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HOYLAND NETHER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL
REPORT



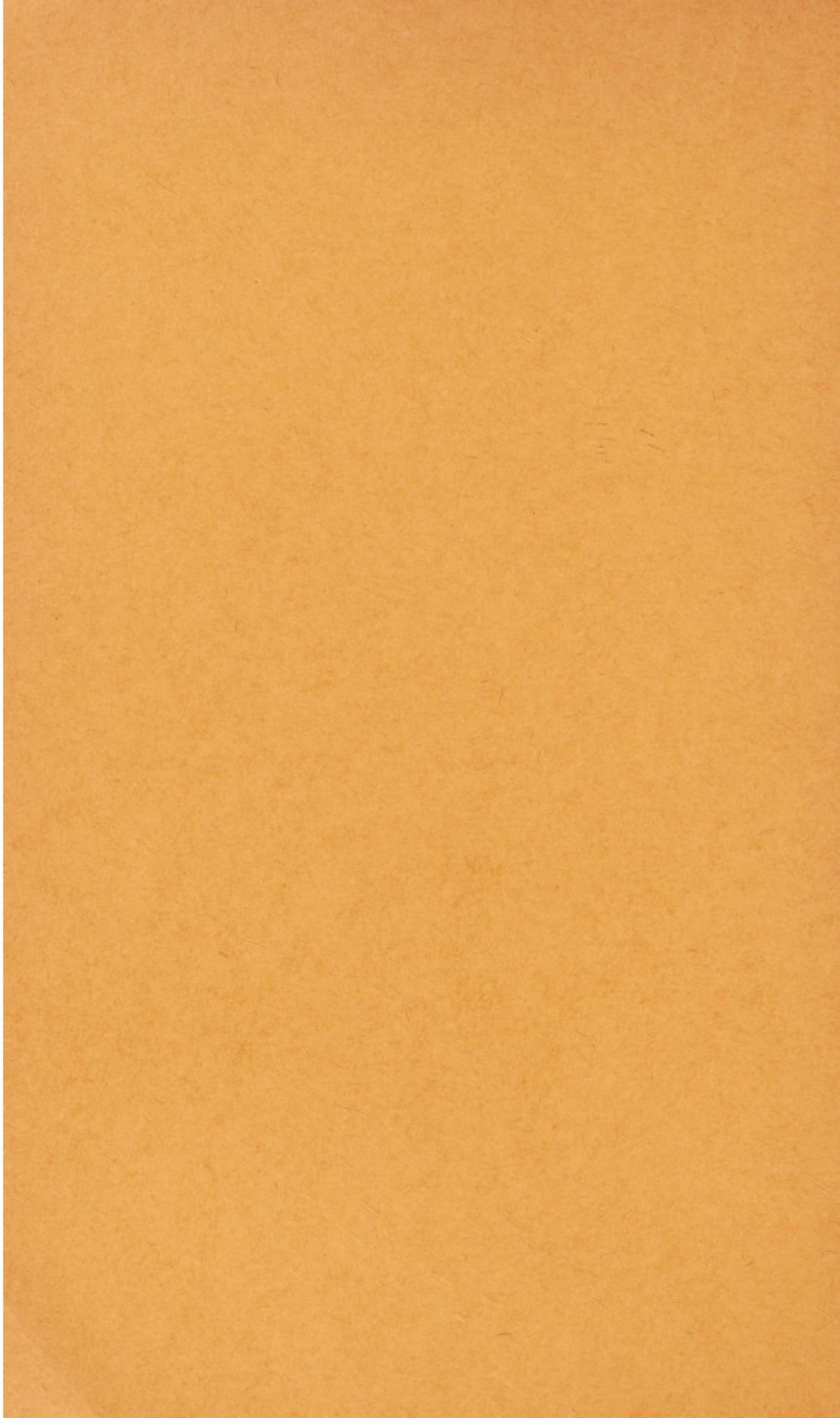
of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1961





HOYLAND NETHER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

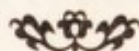
ANNUAL REPORT

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Hoyland Nether Urban District Council

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1961

Councillor	W. FORD (Chairman).
"	J. SIMPSON, J.P. (Chairman of the Council).
"	B. DOYLE (Vice-Chairman of the Council).
"	D. EADEN.
"	T. QUILTER.
"	J. N. ASHMORE.
"	H. SMITH.
"	J. R. W. SHORT.
"	W. HYDE.
"	L. BURTOFT.
"	Mrs. B. WILDSMITH.
"	Mrs. M. GILLIS.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer :

J. J. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Retired 30.9.61)

F. C. ARMSTRONG, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Apptd. 1.11.61)

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., Cert. M. & F.I.

Pupil Health Inspector :

M. S. GRAY.

Clerk :

Miss P. FOGG.

Official address of Medical Officer of Health :

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Mortomley Hall,

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HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1961.

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

Ladies 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, 1961, and as in previous years I have included some details about the extent of the Part III Services as used in the district.

The Vital Statistics for the year 1961 are very good. On studying the tables of Vital Statistics it is noticed that the Birth Rate has increased and is higher than it has been since 1956. The corrected Birth Rate is 16.1. Although the rate has increased in the Hoyland Nether Urban District, it is still lower than that for England and Wales and for the West Riding Administrative County. The Crude Death Rate has increased slightly compared with 1960, although the rate is lower than that for the rest of the County and for England and Wales generally. The corrected Death Rate is 14.2 per 1,000 of the population. On studying the principal causes of death the Diseases of the Circulatory System, including Coronary Disease, accounted for about 35% of the total number. Malignant Disease accounted for slightly less than 20% of the total number of deaths. In 1960 there was no death from Lung Cancer, but in 1961 there were 8 deaths, 7 male and 1 female. Thus for every 27 deaths which took place in the district, one was due to Cancer of the Lung. There has been a lot of propaganda about smoking and its relationship to Lung Cancer, and indeed there has been a lot of group discussion amongst young people and it has been a prominent feature on all information media. When one finds 8 Lung Cancer deaths in one year in a district like Hoyland one feels that this propaganda is justified and might be intensified. Much

of our Health Education efforts during the year, and I have no doubt for some time to come, has been and will be concerned with this subject. During 1961 there were 6 deaths due to accidents, 1 a road accident and 5 others. Of those, 5, 1 was due to an accident at work and 4 due to falls. Two of the cases who suffered falls were respectively 80 years and 90 years, and the other two were 51 years and 62 years.

The Home Safety Committee in Hoyland is still functioning very satisfactorily. Regular meetings are held and enthusiasm is maintained. Many sections of activities within the district are represented on this Committee, and my field workers in the Domiciliary Health Services tell me that the Home Safety Committee and its work is known to most of the householders. Dissemination of propaganda in the form of talks, leaflets and posters continues, and group discussions are held in the Clinics and sometimes in the homes visited by Health Visitors. I feel that in Hoyland there is a general awareness of the dangers in the home and a general desire to eliminate all hazards.

Last year I was sorry to have to report a rather high Still-birth Rate. It had been increasing over a period of years, but in 1961 there was a dramatic change when the rate fell to 11.4 per 1,000 live and still-births. This rate is the lowest rate on record for the Hoyland Urban District. It is a little above half the rate for the Administrative County of the West Riding, and so far as the rest of the Country is concerned it is very favourable. One cannot attribute this happy state of affairs to any one factor, but it would be nice to think that the high Still-birth Rates over the last many years were coming down to a reasonable level, and that the Preventive Medical Services were in some measure responsible for the fall.

On looking at the Infantile Mortality Rate we find that there has been a very large increase in the rate compared with the exceptionally low figure of 1960. At 19.2 per 1,000 live births we are still lower than the rest of the Country, but I do not like even relatively high Infantile Mortality Rates. To me it is a guide to a certain standard of district health. There

were altogether 5 infantile deaths, 3 of them due to premature birth and who died before they were a week old. The other 2 deaths were due to an upper respiratory infection. One child died before reaching the age of 3 months and the other between the age of 6 and 9 months. Premature birth as a cause of death in young infants is very difficult to prevent. The underlying factor causing premature birth is difficult to define. Two infant deaths due to upper respiratory infection in my opinion are preventable deaths. One of the duties of the Health Visitor in her visiting of the homes where a new baby has arrived is to discuss with the mother, amongst other things, all the dangers of infection, and over the years I am sure that the result of this constant teaching has been reflected in the falling of the Infantile Mortality Rate. It would appear that the Health Educationalist must continue to emphasise the danger of an upper respiratory infection in one of those very young children.

The Infectious Diseases picture for the year is not such a happy one as the one for 1960. There was a total of 411 cases of Infectious Disease compared with 207 for the previous year. The major cause of the increase was a considerable outbreak of Measles amongst the children, when there was a total of 347 cases altogether. Two years ago there were 395 and one thought that with this large incidence in 1959 and an expected fall in 1960 that there would have still been a lower incidence in 1961. However, the disease seemed to have been fairly general in the district, and although it affected many children and families there were no reports of any unhappy sequela amongst the large number of cases. There was also an increase in the number of cases of Pneumonia during the year, and this could be attributed to the rather severe arctic weather conditions we had towards the end of the year. It is pleasant to be able to report that during the year there was no case of Food Poisoning or any of the Typhoid/Paratyphoid group of the infections. The only occurrence of such infection were 3 cases of Dysentery.

The Chief Public Health Inspector has reported on that part of the report which deals with Sanitary Circumstances. Every house in the Hoyland Nether Urban District, a total of

5,291, is supplied with water from the public supply. Samples were taken regularly, and in all 60 were examined. In every case the samples were satisfactory bacteriologically and chemically. None showed any plumbo solvency. Of the total number of 5,291 houses, 5,280 are connected to the main sewer, 24 have a private sewage disposal scheme and 11 are provided with earth or pail closets. The latter are due to the inaccessibility of a sewer. During the year there was no special action required to deal with any of those private sewage disposal arrangements.

It is customary in concluding this short introduction to my report to offer my personal thanks to a few people for their help throughout the year. This is repeated year after year in the report, but repetition does not mean any lessening of the sincerity of these thanks. I am grateful to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued support, and I must also acknowledge gratefully the help I received from the Clerk and other officials of the Council. I am deeply indebted to Mr. Danks and his staff for maintaining a high standard of efficiency in the Department, and for their personal help to me during the year with various problems of environmental health and in the field of health education.

Finally I want to acknowledge the support and advice I received from Dr. J. J. Smith, the Senior Assistant, until she left the service at the end of September. We wish her well in her retirement. To Dr. Armstrong, who was promoted to succeed Dr. Smith and took up the more responsible duties on the 1st November, I am grateful for the obvious indications of his keen determination to maintain a high standard in the Department. For his personal help and kindness to me I am grateful.

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	1,820
Hoyland Common	374	1,207
St. Peter's	744	976
Elsecar	622	1,288
Total ...	1,999	5,291

The Rateable Value of the district is £114,713, whilst the product of a penny rate is £427. 12s. 7d. as at 1st April, 1961.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar-General has given his estimation of the population at mid-1961 as 15,800. This is a decrease of 90 on the figure for 1960.

Births

There were 260 live births registered in the district during the year. Of these, 133 were male and 127 female. This is 29 more than the figure for 1960. There were 8 illegitimate births, 6 male and 2 female.

Still-births

There were 3 still-births during the year (1 male and 2 female). There were no illegitimate still-births.

Deaths

188 deaths were attributed to the district. This figure is 19 more than the figure for 1960.

Set out opposite 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.

LIVE BIRTHS

(Rates per 1,000 of the Population)

Year			England and Wales	West Riding Administrative County	Hoyland Nether U.D.
1961	...	...	17.4	17.2	16.5
1960	...	...	17.1	16.9	14.5
1959	...	...	16.5	16.5	15.4
1958	...	...	16.4	16.7	16.3
1957	...	...	16.1	16.6	16.3

DEATHS (Crude Death Rate)

1961	...	...	12.0	12.1	11.9
1960	...	...	11.5	11.5	10.6
1959	...	...	11.6	11.6	11.3
1958	...	...	11.7	11.9	11.3
1957	...	...	11.5	11.7	9.7

STILL BIRTHS

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

1961	...	...	18.7	20.2	11.4
1960	...	...	19.7	22.4	37.5
1959	...	...	20.7	20.4	24.0
1958	...	...	21.6	22.8	15.3
1957	...	...	22.4	23.9	15.3

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

				Male	Female	Total
Infective Diseases						
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	...	3	—	3
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	1	—	1
Cancer						
Stomach	...	...	...	7	3	10
Lung and Bronchus	...	...	...	7	1	8

	Male	Female	Total
Breast	—	3	3
Uterus	—	1	1
Other sites including Leukaemia...	6	8	14
Diabetes	—	1	1
Nervous System			
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	10	11	21
Circulatory System			
Coronary Disease, Angina	22	11	33
Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	1	4
Other Heart Diseases	5	12	17
Other Circulatory Diseases	7	5	12
Respiratory System ...			
Influenza	3	2	5
Pneumonia	4	3	7
Bronchitis	14	2	16
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	—	1
Digestive System			
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum...	1	—	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea --	—	2	2
Genito-Urinary System			
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
Violence			
Motor Vehicle accidents	1	—	1
All other accidents	2	3	5
Suicide	1	—	1
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases			
Diseases	13	7	20

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Under 1 year	10	7	3	1	5
1 to 2 years	—	2	—	—	—
2 to 5 years	1	1	1	4	2
5 to 15 years	1	1	—	—	—
15 to 25 years	2	—	2	1	1
25 to 45 years	7	10	11	10	10
45 to 65 years	33	32	40	37	45
65 years and over	99	126	122	116	125
Total ...	153	179	179	169	188

Infantile Mortality

There were 5 deaths of infants under the age of 1 year (3 male and 2 female), equivalent to a rate of 19·2 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.
1961	21·4	24·6	19·2
1960	21·7	22·5	4·3
1959	22·0	24·0	12·3
1958	22·5	24·4	27·1
1957	23·0	26·4	38·8

**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
Bronchopneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Prematurity	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Total	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	5
1960	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
1958	2	1	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	7
1957	6	1	—	—	7	1	1	—	1	10

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	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	5
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	1	—

INQUESTS were held on 11 occasions and in 22 cases the cause of death was certified by the Coroner after Post Mortem Examination without inquest.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS, 1946/57

Vital Statistics

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.5
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.1
Still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.4
Total Live and Still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.4
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.4
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.6

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

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

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis

During the year a total of 411 cases of Infectious Disease were notified.

Set out below are tables which are self-explanatory.

DISEASE	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Dysentery	3	6	—	8	2
Scarlet Fever	15	21	55	32	45
Pneumonia	39	18	22	20	34
Whooping Cough	4	9	1	84	3
Measles	347	147	395	6	349
Erysipelas	—	2	3	—	4
Diphtheria.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	4
Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	1	—	—	2	—
Food Poisoning	—	4	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	411	207	476	152	441

ATTACK RATE OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

(per 1,000 of Population)

Disease	England and Wales	West Riding Adminis- trative County	Hoyland Nether U.D.
Scarlet Fever	0·43	0·55	0·94
Pneumonia	0·40	0·48	2·46
Measles	16·52	17·63	21·96
Whooping Cough	0·53	0·51	0·25
Erysipelas	0·05	0·05	0·00
Dysentery	0·44	0·70	0·19
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	0·02	0·02	0·06
„ (Non-Paralytic)	0·00	0·00	0·00
Meningococcal Infection	0·01	0·02	0·06

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE GROUPS

DISEASE	Age Group	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	Unknown	TOTALS
Measles	10	35	51	53	59	132	4	3						347
Scarlet Fever			2		3	10								15
Whooping Cough			1	1		2								4
Acute Pneumonia		1	1			2		2		4	14	12		39
Dysentery	1		1		1									3
Food Poisoning														
Erysipelas														
Acute Poliomyelitis (Para.)									1					1
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Pa.)														
Diphtheria														
Meningococcal Infection											1			1
Smallpox														
Acute Encephalitis														
Enteric or Typhoid Fever														
Paratyphoid Fever														
Ophthalmia Neonatorum														
Puerperal Pyrexia										1				1
TOTALS	11	36	56	54	63	146	4	5	4	5	15	12	—	411

Scarlet Fever

The incidence of Scarlet Fever in the district during the year 1961 was the lowest since 1940. 15 cases were notified compared with 21 during last year. Nevertheless the attack rate for the disease was slightly higher than that for England and Wales and the West Riding Administrative County for the same period. The cases were spread out fairly evenly throughout the year except in the second quarter. There were 5 cases in the first quarter, 2 in the second and 4 each in the third and fourth quarters. Two-thirds of the cases occurred in the 5 to 10 years age group, the remaining 5 cases being in the 2 to 5 years age group. Of the 15 cases notified, 9 were admitted to Hospital, not because of any serious degree of illness, but purely for convenience, as facilities were not available for nursing these young patients in their own homes.

The cases were of a mild type, and there was no resultant morbidity.

Diphtheria

Although it is over 13 years since there was a positive case of Diphtheria in the Hoyland Nether Urban District, I still consider it necessary to mention this disease. Cases are still being notified in other parts of the Country and while ever the disease is in our midst we cannot afford to relax our efforts in persuading the parents and guardians of young children to have them protected against this serious disease. I am happy to report that in 1961 in the Hoyland Nether Urban District there was an increase in the numbers attending for immunisation. There were 315 children who received primary protection compared with 227 in 1960, and of these 221 were under the age of 5 years and 94 were between the ages of 5 and 15 years. On the other hand there was a decrease in the number of children receiving reinforcing doses of the antigen. Of these 5 year olds only 75 received "booster" doses at their first School Medical Inspection compared with 109 in 1960.

Poliomyelitis

During the year one case of Paralytic Poliomyelitis was notified in the district, a male aged 30 years. The onset of the disease in this case was sudden and the patient died one week after admission to Hospital. He had not been vaccinated against the disease. The scheme for Vaccination against Poliomyelitis continues, and it is pleasing to report an increase in the number of people presenting themselves for immunisation in 1961. Compared with the figures for the previous year there was an increase of 1,328, although the numbers of people who received the full course of three injections is down by a half. As I have mentioned in previous reports it is not possible for me to give the exact number of persons protected within the Hoyland district. This is because of administrative difficulties in connection with the keeping of our records. I can, however, give figures which relate to the whole Division, and these I give below :—

Persons who received two injections during year ended 31st December, 1961

Months	Age Group 1933-1942	Age Group 1943-1961	Age Group Prior to 1933, but under 40 years	Others
January—March	63	245	143	17
April—June	69	354	385	—
July—September	310	564	1008	45
October—December	54	271	168	—
TOTAL	496	1434	1704	62

Total number of persons who received three injections during the year ended 31st December, 1961 — 5,084.

The number of fourth injections given to children between the age of 5 and 12 years — 2,412.

Whooping Cough

During the year 4 cases of Whooping Cough were notified, 1 in the first quarter and 3 in the second. This gives an attack rate of 0.25 per 1,000 of the population, which is less than half the rate for England and Wales and the West Riding Administrative County. The 4 cases were all under the age of 10 years, and had not been vaccinated against the disease. Vaccination against Whooping Cough, along with Poliomyelitis Vaccination, appears to be a "must" with most parents. No difficulty is ever experienced in persuading Mothers to have their children immunised against the disease, and I think this trend is reflected in the decline in notifications of Whooping Cough since immunisation was first introduced. The increase in the numbers vaccinated continues and during 1961, 216 children received this protection.

Vaccine is available at my office for issue to Medical Officers at Child Welfare Centres and to General Practitioners, on request. This can be obtained either as a single antigen or combined with the Diphtheria or Tetanus antigen. I am informed that the demand for the triple vaccine greatly exceeds that for the single antigen due, no doubt, to parents taking advantage of the fact that their children can get three-way protection with only three injections.

Measles

There was an increase in the number of notifications of Measles in the district during 1961. 347 cases were notified compared with 147 in the previous year. You will recall that towards the end of 1960 a relatively high incidence of this disease was becoming apparent and the first two quarters of 1961 confirmed the prediction I made in my Annual Report for 1960, that it looked as if we were experiencing a minor epidemic in the district. In the first quarter there were 45 cases, followed by a further 258 in the second quarter, when the epidemic reached its peak. There was a rapid decline in the third quarter, only 43 cases being reported, with just 1 case in the fourth quarter. The disease was of a mild type and I had no reports of any unexpected complications. Inevitably

it was the child under 10 years of age who was most affected, only 7 of the cases being over the age of 10 years. The disease was fairly wide spread and I cannot single out any one particular district as having had a greater incidence than the others.

I must re-emphasise what I have said in previous reports, that Measles is a highly infectious disease, and until something in the nature of a specific antigen is developed there will always be the risk of an epidemic. Few children, if they have not contracted the illness before entering School, fail to do so on commencing their School life. Parents must take every precaution when the disease is about, and they should not allow their children when incubating the disease or, on the other hand when they are recovering, to mix with their young friends unless their family Doctor says it is safe to do so.

Tuberculosis

There was an increase in the number of cases of Tuberculosis reported to me during the year. Six cases were notified, 3 Pulmonary and 3 Non-Pulmonary. All were under the care and supervision of the Chest Physician, either at their own home or in Hospital. I append below a table showing the age group principally affected.

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—35 years	—	—	—	1
35—45 years	—	—	—	—
45—65 years	1	1	1	1
65 years and over	1	—	—	—
Totals	2	1	1	2

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

The usual precautionary measures were taken when these cases were reported. My Health Visitor, who specialises in Tuberculosis environmental work, visited the homes for the purpose of tracing contacts and to give any advice that the family required. During the year six patients received extra nourishment provided by the West Riding County Council. This takes the form of two pints of milk free of charge each day which is provided to those cases on the recommendation of the Chest Physician. In 1961, 4,262 pints of milk were provided to patients in the Hoyland Nether Urban District.

B.C.G. Vaccination

The scheme for vaccination of the 13/14 year old School-children with B.C.G. was continued during the year. The School concerned was Kirk Balk and at the 1961 sessions 163 children were tested, 31 proving to be positive and 126 negative. There were 7 absentees. The 126 who were negative were submitted for vaccination, but on the date of the exercise only 125 children attended. Tested with those 163 were the 108 children who were vaccinated in 1960, to ascertain whether or not they had been converted to Mantoux Positive, i.e. successfully vaccinated. The results showed that 102 were successfully converted, 4 being doubtful, although sufficiently reacting not to necessitate revaccination. Again 2 were absent through illness.

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY

There was no visit from the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit to the Hoyland district during 1961. The Unit was, however, stationed in an adjoining district but the Medical Director kindly offered to accommodate any cases from Hoyland District whom we thought might require the service. In fact we sent a few Positive Mantoux cases for X-ray.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

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

FOOD POISONING

I am happy to report that no cases of Food Poisoning were notified to me during the year. There were, however, 3 cases of Dysentery which is a disease closely allied to Food Poisoning, and those cases occurred in the first quarter of the year. They were children all from the same family, and in one case it was necessary for one to be admitted to Hospital. Exhaustive enquiries were made by the Public Health Department staff, which included the taking of specimens for Laboratory analysis, but although we maintained close supervision we were never able to find the origin of the disease.

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

I am very pleased to report the satisfactory working of the Ambulance Service in the district. Overall responsibility is undertaken by the West Riding County Council from the Ambulance Station at Hoyland. There has been no alteration in the vehicle establishment during 1961, but I am informed that it is proposed to purchase a new vehicle and that Committee

approval has been given. The Hoyland Station is now responsible for receiving all communications from Maltby and Wath-on-Dearne Depots during the evenings. The new Teaching Hospital at Sheffield has increased the carrying load and it was thought that this would be offset by a decrease in journeys to the old established Hospitals. This, however, has not materialised, and although a steady increase in the load has been maintained, this has not yet reached saturation point.

CLINICS

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis cases continue to be referred to the Chest Clinic at 46, Church Street, Barnsley. Full investigations and X-rays are carried out on all patients and contacts of cases. The Health Visitor who carries out the domiciliary Tuberculosis visiting in the area attends the Clinic at Church Street and acts as liaison officer there.

Child Welfare

Below are the tables showing the various Clinics held within the Hoyland Nether Urban District and, in certain cases, figures indicating the number of attendances during 1961.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Name and Address of Centre Name of Doctor and Health Visitor in attendance.	Day and Time of sessions	Total number of attendances during the year	
		Number who attended for first time during 1961	Children up to 5 years
HOYLAND Miners' Welfare Institute. Dr. J. Allott (Resd. Sept. 1961) Dr. D. J. Fairclough Mrs. H. Turner (nee Goodman) (Asstd. by Mrs. Milner/Mrs. Battams)	Tuesday p.m.	336	2,542
HOYLAND COMMON Rockingham Youth Centre. Dr. D. J. Fairclough Mrs. H. Turner (nee Goodman) (Asstd. by Mrs. Milner/Mrs. Battams)	Thursday p.m.	139	1,439

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. D. J. Fairclough Mrs. P. J. Battams Mrs. Joll/Miss Walker.	Monday p.m.	240

Other Clinics conducted in the same above premises are :—

Minor Ailments ; School ; Ophthalmological ;

Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes ; Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Speech Therapy is now provided at the Miners' Welfare Institute, and mothers and children attend there instead of travelling to 6, Victoria Road, Barnsley.

HEALTH VISITING

Health Visitor	Address	Telephone No.
HOYLAND COMMON		
Mrs. H. Turner (nee Goodman)	54, Crowland Road, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 388168
Mrs. P. J. Battams (Part-time Asst.)	2, Grange View, Blacker Hill, Nr. Barnsley.	
Mrs. N. Milner (Resigned Dec., 1961)	25, Regent Street, Hoyland Common.	
ELSECAR, PLATTS COMMON		
Mrs. H. Turner (nee Goodman)	54, Crowland Road, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 388168
Mrs. N. Milner (Resigned Dec., 1961)	25, Regent Street, Hoyland Common.	
HOYLAND		
Mrs. H. Turner (nee Goodman)	54, Crowland Road, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 388168
Mrs. N. Milner (Resigned Dec., 1961)	25, Regent Street, Hoyland Common.	

The situation regarding the Health Visiting Service establishment in the Hoyland area remains exactly the same as in 1960. Mrs. Battams commenced duty on the 3rd January, 1961, but Mrs. Milner resigned later in the year. The vacancies existing in the Hoyland area have been advertised nationally and locally, but unfortunately there has not been any response at all. Mrs. Battams, who is at present an Assistant Health Visitor in the Hoyland area, will commence her Health Visiting Training in October, 1962, at Leeds University, and it is hoped she will then return to the area as a qualified Health Visitor.

The Health Visitor's duties are varied, one of the most important being the teaching of the principles of healthy living and all other aspects of environmental health, both in the homes and the Clinics. She is responsible for the direction of the Child Welfare Centres and full School Nursing duties.

The total number of visits made by the Health Visiting staff during the year under review was 2,693.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

There was one change in the Midwifery Service in the area during the year under review, when Mrs. Hoyland resigned and left the Service and Mrs. Joll was appointed in her place. Two Midwives, Miss Walker and Mrs. Joll, have provided the Midwifery Service in the area. Both are mobile and able to administer Gas and Air and Trilene Analgesia, having both been provided with machines during the year.

The Mothercraft Classes continue to be held every Wednesday afternoon at the Miners' Welfare and over the last 12 months have grown rapidly. Now quite large Classes are held every week, where talks and demonstrations are given to help to prepare the expectant mother for her confinement. Expectant mothers who are having the domiciliary services and those who have Hospital bookings are invited to attend this Clinic. The Classes are run by the two Midwives of the area.

During 1961 the Midwives attended 89 confinements, 76 cases in the capacity of Midwives and 13 as Maternity Nurses. Of all the cases attended, 32 received the benefits of Gas and Air Analgesia and 21 Trilene Analgesia.

Midwives as at 31st December, 1961 :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
Miss N. Walker	...8, Skiers Hall, Elsecar.	Hoyland 3104
Mrs. K. Hoyland (Resigned 10.2.61)	...20, Clough Road, Hoyland.	Hoyland 3165
Mrs. M. C. Joll (Apptd. 1.2.61)	...Croft Holme, Market St., Hoyland.	Hoyland 2377

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. A. M. O'Hara	...24, Lilac Crescent, Hoyland.	Hoyland 3307.

Hoyland Common.

Mrs. M. Firth	...35, Tinker Lane, Hoyland Common.	Hoyland 2249
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The position regarding staff during 1961 is the same as in the previous year. All the Home Nurses are mobile and the local Doctors make considerable use of the service available to them. The work is varied, including all aspects of sick nursing.

During the year 305 cases were visited and 9,943 visits were made.

During this year the Home Nursing and Midwifery staffs have commenced to operate the scheme to use Sterile Disposable Syringes on the district. This, means one syringe per patient, the scheme has removed the necessity for boiling syringes and needles in the homes.

FOR INFORMATION.
NURSING STAFF AS AT 1st JULY, 1962

Health Visitors.

Name	Address	Telephone No.
Mrs. H. Turner	...54 Crowland Road, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 388168
Mrs. P. J. Battams	...2, Grange View, Blacker Hill, Nr. Barnsley.	

Home Nurses.

Mrs. M. Bramley	...16, Mell Avenue, Hoyland.	Hoyland 2181.
Mrs. A. M. O'Hara	...20, Clough Road, Hoyland.	Hoyland 3307
Mrs. M. Firth	...35, Tinker Lane, Hoyland Common.	Hoyland 2249

Midwives.

Miss N. Walker	...8, Skiers Hall, Elsecar.	Hoyland 3104
Mrs. M. C. Joll	...Croft Holme, Market St., Hoyland.	Hoyland 2377

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

During 1961 a total of 23,813 Domestic Help hours were provided in the Hoyland Nether Urban District. In all 26 Domestic Helps were employed, attending 115 cases. Of the total 89 were continued from 1960, the remainder being new cases.

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

Maternity Cases	... ..	5
Tuberculosis Cases	... ..	1
General Cases, over 65	... ..	97
General Cases, under 65	... ..	7
Others	... ..	5

115

As in previous years the majority of cases come within the "General Cases over 65 years" group, thus providing facilities to help the old people to remain in their own homes. I must emphasise once again that this service, however, does not and is, in fact, not intended to replace the help that can be given by the family.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The Chiropody Service which the West Riding County Council established throughout its area in 1960 continues to provide a much needed service in the community. In my report for 1960 I outlined the procedure for obtaining this treatment.

The service is in great demand, and a total of 138 persons (all Pensioners) received 549 treatments by the direct service. At the same time this service provided 139 domiciliary treatments to 50 Pensioners and 5 handicapped persons. The Voluntary Association provided 141 treatments for 38 Pensioners at the Chiropodist's Surgery, whilst 16 patients received 63 treatments in their own homes.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

During 1961 steady evolution of the service took place and much progress was made, but a great deal has to be achieved before the service envisaged by the Minister of Health and the County Authorities is accomplished.

There are now two full-time Mental Welfare Officers established at the Divisional Health Office, Mortomley Hall, High Green and along with a Senior Mental Welfare Officer they form a Mental Health team working very closely with the General Practitioners, the Consultant Psychiatrists and the Hospitals. These Officers are given every opportunity to keep abreast of current trends through Refresher Courses, Weekend Seminars and In-service Training Schemes.

Since the introduction of the new Act admissions to Hospital are arranged in a friendly, informal manner, with consultations taking place at the home of the patient between

the General Practitioner, the Mental Welfare Officer and relatives. Encouragement and facilities for informal admission are given to the patient, and every effort is made to shorten the stay in Hospital. At the moment half the patients admitted to Hospital are ready for discharge after about three months stay, and many go home sooner. Approximately 66.7% of those with a more marked degree of mental infirmity go home within six months, mainly due to advanced treatment techniques and new drugs developed over the past few years.

Liaison meetings are held at the Mental Hospital, dealing mainly with the resettlement of patients and their after-care. In this connection notifications of discharged patients, with brief case histories, are sent to the Divisional Health Offices, and follow-up work is carried out by Mental Welfare Officers working very closely with other services who are able to assist in the resettlement of patients. These contacts are valuable when dealing with Mental Health problems.

During last year the Hospital Plan for England and Wales was published. This outlined the new developments envisaged during the next 5 to 15 years. Some large Mental Hospitals will close down and in their place will be small new Psychiatric Hospitals. It is recommended that Psychiatric Units be attached to the larger General Hospitals, and more emphasis placed on community care and after-care. Also included are plans for the building of Hostels and sheltered Workshops, as occupational therapy is of great importance in the rehabilitation of the mentally ill patient. Major projects such as these take time to accomplish. There are a great many problems yet to be solved but the future looks exciting.

In the meantime I feel we should concentrate on Mental Health Education. The general public should be encouraged to learn the principles of positive mental health, that there is no stigma attached to a mental breakdown, that kindness and tolerance are as necessary to the healing of a sick mind as that generally and generously given to the physically sick. For

those unfortunate enough to suffer from mental disorder we must aim for out-patient treatment, with admission to a Short-stay Hospital only in the event of the patient not responding to Psychotherapy.

Over the past twelve months we have had some insight into the new Mental Health Act and we have seen some of the problems facing the service. The future of Mental Health is a challenge to the Public Health Service, opening up exciting new avenues in the field of preventive medicine. I append below statistics with regard to the Mental Health situation in your district.

Care and Guidance

	Male	Female
16 years and over		
In full employment	2	1
Fully employed and/or supervised at home	2	3
Working part-time	—	—
Training Centre	4	2
Training Centre refused	1	1
Unemployable or Cot Cases	—	—
Under 16 years		
Training Centre	6	4
Working	—	—
Cot Cases	1	2
	—	—
	16	13
	—	—

During the year arrangements were made for the admission of a patient to a Hospital for Subnormal Children. There were 11 discharges from Storthes Hall, 5 male and 6 female, and in six of these cases requests were made for after-care.

Admissions to Storthes Hall by Mental Welfare Officers during 1961 were 12, 4 male and 8 female.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The staff of the Health Department continued their efforts during the year to teach health principles whenever the opportunity occurred. In the Clinics quite a lot of this work was done and in the Schools a start was made with propaganda efforts on the subject of Smoking and Lung Cancer. The main groups where Health Education is successful are the groups of Mothers at Ante-natal and Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. Small discussion groups are formed and quite interesting meetings result.

In Hoyland during the last year we suffered considerably in our Health Education work because of the shortage of Health Visiting staff. This should improve in 1962, when it is hoped that the Health Visiting staff will be back to normal establishment.

In the field of Home Safety propaganda maintained a high standard. The Committee is very active and considerable efforts were made in teaching by Filmstrip, Poster and leaflet in all manner of Home Safety problems. Towards the end of the year it had been hoped to have a series of lectures to a group of Youth Clubs, but this was postponed until early 1962 because of shortage of medical staff in the Department. The Youth Clubs had been visited and it was obvious that these young people are interested in health matters, and one could sense that when and if special lectures are given to the group that searching questions will be asked from the speaker. We in the Department are looking forward to this.

Once again during the year I was invited to give a talk to the senior girls at Kirk Balk School and my Chief Public Health Inspector also was invited to give a talk. This is a regular item in the curriculum of the girls in this particular School year. It is relatively easy to talk to a captive audience but not always do such audiences respond to the subject under discussion. This is not so at Kirk Balk School, where the girls are intensely interested in the subject under discussion. My Divisional Nursing Officer has also supported me at a later

date to continue the subject under discussion, and herself giving a short talk to the girls. The supply of visual aid material, films, filmstrips and projectors are all available for use, and ample supplies of propaganda material and teaching material other than those can be had by application to County Hall.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

The amount of Welfare Foods issued in the Hoyland Nether Urban District during 1961 was as follows :—

National Dried Milk—699 tins.

Cod Liver Oil—436 bottles.

Vitamin A and D Tablets—317 (packets of 45).

Orange Juice—2,599 bottles.

These foods are issued at the following centres throughout the Division on the days and times stated :—

Address of Premises	Days	Times
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.
PENISTONE RURAL DISTRICT: Child Welfare Centre Golf Club, Cawthorne ... Stocksbridge Coop -Society, Crane Moor, Thurgoland ... Mrs. Thickett, Post Office, Oxspring ...	Alternate Wednesdays	1-30—3-30 p.m. During Shop hours During Shop Hours
HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT: Mrs. Mellor, Queen Street, Hoyland Common Child Welfare Centre, Miner's Welfare Hall, Hoyland ..	Thursday Tuesday	2-4 p.m. 11-12 a.m. 2-4 p.m.
WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT: Clinic, Parish Hall, Oughtibridge ...	Thursday	2-4 p.m.

Address of Premises	Days	Times
Wortley Rural District cont.		
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.
Colley Estate Clinic, Wordsworth Avenue, Sheffield, 5	Monday Wednesday	2—4 p.m. 2—4 p.m.
Clinic, Methodist Chapel, Norfolk Hill, Grenoside	Thursday	2—4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre Scout Hall, Tankersley	Alternate Mondays	2—4 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.
Mrs. Iles, Post Office, Wharncliffe Side	Friday	2—4 p.m.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

(Prepared by Mr. W. G. Danks)

Water Supplies

During the year 60 samples were taken for bacteriological and chemical examination. All the samples were satisfactory.

All the houses in the district are supplied from public water mains to a sink inside each house. There are no public stand pipes.

The following information is supplied by Mr. T. M. Beswick, Engineer and Manager to the Dearne Valley Water Board.

The water supply to Hoyland was seriously disturbed by the loss of the Bella Drift source of supply to the Board in May, 1961 and the resultant extra demand from the Board's primary reservoir at Roebuck.

In September the Board were able to supplement the additional volume of water received from the Sheffield Corporation by the resumption of the water supply to the Board from the National Coal Board Mitchell Main Unit.

The new high level tank which was brought into limited use in December, 1960 was utilised more fully in March, 1961 and thereafter no complaints were received from properties on the high ground levels adjacent to the Reservoir site.

Main laying proceeded with housing development schemes wherever necessary.

It is proposed to resume main reconditioning and overhaul in various roads and streets in the Hoyland Area during the financial year commencing in April, 1962.

The following information relating to sewerage and sewage disposal, rainfall and temperature etc., is supplied by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor (L. K. G. Barraclough, Esq.).

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE FOR 1961.

Month	Rainfall	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature
January	5.19	42	24
February	2.43	44	32
March	0.15	60	34
April	4.43	60	36
May	1.71	60	40
June	1.60	68	38
July	2.90	68	50
August	2.95	70	50
September	1.05	62	46
October	2.55	60	38
November	1.33	48	26
December	1.64	46	10

Temperature 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, 1960—10th May	80°
Hottest Day, 1961—29th August	70°
Coldest Day, 1960—13th Jan., 13th Feb. and 6th December	24°
Coldest Day, 1961—28th December	10°
Greatest rainfall for one month 1960—January...	7.39 ins.
Greatest rainfall for one month 1961—January...	5.19 ins.
Total rainfall 1960...	39.89 ins.
Total rainfall 1961...	27.93 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 sewers during the year.

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

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	Number
Water closets	5,814
Privies	1
Pail closets	10
Total ...	<hr/> 5,825 <hr/>

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, thirteen loaders, one salvage worker and one tipman who also drives the Angledozer.

From the 1st March the department was given additional Public Cleansing duties namely the sweeping of all streets and footpaths including County Highways. The staff consisting of one driver and two road sweepers.

The cleansing of street gullies and cesspools. The staff in this case being one Gully Emptier driver and mate.

The supervision and maintenance of Public Conveniences, the work being carried out by one labourer.

The Public Cleansing Service transport at the 31st March, 1962 was as follows:—

No. 3 Motor—

Shelvoke and Drewry Limited (Diesel Engine) 11 cubic yards capacity. All steel side loading body. (Registered 1.11.60).

No. 4 Motor—

Shelvoke and Drewry Limited (Diesel Engine) 13 cubic yards capacity. All steel side loading body. (Registered 1.5.58).

No. 6 Motor—

Shelvoke and Drewry Limited (Petrol Engine) 16—18 cubic yards capacity. All steel rear loading body. Fore and Aft Tipper. (Registered 18.4.53).

No. 1 Motor—

Bristol Duplex Crawler Tractor. (Diesel Engine) (Registered 23.6.61).

No. 2 Motor—

Shelvoke and Drewry Limited (Diesel Engine). Gully and Cesspool Emptier. (Registered 6.3.56).

No. 5 Motor—

Karrier Yorkshire (Diesel Engine) Road Sweeper—Collector. (Registered 8.7.57).

During the winter the department co-operated with the Engineer and Surveyors Department by arranging for teams of men and machines to be available for snow clearance as required both by day and night.

The information and statistics in this section of the report relate to the financial year ended 31st March, 1962.

Collection

Absenteeism due to sickness was again high but was spread throughout the year, the severe and cold winter apparently having no greater effect on the sickness rate than any other time.

Having regard to sickness and inclement weather the fact that fifty collections of refuse were made—only just short of a regular weekly collection—must be a matter of congratulation to the men who carry out such an essential service under conditions which are sometimes very difficult.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 SECTION 75
PROVISION AND MAINTENANCE OF DUSTBINS**

Having undertaken to provide and maintain dustbins under the terms of Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, 337 dustbins were issued during the year. Of this number 112 were issued to Council houses, 207 to privately owned properties and 18 for trade refuse purposes.

The total cost of the bins amounted to £673 1s. 4d. which includes £86 11s. 10d. in purchase tax.

Municipal ownership of dustbins has undoubtedly been a very popular innovation. The scheme has been in operation for eleven years and has worked smoothly and well.

Each bin is embossed with the letters H.N.U.D.C. and the year e.g. 1961, of issue.

**TABLE VIII
Refuse Receptacles**

Ward	Privy Middens	Pails	Dustbins	Total
Hoyland	—	—	1936	1936
Hoyland Common	—	1	1241	1242
St. Peter's	1	—	1026	1027
Elsecar	—	9	1312	1321
Totals	1	10	5515	5526

**Public Cleansing Service Costs
For the Year Ending 31st March, 1962**

Item	Particulars	Collection £	Disposal £	Totals £
Revenue Account				
1	Gross Expenditure			
	(i) Labour	8,124	1,847	9,971
	(ii) Transport	3,617	245	3,862
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	167	61	228

Public Cleansing Service Costs—continued

Item	Particulars	Collection £	Disposal £	Totals £
(iv)	Other Items	—	—	—
(v)	Total Gross Expenditure ...	11,908	2,153	14,061
2	Gross Income	57	1,417	1,474
3	Nett Cost	11,851	736	12,587
	Unit Costs	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
4	Gross Cost per ton labour only	17 7	4 0	21 7
5	Gross Cost per ton transport only	7 10	6	8 4
6	Nett Cost (all expenditure) per ton	25 8	1 7	27 3
7	Nett Cost per 1,000 pop.	£ 746	£ 46	£ 792
8	Nett Cost per 1,000 premises	2,192	136	2,328
9	Nett Cost per visit (bins)	10.63 pence		

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

10	Area (Statute acres) land and inland water ...	1,999
11	Population	15,800
12	Total refuse collected (tons)	9,223
13	Weights (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day, 365 days in the year	31.83
14	Number of premises from which refuse is collected	5,407
15	Premises from which daily collection is made ...	Nil
16	Frequency of collection	7 days
17	Kerbside collection, if practised, expressed as estimated percentage	—
18	Methods of Disposal	
	(a) Crude Tipping	—

(b) Controlled Tipping	... ..	100%
(c) Direct incineration	... ..	—
(d) Separation and controlled tipping	... ..	—
(e) Other methods	... ..	—

Details of Refuse Collection Costs
For the Year Ending 31st March, 1962

Item	£	s.	d.
Wages	7,799	15	10
National Insurance	297	3	5
Superannuation	26	19	1
Drivers' Wages	1,729	1	5
National Insurance	58	19	7
Superannuation	—	—	—
Licences and Insurances	249	1	0
Petrol, Oil etc.	484	7	0
Repairs to motors, wages	144	6	6
Repairs to motors, materials	379	9	3
Depreciation of vehicles	571	17	3
Tools and Implements	4	17	6
Protective Clothing	110	17	0
Fuel, Light, Water	15	3	0
Trade Refuse Bins	36	0	0
	<hr/>		
Gross Cost	11,907	17	10
Income	57	3	4
	<hr/>		
Nett Cost	11,850	14	6
	<hr/>		

Refuse Disposal—Tipping

Our arrangements for disposing of all refuse by controlled tipping were continued.

During the year a tracked Angledozer was purchased and has been of great value both in tip control and in providing soil to cover the tip. Many hundreds of tons of soil have been dozed out and spread.

Earlier in the year a serious tip fire occurred in the tip south of the railway line. The tip was actually set on fire maliciously several weeks in succession. No sooner was one fire put out than another was caused. Several different methods of fire fighting were used including the use of "Drikold" solid carbon dioxide which served to check the fire somewhat. However, when we took delivery of the Angledozer we were able to isolate the fire and with a 4 H.P. Trailer Pump we were able to pump water from the culverted stream under the railway.

Refuse Disposal—Salvage

The amount of salvage collected during the year increased by several tons. At the close of the financial year the Paper Mills Company with whom the Council has a contract, intimated that as their stocks were high, some restriction would be placed on the amount of waste paper which could be accepted by them.

It is hoped that the Council's new garage will be commenced if not completed during 1962. Electricity cables have been laid from Milton Road to the temporary garage which will be used as a Salvage Depot. Provision has been made in the estimates for the installation of a Mechanical Paper Baling Press.

TABLE IX
Summary of Work Done

Receptacles	No. Emptied	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight		
			T.	C.	Q.
Dustbins	259119	2290	8463	16	0
Privy Middens ..	11	3	7	10	0
Pails	619	13	33	16	0
Total	259749	2306	8505	2	0
Trade Refuse ..	7816	881	718	8	0
Grand Total ..	267565	3187	9223	10	0

SALVAGE OF WASTE.

COMMODITY	1961						1960						1959					
	Weight			Value			Weight			Value			Weight			Value		
	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	157	10	—	1,396	0	0	150	3	—	1,257	6	0	143	15	—	1,286	18	0
Other Salvage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kitchen Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scrap Metal	2	10	—	13	5	0	—	10	—	2	10	0	—	2	—	3	10	0
TOTALS	160	—	—	1,409	5	0	150	13	—	1,259	16	0	153	17	—	1,290	8	0
Trade Refuse	719	—	—	57	0	0	543	9	—	55	0	0	571	18	—	55	0	0

Details of Refuse Disposal and Salvage Costs
Year Ending 31st March, 1962

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Wages	1,799	11	0				
National Insurance	45	12	11				
Superannuation	1	19	11				
					1,847	3	10
Diesel Oil	52	14	6				
Tools and Implements ...	17	2	0				
Maintenance	9	12	7				
Rent, Rates etc.	5	0	0				
Baling Wire, Bags etc. ...	38	4	5				
Depreciation	183	0	0				
					305	13	6
Gross Costage					2,152	17	4
Revenue					1,417	7	2
Nett Cost					735	10	2

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 ...	—	—	—		57	3	4
(b) Refuse Disposal							
Tipping Fees	—	—	—		6	2	0
(c) Salvage							
Baled Waste Paper ...	157	17	2		1,395	19	10
Metals	2	5	0		13	5	0
Miscellaneous	—	—	—		2	0	4
					160	2	2
					1,474	10	6

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

Housing

Nature of Inspection	No. of Visits paid.
Housing and Public Health Acts	453
Verminous Premises	28
Miscellaneous Housing	23
Housing Works in Progress	29
Houses let in Lodgings	10
Caravans	69

Food Inspection

Butchers	36
Fishmongers and Poulterers	48
Grocers	62
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	19
Ice Cream Premises	43
Miscellaneous Food Visits	15
Food Preparing Premises	45
Food Shops and Stalls	36
Restaurants	5
Fried Fish Shops	19
Bakehouses	14
Hawkers	43
Licensed Premises	30

Visits in Connection with Sampling

Food and Drugs	80
Ice Cream Sampling	80

Infectious Disease

Inquiries and Disinfection	28
Miscellaneous	18

General Sanitation

Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	672
Total No. of Inspections								3,552

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

Number of Notices Served

Notices	Out-standing 31/12/60	Number Served	Complied with	Work done by L.A. in default	Out- standing 31/12/61
Informal ..	49	86	59	—	76
Statutory ..	29	8	4	—	33
Totals	78	94	63	—	109

During the year 496 complaints were reported as follows :—

Nature of Complaint	No. Received
Dilapidations	26
Choked Drains	83
Choked Street Gully	2
Choked Sewers	10
Defective Drains	3
Rats and Mice	210
Defective Water Taps	4
Defective W.C. Pedestal	1
Defective W.C. Cistern	11
Water in Cellar	2
Miscellaneous	11
Cockroaches	95
Shortage of Water	15
Insufficient Water Supply (Incrustation etc.)	10
Defective Drain Inspection Chambers	4
Smells	6
Defective W.C. Compartment	2
Defective Pail Closet	1

				496

COUNCIL HOUSES

The following table shows the numbers and types of the various properties owned by the Council.

PRE-WAR	
Four Bedroomed type houses	20
Three Bedroomed houses	1,056
Two Bedroom Old Aged People's Bungalows	131
One Bedroom Old Aged People's Bungalows	30
TOTAL	1,237
POST-WAR	
Three Bedroomed type houses	434
Two Bedroomed houses	110
Two Bedroomed Flats	56
Two Bedroom Old Aged People's Bungalows	114
Two Bedroom type Pre-fabricated Bungalows	233
Houses bought for modernisation	32
One Bedroom Old Aged People's Bungalows	3
TOTAL	982
TOTAL PRE-WAR AND POST-WAR	2,219

The following table gives the numbers and types of Council houses in the various wards.

	Hoyland Common	St. Peter's	Hoyland	Elsecar	Totals
Houses					
4 Bedroom	—	20	—	—	20
3 Bedroom	214	451	549	276	1,490
2 Bedroom	—	—	110	—	110
TOTAL	214	471	659	276	1,620
Bungalows					
2 Bedroom	73	32	94	46	245
1 Bedroom	—	—	33	—	33
TOTAL	73	32	127	46	278
Prefabs	70	—	10	153	233
TOTAL	70	—	10	153	233
Flats	—	—	56	—	56
TOTAL	—	—	56	—	56
Acquired Dwellings	—	2	20	10	32
TOTAL	—	2	20	10	32
GRAND TOTAL	357	505	872	485	2,219

GENERAL

Housing

During the year there were four representations of individually unfit houses made, three houses actually demolished and one house closed. The preliminary housing survey work in connection with the proposed Platts Common Clearance Area was completed during the year, eighty-eight houses being inspected for this purpose.

As it is intended to re-develop this area together with land now in use as allotments it will be necessary to produce development plans and to acquire the adjoining land.

It is hoped that building operations will commence early in 1962 on the Skiers View Road Site where both houses and old aged persons bungalows are planned.

Twenty-eight houses were built by private enterprise, and sixteen built by the local authority during the year.

Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts

During the year there were forty-three applications for advances under the terms of the above mentioned acts. Forty-three applications were approved involving a total amount of £19,945.

Improvement Grants

Twenty-three applications were received for improvement grants in connection with twenty-three houses. All were approved, the total amount of the grants was £2,343 16s. 1d.

Building Byelaws

Two hundred and twenty-two plans were passed by the Council during the year ended 31st December, 1961.

These included three houses and ten bungalows and one hundred and thirty-nine works of improvement, garages, greenhouses etc.

The remainder of the plans consisted mainly of garden huts etc. for Council owned property.

RENT ACT, 1957

Applications for the various forms required for the administration of the Rent Act has again fallen considerably as will be seen below :—

Part I Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

	1958	1959	1960	1961
1 Number of applications for Certificates	25	13	7	1
2 Number of decisions not to issue Certificates	—	—	—	—
3 Number of decisions to issue Certificates				
(a) in respect of some but not all defects ...	—	—	—	—
(b) in respect of all defects	24	13	7	1
4 Number of undertakings given by landlords under para. 5 of the first schedule	11	3	2	1
5 Number of undertakings refused by L.A. under proviso to para. 5 of the first schedule	—	—	—	—
6 Number of Certificates issued	17	9	4	1

Part II Application for Cancellation of Certificates

7 Application by landlord to L.A. for cancellation of Certificates	15	2	—	—
8 Objection by tenants to cancellation of Certificates	3	—	—	—
9 Decisions by L.A. to cancel in spite of tenants objection	—	—	—	—
10 Certificates cancelled by L.A.	12	2	—	—

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

(Food and Drugs Act, 1955)

Sausages 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

Six applications were received during the year to retail ice cream from shop premises making a total of seventy-four premises now registered.

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

Provisional Grade	Number
1	38
2	0
3	1
4	1

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

(General Powers) ACT, 1951.

Registration of Food Hawkers

At the end of the year there were twenty-seven 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.

Food Hygiene Regulations

No contravention of the Clean Food Byelaws were noted during the many inspections of food premises.

It is gratifying to note the number of food shops which are being altered and enlarged in order to provide a better and more hygienic service for customers.

In these days of pre-packed frozen foodstuffs the shop that cannot supply loses business.

It has been said that we are a nation of shopkeepers, if this is so then let us be a nation of good shopkeepers.

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

Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cafes and Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Grocers and General Mixed Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Retail Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fried Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sweet and Ice Cream Retailers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
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.

UNSOUND FOOD

Inspection of foods to ascertain its fitness numbered 146. Details of food found to be unfit and surrendered by the owners are set out on page 53.

There were no cases where powers of seizure were used.

Canned Foods	Cans	lbs.
Tongue	3	8
Corned Beef	10	42
Chopped Pork	20	13
Stewed Steak	5	4
Chicken	4	6
Corned Mutton	6	36
Luncheon Meat	4	6
Ham	9	60
Tomatoes	139	210
Peas	6	4
Baked Beans	4	3
Cooked Shoulder	4	25
Cream	4	2
Milk	11	5
Steak and Vegetables	2	2
Raspberries	2	1
Pineapples	8	8
Oranges	9	5
Peaches	5	7
Pears	3	3
Strawberries	1	1
Plums	1	1
Fruit Salad	4	3
Grapefruit	9	5
Rice Pudding	6	4
Salmon	2	1
Pilchards	6	3
Green Beans	9	8
Carrots	9	5
Sild	3	1
Soup	12	10
Mushrooms	2	1
Creamed Rice	10	5
Crab	3	1
	<u>335</u>	<u>499</u>
Other Food		lbs.
Pork Pies		36
Sausages		49
Beef		316

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 to 1958

Six persons are licensed to slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 to 1958.

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 shopkeepers were registered for the sale of sterilised milk from their shop premises.

One supplementary licence to retail (pasteurised) tuberculin tested milk, two to retail pasteurised milk and one to retail sterilised milk in the district were granted.

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 by whose authority I am appointed 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 (details are given in Table VII) all of which were formal samples.

In connection with samples numbered 179, 211 and 216 the Analyst reported:—

“Although the non-fatty solids of these samples are below 8·5 per cent, the normal freezing point indicates that this deficiency is due to natural causes and not to added water.”

Concerning sample No. 205 the observations of the Public Analyst read as follows:—

"Having found 2·89 per cent of fat, and having regard to the Sale of Milk Regulations I am of the opinion that this sample is not genuine milk but that it is 3·6 per cent deficient in fat."

The Milk Producer concerned was cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.

Thirty-nine samples were classified as genuine.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

No. of Sample	Total Solids %	Milk Fat %	Solids not Fat %	Preservatives
178	11·96	3·45	8·51	Nil.
179	12·00	3·60	8·40	"
180	12·72	4·20	8·52	"
181	12·11	3·60	8·51	"
182	12·06	3·45	8·61	"
183	12·07	3·40	8·67	"
184	12·05	3·55	8·50	"
185	12·29	3·75	8·54	"
186	12·14	3·40	8·74	"
187	11·97	3·35	8·62	"
188	11·97	3·40	8·57	"
189	12·29	3·75	8·54	"
190	11·94	3·25	8·69	"
191	11·88	3·20	8·68	"
192	12·01	3·40	8·61	"
193	11·90	3·25	8·65	"
194	12·15	3·45	8·70	"
195	12·01	3·40	8·61	"
196	13·52	4·40	9·12	"
197	12·12	3·40	8·72	"
198	11·96	3·10	8·86	"
199	12·21	3·40	8·81	"
200	12·30	3·80	8·50	"
201	11·95	3·10	8·85	"
202	12·29	3·40	8·89	"
203	12·20	3·35	8·85	"
204	12·18	3·35	8·83	"
205	11·81	2·89	8·92	"
206		Broken in Transit		"
207	12·46	3·50	8·96	"
208	12·85	3·60	9·25	"
209	12·82	4·00	8·82	"
210	12·41	3·60	8·81	"
211	12·52	4·10	8·42	"
212	12·47	3·50	8·97	"
213	12·60	3·65	8·95	"
214	12·28	3·60	8·68	"
215	12·43	3·80	8·63	"
216	12·28	3·80	8·48	"
217	12·42	3·60	8·82	"
Averages	12·246	3·533	8·713	"

DESTRUCTION OF RATS, MICE AND OTHER PESTS

Rodent Control

During the year there were two hundred and ten complaints of infestation by rats and mice, two hundred and fifteen 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.

Infestation	Council Houses	Other Houses
Cockroaches	25	70
Silverfish	12	6
Ants	0	1
Wasps	0	2
Earwigs	5	0
Clover Mites	2	0
Larder Beetles	0	1
Flies	8	14
Spider Beetles	0	2

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.

This service is one which is greatly appreciated and whilst the older type of infestation has almost been eliminated we are constantly being asked for advice and assistance in dealing with new types of insect pests.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Inspection and Supervision of Workplaces

1. Factories

There were 118 routine inspections of the factories, workshops and workplaces in the district under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937 to 1959.

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

Baking and Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Boot Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Brick Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Builders Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Coal Mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Coal Gas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Coal Merchants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food Preparation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Joinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Metal Founding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Motor Vehicle Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Plumbing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Funeral Undertaker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Photography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Saw Mill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Tubular Steel Furniture	3
Dental Technician	1
Car Battery Maker	1
Flour Mill	1
Watch and Clock Repairs	1
Television and Radio Repairs	2
Warehousing	2
Paper Baling	1
Upholsterer	1
Welding and Car Spraying	1
Building Operations and Work of Engineering Construction	8

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

**PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Part I of the Act.**

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

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	30	62	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	47	38	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	13	18	—	—
TOTAL	90	118	—	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases.")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re-medied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	1	1	—	—	—
Total	4	5	—	1	—

2. Outworkers

At the close of the year there was one Burling and Mending outworker on the register.

3. Workplaces

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

4. Shops—General

Thirty-eight visits were made during the year. One case was found where unsatisfactory conditions existed and this was dealt with by informal action.

5. Hairdressers and Barbers

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

There is now a total of twenty-seven 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.

6. Shops—Pet Animals

Two applications for licences were received during the year. These were granted subject to suitable conditions.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no Common Lodging Houses registered within the Urban District.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year as was anticipated Elsecar Main Colliery was completely electrified. Six out of the eight boilers were discontinued, one retained for space heating with the remaining one kept as a standby.

At Rockingham Colliery the sprinkler stokers were replaced by modern chain grate stokers, alterations were carried out to the flues and damper arrangements and a smoke density recorder installed.

The daily Smoke Filter and Volumetric Sulphur Dioxide instruments situated at the Stores Yard West Street and the Sewage Works Elsecar respectively have run efficiently during the year and have provided much helpful and interesting data as will be seen in the following pages.

STORES YARD	Month	SMOKE Milligrams per Cubic Metre				SULPHUR DIOXIDE Parts per 100 Million			
		Wind Direction	Highest Daily Average	Prevailing Wind	Monthly Average	Wind Direction	Highest Daily Average	Prevailing Wind	Monthly Average
January	E.	500	S.	350	S.E.	126	S.	69
February	N.W.	520	S.W.	190	N.E.	217	S.W.	63
March	S.W.	320	W.	200	S.W.	240	W.	103
April	N.E.	350	S.E.	160	N.	240	S.E.	78
May	E.	250	E.	108	E.	126	E.	66
June	N.W.	120	W.	37	S.	240	W.	107
July	N.	170	W.	100	N.	195	W.	77
August	S.W.	200	S.W.	102	S.	220	S.W.	86
September	S.W.	190	S.	137	E.	252	S.	91
October	S.W.	580	S.W.	190	S.	129	S.W.	49
November	N.E.	660	S.W.	361	S.W.	103	S.W.	62
December	S.	1400	S.	444	S.	185	S.	62

SEWAGE WORKS	Month	SMOKE Milligrams per Cubic Metre				SULPHUR DIOXIDE Parts per 100 Million			
		Wind Direction	Highest Daily Average	Prevailing Wind	Monthly Average	Wind Direction	Highest Daily Average	Prevailing Wind	Monthly Average
January	E.	500	S.	270	S.	243	S.	134
February	N.W.	540	S.W.	230	N.E.	326	S.W.	120
March	S.	620	W.	280	S.W.	240	W.	137
April	E.	410	S.E.	160	N.	249	S.E.	115
May	S.	190	E.	106	S.	175	E.	120
June	W.	170	W.	90	S.	277	W.	135
July	W.	100	W.	58	N.	300	W.	143
August	S.W.	170	S.W.	70	S.	263	S.W.	119
September	S.W.	135	S.	93	S.E.	320	S.	138
October	S.	320	S.W.	157	S.E.	226	S.W.	94
November	W.	550	S.W.	289	S.	232	S.W.	139
December	S.	1132	S.	442	S.	1075	S.	273

SOOT DEPOSIT GAUGE

Month	Period of Exposure In days	Monthly Rain Deposit in Inches	Total Water Insoluble Matter in Tons/Sq. m.	Total Water Soluble in Tons/Sq. m.	Total Solids in Tons/Sq. m.	Total Tonnage on District	Prevailing Wind
January	29	3.43	6.17	7.97	14.14	44.11	S
February	28	1.42	5.13	5.38	10.51	32.79	SW
March	31	0.20	4.00	3.20	7.20	22.46	W
April	30	3.15	8.04	9.30	17.34	54.10	SE
May	31	1.62	6.10	5.14	11.24	35.07	E
June	32	1.69	6.10	3.84	9.94	31.01	W
July	29	2.84	4.53	4.14	8.67	27.05	W
August	31	1.54	9.70	2.47	12.17	37.97	SW
September	31	1.58	4.37	4.97	9.34	29.14	S
October	30	2.09	3.73	6.14	9.87	30.79	SW
November	30	1.10	4.60	5.14	9.74	30.34	SW
December	32	2.09	5.60	6.60	12.20	38.09	S
TOTALS	364	22.75	68.07	64.29	132.36	412.92	—
Monthly Average	30.3	1.89	5.67	5.36	11.03	34.41	—

WIND DIRECTION AND WEATHER

Wind Direction and Weather in Days	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Foggy Days	Dull Days	Snow and Sleet	Rainy Days	Fine Days	Pre-vailing Wind	Total Number of Days Recorded
January	1	3	5	4	7	5	1	3	—	2	2	19	6	S	29
February	0	1	1	2	7	9	7	1	1	1	—	12	14	SW	28
March	—	—	—	—	3	5	12	10	—	5	—	5	20	W	30
April	1	1	5	8	7	2	2	—	—	—	1	19	6	SE	26
May	1	5	13	1	3	—	3	1	—	3	—	11	13	E	27
June	—	1	—	—	3	8	10	8	—	1	—	7	22	W	30
July	2	—	1	2	—	8	14	4	—	1	—	12	18	W	31
August	1	1	—	2	5	8	11	—	—	—	—	14	14	SW	28
September	—	3	4	1	10	8	1	3	—	—	—	6	24	S	30
October	2	—	—	1	11	12	5	—	—	2	—	18	11	SW	31
November	2	6	3	1	3	7	5	3	3	7	—	11	9	SW	30
December	3	—	1	1	9	5	6	1	6	2	5	8	5	S	26
TOTAL	13	21	33	23	68	77	77	34	10	24	8	142	162	—	346

Mr. W. G. Danks my Chief Public Health Inspector reports :—

“Over the last year it seems apparent that the smoke readings at both stations were affected by the season of the year—although the wind strength and the presence of fog also had effects on the readings, but the most smoke was recorded in Winter and the least in Summer. Sulphur Dioxide readings, however, remain fairly constant throughout the year, seemingly being only affected by the weather conditions, i.e. the amount of rainfall per month.

STORES YARD

Smoke

The dense fogs of October, November and December were responsible for the high readings of Smoke during those months. The two week period centred on Christmas being probably the worst on record for fog and consequently the Smoke content of the air. In contrast the monthly average of June was one of the lowest on record, indeed, during the middle period the Smoke content of the air was so low as to be negligible.

Sulphur Dioxide

The monthly averages of October and November were low due to the constant rain almost every day absorbing the Sulphur dioxide in the air. The Sulphur dioxide check was void on several days in December due to the freezing of the liquid used when there was severe frost, notably so on the day when the record reading of Smoke was observed.

SEWAGE WORKS

Smoke

Although there was generally a maximum of Smoke in Winter which gradually decreased to a minimum in Summer, there was a monthly average peak in March, due to the prevalence of the wind in the South West quarter. Again, the fogs at the end of the year produced high readings of Smoke.

Sulphur Dioxide

The monthly averages remained reasonably constant throughout the year except for the decrease in October due to the amount of rain which fell, and the peak in December due to the dense fogs. The amount of Sulphur dioxide in the air at the Sewage Works from observations is greater than at the Stores Yard with every check with very few exceptions whereas the Smoke content of the air at the Stores Yard is greater than that of the Sewage Works ; although over the past year the level at the Stores Yard is decreasing or that at the Sewage Works is increasing or for some other reason since on numerous occasions that at the Sewage Works has been higher than the content of Smoke in the air at the Stores Yard."

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Caravan Site

There is one Caravan Site in the district licensed under the terms of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The site is for residential purposes and will accommodate eighteen modern trailer caravans.

The area is well laid out and is undoubtedly serving a useful purpose.



A. Taylor & Sons Ltd., Wombwell, Yorks.
