

[Report 1950] / Medical Officer of Health, Hoyland Nether U.D.C.

Contributors

Hoyland Nether (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1950

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/v5mhkx4x>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Hoyland Nether
Urban District Council



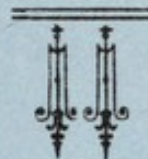
**Annual
Report**

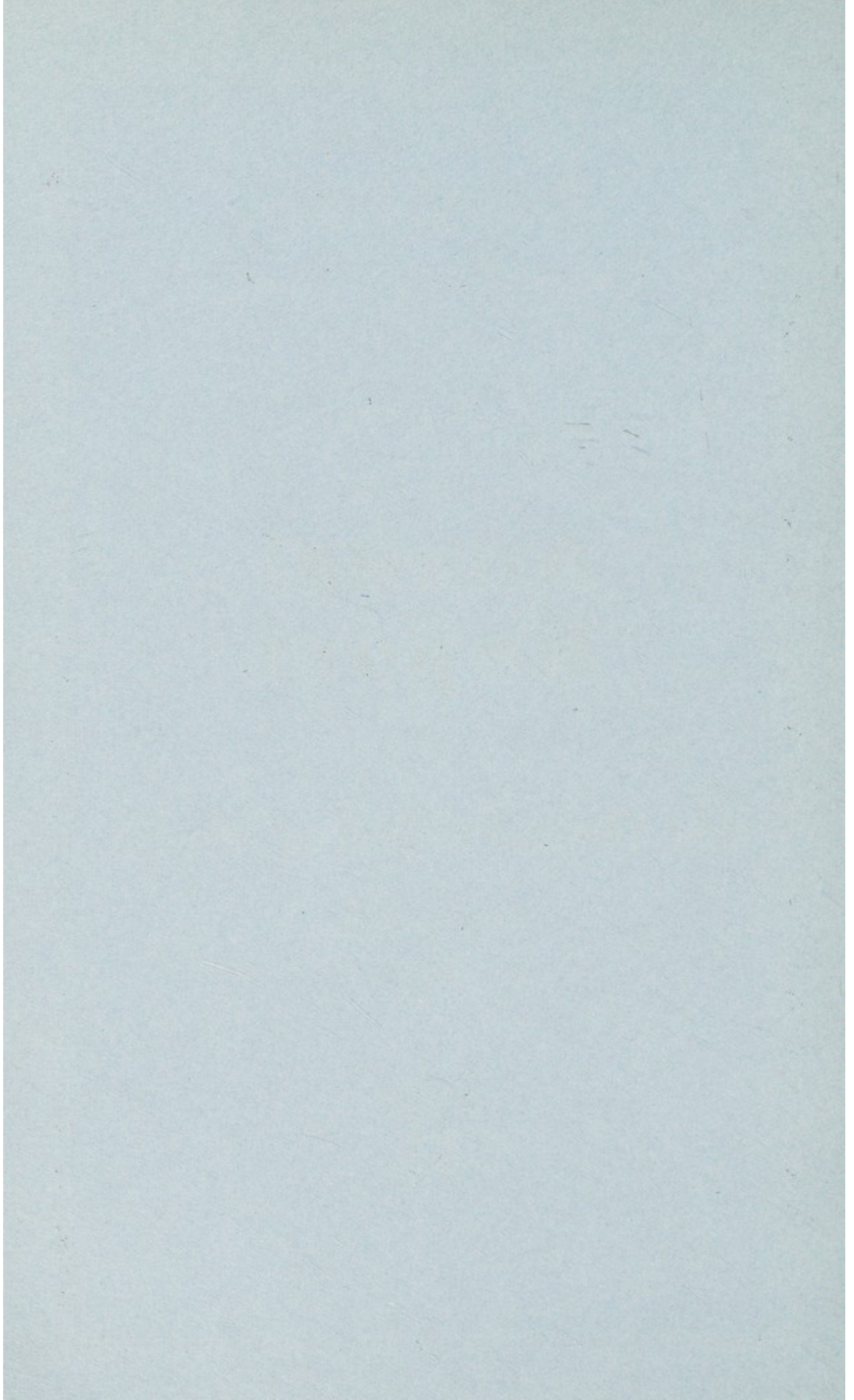
of

The Medical Officer of Health

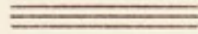
for the Year

1950





Hoyland Nether
Urban District Council



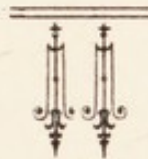
**Annual
Report**

of

The Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1950



Hoyland Nether Urban District Council.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1950.

- Councillor G. CLARKE (Chairman).
 „ D. EADEN.
 „ H. FIELDSSEND.
 „ V. J. HOULTON.
 „ G. A. LAISTER, B.E.M. (deceased).
 „ C. V. MOXON.
 „ H. C. MOXON.
 „ A. MUSGRAVE.
 „ G. E. NIELD.
 „ J. R. W. SHORT.
 „ T. SIMPSON.
 „ L. STEEPLE.
 „ A. E. WILKINSON, J.P., C.C.
-

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :


J. MAIN RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), B.Hy., D.P.H..

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

J. McA. TAGGART, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., D.P.A..

Sanitary Inspector :

WM. G. DANKS, M.S.I.A., Cert. M. & F.I..



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29439310>

Hoyland Nether Urban District Council.

*Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for 1950.*

**To the Chairman and Members of the Hoyland Nether
Urban District Council.**

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the Health Services for the Hoyland Nether Urban District for the year ended 31st December, 1950.

The Ministry of Health has suggested that the Annual Report for 1950 should be drawn up on similar lines to that prepared for 1949. The inference would be, therefore, that the Minister is still interested, to the degree that detailed information is still sought, in such matters as water supplies, the proper care of our food supplies, and the propaganda efforts in connection with clean food handling in the district.

Medical Officers of Health for Local Health Authorities are asked to comment on the services provided under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946. This latter is the province of the County Medical Officer, under whose general direction I work in this Division, and to whom I am responsible for the general administration of the said services within this Division. Although there is no statutory duty imposed upon me to discuss these services in this Report, I still feel that some short comment on certain matters may be of interest.

The Divisional Scheme of Preventive Medicine in the West Riding County Council is a unique structure, since there is a continuity of interest from the periphery to the centre. There is not that eternal battle to interest the central body in the small matters that are important to those on the periphery. Since your Medical Officer of Health is also the Divisional Medical Officer, that important matter which has cropped up in his duties as Medical Officer of Health can be taken a step further, and the Part III services called into action at once to deal with the situation.

Like my Reports in previous years, the part dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances, prepared by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, describes in detail the set-up with regard to water supplies, sewerage and sewage disposal. These systems are satisfactory and give no cause for comment, other than to say that they maintain a satisfactory standard. The same applies to the inspection of meat and other foods, which subject is also dealt with under that section of the Annual Report. I have included in this Report a short comment on the question of clean food campaign.

Commenting generally upon the statistics for the year, one notices that the uncorrected birth rate for 1950 is slightly higher than that for 1949, being 18·8 per 1,000 of the population. The rate is much higher than that for England and Wales and for the larger County Boroughs, although still below the peak year of 1947. It is a higher rate than that for the aggregate of Urban Districts in the West Riding and for the administrative County of the West Riding as a whole.

The Crude Death Rate for 1950 was slightly higher than that for 1949. At 9·5 per 1,000 of the population, the rate compares very favourably with that for England and Wales and the aggregate of Urban Districts in the West Riding, and the West Riding administrative County as a whole.

This year again the Registrar General has provided a comparability factor which, when applied to a crude rate, gives an adjusted and corrected rate. The comparability factor for application to the Birth Rate is 1.05, and for Death Rate 1.09. The corrected Birth Rate is therefore 19.7 and corrected Death Rate 10.3. In comparing the Birth Rates and Death Rates between Hoyland and any other district, these are the figures that are used for comparison with the corrected rates of the district compared.

There were altogether 150 deaths attributed to the Hoyland Nether Urban District, and of those 150, over two-thirds occurred in people over the age of 65 years. Of the causes of death, 78 were due to diseases of the Cardiovascular system, i.e., heart diseases, diseases of the arteries and intracranial hæmorrhage, etc..

I am very happy to report that the Infantile Mortality Rate for the district returned to nearly the record low rate we had in 1948. There were only 6 infantile deaths in 1950, as compared to 11 infantile deaths in 1949. Your infantile death rate of 20 compares very favourably with that for England and Wales, which is 30, the aggregate of Urban Districts within the West Riding, which is 33, the aggregate of Rural Districts in the West Riding, 39, and the administrative County of the West Riding as a whole, 35. Whilst I still consider that 6 infantile deaths are too many, it is gratifying to know that the rate has fallen, and that the relatively high rate for 1949 was an exceptional one.

The causes of death amongst the infants were premature birth and congenital diseases, which caused half the deaths; upper respiratory infections being responsible for the other half. It is very unfortunate that a child, having got over the stress of birth and the first two or three weeks of life, should fall a victim to a fatal upper respiratory infection. One cannot over emphasise the fact that an infant is very liable to attack by the organisms of a common cold, influenza, and those many combinations of infection which attack the very tender lining of the wind-pipe, bronchi and lungs. If this were stressed more to young Mothers, I am certain that the infants would be protected from many sources of danger. It is not being really kind to a very young infant to get too near, whilst kissing a very young infant is not without a risk to the child's health. Medical and Nursing personnel in their dealings with the very young wear masks. I wonder if it is too much to ask young Mothers to do the same. I would advise young

Mothers not to allow any fond relative to fondle the infant unless they were so protected. It seems a very drastic measure, but when the health of the infant is at stake it is worth it.

The Still-birth Rate is also lower for 1950 than it was for 1949, and whilst it is very slightly higher than that for England and Wales, it is still lower than the aggregate for the Urban Districts in the West Riding and the administrative County as a whole.

I would like once again to tender my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement throughout the year. I thankfully appreciate the help given by the Clerk and the rest of the staff, and I particularly wish to mention the loyal co-operation of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Danks, for which I am grateful.

I want to put on record my appreciation of the help given by my Deputy, Dr. Taggart, and for his continued support.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. MAIN RUSSELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF.

The Hoyland Nether Urban District covers an acreage of 1,999 acres. The district is divided into four wards, and the acreage and the number of houses in each is as follows:—

Ward.	Acreage.	Number of Houses.
Hoyland	259	1,265
Hoyland Common	374	1,192
St. Peter's	744	974
Elsecar	622	1,201
Total	1,999	4,632

The Rateable Value of the district is £55,403, whilst the product of a penny rate is £205 as at 31st March, 1951.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population. The Registrar General has given his estimation of the population as at mid-1950 as 15,770. This is an increase of 130 over the figure for 1949.

Births. There were 297 live births registered in the district during the year. Of these 152 were males and 145 females. This figure is 8 more than that for 1949. There were 7 illegitimate births, 6 male and 1 female.

Still-Births. There were 6 still-births during the year (2 male and 4 female). There were no illegitimate still-births.

Deaths. 150 deaths were attributed to the district, 11 more than in 1949.

Set out below are tables of Live Birth Rates, Still-birth Rates and Crude Death Rates, with those rates for other parts of the country. These show how the district compares with the country generally.

Rates per 1,000 of the Population.

Year	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	Hoyland Nether U. D.
LIVE BIRTHS					
1950	15·8	17·6	16·7	17·8	18·8
1949	16·7	18·7	18·0	18·5	17·8
1948	17·9	20·0	19·2	20·1	18·8
1947	20·5	23·3	22·2	22·7	22·8
1946	19·1	22·2	21·3	21·5	21·2
STILL BIRTHS					
1950	0·37	0·45	0·38	0·36	0·38
1949	0·39	0·47	0·40	0·37	0·51
1948	0·42	0·52	0·43	0·39	0·64
1947	0·50	0·62	0·54	0·49	0·59
1946	0·53	0·67	0·59	0·54	0·67
DEATHS (Crude Death Rate)					
1950	11·6	12·3	11·6	11·8	9·5
1949	11·7	12·5	11·6	12·2	8·8
1948	10·8	11·6	10·7	11·6	8·9
1947	12·0	13·0	11·9	12·8	12·1
1946	11·5	12·7	11·7	12·7	11·08

Principal Causes of Death.

INFECTIVE DISEASES.				Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	...	5	2	7
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	1	1
CANCER.						
Stomach	...	...	...	—	4	4
Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	1	—	1
Breast	...	...	...	—	2	2
Uterus	...	...	...	—	1	1
Other Sites	...	...	...	8	8	16
NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System				10	9	19
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.						
Coronary Disease, Angina	...	...	...	8	5	13
Hypertension with Heart Disease				1	1	2
Other Heart Diseases	...	...	...	18	17	35
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	5	4	9
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
Influenza	...	...	...	—	1	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1	2	3
Bronchitis	...	...	...	5	1	6
Other Diseases of Respiratory System				1	2	3
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.						
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea				1	1	2
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.						
Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	1	—	1
INFANTS.						
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases				9	4	13
VIOLENCE.						
Suicide	...	...	...	2	—	2
All Other Accidents	...	...	...	4	1	5

Age Distribution of Deaths.

AGE GROUP	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Under 1 year	16 ..	20 ..	5 ..	11 ..	6
1 to 2 years	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	—
2 to 5 years	— ..	6 ..	3 ..	2 ..	—
5 to 15 years	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	2 ..	—
15 to 25 years	1 ..	9 ..	2 ..	4 ..	3
25 to 45 years	15 ..	15 ..	10 ..	12 ..	5
45 to 65 years	44 ..	41 ..	33 ..	27 ..	35
65 years and over	88 ..	90 ..	86 ..	81 ..	101
TOTALS	166 ..	183 ..	140 ..	139 ..	150

Infantile Mortality. There were 6 deaths of infants under the age of 1 year (2 male and 4 female), equivalent to a rate of 20 per 1,000 live births. This very nearly approaches the record low figure for 1948, and compares favourably with a figure of 29·8 for England and Wales.

Deaths under 1 year.

RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

Year	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	Hoyland Nether U. D.
1950 ..	30 ..	34 ..	29 ..	26 ..	20
1949 ..	32 ..	37 ..	30 ..	29 ..	38
1948 ..	34 ..	39 ..	32 ..	31 ..	17
1947 ..	41 ..	47 ..	36 ..	37 ..	58
1946 ..	43 ..	45 ..	37 ..	41 ..	50

**Table showing Age Distribution of
Infantile Deaths.**

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Congenital and Wasting Diseases	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2
Gastro-Intestinal Diseases..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	3	-	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	6
1949	6	-	-	-	6	1	3	1	-	11
1948	1	1	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	5
1947	6	2	1	2	11	6	2	1	-	20
1946	2	-	-	1	3	3	3	1	2	12

Maternal Mortality. There were no maternal deaths during 1950.

Epidemic Diseases. The following table shows the principal causes of death in the Epidemic Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) Group over the past five years.

DISEASE	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	4	3	..	1	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	..	1	..	..	..
Influenza ..	2	2	1	2	1
Acute Infective Encephalitis	..	..	1	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	2	..	1	..

Inquests were held on 14 occasions and in 13 cases the cause of death was certified by the Coroner after Post Mortem Examination without inquest.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis. During the year a total of 614 cases of Infectious Diseases were notified. Set out below are tables which are self-explanatory.

DISEASE	1950	1949	1948
Dysentery	3	..	..
Scarlet Fever	17	65	64
Pneumonia	30	42	38
Whooping Cough	179	40	148
Measles	370	225	287
Erysipelas	4	13	6
Diphtheria	3	1	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	..	3	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ..	2	19	1
Food Poisoning	3	2	1
Para-Typhoid Fever	1	..	..
TOTALS	614	412	546

Attack Rate of Commoner Infectious Diseases.

DISEASE	England and Wales	148 Smaller Towns	Hoyland Nether U.D.
Scarlet Fever ..	1.50	1.61	1.00
Diphtheria ..	0.02	0.02	0.10
Pneumonia ..	0.70	0.61	1.09
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	0.03	0.02	..
Measles ..	8.39	8.36	23.46
Whooping Cough ..	3.60	3.15	11.85
Erysipelas ..	0.17	0.16	0.25

Distribution of Infectious Diseases by Age Groups.

DISEASE	0 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 and over	TOTALS
Dysentery ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	3
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	2	3	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	17
Pneumonia ..	2	3	6	..	1	..	..	1	3	3	6	5	30
Whooping Cough ..	15	24	24	30	35	48	2	..	..	1	..	..	179
Measles ..	8	35	38	55	64	168	2	..	..	..	..	..	370
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	4
Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Food Poisoning ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	3
Para-Typhoid Fever ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTALS ..	26	62	71	88	107	222	7	3	7	6	8	7	614

Scarlet Fever. 1950 showed a marked fall in the incidence of Scarlet Fever. There were only 17 cases notified, as against 65 in 1949. One cannot give any reason for this. One would like to say that amongst the people generally it was the result of better knowledge of the method of spread of this infection, and the consequent general precautions taken to limit any possible spread of infection. The attack rate for this disease was 1.00, as against 1.50 for England and Wales. The age groups principally affected were 5 cases between the ages of 2 and 4 years, 6 cases between 4 and 5 years, and 6 cases between 5 and 15 years. There were no deaths.

Diphtheria. There were three notifications of Diphtheria during the year, 1 between the age of 15 and 25 years, and 2 between the age of 25 and 35 years. All three cases proved on investigation to be negative, 2 suffering from a form of tonsillitis, and 1 simple pharyngeal infection.

This is the third year in succession that there has been no case of Diphtheria within the Hoyland Nether Urban District. This is a very happy state of affairs, for it is bound to be in the memory of most of you how prevalent this disease was until a few years ago. Diphtheria is a killing disease if ever there was one, and we are justly proud that medical science, coupled with active general preventive medicine measures, has reduced the incidence of this disease to such a low level in the country generally.

These figures for the country as a whole speak for themselves, surely. In 1940 there were 2,480 deaths from Diphtheria. In 1949 there were 85 (provisional). In 1940 there were 46,281 notifications (uncorrected). In 1949 there were 4,971 (uncorrected). After correction, the latter figure was reduced to 1,897. The 1940 figure was never corrected. In 1944 the corrected figure for notifications was 23,152.

So far as 1950 is concerned, the figures can just be provisional, but it is interesting to note that for the first half of 1950 there were 565 notified cases, compared with 1,149 for the same period of 1949. This is all very satisfying to Public Health Authorities, for whereas there was an average total of 2,800 deaths per year in the 10-year period 1931-40, the number for 1949 was 85. In fact, in 1949 the number of cases recorded was the lowest ever, being about 50,000 below the average of 55,000 obtaining in the 10-year period 1931-40.

It is obvious that the systematic immunisation of children is having results. When any serious infectious disease is prevalent the general public demand protection as if fear had driven them to some protective agency. When Diphtheria was rampant, and children were

dying in relatively large numbers, it was not difficult to get parents and guardians to have their children protected by immunisation. I suppose it is only natural that when the danger has passed the desire for protection and safety is temporarily subdued. Complacency engendered because the present picture is so bright is most dangerous. The number of children in Hoyland appearing for immunisation against Diphtheria is falling. In 1950, 127 children in the age group 0-4, and 33 in the age group 5-14, were all that were immunised. Practically every child born in 1949 should have appeared some time during 1950 to receive this protective measure. You will notice that the birth rate for 1949 was a very good one, yet the immunisation rate fell.

We are doing our best at Clinics, Schools, and by other means to re-create in young Mothers the vital need for this protective measure being applied to their children. I hope that they heed our request.

Additional to those children who received their primary immunisation, 58 had a reinforcing dose of the protective antigen at about the age of 5 years.

Measles. During the year under review, 370 cases of Measles were notified, as compared with 226 in 1949 and 287 in 1948. It is curious that the high incidence of this disease has remained over a period of four years and reached this record high incidence of an attack rate of 23.46. The comparable attack rate figure for England and Wales was 8.39, and for the 148 smaller towns 8.36.

During the last quarter of 1949, the relatively high incidence that we had had during the year was tapering off. There were only 2 cases notified during the last quarter. The first quarter of 1950 saw only 3 cases recorded, but in the second quarter there were 67 cases recorded. The third quarter showed a drop to 33, but in the last quarter there was a total of 267 cases notified. According to the age groups of the cases, it would appear that the majority of cases occurred in the 5--10 age group, i.e. 168.

One just cannot explain why there should be this high incidence of this infectious disease over such a prolonged period of time, but it is obvious that susceptible children are being exposed to infection to a far greater extent than they used to be. Is this because the disease is mild, and the infected children are allowed to mix with their little friends too soon? I cannot be convinced that cases of Measles are isolated enough during the period of their infectivity.

There were no deaths reported and no resultant morbidity.

Whooping Cough. During 1950, 179 cases of Whooping Cough were notified, as against 89 cases reported during 1949. In 1948 there were 148 cases, which tends to emphasise that this disease, like Measles, is highly infectious, and children are highly susceptible to the infection.

During the first quarter of the year, 32 cases were notified, but in the second quarter there were 113 cases. The third quarter showed a marked drop to 28, and in the last quarter there were only 7. It would indicate, therefore, that the late Spring and early Summer of 1950 was a period of relatively high infectivity of those virus infections of Measles and Whooping Cough.

Again, as in the case of Measles, I cannot help but say that I am forced to believe that parents and guardians of children are not keeping their children isolated when they are in the infective stage.

There was one death from Whooping Cough recorded in the Hoyland Nether Urban District during 1950.

Poliomyelitis. There was not one case of Poliomyelitis or Polioencephalitis in the Hoyland District during 1950. During the year there were 2 cases notified, which, after admission to Hospital, were proved NOT to be Poliomyelitis. One was a case of mild Broncho Pneumonia, and the other was suffering from some other minor infection. Both cases recovered very quickly.

Hoyland and District has had a relatively high attack rate for Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis over the last two or three years. Last year, for instance, the rate was 0·56 for Poliomyelitis, and 0·06 for Polioencephalitis, with an England and Wales rate of 0·13 and 0·01 respectively. For 1950, the England and Wales rates were 0·13 (paralytic) and 0·05 (non-paralytic) for both diseases combined. Hoyland District has been spared a recurrence of the incidence during 1950.

One cannot be sure when this disease may appear again in our midst, and when the fears associated with this disease will be experienced by parents and relatives who have children under their care. We are still being asked what can be done to safeguard the children from infection, and it is very difficult to give any specific advice. Some things we do know, and these can be summarised thus:—if children are encouraged to get as much rest as possible—get them off to bed early at night—to sleep in rooms where as much fresh air as possible can be obtained, and to pay particular attention to washing the hands after being at the toilet, a lot can be done from a preventive point of view.

Pneumonia. During the year there were 30 cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia notified. The quarter principally involved was the first quarter, when 11 cases occurred. The age groups principally affected were the higher age groups. There were 14 cases over the age of 35.

There were three Pneumonia deaths during the year.

Tuberculosis. During the year 18 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 16 of which were Pulmonary and 2 Non-Pulmonary. The following table shows the age and sex distribution of the new cases.

Tuberculosis.

New Cases notified during 1950.

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 — 5 years ... ..	...	3	...	...
5 — 15 years ... ..	...	2	...	1
15 — 25 years	2	1	...	1
25 — 35 years ... ..	...	2	...	...
35 — 45 years ... ..	...	1	...	...
45 — 65 years	5	...	...	...
65 years and over ...	...	...	...	...
Totals	7	9	...	2

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

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

There was no occasion to use the provisions of Section 47 of the above Act during 1950.

FOOD POISONING.

During the year under review, there were 3 cases of Food Poisoning notified in the Hoyland Urban District which, on being investigated, were found to be isolated cases, the investigation into which gave no indication of the genesis of the infection.

I am quite certain that there were more than three cases of Food Poisoning in the district. From what one hears from time to time, in the course of conversation and from discussion with various colleagues, it is obvious that there have been cases of mild Food Poisoning which were never brought to the notice of my Department, and indeed may never have come to the notice of any General Practitioner.

There is nothing so dramatic as an explosive outbreak of diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract, of which Food Poisoning is an example. * We see newspaper headlines announcing so many victims following a party, etc. There are various causes for such outbreaks, varying in degree from the breakdown in the technique of the persons preparing the food to that of the careless waitress who is serving the meal at the time. The origin of all the trouble is, in all probability, a germ which has been passed into the food by an infected person, and that germ might have come from a slightly septic finger, a slightly infected nose or throat, or from a person suffering from a cold, or from a person who was so ill mannered as to recommence work after a visit to the lavatory without previously washing the hands.

The social life of the people is somewhat different to-day to what it was even ten years ago. There is far more "eating out" than there used to be. There is, therefore, far more opportunity to become infected with Food Poisoning than there used to be, and what is of vital importance is that there is far more necessity for people being scrupulously particular in their mode of life from a personal hygiene point of view than ever before.

You will recall probably that I asked if you could help by contributing part of the cost of the purchase of film strip material as teaching material on this subject of Food Poisoning. These film strips were obtained and are now available, and will be used in lectures to various interested bodies on this subject of careful food handling. At the beginning of the year, provisional discussions took place for the organisation of such a public meeting, but the matter had to be postponed until later in the year. Towards the end of the year the matter was again raised, and it was hoped that during the Winter of 1950-51 some lectures could be arranged in the Hoyland District.

It is not an easy matter to whip up interest in such matters as Health Education without first of all preparing the ground-work by discussing certain points at Clinics and Schools, and by posters in strategic sites. This part of the ground-work is already being done in your district.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Every effort has been taken during the year to teach the general public how to live healthily. It is not a very easy matter to introduce a subject like this at a general gathering of the population, but in the Clinics progress is being made.

With a scheme such as that provided by the B.B.C., where once a week at a fixed time a medical personality discusses some health matter, good results are almost inevitable. The very fact that it is a regular feature, and that the method of discussion is acceptable, encourages the people to listen. To create an interest it would seem that regular meetings at fixed times would be necessary if health propaganda is going to be successful. One feels that we must begin that propaganda in Clinics and Schools, and there we do have an opportunity of teaching health.

It is obvious that if health is going to be taught to the general public, the Health Department must be given every facility to do the job, and this means the provision of all the adjuncts to propaganda, from the production of leaflets down to the possession of films and projectors. I am glad to say that we have made a start in this Division with film strip, and I am glad also to report that a large amount of paper material has been available in Clinics and Schools, and in the Council Offices.

I suppose, like many other schemes, the scheme of health teaching will take some time to become an integral part of the life of the public, but there is no doubt whatever that it is an essential in these times. Our goal must be that everyone shall know how to live healthily.

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

Hospitals.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. All cases of Infectious Disease, if they require hospital treatment, are hospitalised by the Regional Hospital Board. From your district the cases are generally admitted to Wath Wood Hospital. Some may go to Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield, and the Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. Not every case of Infectious Disease, however, requires admission to hospital. Such cases as mild Scarlet Fever may be retained at home, and there is no doubt that if the

conditions at home are suitable, the child is better left at home. On the other hand, if I consider that in the interests of general public health the case should be hospitalised, there is no difficulty in arranging for the admission of the case.

GENERAL HOSPITALS. General Hospitals are easily available to residents within the district. The Sheffield Hospitals are within easy reach and the Barnsley Beckett Hospital is also available.

Laboratory Services. The Medical Research Laboratories at Wakefield, and if need be at the City General Hospital, Sheffield, are always available for Laboratory examinations. The Directors of these respective Laboratories are always happy to assist at any time we may require the benefit of their long experience in epidemiological work.

Ambulance Facilities. The Hoyland district is covered by an Ambulance Service from the Hoyland Ambulance Depot. The Ambulance Service is directly under the control of the Local Health Authority, through the County Ambulance Officer.

At the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act, the Ambulance Service was put to considerable strain to tackle a new service with inefficient, and sometimes non-existent, vehicles. We have always been reasonably well provided for at the Depot at Hoyland, and during 1950 the fleet of vehicles was greatly improved. During 1950 there were 5 new vehicles stationed in the Depot at Hoyland, 2 of which were radio controlled vehicles. The establishment of radio controlled vehicles for Hoyland Depot is 4, and a third radio controlled vehicle was delivered shortly after the end of the year. The vehicles are new, and they have given an extremely good service during the year.

There have been one or two reports of misuse of the service, and there have been some complaints about the service given. In practically all those cases there was much exaggeration. It is not to be wondered at when one considers such a service, that at times there must of necessity be a delay in the collection of patients at Hospital for delivery to their respective homes. I think the general public are completely satisfied with the service and appreciate that if there might be a delay that the explanation is in the excessive demands on this service.

I would like to put on record my appreciation of the work done by the service from this Depot. Any time that I have had to contact them for help, or for the provision of a vehicle, I have been courteously treated, and the duty asked for has been expeditiously and efficiently carried out. The Ambulance Service is not an easy service to run, but the service given from the Depot in Hoyland has been very well done indeed.

If and when extra help is required, other vehicles can be provided from the Wath Depot or from the Depot at Penistone.

Clinics. Below are tables showing the various Clinics held within the Hoyland Nether District, and, in certain cases, figures indicating the number of attendances during 1950.

Child Welfare Centres.

Name and Address of Centre. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of sessions	Total number of attendances during the year	
		Number who attended for first time during 1950	Children up to 5 years
HOYLAND. Miners' Welfare Institute. Dr. J. Allott and Miss M. F. Senior.	Tuesday p.m.	166	2682
HOYLAND COMMON. Christ Church, Hoyland Road. Dr. E. J. Whitelaw & Miss D. Rimmer.	Thursday p.m.	115	3287

Ante-Natal and other Clinics.

Name and Address of Clinic. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of sessions	Total Number of attendances
HOYLAND. Miners' Welfare Institute. Dr. E. J. Whitelaw & Miss M. F. Senior.	Monday p.m.	561
HOYLAND COMMON. Christ Church, Hoyland Road. Dr. E. J. Whitelaw & Miss D. Rimmer.	Wednesday p.m.	320

Although I have no figures for such Clinics, it must be noted that Minor Ailment Clinics, e.g. School Clinics, and occasionally Ophthalmic Clinics, when the Eye Specialist visits to examine the children, are also held at the same premises in which these Clinics are held.

Health Visiting.

	Health Visitor	Address	Telephone Number
Hoyland Common, Hoyland	Miss D. Rimmer	6, Kirk Balk, Hoyland	Hoyland 3179
Elsecar, Platts Common	Miss M. F. Senior	24, St. Andrew's Cres., Hoyland	
„	Mrs. E. Chettelburgh (Assistant)	46, Cherry Tree Street, Elsecar	

Home Nursing.

	Home Nurse	Address	Telephone Number
Hoyland Nether	Mrs. M. Bramley	16, Mell Avenue, Hoyland	Hoyland 2181
Hoyland Common	Miss A. I. Middleton	17, South Road, High Green	High Green 25

Midwifery Service.

	Midwife	Address	Telephone Number
Hoyland, Elsecar, Platts Common	Mrs. H. A. Knowles	88, Cherry Tree Street, Elsecar	Hoyland 2249
Hoyland, Hoyland Common	Miss N. Walker	8, Skiers Hall, Elsecar	Hoyland 3104

Tuberculosis. The district is served by the Chest Clinic at 46, Church Street, Barnsley, and also, if required, at Rotherham and Sheffield.

Mortuary. Mortuary accommodation is available at the Sanitary Depot, West Street, Hoyland, and serves the whole area.

Domestic Help Service.

During the year the Domestic Help Service provided a great deal of help and comfort in homes where there was sickness, and where the person responsible for running the home (generally the wife and mother) was incapacitated.

The Domestic Help Service is really a new service, and the demands on this service have been very much greater than was originally anticipated. During the early part of the year it was discovered that throughout the county Home Helps were being employed in numbers much in excess of the official establishment. To resolve the position it was found in this Division, as in some other Divisions, that any new demands on the service must be refused until the establishment was increased. In those cases where a Home Help was in attendance no action was taken, unless it was to reduce the number of hours the Home Help spent in that particular home, to the authorised establishment. The Local Health Authority were quick to see the need for urgent reconsideration of the establishment throughout the county, and a new figure was agreed upon and the Minister of Health was asked to give his approval to the amended figure, which he did very expeditiously. The Service was soon resumed with a considerable increase of establishment in certain Divisions, and in Division 22 the establishment was increased from the equivalent of 14 full-time Home Helps to 25.

I have tried to analyse the statistics of the Home Help Service so that I can give a fair picture of how the service worked within each of the constituent districts forming Division 22, and so far as Hoyland Nether is concerned, there were during 1950, 17 Home Helps employed. There were 61 homes attended, and in all a total of 13,099 Home Help hours were performed in the district during the year under review. Considering that during a period of two months the service was very restricted, this figure indicates a very practical service to the district.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water Supply.

The water in the district is supplied by the Dearne Valley Water Board, which is composed of representatives of constituent Authorities in the Dearne Valley. The water supplied by the Board is pure and wholesome. Each house has water laid on to the sink.

The following information of the water supply to Hoyland has been given by the Manager of the Dearne Valley Water Board.

In the first half of the year the incidence effect of subsidence damage to water mains was less than normal, but in the second half of the year movement in the Hoyland Common area was more noticeable. The number of fractured mains was eighteen.

Forty-seven samples of water were taken from household taps in the area of which only three required further bacteriological examination and showed non-fæcal organisms. These samples were taken by an official of the Water Board and examined by the Board's Analyst.

The water hardness test carried out on the above-mentioned samples varied between 17·0 and 24·8 parts per 100,000 total hardness, with a general average of 22·0 parts per 100,000.

Main-laying on the Greenfield Housing Site preceded house building.

In certain parts of the district the service pipes are too small or have become "furred up" inside to such an extent as to be unable to meet the demands made on them on every occasion with the result that the flow of water is unsatisfactory. During the year several cases of this kind have been dealt with, and new lengths of water service pipe of the requisite size put in.

Rainfall and Temperatures for 1950.

Month.	Rainfall.	Temperatures.	
		Maximum.	Minimum.
January ...	1·06 inches	50 degrees	30 degrees
February ...	4·51 „	52 „	32 „
March ...	·95 „	54 „	36 „
April ...	2·04 „	58 „	38 „
May ...	1·65 „	64 „	48 „
June ...	·98 „	82 „	58 „
July ...	1·12 „	74 „	58 „
August ...	2·68 „	72 „	60 „
September ...	2·11 „	76 „	44 „
October ...	1·25 „	68 „	32 „
November ...	3·87 „	64 „	32 „
December ...	1·60 „	60 „	28 „

Temperatures taken in the shade with a Fahrenheit Thermometer
at Elsecar Sewage Works 170 feet above sea level.

Readings taken at 9 a.m. each day for the previous 24 hours.

Hottest day, 1949 ... 13th July ... 82 degrees.

Hottest day, 1950 ... 8th June ... 82 degrees.

Coldest days, 1949 ... 5th, 6th and 7th February ... 24 degrees.

Coldest day, 1950 ... 26th December ... 28 degrees.

Greatest rainfall for one month, 1949 ... 3·29 inches ... November.

Greatest rainfall for one month, 1950 ... 4·51 inches ... February.

Total rainfall, 1949 ... 21·04 inches.

Total rainfall, 1950 ... 23·82 inches.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

To deal with additions being made to the Greenfield Housing Site it was necessary to extend the main Elsecar to Platts Common Sewer from a point in Jump Valley towards Jump Lane which is adjacent to the Housing Site.

The 15" main sewer running along Millhouses Street which takes the flow from a section of Hoyland Common and then down the Valley has been causing trouble for a few years, and after a detailed survey it was found that a backfall existed on a section of the sewer between King Street School and Gill Street. The Council decided on the only course open which was to completely re-lay the sewer from King Street to a point some 300 yards up Millhouses Street. It is anticipated that this work will be completed by March, 1951.

Apart from the insertion of two manholes on the main sewage system within the Township, no further extensions have been necessitated.

The expenditure on the maintenance of the Sewage Works has been rather high during this year, since replacements were required for seven sprinklers at the Elsecar Works and one sprinkler at the Shortwood Works. In addition certain valve replacements were necessary and the total cost amounted to £850.

The pumps at the Hoyland Common Pumping Station were also getting a little worse for wear and overhaul was deemed essential. This necessitated an expenditure of a further £80.

All the above works have been completed with the exception of one pump and the sprinkler at Shortwood. Completion to these latter two will be effected by March, 1951.

Both Sewage Works have, however, maintained a very reasonable effluent and apart from the Rivers' Board drawing our attention to the absence of a sprinkler at Shortwood (which, of course, the Council had in hand) no further complaints have been received.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

The collection and disposal of house and trade refuse is carried out by direct labour, the staff consisting of one foreman, three motor drivers, nine loaders and one destructor and tip man.

No change was made in the transport of the department during the year and at the 31st March, 1951, it was as follows:—

No. 2 Motor — Karrier CK 3, 10 cubic yards all steel body.

No. 5 Motor — Karrier CK 3, 10 cubic yards all steel body.

No. 6 Motor — Morris, 7 cubic yards all steel body.

Collection.

Table II shows the number of refuse receptacles emptied and loads removed, together with their estimated weight. During the year, for a period of four months every load of refuse was weighed and formed the basis of estimating the total weight collected.

Dustbins were emptied on the average of 40 times, pails 48 times and privies 8 times during the year.

During the year the quality of Miners' "Home Coals" allocation from one of the local collieries was improved, and the amount of stone and shale which usually finds its way into dustbins has been correspondingly reduced. The Council building sites for both traditional type houses and pre-fabricated houses are in general on hilly ground which makes the collection of dustbins much more arduous.

The heavy snow-fall in December caused the service to lag behind somewhat in refuse collections but at no time did the service cease. The workmen are to be congratulated on their work which was carried out under arduous and sometimes dangerous conditions.

Disposal.

Table III shows the place of disposal of the 7,739 tons of refuse collected.

Above 96% of the refuse is now being tipped at Milton Tip, in accordance with Ministry of Health requirements.

During the year the overflow from the Milton bottom pond was piped into existing drains which originally served the Old Milton Foundry.

Football has been played on a portion of the tip and the Parks Committee will be able to take over a large portion of the tip for playing fields.

It is proposed to demolish the Foundry Wall embankment by explosives and to terrace that side, making a Natural Amphitheatre.

Costing.

Table IV gives details of the expenditure in connection with the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse during the year ending 31st March, 1951, and Table V summarises these costs, giving the cost per ton of refuse collected both inclusive and exclusive of general administrative, depreciation and loan charges.

Closet Accommodation.

The following statement shows the number of the various types of Sanitary Conveniences in use in the district at the close of the year:—

Type.	No.
Water Closets	4,866
Waste Water Closets	26
Privies	10
Pail Closets	32
Total	<u>4,934</u>

During the year, five Waste Water Closets and three Privy Middens were converted into Fresh Water Closets.

The action which commenced in 1937 under the provisions of Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to ensure that all houses which were in a reasonable structural condition had a separate Water Closet was continued, and sixteen additional Water Closets were provided. A small number of properties which geographical conditions prevent from being properly sewered are served by Privy Middens. Of these privies, ten were converted to Pail Closets and are now emptied weekly.

Public Cleansing Service.

The following report on the Public Cleansing Service is for the financial year ending 31st March, 1951.

Table I shows the number of the various types of receptacles in use in the district at the end of the year.

TABLE I. Refuse Receptacles.

Ward	Privy Middens	Dry Ashpits	Pails	Dustbins	Total
Hoyland... ..	4	...	...	1,383	1,387
Hoyland Common	1	...	1	1,277	1,279
St. Peter's ...	1	1	...	1,034	1,036
Elsecar	4	...	31	1,257	1,292
Totals	10	1	32	4,951	4,994

Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 75.**Provision and Maintenance of Dustbins.**

During the year the provision of dustbins by owners of property was again a difficult subject. In most cases the owners did not comply with either Preliminary or Statutory Notices to provide bins, therefore the bins were provided by the Council in default and the owners charged with the cost.

The Earl Fitzwilliam's Wentworth Estates Co. appealed to the West Riding Justices at Barnsley against a Statutory Notice served under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to provide a dustbin at No. 2 Tingle Bridge, Hemingfield. The Justices dismissed the appeal, whereupon the Estates Co. appealed to Quarter Sessions. The Appeal Committee sitting under the Chairmanship of Judge Stewart at Wakefield allowed the appeal.

The Council, in view of this decision, resolved to undertake the provision and maintenance of dustbins for the reception of house refuse, commencing 1st November, 1950.

TABLE II. *Summary of Work Done.*

Receptacles	No. Emptied	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight		
			T.	C.	Q.
Dustbins ...	194,851	2,551	7,271	17	0
Dry Ashpits ...	...	...	...	...	...
Privy Middens	85	19	57	0	0
Pails ...	1,366	35	105	0	0
Total ...	195,802	2,605	7,433	17	0
Trade Refuse ...	5,084	436	305	4	0
Grand Total ...	200,886	3,041	7,739	1	0

Based on the estimated weight, the weight of house refuse collected per 1,000 population per day was equal to 26·04 cwts. The following statement shows the comparative figure for the past five years.

1946	...	22·36 cwts.
1947	...	23·93 „
1948	...	23·60 „
1949	...	28·33 „
1950	...	26·04 „

Refuse is disposed of by incineration and by tipping at Milton tip. The tipping is entirely controlled, whilst the incinerator has dealt adequately with trade refuse, fish offal, etc.

TABLE III. Public Cleansing Service — Place of Disposal.

PLACE OF DISPOSAL	METHOD OF DISPOSAL							
	Incineration		Controlled Tipping		Agricultural Purposes			
	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight
REFUSE DESTROYER:—		T. C. Q.		T. C. Q.		T. C. Q.		T. C. Q.
House Refuse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trade Refuse	436	305 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
TIPS:—House Refuse:—								
Milton Tip	—	—	2602	7424 17 0	—	—	—	—
FARMS:—House Refuse	—	—	—	—	3	9 0 0	—	—
TOTALS	436	305 4 0	2602	7424 17 0	3	9 0 0	—	—
PERCENTAGE—1949/50		2.51%		97.45%		0.04%		
PERCENTAGE—1950/51		3.94%		95.94%		0.12%		

TABLE IV. Public Cleansing Service.
Details of Expenditure, Year ending 31st March, 1951.

No.	Item	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Refuse Collection.			
1	Wages of Scavengers	2819 13 5		
2	Superannuation	66 10 0		
3	National Insurance	90 18 4		
4	Tools and Implements	6 10 6		
5	Transport Charges	2367 7 7		
6	Miscellaneous	56 0 7		
7	Proportion of General Charges	99 14 2		5506 14 7
	Refuse Disposal.			
	(a) By Incineration			
8	Wages	66 7 11		
9	Superannuation	3 5 0		
10	National Insurance	1 19 4		
11	Rents, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	—		
12	Fuel, Light and Water	—		
13	Repairs to Plant	—		
14	Tools and Implements	5 8 3		
15	Loan Charges	64 14 0		
16	Miscellaneous	—		
17	Proportion of General Charges	2 6 4	144 0 10	
	(b) By Tipping			
18	Wages	184 3 9		
19	Superannuation	8 9 10		
20	National Insurance	5 11 1		
21	Rents, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	8 19 0		
22	Tools and Implements	—		
23	Transport Charges	—		
24	Miscellaneous	—		
25	Proportion of General Charges	6 11 1	213 14 9	
	Salvage.			
26	Wages	311 11 6		
27	Superannuation	4 6		
28	National Insurance	11 6 9		
29	Maintenance	—		
30	Transport Charges	—		
31	Miscellaneous	17 14 5		
32	Proportion of General Charges	11 3 1	352 0 3	709 15 10
	Gross Expenditure—Collection, Disposal and Salvage			£6216 10 5
	Less Gross Income—Collection, Disposal and Salvage			875 0 1
	Net Expenditure—Collection, Disposal and Salvage ..			£5341 10 4

TABLE V.

Public Cleansing Service.

Annual Costing Statement.

ITEM	HOUSE & TRADE REFUSE	COLLECTION		DISPOSAL		
		Excluding Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Including Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	INCINERATION		TIPPING
				Excluding Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Including Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Excluding Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Gross Expenditure	5007 7 0	5506 14 7	77 0 6	144 0 10	180 10 9
2	Gross Income ..	26 13 4	26 13 4	13 6 8	13 6 8	—
3	Net Cost	4980 13 8	5480 1 3	63 13 10	130 14 2	180 10 9
4	Net Cost per Ton..	13 0	14 2	2	4	6
5	Net Cost per 1000 Population ..	318 9 2	350 7 9	4 1 5	8 7 2	11 10 10
6	Net Cost per 1000 premises ..	1046 15 11	1151 15 1	13 7 8	27 9 5	37 18 10
7	Net Cost equivalent rate in the £ ..	24·29d.	26·72d.	0·31d.	0·64d.	0·88d.
8	Percentage of (7) to total rates in the £	9·30%	10·24%	0·12%	0·24%	0·33%

Estimated Population	15,770
Number of Houses or Premises	4,758
Rateable Value of District	£55,403
Product of 1d. Rate	£205
Total Rates in the £	21/9

Year ending 31st March, 1951.

DISPOSAL			SALVAGE		TOTAL COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE	
TIPPING	TOTAL					
Including Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Excluding Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Including Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Excluding Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Including Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Excluding Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Including Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
213 14 9	257 11 3	357 15 7	340 17 2	352 0 3	5605 15 5	6216 10 5
—	13 6 8	13 6 8	835 0 1	835 0 1	875 0 1	875 0 1
213 14 9	244 4 7	344 8 11	Cr.494 2 11	Cr.482 19 10	4730 15 4	5341 10 4
7	8	11	Cr. 1 3	Cr. 1 3	12 5	13 10
13 13 3	15 12 3	22 0 5	Cr.31 11 10	Cr.30 17 7	302 9 7	341 10 7
44 18 3	51 6 6	72 7 8	Cr.103 16 11	Cr.101 10 1	994 5 6	1122 12 8
1·04d.	1·19d.	1·68d.	Cr. 2·41d.	Cr. 2·35d.	23·07d.	26·05d.
0·40%	0·45%	0·64%	Cr. 0·92%	Cr. 0·90%	8·83%	9·98%

	T.	C.	Q.
Total Tonnage Collected	7,739	1	0
Output of Refuse per 1,000 pop. per annum	494	16	2
do. do. day	1	7	0
Average length of haul	One Mile		

SALVAGE OF WASTE.

As in previous years the collection of Salvage has remained an integral part of the Public Cleansing Service.

The Salvage Bonus Scheme introduced by the Council in 1949 in order to provide an incentive to the employees to collect the maximum amount of salvageable materials has operated satisfactorily during the year.

There has again been an increase in the amounts collected and although for several months there was a considerable reduction in the prices obtained for waste paper the yearly income exceeded that of the previous year. The Thames Board Mills Limited has now given an undertaking to pay fixed minimum prices for an extended period, and this will give the department greater confidence in preparing the estimates for the next financial year.

Salvage Statistics.

Year ended 31st March, 1951.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	109	13	2	—	789	5	3
Ferrous Metals ...	2	16	1	—	5	13	2
Non-Ferrous Metals ...	—	1	3	16	4	12	4
Rags, etc.	3	18	2	7	21	0	4
Shoppery	—	19	3	—	14	9	0
	117	9	3	23	£835	0	1

Total Salvage Sold.

May 1940, to March 1951.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	768	15	1	—	4698	6	0
Ferrous Metals ...	118	3	2	—	188	5	9½
Non-Ferrous Metals ...	2	3	1	27	56	13	1
Rubber	7	4	2	—	15	19	3
Rags	28	11	1	27	257	16	5
Bones	10	3	—	3	41	17	10½
Glass	3	12	—	—	14	0	1
Shoppery	—	19	3	—	14	9	0
	939	13	—	1	£5287	7	6

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

During the year the following visits were made for the abatement of nuisances and for the supervision of work in progress :—

Housing.	Nature of Inspections	No. of Visits paid
	Housing and Public Health Acts	1,785
	Verminous Premises	590
	Miscellaneous Housing	25
	Housing Works in Progress... ..	140
	Houses let in Lodgings	15
	Tents, Vans and Sheds	36
Meat and Food Inspections.		
	Slaughterhouses	56
	Other Premises	147
	Butchers... ..	24
	Fishmongers and Poulterers	32
	Grocers	55
	Greengrocers and Fruiterers	12
	Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	8
	Ice Cream Premises	54
	Milk—Bacteriological Examination	18
	Tubercle Baccilli	11
	Food and Drugs	110
	Miscellaneous Food Visits	25
	Food Preparing Premises	24
	Food Shops and Stalls	47
	Restaurants	26
	Fried Fish Shops	30
	Bakehouses	10
	Licensed Premises... ..	84
Infectious Disease.		
	Inquiries and Disinfection	26
	Miscellaneous	7

General Sanitation.

Water Supply	...	...	...	...	45
Drainage	...	...	...	...	405
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	24
Factories	...	...	...	...	57
Workshops	...	...	...	...	32
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	25
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	18
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	244
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	55
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	64
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	...	...	...	...	35
Interviews	...	...	...	...	308
Salvage	...	...	...	...	20
Schools	...	...	...	...	38
Shops	...	...	...	...	360
Total No. of Inspections					5,127

Table VI shows the action taken to secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health.

TABLE VI.**Number of Notices Served.**

Notices	Out-standing 31/12/49	Number Served	Complied with	Work done by L.A. in default	Out-standing 31/12/50
Informal ...	26	322	311	—	37
Statutory ..	3	82	61	—	24
Total ...	29	404	372	—	61

During the year, 542 complaints were reported as follows:—

Nature of Complaint	No. Received
Dilapidations	44
Choked Drains	157
Choked Street Gully	3
Choked Sewer	3
Nuisances—Open type Manhole Cover ...	4
Burst Water Pipes	4
Defective W.C. Cisterns	3
Defective Drains	2
Rats and Mice	64
Verminous Premises	112
Inadequate Water Supply	5
Defective Sink Waste Pipe	1
Defective W.C. Pedestal	3
Sewage in Cellar	2
Water in Cellar	5
Miscellaneous	8
Cockroaches	122
	542

HEALTH EDUCATION.

In accordance with the policy of the department to take whatever opportunities that may occur to further the spread of Health Education, when the Headmistress of the Kirk Balk Modern Secondary School (Girls) and the Headmaster of the Boys' Department asked the Chief Sanitary Inspector to address the Senior Scholars the invitation was gladly accepted.

Great interest is shown by the Senior Boys and Girls and they are given full scope in order to ask questions at the end of the talks.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No nuisance from smoke was noted within the district during the year, and therefore no action was necessary under the Public Health Act, 1936.

HOUSING.

During the year 1950 a total of 510 houses were inspected for housing defects, 1,785 visits being made for this purpose.

The repair and maintenance of existing houses is a serious social problem. The owner of property will assert with some bitterness that he has to buy materials and employ labour at 1951 prices whilst collecting 1939 rentals. On the other hand tenants are rightly demanding that the houses they live in shall be fit houses. Although some real progress is being made in the repairing of houses, and in cases where two houses share one W.C., extra Water Closets are being required.

There are a number of houses which have gone beyond the stage of being repaired at a reasonable cost. These houses should be dealt with under the demolition procedure of the Housing Acts and the tenants relieved of the necessity of living under such wretched conditions.

During the year, 50 three-bedroom type Council houses and 5 privately built houses were erected and tenanted.

Work is progressing on the Council's Greenfield Site where 46 three-bedroom type houses and 26 two-bedroom type bungalows for aged people are being erected. It is anticipated that the scheme will be completed by the end of March.

VERMINOUS HOUSES.

During the year under review, this matter has received a considerable amount of attention. The following properties were dealt with during the year:—

Type of House	Infested	Disinfested
Council Houses	55	55
Other Houses	179	179

The preparation used for the eradication of bed bugs has again been D.D.T. Liquid.

The practice of making free issues of D.D.T. Liquid, D.D.T. Powder and Gammexane Dust has been continued with good results.

The number of complaints of infestations by Cockroaches is continually increasing, but in my view this does not mean that there are more infestations. The younger and more enlightened housewife does not look upon Cockroach infestation as a nuisance to be endured, but regards them in their proper perspective as vermin to be eradicated as quickly as possible.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS.

In connection with the operation of the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949, the Chief Sanitary Inspector attended a Meeting of the Hoyland and District Dairymen's Association and addressed them on the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations.

In consequence of the Meeting the standard of milk distribution in the district has been greatly improved and at the close of the year practically all milk retailed in the area was Designated Milk, i.e., 'Tuberculin Tested,' 'Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised),' 'Pasteurised' and 'Accredited'; the only exceptions being one or two cases where loose milk was being sold owing to delays in the delivery of bottles from the manufacturers.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk.

During the year 11 samples were taken, 7 of milk produced in Hoyland and 4 of milk produced outside Hoyland. Of these, 10 were satisfactory and 1 was unsatisfactory.

One supplementary licence to retail Tuberculin tested milk, two to retail Pasteurised milk and one Sterilised milk in the area were granted.

Ice Cream.

During the year 24 samples of Ice Cream were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination. Sixteen of these were found to be satisfactory and 8 unsatisfactory.

Meat and Other Foods.

The carcasses of 147 pigs were inspected during the year, the pigs being killed for the owners' personal use by licensed slaughtermen. The following items were condemned:—

TUBERCULOSIS. 3 pigs' heads.
3 pigs' mesenteries.

FATTY DEGENERATION. 2 pigs' hearts.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed (if known) ...					
Number Inspected ...					147
All diseases except Tuberculosis :					
Whole carcases condemned ...					2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..					0.73
Percentage of the number ins- pected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...					
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole carcases condemned ...					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...					3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...					0.49

Items of other foodstuff found unfit for human consumption were as follows :—

Tinned Foodstuffs.	No. of Cans or Jars
Pickles	1
Pears	11
Baked Beans	28
Rabbit	5
Jam	56
Milk	101
Sardines	3
Tomatoes	70
Crawfish	2
Salmon... ..	9
Pilchards	3
Peas	42
Apples	15
Meat	47
Cherries	2
Soup	4
Tongue... ..	2
Oranges	2
Tomato Juice	11
Plums	7
Spaghetti	17
Apricots	2
Carrots	11
Peaches	3
Grapes	2
	456
 Other Foodstuffs.	
Fish	36 lbs.
Beef	24 „
Cheese	21 „

Clean Food Campaign.

Following the adoption last year of the Ministry of Food Model Byelaws (Series 1) for the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air, a survey was made of all shops in the district.

Particular attention was given to food shops, including public houses. The aim was to ensure that all food shops had an ample supply of hot and cold running water, hygienic sinks and drains and soap and towels provided for all food handlers. Instantaneous hot water gas or electric geysers were recommended.

Where such facilities were not already existing in public houses the owners were required to provide a proper sink, drain and hot and cold running water in the bar for the washing of glasses, etc.

It was found that the proprietors of food shops and public houses were, speaking generally, very co-operative, and the department's aim was 100% successful.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

This Act is administered by the West Riding County Council who have a scheme whereby samples of milk may be taken by the local District Council Sanitary Inspector and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

During the year, 55 samples of new milk were obtained under this scheme, and the results of the analyses are shown in Table VII.

With respect to Samples Nos. 777, 778, 811 and 820, the Analyst reported that "Whilst the Solids not Fat fall below the presumptive limit of 8.5% the Freezing Point indicated that water had not been added."

Samples Nos. 816 and 821 were reported by the Analysts as containing only 82% and 72.7% of the minimum amount of fat required respectively. "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken and were reported by the Analyst to be genuine.

Cases were entered at the West Riding Police Court against the Producer-Retailers concerned and were heard on 22nd and 29th December, 1950. The defendants pleaded guilty and the retailer of Sample No. 816 was discharged upon payment of costs and the retailers of Sample No. 821 (two partners) were fined 10/- each and ordered to pay the costs.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919, and PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

During the year there were 64 complaints of infestation by rats and mice. The mice were quickly and easily disposed of. In the cases of rat infestations pre-baiting and poisoning on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Food was carried out.

The Council's Sewage Works and Salvage Depot were treated on two and six occasions respectively.

Two Schools were reported to have infestations of mice in the School Canteens. These complaints were dealt with promptly and with 100% success in each case.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

During the year several applications were received from persons wishing to station trailer caravans in the district.

The Council's attitude towards this question was that although they had no wish to deprive people of the opportunity of a home of their own they did feel that strict control was necessary in order to prevent the amenities of the district being impaired.

After some consideration of the matter the Council decided to licence a piece of land at Upper Hoyland as a Caravan Site under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and to licence individual Caravans, the licences in each case to be for one year only and renewable if considered necessary.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912 - 1938.

Forty-seven visits were made during the year under the above Acts. Five cases were found where unsatisfactory conditions existed and these were dealt with by informal action.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 50 Factories and Workshops registered in the district and 89 inspections have been carried out during the year.

Three privy middens have been converted to water closets and artificial lighting installed in three water closet apartments.

One case of uncleanness was met with and remedied.

BUILDING BYELAWS.

During the year 32 plans were passed as follows:—

- 13 Garages.
- 9 Bungalows.
- 4 Houses.
- 2 Bathrooms.
- 2 External W.C's.
- 1 Prefabricated Club.
- 1 Mission Hall.

TABLE VII. Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

No. of Sample	Specific Gravity	Total Solids %	Milk Fat %	Solids not Fat %	Ash %	Preservative
774	1.0310	12.24	3.74	8.50	.71	..
775	1.0317	12.36	3.70	8.66	.72	..
776	1.0310	12.48	3.94	8.54	.71	..
777	1.0308	12.02	3.60	8.42	.71	..
778	1.0310	11.78	3.36	8.42	.71	..
779	1.0317	12.00	3.40	8.60	.72	..
780	1.0308	13.00	4.41	8.59	.71	..
781	1.0320	12.36	3.64	8.72	.73	..
782	1.0320	12.24	3.54	8.70	.73	..
783	1.0315	12.00	3.44	8.56	.71	..
784	1.0336	13.04	3.88	9.16	.76	..
785	Broken	in	Transit			
786	1.0318	11.86	3.26	8.60	.72	..
787	1.0317	12.56	3.86	8.70	.72	..
788	1.0315	12.74	4.06	8.68	.72	..
789	1.0322	11.82	3.15	8.67	.72	..
790	1.0319	11.88	3.26	8.62	.72	..
791	1.0324	12.22	3.44	8.78	.73	..
792	1.0320	12.56	3.80	8.76	.73	..
793	1.0310	12.22	3.72	8.50	.71	..
794	1.0319	12.26	3.58	8.68	.72	..
795	1.0311	12.42	3.87	8.55	.71	..
796	1.0314	11.70	3.20	8.50	.71	..
797	1.0318	11.84	3.24	8.60	.72	..
798	1.0321	12.40	3.65	8.75	.73	..
799	1.0334	12.80	3.72	9.08	.76	..
800	1.0330	12.00	3.14	8.86	.74	..
801	1.0326	12.60	3.72	8.88	.74	..
802	1.0332	12.60	3.60	9.00	.76	..
803	1.0316	12.40	3.75	8.65	.72	..
804	1.0301	12.40	4.05	8.35	.74	..
805	1.0309	12.00	3.56	8.44	.73	..
806	1.0319	12.14	3.48	8.66	.72	..
807	1.0311	12.12	3.62	8.50	.71	..
808	1.0316	12.00	3.42	8.58	.71	..
809	1.0304	12.40	3.99	8.41	.72	..
810	1.0318	12.40	3.71	8.69	.72	..
811	1.0304	12.84	4.36	8.48	.71	..
812	1.0320	12.92	4.10	8.82	.73	..
813	1.0311	12.18	3.67	8.51	.71	..
814	1.0314	11.74	3.24	8.50	.71	..
815	1.0308	13.10	4.50	8.60	.72	..
816	1.0331	11.20	2.46	8.74	.73	..
817	1.0310	12.58	4.02	8.56	.70	..
818	1.0305	13.42	4.86	8.60	.71	..
819	1.0315	12.62	3.96	8.66	.72	..
820	1.0308	12.00	3.58	8.42	.72	..
821	1.0338	11.04	2.18	8.86	.74	..
822	1.0322	11.96	3.27	8.69	.72	..
823	1.0310	14.24	5.40	8.84	.74	..
824	1.0311	13.80	5.02	8.78	.73	..
825	1.0314	12.80	4.12	8.68	.72	..
826	1.0318	12.54	3.83	8.71	.73	..
827	1.0311	12.12	3.62	8.50	.71	..
828	1.0320	12.60	3.84	8.76	.73	..
Average	1.0316	12.62	3.58	8.65	.72	..

