the cesspool emptying service that it is felt that an extract from last year's report would still be useful:

"The bulk of the cesspool emptying problems is caused by the inadequate and defective condition of many of the older cesspools in the district. The Council have accepted the responsibility of dealing with this service as a rate charge and no extra payment is levied from house occupiers as is often found in other areas. A number of the cesspools are only 800 gallons in capacity and also admit surface water; as these tanks are in areas which are to be drained by mains extensions it is difficult to request the owners to improve their existing cesspools but many occupiers do expect a weekly service as a routine. In times of heavy rainfall up to 50 requests may be received in the department in one morning and at these times the service becomes an emergency service and routine emptying is discontinued until the difficult cases are dealt with. In these circumstances a rota service is not always practicable but the department always aims at attending to emergency cases within 24 to 48 hours, and indeed unless the present fleet were trebled it is difficult to see how the service can be improved."

Additionally, however, with effect from April 1966 all new cesspools in the district will be at least 4,000 gallons in capacity when constructed in accordance with the new Building Regulations and it is obvious that as the Eastern Regional Drainage Scheme will take two or three years before the impact of any reductions will be felt in the service the Council will require a new vehicle in the fairly near future.

WOODWORM INFESTATION.

A comprehensive survey of all pre-war Council properties was completed during the year. This work has now been in progress for four years and during that time 576 dwellings in the following parishes have been inspected:

Parish	No. of inspections
Armthorpe.	76
Askern.	93
Barnburgh.	14
Barnby Dun.	66
Bawtry.	80
Braithwell.	12
Brodsworth.	24
Cantley.	4
Edlington.	73
Norton.	27
Rossington.	92
Wadworth.	15

Treatment for woodworm and/or dry rot problems have been carried out at 265 of these premises and in all the following quantities of materials have been used:

26,785 ft. of floorboard. 1,355 ft. of joist. 1,420 ft. of skirting and architrave. 590 galls. woodworm killer.

Re-inspection visits have been carried out at the first properties which were treated at Barnby Dun some three years ago but no case of re-infestation has been found. The small team of cleansing personnel which were trained for this work has now been disbanded, but could, of course, be re-formed if any new extension or treatment is required in the future.

STAFF

The gradual extension of departmental duties, due to new legislation and increasing services to the ratepayers, meant that the department was again fully occupied throughout the year. The department was fortunate in retaining its staff and every post in the Council's establishment of Chief, Deputy, and five Additional Inspectors, was constantly filled. In view of the more detailed duties some degree of specialisation is now being introduced into the department to give the additional inspectors more scope for initiative.

The Council participated in the National Training Scheme for Public Health Inspectors and three trainees are being prepared for the new Public Health Inspector's Diploma.

I have to express my thanks again to Dr. Ferguson for his constant advice and help, and to all members of the staff for their enthusiasm and endeavour throughout the year.

It continues to be a pleasure to serve Doncaster Rural District Council and I would again record my appreciation of the interest and direction of the Public Health Committee throughout the year.

> I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant,

R. DURANT

May 1966.

Chief Public Health Inspector

