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HOYLAND NETHER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL
REPORT

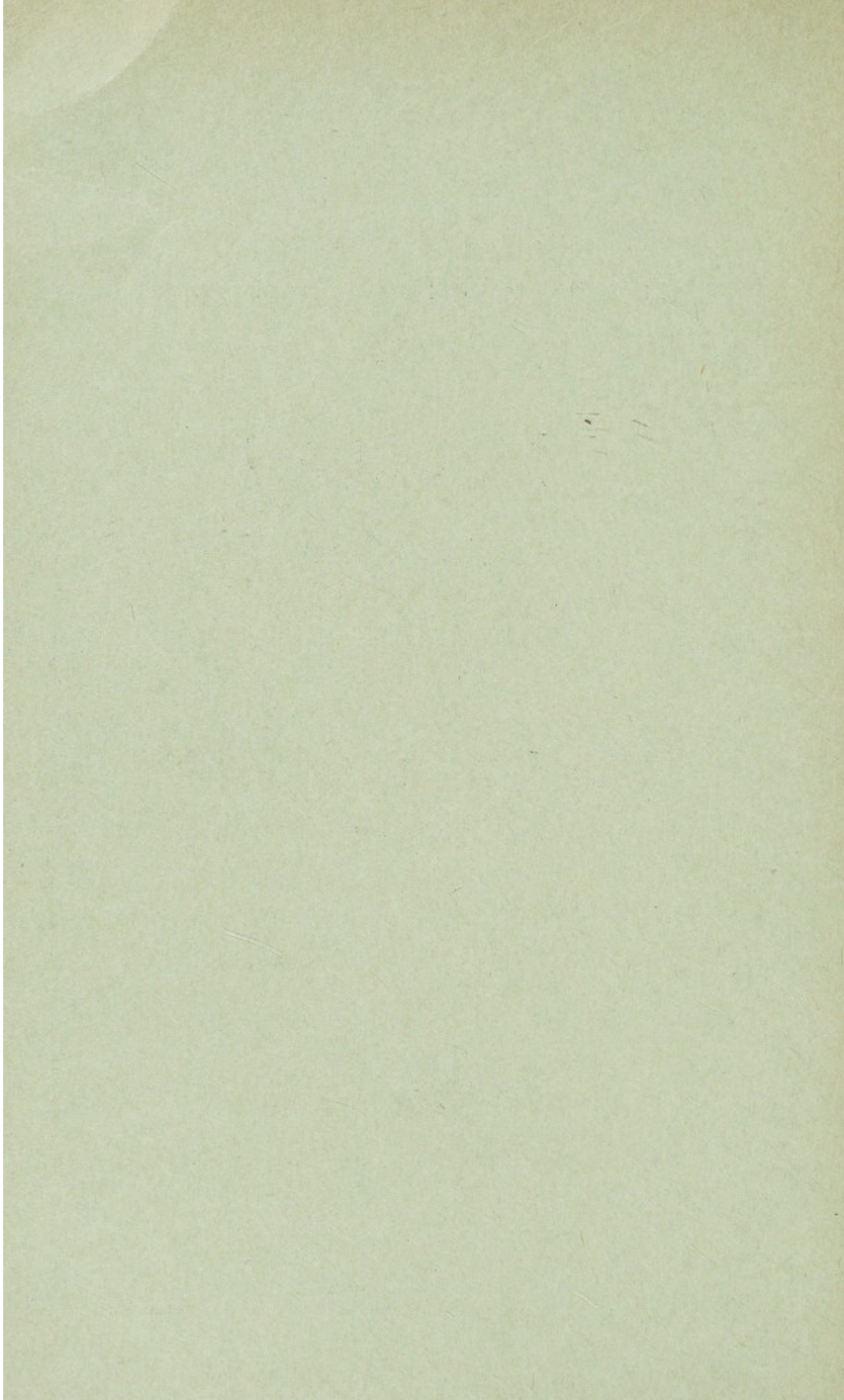
of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1958





HOYLAND NETHER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ROYAL AND NETHER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



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Hoyland Nether Urban District Council

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1958

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„ L. BURTOFT.

„ B. DOYLE

„ D. EADEN (*County Councillor*)

„ W. FORD

„ Mrs. M. GILLIS

„ T. QUILTER

„ H. SMITH.

„ L. STEEPLE.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

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

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer :

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

Chief Public Health Inspector :

WILLIAM G. DANKS, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.M.&F.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

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

Pupil Health Inspector :

M. J. O'BRIEN

Clerk :

Miss D. ACKROYD.

Hoyland Nether Urban District Council

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1958.

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

Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the health services of the Hoyland Nether Urban District for the year ended 31st December, 1958. Once again I am including in this report some statistical information indicating the extent to which the Part III services of the Local Health Authority have been used during the year.

I have to report that the Birth Rate for 1958 has remained the same as that for the previous year—16·3 per 1,000 of the population. In fact, for the last four years the Birth Rate for the district has remained static to a decimal figure. The corrected rate is 16·0, which is still slightly below that for the rest of the Country generally.

The Death Rate for 1958 has increased a little compared with 1957, and at 11·3 per 1,000 of the population is the highest rate we have had in Hoyland since 1951. The corrected Death Rate, however, is 13·4, which compares unfavourably with that for the rest of the Country. On looking at the principal causes of death one observes that out of the total of 179 deaths 59 were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, and together with the vascular lesions of the nervous system accounted for nearly 50% of the total number of deaths. The next highest cause of death was Cancer, which accounted for 35 cases.

I always look for the number of accidental deaths, and this year I have to report that there were 5 such deaths, 1 a road accident, and 4 others, 2 of which were industrial accidents (Colliery accidents) and 2 home accidents. The two home accidents were :

- (1) a child of 18 months, who was accidentally asphyxiated, and
- (2) an elderly lady of 88 years who had a fall which precipitated her death.

This Accidental Death Rate is less than for 1957, when there were actually 7 deaths due to accidents, with 4 home accidental deaths.

I mentioned a year ago that there had been formed in the Hoyland Nether Urban District a Home Safety Committee, which it was hoped would, in time, be a means of stimulating an interest in this question of home accidents. I have to report that the interest of this Committee is still very strong and that it is doing a very valuable work. Public meetings have been held, and I have personally given talks to selected groups of people. Lectures have been given by representatives of the Fire Service and the Gas Board, and I feel that as much support as possible should be afforded to this Committee. I would like to pay tribute to Mrs. Gillis for her devoted work in this connection, as Secretary, and to my colleague on the staff Mr. Skidmore, for his contribution to the working of the Committee.

The Still-birth Rate for the year under review was the same as that for 1957. As I mentioned in my report last year, the rate was very much less than it has been in the district for some time and it compares very favourably with that for the rest of the Country.

The Infantile Mortality Rate, however, is still high compared with the rest of the Country, but it is much lower than it has been in Hoyland for the two previous years. At 27.1 per 1,000 live births the rate is too high and it must be reduced if at all possible. There were, altogether, 7 infant deaths under the age of 1 year, two children dying within the first week of life and one within the first two weeks of life, due to prematurity and congenital conditions. The remaining four died within the first six months, two being due to congenital conditions and two due to an infection of the respiratory tract—Bronchopneumonia. Of these 7 deaths, one would say that 5 of them were virtually unavoidable, but the 2 deaths from Bronchopneumonia are preventable deaths. It is always a sad business to report the loss of young life like this, from conditions which can be avoided. The very young baby is most vulnerable to an attack of the germ of common cold and its allied organisms, and it is essential that they be guarded and protected from any source of infection.

I reported last year that a survey had just been completed which had as its aim the gathering of as much information as possible about all cases of infantile and neonatal deaths. At the time of the preparation of this report there was still no information forthcoming as to the outcome of this survey.

The infectious diseases picture for the year showed a remarkable drop in overall numbers compared with that for 1957. The high figure for 1957 was mainly due to the relatively high incidence of Measles. In 1958 it would appear that there was quite an appreciable incidence of Whooping Cough, but only 6 cases of Measles. There was nothing of very great importance amongst the infectious diseases during the year, and there were no deaths, except Tuberculosis, in which case there were 2 deaths.

In that part of the report dealing with Sanitary Circumstances, the Public Health Inspector reports that sewerage and sewage disposal within the district is satisfactory, 99.31% of all houses in the township being connected to the main sewer. The very few remaining with private drainage were satisfactory, and no complaints were reported to the Department. Water supplies were also satisfactory, all houses in the township, without exception, being connected to the public supply. There was no alteration to any of the supplies except an extension to the new housing schemes

In concluding this short preamble to my annual report I would like to put on record my grateful thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued support throughout the year. Also I would like to thank the Clerk and other members of the staff of the Council for their kindly co-operation at all times. I am grateful, too, to my Chief Public Health Inspector and his most excellent staff for a continuance of the general high standard of efficiency in their departmental work throughout the year.

To Dr. J. J. Smith, Senior Assistant County Medical Officer, I wish to offer my grateful thanks for her kindly advice and help at all times throughout the year.

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.	No. of Houses.
Hoyland	259	1,761
Hoyland Common	374	1,224
St. Peter's	744	962
Elsecar	622	1,267
Total ...	1,999	5,214

The Rateable Value of the district is £112,072, whilst the product of a penny rate is £420 as at 1st April, 1959.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population. The Registrar-General has given his estimation of the population at mid-1958 as 15,850. This is an increase of 40 on the figure for 1957.

Births. There were 258 live births registered in the district during the year. Of these, 138 were male and 120 females. This figure is the same as that for 1957. There were 4 illegitimate births, 2 male and 2 female.

Still Births. There were 4 still-births during the year (3 male and 1 female). There was no illegitimate still-birth.

Deaths. 179 deaths were attributed to the district, 26 more than in 1957.

Set out below are tables of Live Birth Rates, Still-birth Rates, and Crude Death Rates, with rates for England and Wales and for the Administrative County of the West Riding.

Year	England and Wales	West Riding Administrative County	Hoyland Nether U.D.
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LIVE BIRTHS

(Rates per 1,000 of the Population)

1958	16·4	16·7	16·3
1957	16·1	16·6	16·3
1956	15·7	16·4	16·9
1955	15·0	15·3	16·6
1954	15·2	15·1	14·9

DEATHS (Crude Death Rate)
(Rates per 1,000 of the Population)

1958	...	...	11.7	11.9	11.3
1957	...	...	11.5	11.7	9.7
1956	...	...	11.7	11.8	10.3
1955	...	...	11.7	11.7	9.3
1954	...	...	11.3	11.9	9.9

STILL BIRTHS

(Rates per 1,000 Live and Still-births)

1958	...	...	21.6	22.8	15.3
1957	...	...	22.4	23.9	15.3
1956	...	...	23.0	23.1	36.2
1955	...	...	23.1	26.4	29.7
1954	...	...	23.4	25.9	20.7

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Infective Diseases	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	1	2
Cancer			
Stomach	4	3	7
Lung, Bronchus	3	—	3
Breast	—	3	3
Uterus	—	2	2
Other Sites including Leukaemia	9	11	20
Nervous System			
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	14	10	24
Circulatory System			
Coronary Disease, Angina	15	7	22
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	1	3
Other Heart Diseases	8	12	20
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	8	6	14
Respiratory System			
Pneumonia	6	4	10
Bronchitis	10	2	12
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	2

Digestive System

Ulcer of stomach and duodenum 1 — 1

Genito-Urinary System

Nephritis and Nephrosis — 1 1

Infants

Congenital malformations 3 1 4

Violence

Motor vehicle accidents 1 — 1

All other accidents 3 1 4

Suicide 1 — 1

Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases 9 14 23

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Under 1 year ...	4 ...	6 ...	8 ...	10 ...	7
1 to 2 years ...	— ...	— ...	1 ...	— ...	2
2 to 5 years ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	1 ...	1
5 to 15 years ...	1 ...	— ...	1 ...	1 ...	1
15 to 25 years ...	1 ...	— ...	1 ...	2 ...	—
25 to 45 years ...	8 ...	9 ...	7 ...	7 ...	10
45 to 65 years ...	32 ...	42 ...	36 ...	33 ...	32
65 years and over	111 ...	89 ...	109 ...	99 ...	126
Total ...	157 ...	146 ...	163 ...	153 ...	179

Infantile Mortality. There were 7 deaths of infants under the age of 1 year (4 male and 3 female), equivalent to a rate of 27·1 per 1,000 live births.

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR.

Rates per 1,000 Live Births.

Year	England and Wales	West Riding Administrative County	Hoyland Nether U.D.
1958	22·5	24·4	27·1
1957	23·0	26·4	38·8
1956	23·8	27·1	30·1
1955	24·9	26·2	22·9
1954	25·5	28·0	16·9

**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	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Total	2	1	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	7
1957.....	6	1	—	—	7	1	1	—	1	10
1956.....	5	1	—	—	6	1	—	1	—	8
1955.....	3	1	—	1	5	—	—	1	—	6
1954.....	2	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	4

Maternal Mortality. There were no maternal deaths during the year.

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	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	1	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—

Inquests were held on 8 occasions and in 14 cases the cause of death was certified by the Coroner after Post Mortem Examination without inquest.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS, 1946/57.

Vital Statistics.

In Ministry of Health Circular 22 dated 9th December, 1958, the Minister points out that hitherto the presentation in Annual Reports of vital statistics relating to Mothers and Infants has shown considerable variation and it has been difficult to make comparisons. The Minister has requested the Medical Officer of Health to include the following statistics for the area, setting out the figures in the order as shown below.

Live Births	258
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.3
Still-births	4
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births	15.3
Total live and still-births	262
Infant deaths	7
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	27.1
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate	23.2
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate	3.9
Neo Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	11.6
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	1.5
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	—

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

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis. During the year a total of 152 cases of Infectious Diseases were notified.

Set out below are tables which are self-explanatory.

DISEASE	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Dysentery	8	2	1	3	1
Scarlet Fever	32	45	28	24	36
Pneumonia	20	34	40	19	32
Whooping Cough	84	3	18	25	39
Measles	6	349	21	486	26
Erysipelas	—	4	6	4	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	3	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	4	2	—	—
Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	2	—	2	14	2
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	8	7
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	152	441	119	586	145

ATTACK RATE OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(per 1,000 of Population)

Disease	England and Wales	West Riding Administrative County	Hoyland Nether U.D.
Scarlet Fever	0.86	1.20	2.01
Pneumonia	0.49	0.56	1.26
Measles	5.75	3.79	0.37
Whooping Cough	0.74	0.75	5.29
Erysipelas	0.07	0.11	0.00
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	0.03	0.06	0.12
(Non-Paralytic)	0.01	0.03	0.00

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE GROUPS

DISEASE	Age Group											TOTALS	
	0-1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	4-5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-35 yrs.	35-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.		65 and over
Measles	1	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Scarlet Fever	—	—	2	5	5	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	32
Whooping Cough	—	6	8	10	12	32	6	—	—	—	—	—	84
Acute Pneumonia	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	—	—	20
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Para.) (Non-Para.)	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	13	7	13	17	18	57	8	4	5	3	3	4	152

Scarlet Fever. The number of notified cases of Scarlet Fever fell during 1958, from 45 to 32, a decrease of 13 on the 1957 figure. There were 12 cases reported in the first quarter, 6 in the second, 2 in the third and 12 in the fourth quarter of the year. As in previous years the age group principally affected was the 5/10 years group, accounting for over half the cases. My information was that the disease was mild in character, and although 26 patients were admitted to Hospital it was not due to the severity of the illness, but that satisfactory isolation and effective treatment was not possible in the patient's home.

The attack rate, at 2.01, was more than twice the rate for England and Wales.

Measles. There was a considerable fall in the incidence of Measles during 1958, only 6 cases being notified, compared with 349 in 1957. This gives an attack rate of 0.37 for the Hoyland Nether Urban District, which is the lowest on record. The comparable attack rate figure for England and Wales was 5.75, and for the West Riding Administrative County 3.79.

There were no deaths reported, and no resultant morbidity.

Whooping Cough. During 1958 the district had the highest number of notified cases of Whooping Cough since 1950—84 cases being notified. There were no deaths. The outbreak commenced towards the end of the first quarter, when 4 cases were notified, and reached its peak during the second quarter of the year with a further 59 cases. During the third quarter, when 21 cases occurred, the outbreak began to wane and by the end of that period had died out, no case being recorded for the last quarter of the year.

In the field of preventive medicine it is always a hazardous occupation to make any predictions for the future. In my Annual Report for 1957, when commenting on the abnormally low figure of 3 cases for the year, I made so bold as to give as an explanation for this all time low figure the fact that immunisation against the disease might be having some effect on the incidence. One can only assume that until the level of immunisation is stepped up we must be prepared for these minor outbreaks. Of the 84 cases notified none had received protective treatment against Whooping Cough. I think this is a significant observation.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough can be obtained at the Clinic or from the family Doctor, and during 1958, 143 infants received immunisation, which is an increase of 42 on the

figure for the previous year. This represents 55% of the infant population of your district, but I do not consider this is a satisfactory percentage. I would like to see an acceptance rate of at least 75% for the district, and furthermore for such a figure, once attained, to remain constant.

Diphtheria. Once again it is pleasing to note that no case of Diphtheria was reported in the district during the year.

Recently much publicity has been given to the fall in the numbers of children attending for immunisation against Diphtheria. It has been emphasised that unless the level of immunisation is raised there is a great danger of the recurrence of the disease.

During the year under review only 201 children received primary protection. Of these, 124 were under the age of 5 years and 77 between the ages of 5 and 15 years. In addition 162 children received "booster" doses on commencing School.

I would like every child immunised against Diphtheria before the first birthday is reached. Although Polio, vaccination and immunisation against Whooping Cough occupy a great deal of our time and thoughts these days we must not allow Diphtheria to be forgotten.

Pneumonia. The slight decrease in the number of cases of Pneumonia notified in 1957 was continued during 1958, when the number of notified cases dropped to 20 compared with 34 for the previous year. The incidence of the disease was spread over the whole year, no season being more noticeably involved than any other. Similarly every age group was affected with the exception of the 10—15 years age group, the highest number of cases occurring in those persons aged between 45 and 65 years. There were 10 deaths from Pneumonia during the year, 6 male and 4 female.

The attack rate for the district, at 1.26, although slightly lower than for the previous year, is still almost 3 times higher than the rate for England and Wales.

Polomyelitis. I have to report that during 1958 there were 2 cases of Poliomyelitis in the Hoyland Nether Urban District. Both were of the Paralytic type. The attack rate for the district was 0.12 compared with 0.03 for England and Wales and 0.06 for the West Riding Administrative County.

Of these two cases one occurred during the first quarter of the year, a little girl aged 5 years, who was removed to Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. After investigation it was confirmed that she was suffering from Paralytic Poliomyelitis. Happily, the child responded to treatment and was discharged from Hospital three weeks later; there was no paralysis, and she was soon back at School. The second case was notified toward the end of the second quarter, having been admitted to Hospital ten days previously. This was another case of Paralytic Poliomyelitis, occurring in a boy of 8 years, the paralysis being in the back and legs. After a lengthy stay in Hospital he was sent home and my Health Visitor reports there was no resultant paralysis and the child has returned to full-time Schooling. It was considered beneficial for the boy to have remedial exercises and arrangements were made with the Local Authority for him to receive this treatment under the supervision of the Remedial Gymnast.

The scheme introduced by the Ministry of Health in 1956, which provided for the vaccination against Poliomyelitis of all children up to the age of 15 years, expectant mothers, and other groups of persons at possible risk, was extended in September, 1958, to include all young persons from 16 to 25 years of age. Meanwhile the administering of the programme was fraught with difficulties. Supplies of American Salk Vaccine, together with Vaccine manufactured in Canada, were coming into the Country in an attempt to boost the limited supplies of British manufacture. This in no way reflects on the productivity of our manufacturers. The stringent tests laid down by the Ministry for the ultimate protection of the public are such that it meant an inevitable delay in the delivery of Vaccine. There had been production difficulties of a technical nature, and not only have these setbacks been confined to British Vaccine, but two substantial batches of Salk Vaccine from America, for different reasons, failed to arrive in the Country. This then was the position during the first half of the year—a very high acceptance rate offset by the non-availability of Vaccine. As the year progressed and supplies improved, an intensive drive was made to reduce the numbers awaiting injections and in the months of May and June, prior to the commencement of the so called "Poliomyelitis Season," 3,243 completed injections were carried out, compared with 2,170 in the four months January to April, and 3,018 in the period July to December. The system of recording Poliomyelitis vaccinations is so complex that of necessity the scheme must be run on a Divisional basis, and because of this it is not possible to give figures for individual County districts.

The table appended below indicates the situation as applied to the whole Division for the year ended 31st December, 1958.

Completed Injections

Months.	Age Group 1943—1957.	Expectant Mothers.
January—February	1,498	1
March—April	655	16
May—June	3,205	38
July—August	1,483	34
September—October	928	22
November—December	507	54
TOTAL	8,276*	165

* Includes 3,115 of the 10—15 years age group—vaccinated at Schools.

Number of persons receiving one injection.

Age Group 1943—1957.	Expectant Mothers.
668	2

Number of persons awaiting vaccination.

Age Group 1943—1958.	Expectant Mothers.
646	11
Age Group 1933—1942.	
181	

TUBERCULOSIS

Notification of new cases of Tuberculosis during the year amounted to 14, an increase of 3 compared with 1957. 12 were Pulmonary and 2 Non-Pulmonary in type. The following table shows the age and sex distribution of the cases notified.

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—5 years	—	1	—	—
5—15 years	1	—	—	—
15—25 years	—	4	1	—
25—35 years	—	2	—	—
35—45 years	—	—	—	1
45—65 years	3	—	—	—
65 years and over	1	—	—	—
Totals	5	7	1	1

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1955, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The continued fall in the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified leads us to assume that the disease is becoming more amenable to control. There are not a few contributory factors—team work is pre-eminent in importance, in which the health workers strive continually for the full control of the spread of the scourge. Other important factors are earlier notification because of more effective methods of diagnosis, e.g. Mass miniature radiography, improved housing conditions, the control of the retail sale of raw milk unless it is pasteurised, sterilised, or produced from tuberculin tested herds, and the ceaseless endeavour on the part of the health team to check up all contacts. In the field of treatment the use of an increasingly wider range of chemico therapy has now preserved life, where 20 years ago a diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was virtually a sentence of death.

We must not forget the part played by the Local Authority's Tuberculosis Health Visitor, who works in close liaison with the Consultant Chest Physician. She attends at the Chest Clinic, seeing the patient and taking part in the Clinical investigation. I would mention at this point the work undertaken by the West Riding County Council Care and After-care Committee and the West Riding Distress Fund. Under the scheme for extra nourishment, 2 pints of milk are provided free each day for patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the recommendation of the Chest Physician. Help, in the way of single beds and bedding, is provided in cases of hardship. When necessary, and again on the recommendation of the Consultant Chest Physician, Open Air Shelters are obtained and erected in the patient's garden.

I must again put on record my grateful thanks to Dr. Crowther, the Chest Physician in Barnsley, for his advice and considerable help on numerous occasions.

B.C.G. The vaccination of the 13/14 year old School-child with B.C.G. against Tuberculosis is now an accepted part of the School Health Service. You will remember that details of the scheme were given in my Annual Report for 1956. It is sufficient, therefore, to quote only statistics relative to the Hoyland area. A total of 166 children from Kirk Balk Sec. Modern School received the initial skin tests. Of these 126 gave a negative result, which meant that they had not as yet met up with a primary infection by the Tuberculosis germ and were thus suitable subjects for vaccination. At the same time 40

gave a positive reaction to the skin test, which indicated that they had, at some time in their lives, met with the Tuberculosis germ and had had their body defences mobilised to combat the infection. No case of all those found to be positive was considered in need of further Clinical investigation. Negative Mantoux children in 1957 were subsequently retested in 1958 to see whether or not their vaccination had been successful; all proved successful.

SCHOOL	Number Tested	Positive	Negative	Number Vaccinated
Kirk Balk Sec. School	166	40	126	123 (3 absent)

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board visited Hoyland from the 9th to the 28th May, 1958. The Unit was established at the Child Welfare Clinic in the Miners' Welfare, Hoyland, for the duration of the visit. It was encouraging to see such a good response on the part of the public to the appeals for chest X-ray examination, and I was informed by the Medical Director of the Unit, Dr. V. E. Sherburn, that he felt that the visit of his Unit to Hoyland was well worth while, and was very well attended. Dr. Sherburn also commented that there was very little serious disease discovered and that of all those X-rayed only three persons were considered to have significant Tuberculosis lesions.

In all, during that visit 2,868 people were X-rayed. Some required a second examination and some were called for an interview with the Medical Director. The total response was 622 down on the figure for 1955, but as there were 958 children less (High Green, Ecclesfield Schools did not attend this year) response from the public of Hoyland was, in fact, up by 336. You will doubtless be interested to know that the attendances from local Pits were as follows:—

Elsecar604 Rockingham...317 Cortonwood...123
Wharncliffe ...74 Skiers Spring ...35 Barrow31

All these show slight increases over the 1955 figures.

Included in the above figures are 269 School children (119 boys and 150 girls) of Kirk Balk Secondary Modern School, all of whom were passed as clear. I always make a point of arranging for children in this age group in the Schools

to be X-rayed whenever the X-ray Unit is within reasonable reach. It is a useful complement to the B.C.G. scheme. At the same time we get an X-ray picture of the children, and particularly those who reacted positively to the Mantoux Test.

SUMMARY OF SURVEY AT HOYLAND

May, 1958

	Male	Female	Total
Total Radiographed	1813	1055	2868
Passed on Miniature Film	1692	1007	2699
Recalled for Large Film	104	45	149
Failed to attend for large film	1	5	6
Passed on large film	42	25	67
Recalled for medical interview after large film	61	15	76
Recalled for medical interview without large film	17	3	20
Referred to Chest Clinic	28	14	42
Referred to Own Doctor	49	4	53
'No Action' cases after interview	1	—	1

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

There was no occasion to use the provisions of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, or the Amendment Act of 1951 during 1958.

FOOD POISONING

No case of Food Poisoning was reported to the Department during 1958. There were, however, 8 cases of Dysentery, a disease closely allied to Food Poisoning. 6 occurred in the third quarter and 2 in the last quarter of the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION

One of my duties as Medical Officer of Health is to teach health—more popularly referred to as Health Education. In preventive medicine the teaching of positive health is a most important function and very necessary. Unfortunately it is one

of the most difficult subjects to get across. The average citizen does not seem concerned so long as he or she is apparently enjoying the best of health. This is understandable to a certain extent. It is so important, however, that, even if we feel we are in good health, we should be aware of how we can live more healthily and how we can prevent the onset of ill health. The prevention of disease matters so much.

During the year I welcomed an opportunity to speak to the senior girls at the Kirk Balk School. Talks were also given in the School by members of my Nursing Staff and by my Chief Public Health Inspector.

There are many media by which health education can be discussed, and one thinks of the amount that we have seen recently on Television. As an example, in a Cinema or on the T.V. Screen, an animated cartoon can get across a message to children much easier than by talking to the children.

I think that children are now beginning to acknowledge the various do's and don't's in their Health Education. They now know, for instance, that it is risky to accept unwrapped food, patronise unclean shops, drink out of cracked cups, deposit litter in the streets, and they also realise that it is the correct thing to do to wash their hands thoroughly before a meal, and particularly after using the W.C. My impression is that the children are learning these things, and thus one feels confident for the future.

My fieldworkers continue to do excellent work year after year. Health Visitors, along with the Midwives conduct small group meetings of expectant mothers to discuss the problems, real and imaginary, of their pregnancy and early motherhood. I am told that these meetings are very popular and enjoyed not only by the mothers who attend, but by the Nursing Staff themselves. At the Child Welfare Clinic the Health Visitors have excellent opportunities for informal discussions with Mothers about the general welfare of the baby. These unofficial talks are much appreciated by the Mothers. All this work is augmented by posters, film-strip lectures and other visual aids.

One finds that there is a sudden interest in health when some crisis has to be faced. When Asian Flu strikes the district, or Poliomyelitis appears, or there is a threat of Smallpox, then there is an overwhelming demand for advice and help. Here it is fear that motivates the desire for advice; fear of Poliomyelitis, Smallpox or Cancer, or any other disease is the offspring of ignorance about the disease. The more people

know about these things, the less they are afraid. As I pointed out in a previous paragraph, not many years ago the word Tuberculosis was enough to cause near panic. It is not so today. Health education has taught that a sensible approach to the problem can result in the casting out of fear.

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

Hospitals.

The General Hospitals in Barnsley and Sheffield serve the Hoyland district and Kendray Hospital, Barnsley and Lodge Moor, Sheffield, deal with Infectious Diseases. Maternity cases are dealt with at the Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown, the St. Helen's Hospital, Barnsley, and occasionally the Princess Royal Maternity Home, Huddersfield.

Laboratory Facilities.

The two Public Health Service Laboratories, one at Wakefield and one at the City General Hospital, Sheffield, carry out all laboratory work.

Mortuary.

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

Ambulance Service.

The long awaited Depot at Penistone became operational during 1958, and it was necessary for two vehicles from the main base at Hoyland to be transferred to Penistone, thus leaving five vehicles at Hoyland. The whole of the area covered by the Depot at Hoyland is remote controlled with a transmitter sited at Kirk Balk School. The effect of this set-up provides for greater vehicle availability and in the event of a major disaster all vehicles operating in S.W. Yorkshire could be called upon immediately. The direct link with the fleets based on Wath- Maltby and Barnsley Beckett Hospital is still maintained.

It is anticipated that the Depot at Hoyland will, during the early part of next year, move into new, modern premises now nearing completion at Platts Common. For a considerable time now the Ambulance team at Hoyland have been doing a wonderful job under very difficult conditions, and these spacious new premises will fill a long-felt need.

Tuberculosis.

The district is served by the Chest Clinic at 46, Church Street, Barnsley.

Clinics.

Below are tables showing the various Clinics held within the Hoyland Nether Urban District and, in certain cases, figures indicating the number of attendances during 1958.

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 1958	Children up to 5 years
HOYLAND Miner's Welfare Institute Dr. J. Allott, Miss K. Power,	Tuesday p.m.	319	2,938
HOYLAND COMMON Christ Church, Hoyland Road Dr. J. H. Fairclough Mrs. D. M. Simpson	Thursday p.m.	184	1,617

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 Miner's Welfare Institute Dr. J. H. Fairclough, Miss K. Power	Monday p.m.	305
HOYLAND COMMON Christ Church, Hoyland Road Dr. J. H. Fairclough Mrs. D. M. Simpson	Thursday p.m.	63

Other Clinics conducted in the same above premises are :—

- Minor Ailments ; School ; Ophthalmological ;
- Group Teaching by Mental Health Home Teacher;
- Ante-Natal Relaxation Clinics, etc.

Speech Therapy is provided at a group clinic at 6, Victoria Road, Barnsley.

HEALTH VISITING.

Hoyland Common.

Health Visitor	Address	Telephone No.
Mrs. D. M. Simpson	...35, Hill Top Road, Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 3219.

Elsecar, Platts Common.

Miss K. Power	.. 11, Wilkinson Road, Elsecar.	Hoyland 3169.
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Hoyland.

Mrs. B. Robinson (Resignation effect 31.1.58).	...237, Barnsley Road, Wombwell.	Wombwell 2399
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The Health Visitor is the family visitor and her duties are to advise on problems affecting any member of the family. The work of the Health Visitor is prevention, and on every occasion her aim must be to teach positive health. Visits are made to expectant Mothers, children under 5 years of age, the aged persons in their homes and all homes where a Home Help is employed. Liaison between the home and the Almoner is the responsibility of the Health Visitor. Her duties in Schools include hygiene inspections and being present at School Medical Inspections to provide the School Medical Officer with valuable information about the families.

During the year a total of 3,998 visits were made by the Health Visiting Staff.

MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

The staff performing the Midwifery Services in Hoyland Nether Urban District remains unaltered. The Mothercraft Classes continue to flourish and make a valuable contribution to health education.

The two Midwives give the area an efficient service with regard to all aspects of Midwifery. Both are mobile, and are able to administer Gas and Air Analgesia.

Unfortunately, at the time of preparation of this report there is a vacancy for a Midwife, as Mrs. Wright resigned with effect 28th February, 1959.

During 1958 these Midwives attended 108 confinements. They attended 85 cases in the capacity of Midwives, and 23 as Maternity Nurses. Of all the cases attended, 66 received the benefits of Gas and Air Analgesia.

Midwives as at 31st December, 1958:—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
Miss N. Walker	...8, Skiers Hall, Elsecar.	Hoyland 3104.
Mrs. J. Wright	...35, Tinker Lane, Hoyland Common.	Hoyland 2249.

HOME NURSING.

Home Nursing in the Hoyland Nether Urban District is carried out by the following Nurses:—

Hoyland Nether.

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
Mrs. M. Bramley	...16, Mell Avenue, Hoyland.	Hoyland 2181.
Mrs. M. E. Chettleburgh (Part-time Nurse commenced 29.4.58)	46, Cherry Tree Street, Elsecar.	

Hoyland Common.

Mrs. A. M. O'Hara (Commenced 17.6.58)	...24, Lilac Crescent, Hoyland.	Hoyland 3307.
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A number of changes took place in the Home Nursing personnel during 1958. Mrs. Trevithick resigned on the 6th February, 1958, as mentioned in my report last year, and Mrs. Briggs resigned with effect 30.4.58. Mrs. Chettleburgh and Mrs. O'Hara joined the staff. Calls on the service were reduced by 614 visits.

In spite of difficulties in providing staff, the standard of the service has been maintained, and the Home Nurses have provided an efficient service to all homes where nursing care has been required. A total of 9,739 visits were made in the area during the year.

FOR INFORMATION.

NURSING STAFF AS AT 1st JULY, 1959.

Health Visitors.

Name	Address	Telephone No.
Miss K. Power	...11, Wilkinson Road, Elsecar.	Hoyland 3169.
Mrs. D. M. Simpson	...35, Hill Top Rd., Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 3219
Mrs. J. E. Mellard (Resigned 24.7.59)	...12, Wyn Grove, Brampton, Wombwell.	
Miss H. Goodman (Commenced 1.7.59)	...33, Sycamore Road, Sheffield, 5.	

Home Nurses.

Mrs. M. Bramley	...16, Mell Avenue, Hoyland.	Hoyland 2181.
Mrs. M. E. Chettleburgh	46, Cherry Tree Street, Elsecar.	
Mrs. A. M. O'Hara	...24, Lilac Crescent, Hoyland.	Hoyland 3307
Mrs. M. Firth (Commenced 1.6.59)	...16, Queens Crescent, Hoyland Common.	

Midwives.

Miss N. Walker	...8, Skiers Hall, Elsecar.	Hoyland 3104
Mrs. M. E. Quirk	...42, Knutton Road, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 344347

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

During the year the scheme for the provision of domestic help continued to function in a satisfactory manner. Assistance was given to an increased number of general cases over the age of 65 years with a corresponding increase in hours.

One important aspect of this service is that more and more old people are helped to remain in their own homes, instead of being admitted to Old People's Institutions or Hospitals. Nevertheless the service does not and should not replace the neighbourly interest and help which is so often needed from those who live in close proximity to the aged people.

An unfortunate feature of the scheme, however, is the occasional reluctance on the part of relatives to give assistance or show any practical interest in the old people once a Home Help has been supplied. It is regrettably true that on occasions the presence of a Home Help is taken by the relatives as an indication that the complete responsibility of the aged person should be that of the Local Health Authority. I cannot too strongly deplore this attitude. The statutory services can never completely replace the care and attention given by relatives.

During 1958 a total of 27,575 Domestic Help hours were provided in the Hoyland Nether Urban District. In all 33 Domestic Helps were employed, attending 121 cases. Of the total 86 were continued from 1957, the remainder being new cases.

The types of cases where the Domestic Help Service was made available are classified as follows:—

Maternity Cases	...	...	...	7
Tuberculosis Cases	...	...	...	1
General Cases, over 65 years	...	...	...	107
General Cases, under 65 years	...	...	...	5
Others	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				121
				<hr/>

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

The welfare foods issued in the Hoyland Nether Urban District during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1958, were as follows:—

National Dried Milk—1,687 tins.

Cod Liver Oil—989 bottles.

Vitamin A & D. Tablets—754 packets.

Orange Juice—7,105 bottles.

Address of Premises	Days	Times
WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT: Clinic, Parish Hall, Oughtibridge	Thursday	2—4 p.m.
Clinic, Brightholmlee Chapel, Wharncliffe Side	Alternate Tuesdays	2—4 p.m.
Clinic, Memorial Hall, Worrall	Alternate Tuesdays	2—4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Chapelton	Wednesday	11—12 a.m. 2—4 p.m.
Clinic, Methodist Chapel, High Green	Tuesday	2—4 p.m.
Clinic, Gatty Memorial Hall, Ecclesfield	Monday Thursday	2—4 p.m. 2—4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Norfolk Hill, Grenoside	Thursday	2—4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre Scout Hall, Tankersley	Alternate Mondays	2—4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, St. Paul's Inst. Wheata Road, Sheffield, 5 ..	Tuesday	1—30—3—30 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Knowle Top, Stannington	Wednesday	2—4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Congregational Church, Loxley ...	Alternate Tuesdays	1—30—3—30 p.m.
STOCKSBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT: Child Welfare Centre, British Hall, Stocksbridge	Tuesday Friday	10—12 a.m. 1—30—3—30 p.m. 10—12 a.m.
PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT: Child Welfare Centre, Shrewsbury Road, Penistone ..	Monday	2—4 p.m.
Mr. A. Dyson, Town End, Thurlstone	During Shop Hours	
PENISTONE RURAL DISTRICT: Child Welfare Centre Golf Club, Cawthorne	Wednesday	1—30—3—30 p.m.
Private House Mrs. Pratt, Fir Tree, Thurgoland	On application at House (Except Sundays)	
Stocksbridge Co-op Society, Crane Moor, Sheffield		During Shop hours

Address of Premises	Days	Times
HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT: Child Welfare Centre, Church Schoolroom, Hoyland Common Child Welfare Centre, Miner's Welfare Hall, Hoyland . .	Thursday Tuesday	2—4 p.m. 11—12 a.m. 2—4 p.m.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water Supply.

The water supplied by the Dearne Valley Water Board is pure and wholesome and an adequate supply is maintained.

All the houses in the district are supplied from Public Water Mains to a sink inside each house. There are no public stand pipes. As in previous years a number of complaints were received of inadequacy of supply caused by services being "furred up." In all cases new ferrules to the main and pressure cleaning was sufficient to restore an adequate supply.

Towards the end of the year the Ministry's approval was obtained for the proposal to extend the Hoyland Road 6" trunk main from Kirk Balk to Platts Common.

It is anticipated that the work will be commenced early in 1959.

During the year 103 samples were taken for bacteriological and chemical examination. All the samples were satisfactory.

Very slight plumbo solvency was observed with new lead pipes, however, after 48 hours contact with the water lead pipes became passive, therefore, after 48 hours there is no plumbo solvency.

The Dearne Valley Water Board obtains the bulk of its water from boreholes and mines with the result that the water is hard, a softening plant is in operation and the average hardness of water supplied to the Hoyland area is approximately 23.00 parts per 100,000. Although prior to this installation of the softening plant the hardness was over 50 parts per 100,000.

It was this excessive hardness which has caused the "furring up" of mains and services which in turn has increased the cost of maintenance and reduced the effective life of appliances.

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE FOR 1958.

Month	Rainfall	Maximum Temper- ature	Minimum Temper- ature
January	4.07	43	20
February	2.61	42	26
March	2.47	44	20
April .....	.24	54	29
May	2.64	64	30
June	6.46	70	40
July	6.59	72	45
August	8.13	64	48
September	3.62	62	40
October	3.65	58	36
November	1.05	46	26
December	3.86	43	28

Temperature taken in the shade with a farenheit 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 1957 29th June 82°

Hottest Day, 1958 9th July 72°

Coldest Day 1957 4th December 20°

Coldest Day 1958 4th January and
9th & 10th March 20°

Greatest rainfall for one month 1957—August 9.81 ins.

Greatest rainfall for one month 1958—August 8.13 ins.

Total rainfall 1957 39.29 ins.

Total rainfall 1958 45.39 ins.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Both the Shortwood and Elsecar Works are producing a satisfactory effluent and in consequence no complaints have arisen from the inspections carried out by the Rivers Board.

There were no extensions made to the sewers during the year.

Regular emptying of cesspools at Distillery Side, Footrill and Tingle Bridge is being carried out.

During the year a complaint of choked drains was received in connection with houses in Princess Street, Hoyland Common.

Investigation revealed that it was a choked sewer of which no records were available. Investigations, rodding and excavating proceeded for several days before the job was completed. Three additional inspection chambers were added to the sewer which has now been made into an efficient unit.

Owing to torrential rains which produced the highest rainfall on record in the district, difficulties were encountered in connection with the St. Helen's Street sewer, when the cellars of several houses became flooded.

The General Descaling Company were engaged to carry out tests on the sewer which was partially choked. The obstructions were removed and it is proposed to carry out observations at intervals on certain sewers in the Elsecar Area.

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	5664
Waste water closets	2
Privies	1
Pail closets	10
Total	<u>5677</u>

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, twelve loaders, one salvage worker and one tipman.

One new 13 cubic yard refuse collection vehicle was purchased during the year.

The Public Cleansing Service transport at the 31st March, 1959 was as follows:—

No. 2 Motor—

Karrier CK3. Petrol Engine. 10 cubic yards capacity.
All steel side loading body. (Registered 1/2/49)

No. 4 Motor—

Shelvoke and Drewry Ltd., Diesel engine. 13 cubic yards capacity. All steel side loading body. (Registered 1/5/58)

No. 5 Motor—

Karrier CK3. Petrol engine. 10 cubic yards capacity.
All steel side loading body. (Registered 9/2/49)

No. 6 Motor—

Shelvoke and Drewry Ltd., Petrol engine. 16—18 cubic yards capacity. All steel rear loading body. Fore and Aft Tipper. (Registered 18/4/53)

Generally speaking the year has again been a fairly good one. Falls of snow occurred and the cleansing staff together with the vehicles were placed at the disposal of the Engineer and Surveyor in order to assist in the removal of the snow.

However, in spite of difficulties the department in general did well and credit is due to the workmen for doing a good job in sometimes difficult circumstances. The information and statistics in this section of the report relate to the financial year ended 31st March, 1959.

Refuse Disposal—Tipping.

Our arrangements for disposing of all refuse by controlled tipping at Milton Tip were continued. It is anticipated that by next year tipping on this site will have to be discontinued as we shall have reached the limits of our boundary. It would be possible to tip on this site for some considerable time if the land to the east of the present tip could be acquired.

The amount of refuse to be disposed of is increasing each year and it would appear that areas suitable for tipping purposes will become increasingly more difficult to find.

Collection.

The following tables show the number and type of refuse receptacles in each ward at the end of the year, and the number of receptacles emptied and loads removed, together with their estimated weight.

The year was a rather difficult one so far as the supply of labour was concerned. During the year the time lost amounted to 715 man days—of these 198 days were holidays, 484 were due to sickness and 33 to other causes.

Absences other than holidays accounted for an average of 1.689 man days for each working day.

Refuse Receptacles.

Ward	Privy Middens	Pails	Dustbins	Total
Hoyland	—	—	1877	1877
Hoyland Common	—	1	1258	1259
St. Peter's	1	—	1022	1023
Elsecar	—	9	1291	1300
Totals	1	10	5448	5459

Summary of Work Done.

Receptacles	No. Emptied	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight		
			T.	C.	Q.
Dustbins	248490	2459	9025	10	0
Privy Middens ..	8	3	7	10	0
Pails	610	18	45	0	0
Total	249108	2480	9078	0	0
Trade Refuse ..	5332	786	550	4	0
Grand Total ..	254440	3266	9628	4	0

Having undertaken to provide and maintain dustbins under the terms of Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, 510 dustbins were issued during the year. Of this number 189 were issued to Council houses, 307 to privately owned properties and 14 for trade refuse purposes.

**Details of Refuse Collection Costs
for the year ending 31st March, 1959.**

Item.	£	s.	d.
Wages	6381	14	9
National Insurance	259	6	4
Superannuation	47	15	3
Drivers' Wages	1505	14	6
National Insurance	57	2	2
Superannuation	236	6	0
Licences and Insurances	612	1	1
Petrol, Oil, etc.	281	0	0
Repairs to motors, wages	345	9	10
Repairs to motors, materials	32	14	0
Painting of Vehicles	422	17	0
Depreciation of vehicles	13	14	10
Tools and Implements	113	6	6
Protective clothing	35	7	9
Fuel, light, water	27	9	6
Trade refuse bins	10371	19	6
Gross Cost	58	0	0
Income	10313	19	6
Nett Cost			

**Details of Refuse Disposal and Salvage Costs
Year Ending 31st March, 1959.**

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages	1548	14	10			
National Insurance	43	17	5			
Superannuation	2	10	0	1595	2	3
Tools and Implements	17	4	7			
Maintenance	5	10	0			
Rent, Rates etc.	5	0	0			
Baling Wire, etc.	34	8	2			
Loan Charges				62	2	9
Gross Costage	1657	5	0			
Revenue from salvage sales	1240	3	11			
Nett Cost	417	1	1			

Departmental Revenue.

The following is a detailed list of the Department's revenue obtained during the year.

	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
(a) Refuse Collection						
Trade refuse charges	—			58	0	0
(b) Refuse Disposal						
Tipping Fees	—			2	15	0
(c) Salvage						
Baled Waste Paper	145	10	2	1227	15	2
Ferrous Metals	2	1	3	10	8	9
Textiles		3	0	2	0	0
	147	15	1	£1300	18	11

Public Cleansing Service Costs for the Year Ending 31st March, 1959

Item	Particulars	Collection £	Disposal £	Totals £
Revenue Account				
1	Gross Expenditure			
	(i) Labour	6,689	1,595	8,284
	(ii) Transport	3,493	—	3,493
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	190	62	252
	(iv) Other items	—	—	—
	(iv) Total gross expenditure	10,372	1,657	12,029
2	Gross Income	39	1,262	1,301
3	Nett Cost	10,333	395	10,728
Unit Costs				
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
4	Gross Cost per ton labour only	13 10	3 4	17 2
5	Gross Cost per ton transport only	7 3	—	7 3
6	Nett Cost (all expenditure) per ton	21 5	10	22 3
		£	£	£
7	Nett Cost per 1,000 population	654	25	679
8	Nett Cost per 1,000 premises	1,935	74	2,009
9	Nett Cost per visit (bins)	10.1 pence		

Operational Statistics.

10	Area (Statute acres) land and inland water	1,999
11	Population at 30th June, 1958	15,850
12	Total refuse collected (tons)	9,628
13	Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day, 365 days in the year	33.33
14	Number of premises from which refuse is collected	5,340
15	Premises from which daily collection is made	nil
16	Frequency of collection	7.9 days
17	Kerbside collection, if practised, expressed as estimated percentage of total collection	—
18	Methods of Disposal	
	(a) Crude Tipping	—
	(b) Controlled Tipping	100%
	(c) Direct incineration	—
	(d) Separation and controlled tipping	—
	(e) Other methods	—

SALVAGE OF WASTE.

COMMODITY	1958					1957					1956							
	Weight			Value		Weight			Value		Weight			Value				
	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	145	10	0	1,227	15	0	159	12	2	1,386	10	7	161	0	0	1,409	0	0
Other Salvage		3	0	2	0	0		6	—	2	0	0		—	—	—	—	—
Kitchen Waste		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
Scrap Metal	2	2	0	10	8	0		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	147	15	0	1,240	3	0	159	18	2	1,388	10	7	161	0	0	1,409	0	0
Trade Refuse	550	4	0	58	0	0	505	8	0	57	0	0	502	0	0	54	0	0

The arrangements for Salvage continued on much the same lines as previously.

The sale of waste paper was still restricted although towards the end of the year the position concerning the sale of fibreboard containers was eased considerably.

The weight of baled waste paper fell from 159 tons in 1957 to 145 tons, 10 cwts. and the income from such sales to £1,227 15s. 0d. as compared with £1,386 10s. 7d. in 1957.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Housing.

Nature of Inspection.	No. of Visits paid.
Housing and Public Health Acts	458
Verminous Premises	22
Miscellaneous Housing	125
Housing Works in Progress	49
Houses let in Lodgings	2
Caravans	42

Meat and Food Inspection.

Slaughterhouses	40
Other Premises	2
Butchers	18
Fishmongers and Poulterers	28
Grocers	38
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	20
Ice Cream Premises	56
Miscellaneous Food Visits	12
Food Preparing Premises	18
Food Shops and Stalls	11
Restaurants	4
Fried Fish Shops	17
Bakehouses	7
Hawkers	42
Licensed Premises	36

Nature of Inspection.	No. of Visits paid.
Visits in connection with Sampling.	
Milk—Bacteriological Examination	11
Food and Drugs	42
Ice Cream Sampling	23
Infectious Disease.	
Inquiries and Disinfection	50
Miscellaneous	5
General Sanitation.	
Water Supply	40
Drainage	42
Stables and Piggeries	1
Factories	16
Workshops	19
Workplaces	7
Public Conveniences	10
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	4
Refuse Collection	27
Refuse Disposal	58
Rats and Mice	106
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	18
Interviews	753
Salvage	17
Schools	9
Shops	27
Smoke Observations	12
Atmospheric Pollution	558
Total No. of Inspections ...	2702

Number of Notices Served.

Notices	Out-standing 31/12/57	Number Served	Complied with	Work done by L.A. in default	Out-standing 31/12/58
Informal ..	30	73	77	—	26
Statutory ..	23	20	24	—	19
Totals	53	93	101	—	45

During the year 360 complaints were reported as follows:—

Nature of Complaint.	No. Received.
Dilapidations	35
Choked Drains	110
Choked Street Gully	3
Choked Sewers	10
Defective Drains	3
Rats and Mice	66
Verminous Premises	8
Defective W.C. Pedestal	2
Defective W.C. Cistern	1
Water in Cellar	19
Miscellaneous	5
Cockroaches	76
Defective Sinks	1
Insufficient Water Supply	8
Defective Drain Inspection Chambers	2
Smells	5
Burst Water Pipes	4
Defective W.C. Compartment	1
Accumulation	1
	360

HOUSING.

During the year 458 visits were paid to houses in connection with defects. The Chief Public Health Inspector maintained a very careful watch on the general condition of dwelling houses. Any complaints were dealt with quickly and effectively.

In 1958 only 36 houses were built by the Council, compared with a total of 107 in the previous year. 12 private houses were built, compared with 5 in 1957.

One of our problems which we would like to clear up soon is the Slum Clearance Area in Platts Common. The declaration of such an area was delayed because there was not a sufficient number of new houses for the purpose of dealing with the population concerned. It might mean that instead of having one big clearance area declared, houses will have to be done in ones and probably two's, as they become individually unfit for human habitation.

During the year there were 10 representations of individually unfit houses made and 25 houses actually demolished or closed. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining the demolition and clearance of the sites of condemned houses in certain cases, and occasioned a good deal of extra work for the department.

The repair of privately owned rented houses was helped considerably by Rent Act, 1957.

Improvement Grants.

Applications for improvement grants are still coming in at a fairly regular rate and it is noted that the operation of this scheme opens up quite a new outlook on homes as well as houses.

During the year 1958, sixteen applications for Improvement Grants in connection with sixteen houses were received.

Improvement Grants were made amounting in all to £2,074 10s. 0d.

My Chief Public Health Inspector states that:—

"It is found that those who take advantage of improvement grants after buying an existing house have a greater interest in its improvement and maintenance far and above the interest shown by owners or occupiers when the premises were tenanted.

The amenities which were regarded, not so many years ago as luxuries are now, and quite rightly so, looked upon as necessities. Hot water, bath rooms, electricity, modern cooking facilities and indoor sanitation are the main items of improvement grant schemes."

Building Byelaws.

Sixty-two plans were passed by the Council during the year ended 31st December, 1958.

Dwelling Houses .....	...	...	7
Bungalows ...	...	...	3
Ambulance Depot ...	...	...	1
Office ...	...	...	1

The remainder of the plans consisted of various outline applications for development of areas of land and overhead lines and sub-stations for the Yorkshire Electricity Board.

In addition to the above, one hundred and fifty-two plans for temporary buildings were passed. These were mainly for garages, garden huts, tool sheds, etc., for Council owned houses.

Rent Act, 1957.

The Rent Act 1957 came into force on the 6th July, 1957, and from that date to the 31st December, 1957, the department dealt with 850 forms issued under the Act.

During the year 1958, the results of the action taken during 1957 became apparent. Altogether some 87 Certificates of Disrepair have been granted to tenants, and building contractors have been kept busy in carrying out the necessary repairs.

The assistance of the department has been asked for and freely given in interpreting the Act, advising on technical matters, answering points raised by solicitors and estate agents etc.

Action taken with regard to Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act was as follows:—

Form "G"

(Notice by tenant to Landlord of Defects of Repair)

No. Issued ... 84

Form "I"	
(Application to Local Authority by Tenant for Certificate of Disrepair)	
	No. Issued ... 74
	No. Returned ... 25
Form "J"	
(Notice by Local Authority to Landlord of proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair)	
	No. Served ... 24
Form "K"	
(Undertaking by Landlord to remedy Defects proposed to be included in Certificate of Disrepair)	
	No. Issued ... 18
	No. Received ... 11
Form "L"	
(Certificate of Disrepair)	
	No. Issued ... 17
Form "M"	
(Landlords application for the cancellation of Certificate of Disrepair)	
	No. Received ... 15
	No. Granted ... 12
	No. Refused ... 3
Form "N"	
(Local Authorities notice to tenant of proposal to cancel Certificate of Disrepair)	
	No. Issued ... 15

On receipt of each form "I" (application by tenant for Certificate of Disrepair) the house in question was visited and the items of disrepair checked with form "G."

After the applications had been submitted to the Committee and approved by the Council, the statements of Disrepair made by the tenants were redrafted on forms "J" which were then sent to the landlords giving them three weeks notice of the Council's intention to issue a Certificate of Disrepair.

Certificates of Disrepair were granted in those cases where the landlords had not carried out the necessary repairs or otherwise complied with the provisions of the Rent Act.

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION (Food and Drugs Act, 1955)

Sausage and Cooked Meats.

There are fifteen premises registered under the provisions of Section 16 for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

Ice Cream.

Four applications were received during the year to retail ice cream from shop premises making a total of 56 premises now registered.

Thirty samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological grading and were classified as follows:—

Provisional Grade	Number
1 	23
2 	5
3 	2
4 	0

The classification of the various food shops, licensed premises, etc., are as follows:—

Bakers and Confectioners	... ... ...	8
Cafes and Canteens	... ... ... ... ...	9
Grocers and General Mixed Stores	... ... ...	79
Retail Fishmonger	... ... ... ... ...	1
Fried Fish Fryers	... ... ... ... ...	10
Sweet and Ice Cream Retailers	... ... ...	45
Butchers	... ... ... ... ...	22
Flour Miller	... ... ... ... ...	1
Ice Cream Manufacturer	... ... ... ... ...	1
Greengrocers	... ... ... ... ...	12
Licensed Premises	... ... ... ... ...	22
Licensed Clubs	... ... ... ... ...	7
Wholesale Grocers	... ... ... ... ...	1

Since the dismantling of the Council's refuse destructor all condemned foods have been disposed of by burial on the refuse disposal tips.

Food Hygiene Regulations.

Mr. Danks, my Chief Public Health Inspector, reports that there were no contraventions of the Clean Food Byelaws observed during the year. I think this is due to the fact that the Public Health Inspector and his staff regularly visit the food premises and advise on the various problems of hygiene. It is remarkable, too, how often they are called upon by Shop-keepers for advice.

I think it is safe to say that propoganda in connection with clean food handling is beginning to show results, and there is no doubt that most of the food handlers are conscious of their responsibilities.

An important comment on the part of my Chief Public Health Inspector was that these Shop-keepers "have co-operated well in the administration of these byelaws and that the general standard of food hygiene is good, although there is always room for improvement."

Registration of Food Hawkers.

At the end of the year there were 26 vehicles registered under the provisions of the above mentioned act.

All the vehicles are provided with insulated containers for hot water, and wash bowls attached to the containers.

Also soap, towels and nail brushes and first aid outfits are provided.

UNSOUND FOOD.

Inspections of food to ascertain its fitness numbered 151. There were no cases where powers of seizure were used.

Food examined and found to be unfit for human consumption and surrendered by the owners was as follows:—

Cows	No.	lbs.
Entire carcase and organs	1	412
Lungs	1	14
Head and Tongues	1	34
Livers	1	12
Heifers		
Lungs	3	40
Livers	1	12

Bullocks					No.	lbs.
Lungs	...	...	...	7	...	145
Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	1	...	30
Mesenteries	...	...	...	2	...	16
Livers	...	...	...	9	...	110
Sheep						
Livers	...	...	...	5	...	11
Total					32	836

Canned Foods					Cans	lbs.
Tongue	...	...	...	3	...	12
Corned Beef	...	...	...	36	...	43
Chopped Pork	...	...	...	18	...	13
Stewed Steak	...	...	...	24	...	19
Lamb Chops	...	...	...	7	...	3
Chicken	...	...	...	2	...	2
Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	12	...	11
Ham	...	...	...	8	...	48
Tomatoes	...	...	...	152	...	211
Peas	...	...	...	17	...	10
Baked Beans	...	...	...	16	...	13
Beans (Green)	...	...	...	5	...	4
Cream	...	...	...	2	...	1
Milk	...	...	...	19	...	15
Strawberries	...	...	...	1	...	1
Apricots	...	...	...	3	...	3
Pineapples	...	...	...	9	...	8
Oranges	...	...	...	20	...	12
Peaches	...	...	...	17	...	19
Pears	...	...	...	7	...	9
Apples	...	...	...	3	...	3
Plums	...	...	...	2	...	2
Fruit Salad	...	...	...	4	...	4
Bilberries	...	...	...	1	...	1
Grapefruit	...	...	...	9	...	8
Raspberries	...	...	...	2	...	2

					Cans	lbs.
Rice Pudding	...	...	...	...	10	9
Crawfish	...	...	...	...	1	1
Crab	...	...	...	...	3	1
Salmon	...	...	...	...	5	3
Pilchards	...	...	...	...	5	3
Tuna Fish	...	...	...	...	3	2
Sardines	...	...	...	...	2	1
Sild	...	...	...	...	3	1
Soup	...	...	...	...	18	10
Broth	...	...	...	...	4	4
Spaghetti	...	...	...	...	1	1
Braised Kidney	...	...	...	...	2	1
Jam	...	...	...	...	2	3
Beetroot	...	...	...	...	3	2
Total				...	460	518

Other Food

						lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	33
Cake	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	26
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pies	...	...	...	...	...	31
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sauce	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	36
Meat Paste	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pickles	...	...	...	...	...	3
Jellied Veal	...	...	...	...	...	2

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 to 1954.

Fourteen persons are licensed to slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 to 1954.

There are two licensed slaughter houses in the district, one used for the slaughter of sheep and pigs only. My Chief Public Health Inspector informs me that the Butchers have co-operated very well and the relationship established has helped considerably in the assessment of the quality of the meat produced. All facilities for efficient meat inspection were provided by these Butchers.

Appended below is a statistical report on the Meat Inspection work:—

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed (if known)	87	16	1	171	3
Number Inspected	87	16	1	171	3
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	8	—	—	5	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	9.19	6.25	—	2.09	
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	15	2	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	17.24	12.50	—	—	—
Cysticercosis :					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

No horses were killed during the year.

Milk Supply.

The whole of the milk sold in the district is designated milk, being either Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested, or Sterilised Milk.

One producer-retailer with farm premises outside the district delivers Tuberculin Tested milk bottled at his own farm.

The remaining milk supply mainly Pasteurised or Tuberculin Tested is delivered by three registered distributors who retail bottled milk which has been supplied from the large dairies operating pasteurising plants. In addition six shop-keepers were registered for the sale of Sterilised Milk from their shop premises.

One supplementary licence to retail Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk, two to retail pasteurised milk and one to retail sterilised milk in the district were granted. During the year 11 samples of milk were obtained for bacteriological examination, as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested	3
Pasteurised	2
Sterilised	3
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	3

All proved satisfactory.

My Public Health Inspector reports that empty milk bottles are still being used for purposes other than that for which they were designed. He is reliably informed, however, by the local Milk Purveyors that the majority of householders leave their empty bottles in a clean state. Mr. Danks adds this comment:—

“It is no hardship to wash an empty milk bottle, and the diligent housewife will comfort herself with the thought that the bottles she leaves on her doorstep will give no cause for grumbles.

The ideal way of distributing milk is obviously in non-returnable cartons and I hope the dairy industry will investigate still further the possibilities in this direction.”

I agree wholeheartedly with the opinion of my Chief Public Health Inspector.

Chemical Examination of Milk.

The work in connection with the sampling of Milk under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 is administered by the West Riding County Council and Mr. Danks, the Chief Public Health Inspector is appointed by them as Sampling Officer.

The County Council bear the cost of the analyses and provide any legal assistance which may be necessary. Forty samples were submitted for analysis, all of which were formal samples.

The samples were all classified as genuine.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

No. of Sample	Total Solids %	Milk Fat %	Solids not Fat %	Preservative
71	12.19	3.60	8.59	Nil.
72	12.91	4.20	8.71	"
73	12.12	3.60	8.52	"
74	12.29	3.60	8.69	"
75	12.50	4.00	8.50	"
76	12.10	3.40	8.70	"
77	12.14	3.50	8.64	"
78	12.05	3.50	8.55	"
79	12.02	3.50	8.52	"
80	12.04	3.50	8.54	"
81	12.58	3.90	8.68	"
82	12.08	3.50	8.58	"
83	12.04	3.35	8.69	"
84	12.06	3.40	8.66	"
85	12.20	3.50	8.70	"
86	11.96	3.35	8.61	"
87	12.27	3.55	8.72	"
88	12.29	3.50	8.79	"
89	12.27	3.50	8.77	"
90	12.55	3.90	8.65	"
91	12.17	3.80	8.37	"
92	12.00	3.30	8.70	"
93	12.20	3.50	8.70	"
94	12.15	3.45	8.70	"
95	12.08	3.50	8.58	"
96	11.95	3.35	8.60	"
97	12.71	3.95	8.76	"
98	12.12	3.50	8.62	"
99	12.52	3.75	8.77	"
100	12.58	3.80	8.78	"
101	12.40	3.70	8.70	"
102	12.40	3.70	8.70	"
103	12.46	3.80	8.66	"
104	12.72	4.15	8.57	"
105	12.46	3.80	8.66	"
106	12.54	3.75	8.79	"
107	12.75	4.00	8.75	"
108	12.99	4.20	8.79	"
109	12.77	4.10	8.67	"
110	Broken	in	Transit	"
Average	12.32	3.63	8.65	"

Destruction of Rats and Mice and Other Pests.

During the year there were sixty-six complaints of infestation by rats and mice, one hundred and six visits were made to the various premises. Poisons used included:—

“Zinc Phosphide.

Arsenic.

Red Squill.”

The Rodenticide “Warfarin” is the main poison in operation at present.

The assistance of the department is frequently sought by the occupiers of premises in connection with many types of infestation.

The following premises were treated with either D.D.T. or Gammexane and recently the new insecticide Malathion has been used with favourable results.

Infestations.	Council Houses	Other Houses
Cockroaches	21	55
Silverfish	9	5
Fleas	3	1
Larder Beetles	0	2
Moths	1	1
Earwigs	6	2
Bed Bugs	2	2
Crickets	0	1
Flies	3	15
Mosquitoes	0	1

Tenants of infested houses availed themselves of the service which was established some years ago, whereby small quantities of insecticidal powders and liquids were issued free of charge.

I am informed by the staff of the Health Department that complaints of Cockroach infestations are still fairly numerous, but the opinion has been expressed that this might not be because there are more houses infested, but rather that there is now a greater demand by the people for complete eradication of these pests from their homes.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. Factories.

There were 42 routine inspection of the factories, workshops and workplaces in the district under the Provisions of the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

The factories at present on our register are classified as follows:—

Baking and Confectionery	...	...	...	4
Boot Repairers	...	...	...	8
Brick Manufacture	...	...	...	1
Builders Yards	...	...	...	5
Coal Mines	...	...	...	3
Coal Gas	...	...	...	1
Coal Merchants	...	...	...	9
Clothing	...	...	...	1
Engineering	...	...	...	1
Food Preparation	...	...	...	6
Joinery	...	...	...	4
Metal Founding	...	...	...	2
Motor Vehicle Repairs	...	...	...	8
Plumbing	...	...	...	4
Ice Cream	...	...	...	1
Funeral Undertaker	...	...	...	1
Photography	...	...	...	1
Painting	...	...	...	5
Saw Mill	...	...	...	1
Tubular Street Furniture	...	...	...	3
Dental Technician	...	...	...	1
Car Battery Maker	...	...	...	1
Flour Mill	...	...	...	1
Watch and Clock Repairs	...	...	...	1
Warehousing	...	...	...	3
Upholsterer	...	...	...	1

Inspections and action taken in respect of these premises are summarised as follows:—

	No. on Register	Inspections	Defects Found	Remedied
Factories with power	37	16	3	3
Factories without power	24	19	2	2
Other premises	16	7	1	1
TOTALS	77	42	6	6

Details of the defects found were:—

Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	3
Defective Sanitary Convenience	...	...	...	2
Other Offences	...	...	...	1

2. Outworkers.

There is no demand for this type of employment amongst the residents of our district and there were no such persons on the register at the close of the year.

3. Workplaces.

There were seven inspections made of workplaces during the year and no conditions were found which necessitated formal action.

4. Shops—General.

Twenty-seven visits were made during the year. One case was found where unsatisfactory conditions existed and this was dealt with by formal action.

5. Hairdressers and Barbers.

During the year two applications were received from persons for the registration of their premises.

There is now a total of twenty-one premises where the business of hairdresser or barber is carried on and is registered under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

I have the following report from Mr. Danks, by Chief Public Health Inspector:—

“During the year the problems and dangers of atmospheric pollution have been brought to the attention of the Public as never before.

The West Riding Clean Air Campaign proceeded with vigour and enthusiasm and the Barnsley and District Clean Air Campaign was launched on Tuesday the 18th November. A static exhibition was held in the Harvey Institute, Barnsley for a period of one week. Mobile exhibitions visited the outlying districts in turn. A mobile exhibition consisting of three very large trailer vans containing equipment supplied by the East Midlands Gas Board, the Yorkshire Electricity Board and the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation was stationed in front of the Hoyland “Cinema” for three days and occasioned quite a lot of interest.

I am happy to report that quite an amount of solid achievement took place during the year. Consultations with area officials of No. 3 Area of the National Coal Board took place and assurances were given that at Elsecar Main Colliery complete electrification will be completed by 1961, and that a considerable easement of the load on the steam raising plant will occur in 1960 when No. 1 winder is electrified.

Similar consultations took place with officials of No. 5 Area, concerning Rockingham Colliery Steam Raising Plant. It was agreed that the existing sprinkler stokers be taken out and chain grate stokers substituted. The opportunity will be taken to carry out any flue and damper renovations that are required. A smoke density recorder and alarm bell will also be installed.

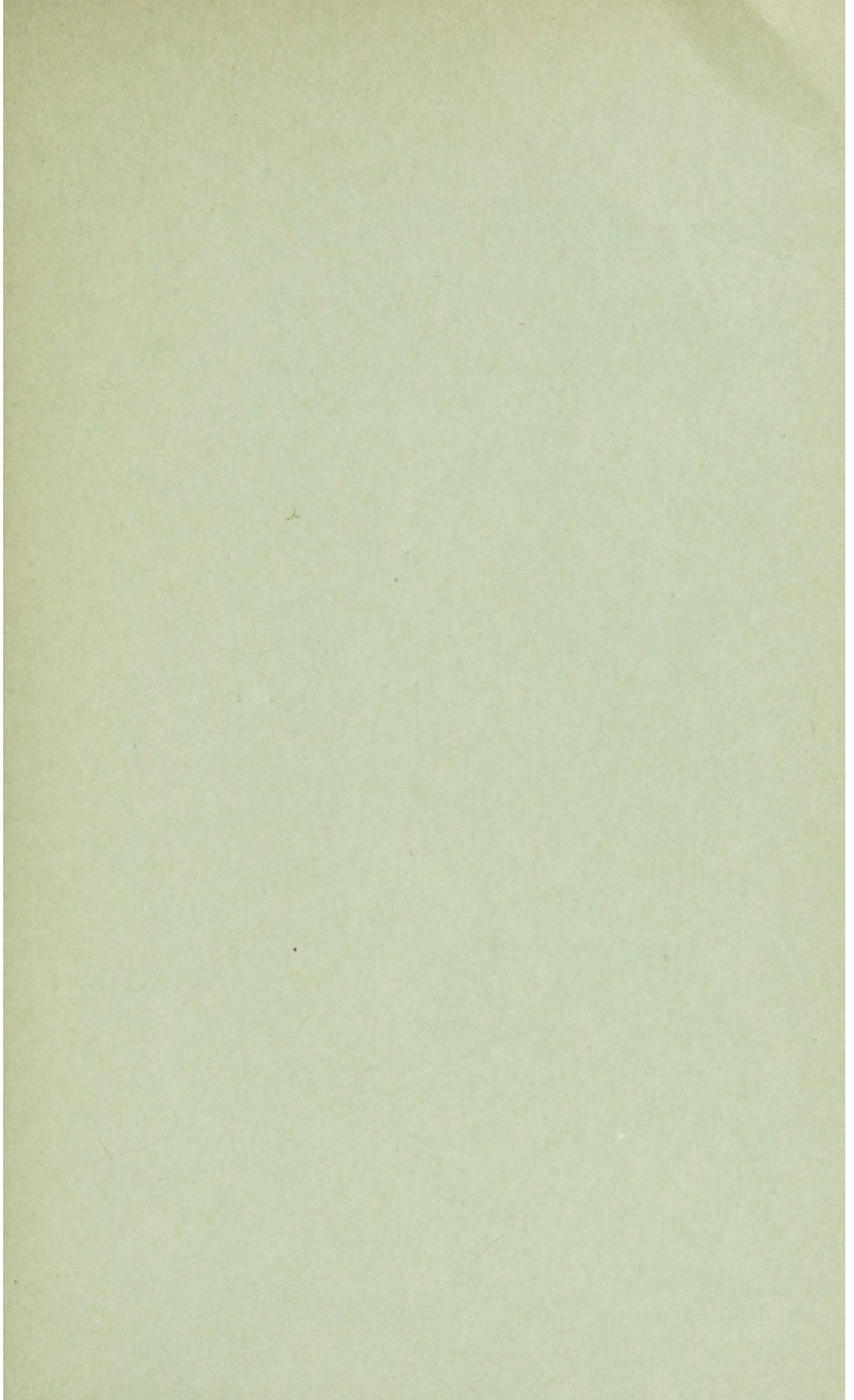
A complaint was received concerning smoke emissions from a chimney at the Hoyland Brick Works. Upon investigation it was found that two new kilns had been connected to a chimney approximately 40 feet high.

After consultation with the management it was decided to connect the new kilns to the main chimney and abolish the use of the short chimney. There have been no further complaints.

The Daily Smoke Filter and Volumetric Sulphur Dioxide instruments situated at the Stores Yard and the Sewage Works respectively have run efficiently during the year and have pro-

STORES YARD	Month	SMOKE Milligrams per 100 cubic metre				SO ₂ Parts per 100 million			
		Wind Direction	Highest Daily Average	Prevailing Wind	Monthly Average	Wind Direction	Highest Daily Average	Prevailing Wind	Monthly Average
January	N.W.	73.2	S.	33.0	—	19.0	S.	3.0
February	S.W.	48.0	S.W.	25.1	W.	16.1	S.W.	4.7
March	N.W.	57.5	E.	28.1	W.	5.9	E.	3.6
April	N.W.	41.3	N.	24.5	W.	12.2	N.	5.2
May	S.W.	36.3	S.	17.2	S.W.	10.4	S.	4.2
June	N.	36.6	N.	20.1	S.W.	15.4	N.	5.1
July	N.W.	29.7	N.	15.1	E.	16.2	N.	8.3
August	E.	19.6	S.	12.3	S.W.	7.2	S.	3.1
September	N.	41.4	S.W.	14.8	N.W.	12.7	S.W.	4.7
October	S.W.	68.0	S.W.	22.8	S.E.	5.4	S.W.	2.6
November	S.W.	38.8	W.	50.4	S.W.	13.1	W.	4.5
December	S.W.	89.4	W.	48.3	W.	15.0	W.	5.1

SEWAGE WORKS	Month	SMOKE Milligrams per 100 cubic metre				SO ₂ Parts per 100 million			
		Wind Direction	Highest Daily Average	Prevailing Wind	Monthly Average	Wind Direction	Highest Daily Average	Prevailing Wind	Monthly Average
	January	W.	77.3	S.	34.7	—	17.5	S.	4.4
	February	S.W.	55.9	S.W.	22.9	S.W.	13.8	S.W.	4.6
	March	S.	42.7	E.	18.1	W.	6.9	E.	3.8
	April	W.	30.8	N.	16.9	W.	14.2	N.	5.6
	May	S.W.	32.7	S.	16.2	S.W.	9.4	S.	4.3
	June	N.	25.8	N.	14.3	S.	8.4	N.	4.5
	July	W.	21.2	N.	11.3	S.W.	15.1	N.	7.5
	August	W.	25.8	S.	12.4	E.	7.8	S.	3.2
	September	S.	28.0	S.W.	13.4	N.N.	14.2	S.W.	4.7
	October	S.W.	73.0	S.W.	26.0	W.	6.3	S.W.	3.6
	November	W.	119.0	W.	44.7	W.	14.8	W.	6.1
	December	S.W.	83.4	W.	11.6	W.	12.1	W.	7.1



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