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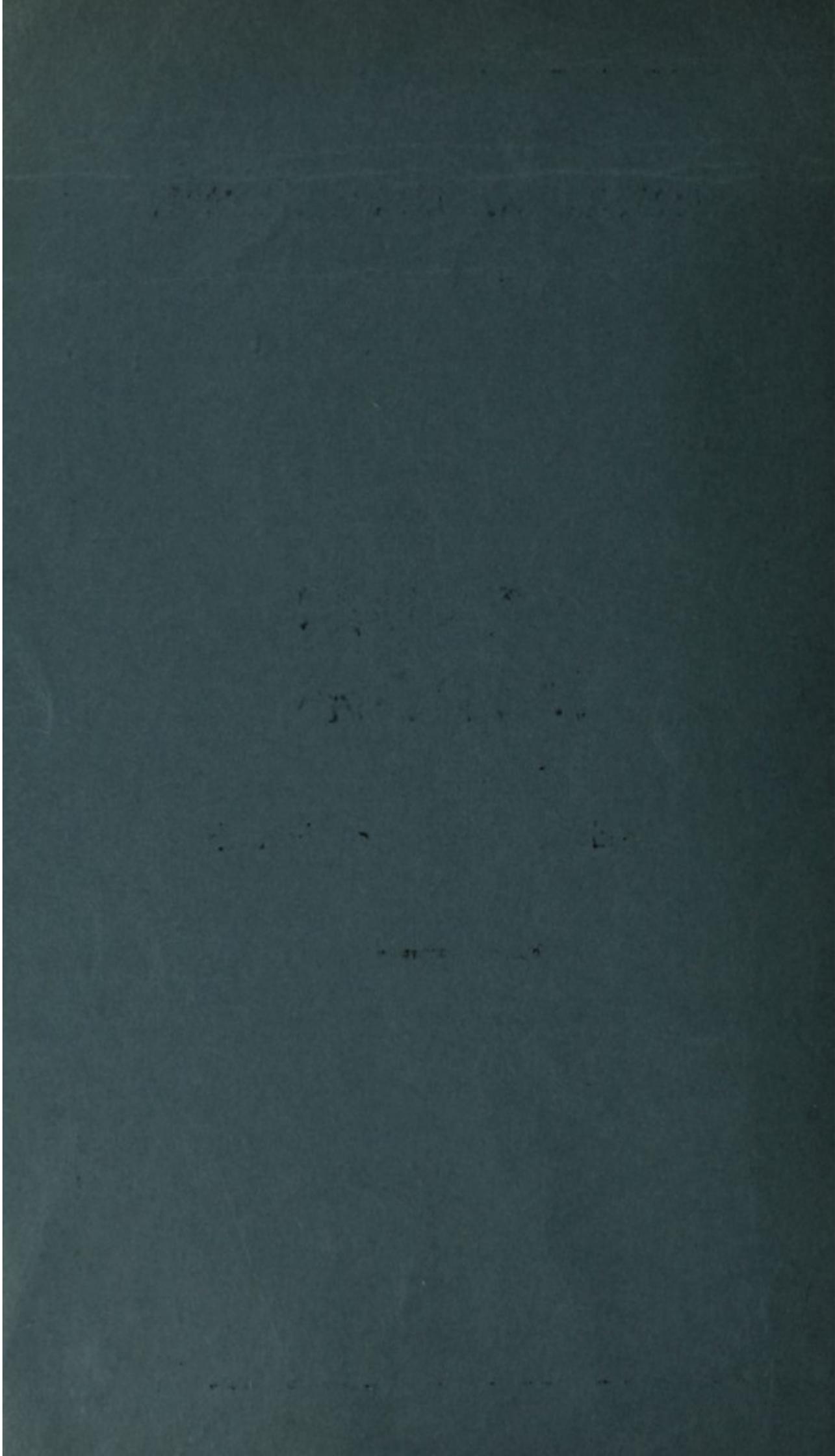
ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL



**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1958



ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:	Mr. D. Greenwood
Additional Public Health Inspectors:	Mr. J. Eastwood Mr. J. Turner

Introduction

These comments may make the pages of statistics which follow more readily understandable.

Vital Statistics

The population is expanding due to the inward transfer of young adults to National Coal Board and privately built houses and due to a persistently high birth-rate.

Maternal and Child Care

The increasing births each year are being attended by the midwives and the proportion of women admitted to maternity homes and hospitals is falling below 40 per cent. This is much lower than the percentage recommended by the Committee on Maternity Services.

Infant survival is not entirely satisfactory. A large proportion of the babies who die are premature and less than 5 lbs. in weight. The dangers to these tiny children are nearly three times as great as those encountered by normal children, so that the best prospects of an improvement in infant mortality lie with the obstetricians and the staffs of maternity hospitals.

The deaths of women from pregnancy and childbirth show a welcome decline, but stillbirths remain obstinately at the same level each year.

Diphtheria

The local level of immunisation seems to be sufficient to keep this disease in check. There have been no cases for fifteen years.

Measles

Measles is relatively mild but is so common in infants' schools that few children escape.

Scarlet Fever

This disease, again, occurs in a very mild form. Cases are only in bed for a few days and are out of quarantine in a fortnight. Scarlet fever is sensitive to penicillin and, although it shows a slight tendency to increase, never causes the heart, joint and kidney complications which were such an anxiety twenty years ago.

Whooping Cough

Whooping cough is a particular problem among young babies who have infection brought home to them by the older children in the family and suffer more severely. Babies give three-quarters of the deaths. Very early vaccination is the only available weapon against this disease.

Food Poisoning

The outbreaks of food poisoning which occur with such regularity during the summer months prove that much higher standards are required in the food trade, particularly in the handling of cooked meat dishes, in the cleaning of food utensils and in the storage of food in refrigerators.

Food Poisoning (continued)

The processing, distribution and storage of cream is another field in which improvements are needed. Cream is treated far too casually as the poor results from the methylene blue tests prove.

Dysentery

Dysentery is a disease particularly prevalent in Yorkshire where the case rate is more than double the rate for the rest of the Country. Dysentery, unlike food poisoning, occurs in the winter months.

The main prevention for dysentery, which spreads by contact between persons, is the washing of hands after using the toilet.

Tuberculosis

This disease continues to lose importance. There are two types of cases - the bone, joint and glandular cases, which are significantly reduced because of pasteurisation of the milk supply and, secondly, the pulmonary cases which are down in numbers through more effective treatment, through mass-radiography and through the careful following up of contacts.

The numbers on the tuberculosis register remain at much the same level as they were ten years ago, but the types of cases are very different. They are much less severe and with a much smaller proportion of infectious cases.

Most attention at present is required by elderly men who have old pulmonary lesions breaking down. The search for new cases among this group is of great importance and every encouragement should be given through Darby and Joan Clubs to their attendance at mass-radiography sessions.

B.C.G. Vaccination

There is a good response each year to the offer of vaccination against tuberculosis to pupils in the senior schools. A British freeze-dried vaccine is now being used in place of the fluid vaccine supplied by the State Serum Institute, Copenhagen, and it is proving a great convenience because of its longer keeping qualities.

Poliomyelitis

Seventy per cent of the child population is immunised against poliomyelitis and only a few non-fatal cases are occurring in the summer months.

Influenza

Two recent widespread epidemics remind us that influenza is a far greater menace than poliomyelitis and point to the immense importance of producing an effective vaccine for this fickle and potentially deadly disease.

Venereal Diseases

After a widespread increase during the war, the incidence of venereal disease is now back again at a low level.

Tetanus

Immunisation against tetanus is being frequently given in a vaccine combined with diphtheria and whooping cough. The important point is that children, who have received this vaccine and who happen to suffer a wound which requires their attendance at a hospital casualty department, should receive tetanus toxoid and not tetanus anti-serum. Parents should know about tetanus vaccination and should present the card given to them at vaccination sessions to the hospital doctor.

Home Accidents

Each year the home is becoming a more dangerous place for the very old and very young, with the kitchen as the most dangerous room in the house.

The chief dangers in early childhood are suffocation, burns and scalds; in old age falls, burns and gas-fire poisoning are the main menaces.

If only these dangers were fully appreciated young children would not be left alone in rooms with boiling water and hot food and more care would be taken with dangerous tablets which can be found within reach of young children in so many houses.

There are fewer fireguards in the homes than ever before. Housewives find fireguards expensive and object to their use on tiled fireplaces. Mothers are apt to buy cheap, wire-gauze spark guards which afford no real protection to young children.

Mental Deficiency

Whether we like it or not, most of the mentally handicapped have to be cared for at home and the temporary Occupation Centre at Maltby is giving parents encouragement by providing training for their children during school hours. The new Occupation Centre on Cliff Hills, which is under course of erection, will provide 76 of these unfortunate persons with the best modern training facilities.

Mental Health

There is closer co-operation each year between the local authority and the mental hospital staffs. The Council's Social Worker attends hospital psychiatric clinics, provides background reports for patients due for discharge and makes after-care visits.

Care of the Aged

The expectation of life is now 68 years for men and 74 years for women, compared with 40 years for men and 42 years for women in 1841.

The steady increase in the aged is bringing many problems. Mental deterioration among the elderly is just as frequent as physical deterioration and this is a fact which is not always realised by relatives, neighbours or even by Social Workers. When kindness and help are rewarded by criticism or even by frank abuse, elderly people are liable to be left alone and neglected unless there is a strict system of supervision.

Unless they are bed-ridden or incapable of attending to their basic needs, the aged are much safer and happier in their own homes and the main development in their care is an extension of the Home Nursing, Home Help and other domiciliary services.

Cancer of the Lung

Because of their ineffective presentation the repeated warnings that excessive cigarette smoking is an important factor in cancer of the lung go largely unheeded. One television and radio broadcast, similar to that given for polio vaccination, would quickly cause a change.

Coronary Disease

Coronary disease is much more common among professional men between 20 and 64 years of age.

Bronchitis

Bronchitis, on the other hand, is a common cause of mortality among men in unskilled occupations. In this group it is not due to increased exposure to inclement weather.

Causes of Death

70 per cent of all causes of death are included in the two groups, cancer and diseases of the circulation.

Air Pollution

In this rural district air pollution is mainly due to the drift of smoke on the prevailing wind from the highly industrialised belt along the Don Valley. Local pollution occurs from domestic chimneys, coke ovens, burning coal tips and boiler chimneys. The Clean Air Act should help to reduce air pollution in time.

Sanitation

The Chief Public Health Inspector deals fully with this subject in the report.

Summary

Steady all-round improvement is the keynote of this report. Perhaps still more attention should be given to prevention. Prevent these illnesses and accidents by living more sensibly and save the immense amount of expert attention, drugs and money necessary for their cure.

J. M. WATT

Medical Officer of Health

Council Offices,
Grove Road,
ROTHERHAM.

(Tel. No. Rotherham 3131)

ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1958

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,739
Population (estimated mid-1958)	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,620
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,591
Rateable value at 1.4.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	£424,766
Product of penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,655.0s.8d.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,246
Live birth-rate (comparable) per 1,000 population							20
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths							18
<u>Total</u> live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,270
Infant Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total							29.7
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births:-							
legitimate							29.7
illegitimate							27
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...						22.5
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births							3%
Maternal Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths							.8
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	442
Death-rate (comparable) per 1,000 population	...						11.2

Population

The increase in population was maintained during 1958, the estimated mid-year total being 56,620. This was 1,160 more than 1957 and 8,582 more than the census figure in 1951.

The following table gives the census population 1951, the estimated population 1958 and the estimated population based on 3.41 persons per house.

PARISH	Census 1951	Estimated mid-1958	Estimated at 3.41 persons	Number of Houses
Aston-cum-Aughton	6,710	7,941	7,874	2,309
Bramley	3,726	4,378	4,389	1,287
Brampton Bierlow	3,498	4,121	4,140	1,214
Brinsworth	3,089	3,654	4,481	1,314
Catcliffe	2,048	2,401	1,910	560
Dalton	7,473	8,346	6,565	1,912
Hooton Levitt	92	107	112	33
Hooton Roberts	181	211	150	44
Orgreave	457	537	515	151
Ravenfield	771	904	922	271
Thrybergh	4,469	5,257	5,112	1,499
Thurcroft	5,885	7,284	7,355	2,157
Treeton	2,040	2,520	2,373	696
Ulley	200	231	208	61
Wentworth	1,434	1,708	1,667	489
Whiston	2,780	3,268	3,936	1,154
Wickersley	3,185	3,752	4,911	1,440
TOTALS	48,038	56,620	56,620	16,591

It should be noted that the only accurate population figures are obtained at the census held every 10 years. The next census is due in 1961. The estimated population for the whole district is reliable, but inaccuracies are bound to occur when figures are given on a parish basis, as will be seen when comparing the estimated parish figure with that based on the number of houses at an average of 3.41 persons per house. It will be interesting to check the degree of accuracy in 1961.

Births

A total of 1,246 live births was notified to the Rotherham Rural District during 1958. This gave a crude rate of 22 per thousand and a comparable rate of 20 per thousand population.

The stillbirth rate for the same period was 18 per thousand live and stillbirths and .4 per thousand population, 24 stillbirths having been recorded.

The total live births recorded during the ten years 1948 to 1957 was 10,000, an average of 1,000 per year. The birth-rate in 1948 was 21.1 per thousand.

Parish Distribution of Live and Stillbirths

<u>PARISH</u>	<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Stillbirths</u>
Aston-cum-Aughton	151	1
Bramley	169	3
Brampton Bierlow	58	3
Brinsworth	95	3
Catcliffe	43	2
Dalton	201	3
Hooton Levitt	1	-
Hooton Roberts	-	-
Orgreave	19	1
Ravenfield	22	-
Thrybergh	110	3
Thurcroft	182	1
Treeton	56	1
Ulley	3	1
Wentworth	20	-
Whiston	79	1
Wickersley	37	1
Totals	1,246	24

Institutional Confinements

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>Number of Confinements</u>
Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham	251
Listerdale Maternity Home, Wickersley	166
Jessop Hospital, Sheffield	46
Clifton Lane Nursing Home, Rotherham	25
St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley	15
Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown	12
City General Hospital, Sheffield	11
Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley	3
Montagu Hospital, Mexborough	2
Nether Edge Hospital, Sheffield	2
Claremont Nursing Home, Sheffield	1
St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester	1
Avenue Hospital, Bridlington	1
Total	536

Domiciliary and Institutional Births (Divisional Table)

DETAILS	B I R T H S				TOTAL
	Domiciliary		Institutional		
	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	
Primary notifications received	1,164	13	558	7	1,742
Inward transfers	13	-	511	31	555
Total notifications received	1,177	13	1,069	38	2,297
Outward transfers	11	-	321	5	337
Total adjusted notifications	1,166	13	748	33	1,960

Analysis of Institutional Births:-

		<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>
Born in (a)	Hospitals	461	31
(b)	Maternity Homes	254	2
(c)	Nursing Homes	<u>33</u>	-
TOTAL		<u>748</u>	<u>33</u>

Institutional Admissions

The hospitals and maternity homes ask for home circumstances reports on any cases applying for admission on which the hospital authority require further information. The patients' homes are visited by a Health Visitor who submits her reports to me; as a result I can then give my recommendations to the hospital or maternity home on form O.P.M.9.

Cases investigated during 1957 and 1958:-

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Moorgate General Hospital	93	65
Listerdale Maternity Home	<u>32</u>	<u>14</u>
Totals	<u>125</u>	<u>79</u>

Institutional Births Over the Past Ten Years (Divisional Table)

YEAR	Total Births	Listerdale Maternity Home	Moorgate General Hospital	Jessop Hospital	Others
1949	1,611	306	308	71	27
1950	1,600	261	319	58	59
1951	1,507	233	316	50	37
1952	1,518	225	319	59	47
1953	1,558	225	296	78	51
1954	1,603	236	317	77	64
1955	1,677	217	353	101	62
1956	1,863	258	373	84	96
1957	1,941	220	419	140	90
1958	1,960	239	351	94	97

SUMMARY OF CASES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES (Divisional Table)

NAME OF MIDWIFE	Summary of Cases				Ante-natal Visits	Labour				Post-natal Visits		
	New Bookings	Removals from Register				Total Cases	Details of Deliveries			Hospital Cases	Total Visits	
		Completed	Miscarriage or Abortion	Removals			Transfers to Hospital	Dr. not booked	Doctor booked			Present	Not Present
Miss M. Brennan	5	6	-	-	6	44	18	1	5	12	3	1,078
Mrs. N. Butterfield	136	135	-	2	155	511	92	16	34	41	32	1,666
* Mrs. F. E. Daniels	16	24	-	-	26	279	86	26	7	53	5	1,642
* Miss C. Hemingway	-	-	-	-	-	281	108	22	16	69	19	1,864
Miss E. Hemingway	90	86	-	11	97	506	83	9	12	61	61	1,758
Mrs. C. King	89	87	-	3	95	298	104	64	12	28	16	1,619
Miss R. M. Meredith	88	65	1	11	77	447	56	4	15	37	28	902
Mrs. E. Mozley	101	92	2	5	104	1,054	87	30	4	52	73	2,027
Miss W. E. Payne	106	101	1	3	113	539	84	49	12	22	24	1,638
Mrs. E. Perkins	123	97	-	4	120	823	82	41	6	34	38	1,742
Mrs. O. Saxby	-	-	-	-	-	48	25	1	5	19	3	413
(Resigned March '58)												
Mrs. I. Spencer	64	67	-	3	78	154	45	4	19	22	16	904
Mrs. M. Street	86	73	3	4	88	704	81	13	7	58	37	1,596
Mrs. H. Tyers	34	34	-	-	38	253	43	5	4	34	61	2,321
Mrs. M. T. Whiteley	61	48	1	3	63	178	36	2	1	33	22	862
Mrs. W. H. Wildsmith	54	38	1	1	45	445	38	8	2	28	20	768
Mrs. S. J. G. Williams	53	71	1	-	77	442	75	26	10	39	62	1,391
Cases attended by Wath Midwives	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	8	1	6	4	316
Totals	1,106	1,024	10	28	1,182	7,024	1,158	9	329	172	524	24,507

✓ On midwifery temporarily

* Relief Midwives

Administration of Gas and Air Analgesia (Divisional Figures)

Cases where analgesia was administered by Domiciliary Midwives:-

	Pethidine Alone	Gas and Air		Trilene	
		Alone	With Pethidine	Alone	With Pethidine
When doctor was present at delivery	70	14	22	3	6
When doctor was not present at delivery	419	65	135	1	-

Statutory Notices

The following statutory notices were received from midwives in the Division during the year:-

Death of child	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Laying-out dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
Liability to be a source of infection:-							
Contact with puerperal pyrexia cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Contact with other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	196

Medical Aid

General practitioners were called to give medical aid at, or in connection with, domiciliary confinements in 196 instances, as analysed below:-

Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	41
Labour	...	...	...	...	...	97
Lying-in	...	...	...	...	...	36
The Child	...	...	...	...	...	22

Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers

In July 1958 it was announced that the West Riding County Council had agreed to provide dental treatment for mothers up to 12 months instead of 9 months after the birth of their children.

This brings the scheme into line with contiguous authorities and the National Health Service.

78 expectant and nursing mothers from the Rotherham Rural District received dental treatment under the scheme during 1958.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

2 cases were notified from the Division during 1958. In both cases the infection cleared within 24 hours with no loss or impairment of vision.

Ante-natal Clinics

Attendances During 1958

CLINIC	Number of women who attended during the year	Total number of attendances made
Bramley	43	163
Catcliffe	14	25
Cortonwood	24	151
Dalton	220	912
Swallownest	66	302
Thurcroft	134	393
Totals	501	1,946

Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child

39 cases were reported and dealt with in the Division during 1958.

9 mothers were under 20 years, 26 were 20 to 30 years and 4 were over 30 years.

30 were single women and 1 was a widow. Of these, 7 single women had had previous pregnancies.

8 were married women, but had illegitimate pregnancies.

Settlement of these cases was as follows:-

- 29 mothers kept their babies
- 3 babies were taken by the grandparents
- 2 babies were adopted
- 5 cases were not finally settled at the end of the year

Care of Premature Babies

(i.e. babies weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth)

The three Sorrento cots maintained at the Ambulance Depot, Maltby, were called for on two occasions during the year.

**SUMMARY OF VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS
AND CLINICS ATTENDED** (Divisional Table)

HEALTH VISITOR	HEALTH VISITING										CLINICS ATTENDED						
	Expectant Mothers		Children Aged				Tuberculosis Household Visits	Other Cases - Total Visits	L. H. A.			Specialist					
	Last Visits	Re-Visits	Under 1 yr.		1-2yrs, 2-5yrs.				Maternity & Child Welfare	Immun. & Vaccinations	Parentcraft in Schools	Chest	Other	Minor	School	Special Defects	
			Last Visits	Re-Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits											
Mrs. J. R. Barron	8	-	69	81	109	91	29	59	14	6	-	12	15	-	2		
Mrs. O. Berger	7	-	123	104	68	210	3	177	50	-	-	27	24	-	-		
*Mrs. M. K. Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Miss J. Cheetham	34	30	192	438	362	405	193	131	74	-	-	-	6	1	1		
Mrs. B. A. Copley (Resigned June '58)	18	-	58	153	194	262	59	52	11	-	-	5	18	1	-		
Mrs. E. Ellis	19	-	127	105	90	258	72	177	58	-	-	5	12	5	8		
Miss G. Flinton	21	24	180	240	43	76	150	83	-	-	-	33	26	-	-		
Mrs. F. E. Hollingsworth	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	83	21	-	-	21	41	-	-		
Mrs. V. M. Hopkinson	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	28	46	-	-	41	8	17	3		
Miss A. Lawler	58	37	310	752	404	308	264	122	-	-	-	51	-	-	4		
Miss M. K. Moloney	10	-	109	909	711	391	21	115	-	-	11	29	13	3	-		
*Miss I. Noble	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Mrs. N. Priestley	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	62	62	-	-	-	5	-	-		
Mrs. L. W. Roberts	33	8	150	1,126	1,064	1,056	69	95	3	-	-	3	110	19	19		
Mrs. M. Shaw	10	19	73	207	140	158	91	99	31	-	-	-	38	1	1		
Miss E. Short	16	3	196	431	206	93	51	116	36	-	4	9	1	1	1		
Mrs. H. B. Stockwell	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,114	48	-	-	22	17	1	-	-		
Mrs. C. M. Wharton	15	17	152	260	201	248	94	175	35	2	-	19	26	5	-		
Totals	249	139	1,739	4,806	3,592	3,556	9,015	1,622	441	8	37	272	344	67	67		

* Assistant Health Visitors

f Part-time Assistant Health Visitors

(N.B. See section on School Medical Services for remainder of Health Visitors' work, i.e. details on school nursing)

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES - ATTENDANCES

<u>CENTRE</u>	No. of children who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age.	No. of children who attended during the year and who were born in:-			Total No. of children who attended during the year.	No. of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were:-			Total attendances during the year.
		1958	1957	1956 - 1953		Under 1 yr.	1 but under 2	2 but under 5	
BRAMLEY	210	210	62	19	291	2,257	251	115	2,623
CATCLIFFE	78	46	39	18	103	893	112	-	1,005
CORTONWOOD	69	64	60	52	176	1,161	389	471	2,021
DALTON	234	142	143	142	427	1,711	405	240	2,356
SWALLOWNEST	179	144	119	96	359	2,364	857	514	3,735
THURCROFT	133	116	157	287	560	2,355	340	279	2,974
WHISTON	49	38	29	28	95	371	237	32	640
* MOBILE CLINIC	167	160	96	55	311	2,351	257	196	2,804
Totals	1,119	920	705	697	2,322	13,463	2,848	1,847	18,158

*Including attendances made when the Mobile Clinic visited the Kiveton Park Rural District.

Distribution of Dried Milk and Other Foods

The County scheme for the supply of dried milk and other foods, together with the supply of Ministry Welfare Foods, still occupies a considerable time and effort in the Child Welfare Clinics. In this I am grateful to the members of the various voluntary committees who give their time week after week to attend the clinics for the purpose of selling these foods, weighing babies, etc.

Some idea of the extent of these schemes can be obtained from the fact that:-

Cash sales of milk and other foods in the ten Child Welfare Clinics average £145 to £150 per week.

7,130 tins of National Dried Milk were issued during 1958 in addition to 4,671 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 25,137 bottles of Orange Juice and 2,137 packets of A. & D. Tablets.

Deaths

442 deaths were recorded by the Registrar General for allocation to the Rotherham Rural District for the year under review. The causes and sex distribution were as follows:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	6	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	1
Other infective and parasitic disease	2	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus	9	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	21	14
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1
Diabetes	3	1
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	25	35
Coronary disease, angina	41	25
Hypertension with heart disease ...	4	3
Other heart disease	22	40
Other circulatory disease	8	11
Influenza	2	-
Pneumonia	12	8
Bronchitis	21	4
Other diseases of the respiratory system	5	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	-	1
Congenital malformations	5	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	23	34
Motor vehicle accidents	3	1
All other accidents	7	4
Suicide	6	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	1
Totals	<u>239</u>	<u>203</u>

The crude death-rate was 7.8 per thousand.

Infant Deaths

37 infants under one year of age died in 1958. The infant death-rate was 29.7 per thousand live births.

Particulars of infant deaths:-

<u>Birth Weight</u>	<u>Age at Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
7 lbs.	3 months	Broncho-pneumonia.
10 lbs.	1 week	Cerebral haemorrhage.
2 lbs. 5 ozs.	1 day	Prematurity.
2 lbs. 6 ozs.	1 day	Prematurity.
7 lbs. 12 ozs.	2 months	Broncho-pneumonia.
2 lbs. 10 ozs.	1 day	Prematurity.
2 lbs.	1 day	Pulmonary Atelectasis.
7 lbs. 2 ozs.	2 weeks	Meningitis.
9 lbs.	1 month	Broncho-pneumonia.
6 lbs. 8 ozs.	9 months	Acute haemorrhagic leucoencephalitis.
5 lbs. 12 ozs.	20 hours	Asphyxia livida of newborn.
7 lbs. 8 ozs.	19 hours	Cerebral haemorrhage.
7 lbs.	5 hours	Cerebral haemorrhage.
5 lbs. 8 ozs.	6 days	Atelectasis.
4 lbs. 4 ozs.	9 hours	Congenital heart disease.
9 lbs. 4 ozs.	6 months	Oedema of the lungs due to acute infection of the respiratory tract
6 lbs.	4 days	Atelectasis due to sub-arachnoid haemorrhage and prematurity.
8 lbs. 12 ozs.	3 months	Oedema of the lungs due to acute infection of the respiratory tract due to staphylococcus aureus.
3 lbs. 2 ozs.	3 days	Congenital atresia of oesophagus.
2 lbs.	18 hours	Pulmonary atelectasis.
3 lbs. 1 oz.	45 minutes	Prematurity.
4 lbs. 9 ozs.	9 hours	Atelectasis.
3 lbs.	2 days	Partial atelectasis.
2 lbs. 9 ozs.	2 days	Partial atelectasis.
8 lbs.	1 hour	Atelectasis of lungs.
1 lb. 10 ozs.	2 hours	Prematurity.
2 lbs. 14 ozs.	1 hour	Prematurity.
7 lbs. 14 ozs.	6 months	Acute purulent bronchitis.
5 lbs. 13 ozs.	1 day	Cerebral haemorrhage causing anoxia
5 lbs. 8 ozs.	9 hours	Sub-arachnoid haemorrhage.
2 lbs.	3 hours	Pulmonary atelectasis.
2 lbs. 12 ozs.	16 hours	Bilateral adrenal haemorrhage.
6 lbs. 12 ozs.	6 months	Infectious hepatitis.
9 lbs. 4 ozs.	2 days	Not yet received.
Not weighed	6 hours	Cerebral haemorrhage.
2 lbs.	1 week	Cerebral haemorrhage.
2 lbs.	15 hours	Prematurity.

From the above, it will be seen that of the 37 infants who died only 8 lived more than 4 weeks. The neo-natal mortality rate was 22.5 per thousand live births.

Infant Deaths (continued)

Trend of Infant Deaths Over the Past Ten Years

Year	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Death Rates
1949	976	50	57
1950	989	41	43
1951	921	32	35
1952	894	29	33
1953	947	39	38
1954	973	31	32
1955	1,031	35	34
1956	1,163	37	32
1957	1,154	37	32
1958	1,246	37	29

Infectious Diseases

Age Distribution of Infectious Diseases Notified during 1958

DISEASE	Age in Years										TOTAL
	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 yrs.	14-24 yrs.	25 & Over	Age Unknown	
Measles	15	32	31	37	46	149	-	-	-	3	313
Dysentery	1	3	11	11	2	43	4	7	16	-	98
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	5	5	33	9	-	1	-	54
Whooping Cough	1	2	4	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	16
Poliomyelitis:- Paralytic	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	6
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

DISEASE	Age in Years						TOTAL
	Under 5 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65 & Over	Age Unknown	
Pneumonia	5	8	3	7	3	-	26
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	4	-	-	3	7
Food Poisoning	4	1	1	-	-	-	6
Erysipelas	-	-	4	-	1	-	5

Parish Distribution of Infectious Diseases

PARISH	Measles	Dysentery	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Polio		Meningococcal Infection	Food Poisoning	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
								Paralytic	Non-Paralytic			
Aston-cum-Aughton	2	8	5	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bramley	143	2	9	4	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Brampton Bierlow	15	22	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brinsworth	6	6	1	6	12	1	1	1	1	1	2	-
Catcliffe	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dalton	50	7	5	2	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
Hooton Levitt	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooton Roberts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orgreave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ravenfield	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Thrybergh	8	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Thurcroft	5	31	21	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
Treeton	2	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
Ulley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Wentworth	-	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whiston	1	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wickersley	-	4	4	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	313	98	54	26	16	7	5	6	2	4	6	2

Quarterly Incidence of Infectious Diseases

QUARTER	Measles	Dysentery	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Polio. Paralytic	Polio. Non-par.	Meningococcal Inf.	Food Poisoning	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
January to March	1	16	19	8	8	3	2	-	-	2	2	1
April to June	4	33	17	5	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
July to September	21	41	4	6	-	-	-	2	2	2	4	-
October to December	287	8	14	7	3	2	3	2	-	-	-	1

Tuberculosis

Rotherham Rural District

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Number of cases on register at 1st January, 1958	134	96	27	28
Number of cases added by Notification	14	6	3	2
Number of cases added during the year, i.e. transfers in etc.	8	3	2	1
Number of cases removed during the year	16	8	3	3
Number of cases on register at 31st December, 1958	140	97	29	28

Domiciliary Visiting

2,386 effective visits plus 176 ineffective visits were made to households of tuberculous patients during the year. From these visits recommendations were made for cases to receive free milk. Where appropriate, application was made to the Tuberculosis Care Committee or the National Assistance Board for grants in cash or kind. Contacts were advised to attend the Chest Clinic when sent for, the Consultant Chest Physician having been supplied with a report on household circumstances and details of all contacts.

Extra Nourishment for Tuberculosis Cases

Number of patients in the Division receiving extra nourishment on 1st January, 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Number of patients granted extra nourishment during the year										27
Number of grants discontinued			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Number of patients receiving extra nourishment on 31st December, 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75

B.C.G. Vaccination

Contact Scheme - I am grateful to Dr. Morrison, the Consultant Chest Physician, for the following details of people vaccinated at the Chest Clinic as contacts of known cases of tuberculosis.

B.C.G. Vaccination (continued)

	AGE GROUPS												All Ages
	Under 1 year				Years								
	Months				1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	
	0-	1-	3-	6-									
Vaccinated:-													
Males	2	7	2	9	3	1	3	1	8	1	-	1	38
Females	2	3	5	8	5	-	1	4	21	1	1	1	52
Totals	4	10	7	17	8	1	4	5	29	2	1	2	90
Result of Vaccination:-													
<u>Successful</u>													
Males	1	6	2	8	2	1	3	1	8	1	-	-	33
Females	-	2	4	7	4	-	1	4	20	1	1	1	45
Totals	1	8	6	15	6	1	4	5	28	2	1	1	78
Not finally ascertained	3	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	12

One child was segregated as a contact, following B.C.G. vaccination, by admission to Oakwood Grange Nursery.

B.C.G. Vaccination of 13-Year-Old School Children
(Divisional Figures)

Acceptances

Number of 13-year-old children eligible for vaccination during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,595
Number of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	770
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48%

Pre-Vaccination Tuberculin Test

Number of children tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	770
Result of test:-													
Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	626
Not ascertained	14
Percentage positive	17%

Vaccination

Number vaccinated	608
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Care and After-Care

The Rotherham Tuberculosis Care Committee continues to cover the divisional area, excluding Brampton Bierlow which is included in the purview of the Mexborough Chest Clinic. A grant is made by the West Riding County Council each year and this, together with the proceeds from Christmas Seal sales, etc. provides essential help for more needy cases.

Mass-Radiography

I give below a statistical report submitted by Dr. V. E. Sherburn, Medical Director, Mass-Radiography Unit, Doncaster, on surveys held in your area during 1958:-

Number of persons examined at Silverwood Colliery	1,353
Number of persons examined at the Miners' Welfare Hall, Thurcroft	1,329

Abnormalities discovered:-

Active tuberculosis	1
Inactive tuberculosis	17
Abnormalities of bony thorax and soft tissues - congenital	6
Abnormalities of bony thorax and soft tissues - acquired	2
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs ...	8
Bronchiectasis	2
Pulmonary fibrosis - non-tuberculous	15
Pneumoconiosis	66
Benign tumours of the lungs and mediastinum ...	1
Carcinoma of the lung and mediastinum	1
Pleural thickening or calcification - non-tuberculous	6
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus - congenital and acquired	1
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels ...	10
Miscellaneous	1

Immunisation and Vaccination

Rotherham Rural District

	<u>Protective</u>	<u>Refresher</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Diphtheria</u>			
Number of children under 1 year immunised during 1958	406	-	406
Number of children immunised 1 to 4 years	181	12	193
Number of children immunised 5 years and over	8	48	56
Totals	<u>595</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>655</u>
<u>Whooping Cough</u>			
Number of children under 1 year immunised during 1958	382	-	382
Number of children immunised 1 to 4 years	117	2	119
Number of children immunised 5 years and over	5	-	5
Totals	<u>504</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>506</u>

Immunisation and Vaccination (continued)

	<u>Protective</u>	<u>Refresher</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Smallpox</u>			
Number of children under 1 year vaccinated during 1958	339	-	339
Number of children vaccinated 1 to 4 years	36	3	39
Number of persons vaccinated 5 years and over (inc. adults)	<u>48</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>77</u>
Totals ...	<u>423</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>455</u>

Triple Antigen

Number of children under 1 year immunised during 1958	233	-	233
Number of children immunised 1 to 4 years	77	-	77
Number of children immunised 5 years and over	<u>2</u>	-	<u>2</u>
Totals ..	<u>312</u>	-	<u>312</u>

Poliomyelitis Vaccination (Divisional Figures)

Number of children under 15 years vaccinated during 1958	12,846
Number of persons 15 to 25 years vaccinated	500
Number of persons in other groups vaccinated	<u>281</u>
TOTAL	<u>13,627</u>

Total number of persons vaccinated since the introduction of the scheme ... 16,452

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

School Medical Inspections

Rotherham Rural District

* Age Groups Inspected	Number of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils	
		Number found Satisfactory	Number found Unsatisfactory
1954	9	9	-
1953	71	71	-
1952	114	113	1
1951	63	63	-
1950	205	204	1
1949	119	119	-
1948	138	137	1
1947	139	139	-
1946	150	149	1
1945	119	118	1
1944	656	649	7
1943 & Earlier	520	515	5
TOTALS	2,303	2,286	17

Number of pupils seen at special inspections - 475

Divisional Table

* Age Groups Inspected	Number of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils	
		Number found Satisfactory	Number found Unsatisfactory
1954 & Later	9	9	-
1953	194	194	-
1952	315	313	2
1951	147	146	1
1950	289	286	3
1949	172	172	-
1948	161	160	1
1947	250	250	-
1946	265	264	1
1945	256	254	2
1944	1,174	1,167	7
1943 & Earlier	926	919	7
TOTALS	4,158	4,134	24

* Years of birth

Defects Found at Periodic Medical Inspections during the Year

Divisional Table

Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
	ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	T.	O.	T.	O.	T.	O.	T.	O.
Skin	3	5	4	13	14	22	21	40
Eyes - a. Vision	2	15	48	235	99	364	149	614
b. Squint	5	6	7	7	30	19	42	32
c. Other	-	4	3	7	-	22	3	33
Ears - a. Hearing	2	3	3	13	5	32	10	48
b. Otitis Media	-	8	7	21	9	25	16	54
c. Other	-	-	-	-	6	10	6	10
Nose and Throat ...	8	28	5	32	14	81	27	141
Speech	2	16	-	6	15	20	17	42
Lymphatic Glands	1	15	-	5	2	42	3	62
Heart	-	10	4	14	1	32	5	56
Lungs	2	16	1	28	-	50	3	94
Developmental -								
a. Hernia	1	3	1	4	2	11	4	18
b. Other	-	6	2	17	6	28	8	51
Orthopaedic -								
a. Posture	-	1	1	5	4	10	5	16
b. Feet	2	8	10	26	18	70	30	104
c. Other	1	3	4	19	3	67	8	89
Nervous System								
a. Epilepsy	-	1	3	4	2	4	5	9
b. Other	-	-	1	1	2	4	3	5
Psychological -								
a. Development	-	3	1	3	1	28	2	34
b. Stability	-	4	-	7	-	2	-	13
Abdomen	-	3	7	14	6	13	13	30
Other	1	3	20	12	16	30	37	45

T. Treatment

O. Observation

Cleanliness of School Children

A total of 11,599 children were examined by Health Visitors and School Nurses at cleanliness surveys in schools. 524 were found to have head nits.

2 notices were served on parents to enforce cleansing.

Diseases of the Skin

During the year 21 children in the Division were treated for impetigo and 18 for other skin conditions.

Minor Ailments

1,713 pupils received treatment for minor ailments.

Specialist Clinics - Rotherham Rural District

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

Number of children seen	-	School	...	...	...	...	34
		Pre-school	...	...	...	...	-

13 children were referred for operative treatment.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Number of children seen	-	School	6
		Pre-school	2

Ophthalmic Clinic

Number of children seen	598
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Glasses were prescribed for 346 children.

Paediatric Clinic

Number of children seen	-	School	16
		Pre-school	3

Child Guidance Clinic

Number of children seen	9
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Speech Therapy Clinic

Number of children treated at the Dalton Clinic	17
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Defects of articulation	9
Stammering	5
Defective speech	3

Convalescent Home Treatment

Arrangements were made for 14 children from the Division between the age of 5 years and 12 years to go to the Filey Convalescent Home for periods of two weeks each.

Training Colleges - Medical Examination of Entrants

29 entrants for Training Colleges were examined and reports submitted to the appropriate colleges.

Children and Young Persons Act, 1933 (Employment of Children)

The above Act requires children to be medically examined to decide their fitness for employment in entertainments or newspaper deliveries, etc.

87 children were examined under these regulations in the Division.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

See table on following page for details of work carried out by Home Nurses in the Division.

Of the 59,300 visits made, 30,104 were for injections only.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY HOME NURSES (Divisional Table)

V I S I T S

HOME NURSE	Weeks Worked	New Cases (Total)	Cases Discontinued	Age Groups			Classification				Area Total	Relief Visits by other nurses	Visits on relief	Nurses total	
				0-5	5-65	65+	M	S	ID	TB					MC
Mrs. E. Bamford	47	76	80	45	1,486	1,276	1,425	962	-	386	34	872	1,562	3,497	
*Miss M. Brennan	47	172	146	70	1,505	1,619	2,351	725	-	12	106	2,665	403	932	
Mrs. D. Cooper	46	200	177	73	2,080	2,296	3,098	883	-	436	32	1,138	567	3,878	
Mrs. J. L. Dukes	47	71	46	16	445	1,613	1,931	89	-	38	16	853	1,965	3,186	
Mrs. P. M. Fox (Resigned June '58)	16	39	33	5	469	673	826	276	-	45	-	717	368	798	
Mrs. N. Harrison (Trans. to Div. 30)	29	110	76	31	777	1,480	2,021	126	-	141	-	778	-	1,510	
Mrs. K. Hale	47	126	98	20	2,025	2,123	3,043	459	-	659	7	1,687	951	3,432	
Mrs. I. Kay	47	102	63	128	1,274	1,366	1,651	758	-	349	10	782	145	2,131	
Mrs. G. D. Lines (Relief Nurse)	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,269	3,269	
Mrs. M. E. Lannon	21	54	61	72	682	973	1,455	156	-	107	9	209	-	1,518	
Miss B. Palmer	47	159	134	154	2,013	1,490	2,182	298	-	1,083	94	1,320	1,927	4,264	
Mrs. M. Parker	17	30	28	10	229	502	645	91	-	5	-	104	153	790	
Mrs. M. E. Parkin	45	128	105	392	1,515	1,871	2,955	624	-	195	4	1,129	1,116	3,765	
Mrs. M. M. Riden	45	216	162	116	2,171	3,186	3,483	1,317	-	666	7	1,677	396	4,192	
Mrs. A. Roberts	45	153	119	2	1,551	2,528	3,444	607	-	22	8	891	-	3,190	
Mrs. M. Stokes	46	147	113	1	2,714	2,168	3,213	1,108	-	557	5	1,815	358	3,426	
Mrs. C. Taylor (Relief Nurse)	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,210	3,210	
Mrs. J. Tordoff	47	196	159	28	1,656	3,449	4,258	497	-	378	-	1,176	282	4,239	
Mrs. H. M. Trimble	45	220	178	278	2,119	2,916	3,461	1,037	-	812	3	1,841	373	3,845	
Mrs. M. Wagstaff	22	28	25	-	733	886	882	456	-	281	-	478	123	1,264	
Mrs. L. E. Woolley (Relief Nurse)	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,964	2,964	
Totals		2,227	1,803	1,441	25,444	32,415	42,324	10,469	-	6,172	335	20,132	20,132	59,300	

M. Medical S. Surgical I.D. Infectious Diseases T.B. Tuberculosis M.C. Maternity Cases

HOME HELP SERVICE

Number of Domestic Helps employed in the Division
at 31.12.58 68

Cases provided with domestic help during the year:-

Type of Case	Number of Cases			Hours Employed
	From previous year	New Cases	Total	
Maternity (including expectant mothers)	3	136	139	14,471½
Tuberculosis	4	4	8	2,963¾
Chronic sick:-				
65 years and over	171	75	246	53,795¾
Under 65 years	14	7	21	6,473¾
Others	7	25	32	4,905
TOTALS	199	247	446	82,609¾

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The following figures were provided by the County Ambulance Officer:-

Vehicles available:-

Maltby Depot

Kiveton Park Depot

3 ambulances
1 ambulance sitting bus

1 ambulance

Analysis of patients conveyed by ambulance:-

Out-Patients	...	...	11,490
Admissions	...	...	1,652
Discharges	...	...	980
Transfers	...	...	102
Accidents	...	...	298

Total ... 14,522

Stretcher cases	2,405
Sitting cases	12,117

14,522

Emergency cases included in above	1,044
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CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT

During the year 11 cases were sent to Convalescent Homes on the family doctors' recommendations and one case - a diabetic - was referred to the Hospital Board for attention.

Convalescent Home Treatment (continued)

(Divisional Figures)

Analysis of Cases:-

Post operative	1
Following prolonged nursing of sick husband	1
General debility	3
General debility and osteo-arthritis	1
Heart disease	2
Gastro-jejunosomy and bronchitis	1
Post pneumonia	1
Disseminated sclerosis	1

Included in the 11 cases were 2 married couples.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Number of Care and After-Care cases dealt with during 1958	49
Number of new Care and After-Care cases reported during 1958	22
Number of cases reported during 1958 who had previously received treatment in mental hospitals	19
Total number of cases reported during 1958	41
Number of visits involved in all Care and After-Care cases reported at any time	221

Cases for whom training and occupation have been provided by the teachers of the mentally handicapped Nil

Where employment has been involved my Social Worker has prevailed upon the Employment Officers concerned to show extra understanding of the patients' needs and co-operation has been elicited from employers. The patients have been helped and encouraged to respond to these efforts.

Domestic difficulties are most prevalent and my Social Worker has encouraged family conferences and co-operation to produce sympathy and understanding of all aspects. Visits have been made to individual members of the household in efforts to obtain the true circumstances and probable cause of the patient's illness or obstruction to recovery and relief.

The patients are encouraged to take an interest in life outside their own homes.

Occupation Centre

A temporary Occupation Centre was opened in the Maltby Church Hall on 10th March, 1958, with a Supervisor, one Deputy Supervisor and two Nursery Assistants.

45 children were on the register and there was an average attendance of over 38 patients which fell at the end of the year to an average of 34.

Patients were divided into three groups, mainly according to age. In spite of the fact that the three groups were sharing the same hall, a surprisingly good standard of instruction in the following activities was maintained:-

Personal hygiene	Domestic work
Sense training	Sport instruction
Rhythmic therapy	Gardening
Physical instruction	

Occupation Centre (continued)

An "Open-Day" for parents was held on 24th June, 1958 and a Christmas Play was produced on the stage on 2nd December, 1958.

There was a distinct improvement in the clothing, cleanliness and mental alertness of patients attending the Centre during the year.

The Centre was particularly appreciated by parents, who were given periods of relief from the care of their children during school hours.

Meals from the School Canteen were provided each day and the children were conveyed by coach to and from collecting points near their homes.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

HOUSING STATISTICS:-

Number of dwelling houses in the district	16,591
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	17

Houses in Clearance Areas & Individual Unfit Houses:-

Number of houses included in Representations made during the year:-	
(a) Clearance Areas	14
(b) Individual Unfit Houses	9

Houses Demolished

	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced During Year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>

In Clearance Areas:-

Houses unfit for human habitation	69	12	6
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Not in Clearance Areas:-

As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act 1957.	24	46	13
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Local Authority owned houses certified unfit.	6	13	4
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Unfit Houses Closed:-

	<u>Number</u>		
Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) & 35 (1), Housing Act 1957	5	19	5

Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied:-

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
After Informal action by Local Authority	151	-
After Formal notice under:-		
Public Health Acts	5	13
Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act 1957	16	10

New Houses

Number of new houses completed during the year:-

By Local Authority	42
By Private Enterprise	349

Overcrowding

Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at end of year ...	9
Number of families dwelling therein	14
Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year ...	2
Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during year	6

Slum Clearance

The following statement indicates the progress made since 1951 in the rehousing of families living in slum clearance property:-

<u>Action taken resulting in rehousing</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Demolition Orders	8	4	5	11	8	9	11	13
Closing Orders	-	-	3	3	-	1	1	5
Undertakings	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-
Clearance Areas	-	3	-	2	54	10	11	6
Unfit houses owned by the Council	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	4

The unfit houses owned by the Council, to which reference is made in the above statement, are huts at Harley Camp, in the parish of Wentworth.

The Council have in hand a building programme for the erection of 140 houses for the rehousing of Slum Clearance families a proportion of which are to be of two bedroom bungalows to accommodate elderly people who are living in unfit property.

Grants for conversion or improvement of housing accommodation

61 applications were received for grants for the improvement of houses 56 of which were approved during the year and in 35 cases the works have been completed.

Rent Act 1957

22 certificates of disrepair were issued during the year and 16 undertakings were accepted from landlords following the service of Form J notices. 6 certificates of disrepair were cancelled during the year.

NUISANCES

Nuisances in hand at end of 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
Nuisances found in 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308
Total requiring abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472
Total abated during 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278
Number of nuisances outstanding at end of 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283
Informal notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Houses (percentage of total) connected to sewers	...	...	...	96.6
Houses (percentage of total) with satisfactory private drainage	...	...	...	2.0
Houses (percentage of total) with unsatisfactory drainage	...	...	...	1.4

Sewer extension schemes have been prepared for the parishes of Thurcroft, Treeton, Hooton Levitt and Thrybergh and are at present awaiting approval.

Drainage and Sewerage (continued)

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes are in course of preparation in the parishes of Ravenfield, Ulley, Thurcroft, Aston, Catcliffe, Whiston, Treeton, Brinsworth and Bramley, the latter being a joint scheme with Maltby Urban District Council.

557 houses in several outlying parts of the district are not on public sewers but out of that number 325 houses are drained to 246 cesspools. (In some cases two or more houses are drained to one cesspool).

The Council undertake to empty cesspools in the area and there are three Dennis Cesspool Emptying Vehicles operated by the Public Health Department, two of which are engaged full-time on this work and a fortnightly emptying service is maintained throughout the year. A minimum storage capacity of 1,400 gallons per house is specified for each cesspool.

WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied by Sheffield Corporation, Rotherham Corporation, Wath Urban District Council and Doncaster Corporation and distributed by the Rural District Council. Of the 16,591 dwelling houses in the area, all but 4 are on public supply.

Water samples are submitted regularly for bacteriological examination and the reports indicate that the quality of the water is generally satisfactory.

In one instance samples of water were taken as a result of a fracture which occurred in a water main. Results indicated that there was some contamination of the water supply which continued after the main had been repaired. Chlorination was increased and continued until the water was clear of contamination.

Improvements in pressure, as a result of the installation and modification of booster pumps, was maintained during the year although a few complaints continue to be received of inadequate supplies at peak periods.

In contrast to the water supplied by Wath Urban District Council, which is permanently hard, water supplied by Sheffield Corporation and Doncaster Corporation is soft. These supplies are examined periodically for plumbo-solvency and all samples examined during the year were found to be satisfactory.

Samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis and the following is a summary of the results:-

- Sample No. 1. Wath Urban District Council.
- Sample No. 2. Doncaster Corporation.
- Sample No. 3. Sheffield Corporation.

<u>Physical Character</u>	<u>Samples</u>		
	<u>No. 1.</u>	<u>No. 2.</u>	<u>No. 3.</u>
Suspended matter	None	None	None
Appearance of a column 2 feet long.	Clear Colourless	Clear; slightly yellow	Clear; slightly yellow
Taste	Saline	Normal	Normal
Odour	None	None	None

Water Supply - Samples (continued)

Chemical Examination

	<u>Samples</u>		
	<u>No. 1.</u>	<u>No. 2.</u>	<u>No. 3.</u>
Total solids dried at 180° C.	1,000.0	72.0	85.0
Chlorides in terms of chlorine	179.0	14.0	9.0
Equivalent of Sodium chloride	295.1	23.0	14.8
Nitrites	None	None	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	0.37	0.37	0.37
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.)	None	None	None
Total Hardness	572.0	39.0	41.0
Temporary Hardness	177.0	15.0	14.0
Permanent Hardness	395.0	24.0	27.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours @ 80°F.	0.24	0.90	1.26
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.006	0.096	0.008
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.016	0.040	0.032
Free Chlorine	None	None	None
pH Value	7.1	6.8	6.8

SHOPS ACT 1950. SECTION 38

98 visits were made during the year compared with 45 visits in 1957. In all cases premises were found to be satisfactory.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

In this district, the law relating to the control of caravans, contained in the Public Health Act 1936, is superseded by the Rotherham Rural District Act, 1931.

This local Act makes it illegal for anyone to occupy a tent, van, shed or similar structure without obtaining the prior approval of the Council, the effect of which is to make it possible to exercise a greater measure of control over this type of dwelling.

All applications for permission to occupy caravans in the area are considered by the Public Health Committee and, where circumstances warrant it, permission is granted for specific periods and extended permission is granted as circumstances require.

On the 31st December, 1958, there were 8 caravans sited in the area as compared with 21 on the 31st December, 1957.

During the year two applications were received for planning permission for the establishment of residential caravan sites in the area.

These applications were refused in the first instance under the Rotherham Rural District Council Act, 1931 on the grounds that:-

1. There was no evidence that there was a real need for residential caravan sites in the area.
2. The Council had built a large number of houses in the area and owned more than 5,000 of the 16,591 houses in the area.
3. A large number of private estates had been developed and others are in the course of development in the area. The Council seldom refuse to make an advance to anyone wanting to buy his own house in the district and advances are made to people buying old-type houses subject to satisfactory report and valuation.
4. Improvement grants are made to buyers of old-type houses to assist them in providing modern facilities.

Tents, Vans and Sheds (continued)

The sponsors were anxious to assure the Council that the sites would be properly managed and provided with main services.

However well a caravan site may be managed, the caravan unit, which may provide a lot of pleasure by occasional use particularly during Spring and Summer months, does not provide suitable residential accommodation for families and its use for this purpose should be discouraged.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:-

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of</u>		<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
		<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	
1. Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	15	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	73	72	7	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	19	4	-	-
	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>108</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>

Cases in which defects were found:-

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number cases in which prosecuted were ins tu</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred to</u>		
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors.	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:-					
a) Insufficient	3	4	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	4	3	-	4	-
c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

This Council is a constituent Member of the Sheffield & District Clean Air Committee but the administration of the Clean Air Act, 1956 (Smoke Control Areas) is the responsibility of the Council.

To date, no progress has been made regarding the creation of Smoke Control Areas.

This district is on the South Yorkshire coalfield and at least 80% of the families are associated with the mining industry.

The delay in forming Smoke Control Areas is due to the question of the supply of concessionary coal which forms part of the miners' remuneration and is also extended to retired mine workers and widows of mine workers.

One would have thought that straightforward arrangements could be made for the change over from the supply of concessionary coal to the supply of concessionary smokeless fuel. This is not proving to be the case and difficulty is being experienced in settling the outstanding differences between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers.

The mineworkers' home coal supply is sufficient for their domestic needs and they wish to be assured that they will receive in exchange a sufficient supply of smokeless fuel when their homes are included in Smoke Control Areas and that similar arrangements will be made for retired mineworkers and widows of mineworkers.

The Council is anxious to make Smoke Control Areas but feel that this contentious question, which affects such a large percentage of the population in the area, should be settled before they proceed.

RODENT CONTROL

One full-time Rodent Operative is employed in the department.

The following premises were treated for infestations during the year:-

	<u>Local Authority</u> <u>Premises</u>	<u>Dwelling Houses</u>	<u>Business</u> <u>Premises</u>
Rat Infestations:-			
Major	8	-	-
Minor	31	402	14
Mice Infestations:-			
Major	-	-	-
Minor	-	29	15
Total treatments	39	431	29

The cost of treating business premises was recovered from the occupiers of the premises on a labour/material/establishment charge basis.

Close liaison exists between the rodent operative and the Agricultural Committee and almost all agricultural premises are under contract with the Agricultural Committee. In cases of difficulty the premises are referred to the local authority by the Ministry's Officers for action under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949.

Two sewer maintenance treatments were carried out during the year.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLY

MILK SUPPLY

The sale of raw ungraded milk was prohibited in the Rural District by the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order 1953 which came into operation on 1st May, 1953.

There are 111 distributors of milk registered in the area.

The following licences are in force:-

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised & Sterilised) Milk Regulations 1949-1954

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
Pasteurised Milk	38	9
Sterilised Milk	81	9

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949-1954

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
Tuberculin Tested ...	40	9

The following table gives a summary of milk sample results:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested (Past.)	99	1
Pasteurised	112	1
Sterilised	128	Nil
Tuberculin Tested	33	13

During 1958, 387 samples of milk were taken compared with 117 samples taken in 1957. The 13 unsatisfactory samples of Tuberculin Tested milk were all from the same farm. A culture report revealed growth of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *faecal coli* and *proteus*. The facts were reported to the area Milk Production Officer and repeat samples were taken until the milk was reported to be satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION

There are 12 licensed slaughterhouses in the area only 7 of which are in regular use. I hereunder submit statistical data relating to the meat inspection service for the year ended 31st December, 1958:-

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep &</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed	629	42	7	1,558	1,026	-
Number inspected	629	42	7	1,558	1,026	-

Meat InspectionCarcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part (continued)

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep &</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticercosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	42	1	-	9	4	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis & cysticercosis	6.7	2.4	-	0.6	0.4	-
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	27	10	-	-	2	-
Percentage of the number affected with tuberculosis	4.3	23.8	-	-	0.2	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised & totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following organs and part carcasses were condemned as being unfit for human consumption:-

Tuberculosis

<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
2 Mesenteries	2 Heads
7 Heads & tongues	1 Pluck
9 Livers	
30 Sets of lungs	
1 Skirt	
1 Spleen	

Other Diseases

<u>Beasts</u>
15 Livers (abscesses)
25 Livers (parasitic)
1 Liver (bacterial necrosis)
1 Head & tongue (cysticercus bovis)
2 Sets lungs (parasitic)
1 Set lungs (emphysema)
2 Kidneys (cloudy swelling)
1 Liver (cloudy swelling)
1 Set lungs (pneumonia)

Meat Inspection

Other Diseases (continued)

Pigs

Parts carcass (oedema)
1 Liver (cirrhosis)
1 Pluck (pneumonia)
1 Heart & lungs (pleurisy)

Sheep

1 Set offal (high blood content)
Parts carcass (sepsis)
7 Livers (parasitic)

One case of *Cysticercus Bovis* was found during 1958 and the carcass was subject to the recommended refrigeration treatment.

The treatment of *Cysticercus Bovis* carcasses is carried out at the Rotherham Municipal Market by arrangement with Rotherham Corporation. Carcasses are delivered for refrigeration treatment and returned to the owners on production of a letter from the Chief Public Health Inspector, addressed to the Market Superintendent, authorising release.

The disposal of condemned meat is by burying in the case of small quantities; carcasses are sent to knackers' yards for processing, after being coloured with naphthalene green G.S. dye, a supply of which is kept at each slaughterhouse and each district inspector carries a container spray.

All condemned meat is coloured with the dye after the owner has signed a certificate of surrender.

The Slaughter of Animals Register contains the names and addresses of 46 licensed slaughtermen:-

15 are licensed for the slaughter of pigs only.
30 are licensed to slaughter all animals except horses.
1 holds a conditional licence to slaughter all animals, except horses, under supervision of an experienced slaughterman.

No person is licensed for the slaughter of horses.

The Cash Captive Bolt is the instrument in general use for the stunning of animals.

Unfit Food

The following quantities of foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered by the owners:-

160 lbs.	Canned Meat	1 lb. 15 ozs.	Milk Puddings
63 lbs. 6 ozs.	Tomatoes	1 lb.	Jam
42 lbs. 3 ozs.	Beans	1 lb.	Mincemeat
37 lbs.	Bacon	14 ozs.	Lemon Curd
35 lbs. 15 ozs.	Fruit	8 ozs.	Macaroni
6 lbs. 4 ozs.	Peas		
4 lbs. 14 ozs.	Soup	13 Cans of	Evaporated Milk
3 lbs. 12 ozs.	Fish	3 Bottles of	Sauce
3 lbs. 4 ozs.	Canned Coffee	1 Bottle	Pickled Onions

ICE CREAM PREMISES

There are 107 premises in the area registered for the sale and storage of ice cream. In each case pre-packed ice cream is purchased from wholesalers and stored in refrigerators prior to retail.

86 visits were made to registered premises during the year and in all cases the premises were found to be satisfactory.

83 samples of ice cream were taken during the year and the results were as follows:-

64	samples	classified	in	Provisional	Grade	1.
14	"	"	"	"	"	2.
5	"	"	"	"	"	3.

Retailers are notified of all sample results and unsatisfactory results are sent to the manufacturers and to the local authority in whose area the ice cream is manufactured.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

The following is a classified list of food premises in the area:-

Grocers and General Dealers	...	...	...	...	177
Hotels and Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	49
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	43
Fish Frying Premises	...	...	...	...	33
Canteen Premises	...	...	...	...	30
Greengrocery	...	...	...	...	21
Bakeries & Food Preparation Premises	...	...	...	...	15
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	12
Chemists' Shops	...	...	...	...	10
Cafes	...	...	...	...	4

Special attention was again given to the inspection of premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 - 1956.

473 visits were made to food premises and, as a result of these visits, 24 informal notices were addressed to the occupiers of premises. Most of the visits were following upon the work which was in hand at the end of 1957.

No application has been received for a Certificate of Exemption under Regulation 31 of the Food Hygiene Regulations. During the year, 28 premises were brought up to the standard required by the regulations; 207 food premises in all have now been brought up to standard since the regulations took effect.

In connection with Regulations 15, 16 & 19 of the Food Hygiene Regulations, all occupiers of food premises, whether self-contained shops or house shops, are required to provide separate fixed wash-basins and sinks with a constant supply of hot and cold water from taps over the sinks. The washing facilities (personal & equipment) are required to be sited in convenient positions on the premises having regard to the purposes for which they are required.

The following is a tabulated statement of the various deficiencies which were remedied in order to bring up to standard the 28 premises referred to above.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955 - 1956

Classified Statement of Deficiencies at Food Premises During 1958

Type of Food Premises	Provision of Water Supply		Provision of Washing Facilities		Sanitary Accommodation		Repair &/or redecoration Premises	Provision of Clothing Lockers	Provision of First Aid Kits	Insufficient Protection of Exposed Foods
	Hot	Cold	Personal Equipment	Towels & Nail-brushes	Lighting	Notices				
Fish Frying Premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Grocers & General Dealers	17	12	11	-	11	14	8	3	2	1
Bakeries & Food Preparation Premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butchers' Shops	2	1	1	-	-	1	3	1	1	-
Hotels and Licensed Premises	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-
Canteen Premises	3	2	2	-	1	2	-	2	2	-
Chemists' Shops	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Chief Public Health Inspector is also Cleansing Superintendent and is responsible for the operation of the refuse collection and cesspool emptying services of the Council.

The public cleansing fleet consists of:-

- 8 Dennis (10 cubic yard) side loading refuse vehicles.
- 1 Dennis Diesel (16 cubic yard) vehicle, fitted with Shefflex Fore and Aft tipping body.
- 1 Dennis (12 cubic yard) vehicle fitted with Shefflex Fore and Aft tipping body.
- 1 Dennis vehicle converted for the carrying of covering material for use at tips.
- 3 Dennis (750/800 gallon) cesspool emptying vehicles.
- 1 Chaseside mechanical shovel.
- 1 Bedford van for use of mechanics.

The district is divided into 8 collection areas and each vehicle is manned with a driver and 2 loaders; additional labour being directed to the districts according to seasonal requirements. Generally, a weekly collection is maintained throughout the district, but during holidays (particularly statutory holidays) the interval of collection extends to 10 days until the position is restored with the assistance of spare vehicle and labour.

The Council operate a scheme for the supply of all dustbins in the area for the storage of house refuse. Under this scheme the following bins were supplied during 1958:-

Dustbins supplied to new private houses	299
Replacement dustbins supplied to private houses	808
Dustbins supplied to new Council houses	48
Replacement dustbins supplied to Council houses	383

A total of 1,538 dustbins were issued at a cost of £2,066.

Land belonging to parish Councils and welfare organisations has been used for the disposal of house refuse; the department being under an obligation to soil, level and seed the land for use as sports grounds upon completion of tipping.

Recently the Council bought a quarry in the Thurcroft parish for refuse disposal and the purchase of other land has been under consideration for some time.

Operational Statistics

Total amount of refuse collected and disposed of	-	20,243 tons
Number of premises from which refuse was collected	-	17,270 premises
Average haul by vehicles to disposal point	-	2½ miles

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Report by the Chief Smoke Inspector upon work done in the Rotherham Rural District during 1958.

Observations of 30 minutes' duration	592
Total minutes smoke observed	631
Average minutes emission per observation	1.06
Intimation notices served	19
Abatement notices served	7
Complaints received	7
Number of prosecutions made	2
Advisory visits to works	53

Boiler Chimneys:-

The National Coal Board has continued with its policy to convert the motive power used by the collieries in this area from steam to electricity. Representatives of the National Coal Board have estimated the expenditure to date for these conversions at £400,000. At Silverwood Colliery work is in hand on the remaining winding engine to be electrified, the work on the compressor plant being complete and in operation; it is anticipated that this colliery will be fully electrified by 1960.

Discussions have taken place with representatives of the United Coke and Chemical Company regarding suitable grit arrestment equipment being fitted to the boiler house chimney of the Brookhouse Coking Plant.

Coke Ovens:-

Ogreave Coking Plant has 86 ovens in service, these being operated quite satisfactorily.

Brookhouse Coking Plant has only 25 ovens in service, these also being worked satisfactorily.

Although a degree of nuisance is inevitable in the working of any coking plant, there is no doubt that over the last 12 months the managements of the coking plants in the area have kept pollution down to a minimum.

Report on Spoilbanks:-

Cortonwood

The older spoilbank is still in use, with tipping being carried out by an aerial ropeway elevator and buckets on the west face. Two chutes carry the spoil to a lower level, a bulldozer being used for layering and consolidating.

Isolated surface fires have been observed from time to time, noticeably after wet conditions.

The continued use of a bulldozer is proving effective and the improvement on this spoilbank has been maintained. Approximately 5,500 tons of spoil are handled weekly.

Nunnery

The tip is served by a conveyor belt discharging into dumper lorries; the lorries carry the spoil to the tip where a bulldozer is in use for layering and consolidating. This tip is working satisfactorily, with no traces of overheating, smoke and fumes. This is a considerable improvement from previous years and the working of this spoilbank will be watched with considerable interest.

Orgreave

An aerial ropeway elevator is used and the tip is being operated satisfactorily with no signs of surface heating or fires being obvious. Layering and consolidation is effected by bulldozers. About 12,000 tons of spoil is handled weekly, 2,000 tons of which comes from Treeton.

Silverwood

The old disused spoilbank shows no traces of surface heating or fires. The new spoilbank is being operated satisfactorily. A conveyor belt discharging into dumpers on the south face and layering system is being used.

Hudson side tip wagons and bulldozers are working on the south west face, layering and consolidating. There is no sign of surface heating or fires on this tip.

Thurcroft

This tip is being operated satisfactorily. The spoil is carried by rail side tip dumpers. Bulldozers are used for layering and consolidating. Approximately 4,000 tons of spoil are handled weekly.

Brookhouse

This tip is operated in a similar manner to Thurcroft. There are no signs of surface fires or heating. Approximately 6,000 tons of spoil are handled weekly.

Canklow

The tip is used for industrial inert materials and a consolidating system is used. There is no sign of surface heating, smoke or fume and the tip appears in good condition.

Treeton

The spoil from this colliery is deposited on Orgreave Colliery tip.

The two older disused tips show no sign of surface heating, fires, smoke or fumes.

In general, it is considered that colliery spoilbanks in the area are being given detailed attention and the effect of this attention is apparent in a reduction of smoke and fume, which is most welcome.

CLINICS HELD IN THE ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT

(June, 1959)

Infant Welfare Clinics

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Doctor Attending</u>
BRAMLEY Miners' Welfare Hall	* Wednesdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. W. Land Dibb
CATCLIFFE Mission Hall	Alternate Wednesdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. R. G. Selby
CORTONWOOD Methodist Chapel	Thursdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. M. S. Scott
DALTON Nursery Hut	* Tuesdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. G. H. Sedgwick
SWALLOWNEST Church Hall	Thursdays 10 a.m. - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. P. C. Menneer (p.m. only)
THURCROFT Methodist Chapel	Mondays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. H. M. Lyle
WHISTON Church Institute	Alternate Thursdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. M. T. Jago

Ante-natal Clinics

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Doctor Attending</u>
BRAMLEY Miners' Welfare Hall	Alternate Tuesdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. K. Firth
CORTONWOOD Methodist Chapel	Alternate Wednesdays 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. K. Firth
DALTON Nursery Hut	Wednesdays 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. J. Lodwick
SWALLOWNEST Church Hall	Alternate Tuesdays 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. K. Firth
THURCROFT Methodist Chapel	1st and 3rd Wednesdays in month 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. J. O'Hara

*Infant Welfare Clinic sessions are held by the Health Visitors at Bramley on alternate Wednesday mornings and at Dalton every Tuesday morning.

Mobile Clinic (Visits this area on alternate weeks)

<u>District</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Parking Place</u>
TREETON	Tuesday - 9.30 a.m.	Opposite No. 3 Treetown Cres. Treeton
BRINSWORTH	Tuesday - 2 p.m.	Vacant land at the junction of Duncan St. and Brinsworth Lane, on the west side of Duncan St.
HELLABY	Wednesday - 9.30 a.m.	Bateman Road
RAVENFIELD COMMON	Wednesday - 11 a.m.	Opposite 11 Braithwell Road, Ravenfield Common
WENTWORTH	Wednesday - 2 p.m.	Square in front of the George & Dragon
HARLEY	Wednesday - 3 p.m.	The Square, Harley

School Clinics - Doctors' Sessions

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Doctor Attending</u>
BRAMLEY Miners' Welfare Hall	Second Tuesday morning in month	Dr. M. J. Hallinan
CATCLIFFE 3 Rotherham Road	Third Thursday morning in month	Dr. J. Lodwick
CORTONWOOD Methodist Chapel	Quarterly - Fourth Thursday morning	Dr. J. Lodwick
DALTON Nursery Hut	Second Thursday morning in month	Dr. J. Lodwick
SWALLOWNEST Church Hall	Second Wednesday morning in month	Dr. J. Lodwick
THURCROFT School Medical Room	First Tuesday morning in month	Dr. M. J. Hallinan

(The above clinics are held when there is a sufficient number
of cases to warrant a full session)

Speech Therapy Class

<u>Class</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Person in Charge</u>
DALTON Nursery Hut	Tuesday afternoons	Miss H. M. Sherwood

MIDWIVES, HOME NURSES AND HEALTH VISITORS - Rotherham Rural District
(June, 1959)

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Telephone Number</u>
<u>Divisional Nursing Officer</u>	
Miss F. Keynes, 12 Hellaby Hall Road, Hellaby	Wickersley 3366
<u>M i d w i v e s</u>	
Mrs. N. Butterfield, 7 Green Lane, Wickersley	Wickersley 2177
Mrs. F. E. Daniels, 15 Parkstone Crescent, Hellaby	Wickersley 2105
Miss C. Hemingway, 9 Hellaby Hall Road, Hellaby (Relief Midwife)	Wickersley 3364
Miss E. Hemingway, 5 Rowena Drive, Thurcroft	Wickersley 2171
Mrs. J. M. Hibbert, 11 Pear Tree Avenue, Bramley (Relief Midwife)	Wickersley 3175
Mrs. C. King, 76 Vale Road, Thrybergh	Thrybergh 295
Mrs. E. Perkins, 2 Dalton View, Whinney Hill	Thrybergh 292
Mrs. I. Spencer, 5 Arundel Street, Treeton	Woodhouse 2606
Mrs. M. T. Whiteley, 7 Estone Drive, Swallownest	Aston Common 384
Mrs. W. H. Wildsmith, 36 Garden Drive, Brampton Bierlow	Wombwell 3064
<u>Temporary, Whole-time, Midwife</u>	
Mrs. H. Tyers, 27 Black Hill Road, Rotherham	Wickersley 2585
<u>H o m e N u r s e s</u>	
Miss M. Brennan, 29 Leedham Road, Rotherham	Wickersley 2504
Mrs. J. L. Dukes, 4 Rhodes Drive, Whiston	Rotherham 78038
Mrs. K. Hale, 20 Parkstone Crescent, Hellaby	-
Mrs. G. D. Lines, 18 Sycamore Avenue, Bramley (Relief Home Nurse)	Wickersley 2316
Mrs. M. E. Lonnon, c/o 16 Brampton Street, Brampton Bierlow	-
Miss B. Palmer, 36 Thornton Street, Kimberworth, Rotherham	Rotherham 78442
Mrs. A. Roberts, 3 Rowena Drive, Thurcroft	Wickersley 3297
Mrs. M. Stokes, 20 Nursery Road, Swallownest	Aston Common 456
Mrs. C. Taylor, 39 Brecks Lane, Rotherham (Relief Home Nurse)	Wickersley 2103
Mrs. J. Tordoff, 62 Bent Laithes Avenue, Rotherham	Rotherham 5608
Mrs. H. M. Trimble, 2 Bellscroft Avenue, Thrybergh	Thrybergh 434
Mrs. L. E. Woolley, 17 Springfield Road, Wickersley (Relief Home Nurse)	Wickersley 2247
<u>Temporary, Whole-time, Home Nurse</u>	
Mrs. M. Parker, 147 Brinsworth Lane, Brinsworth	Rotherham 5700

Health Visitors

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Telephone Number</u>
Mrs. J. R. Barron, 92 Rotherham Road, Maltby	Maltby 181
Miss J. Cheetham, 31 Storth Lane, Wales, nr. Sheffield	Kiveton 239
Miss G. Flinton, 38 Manor Road, Swinton, nr. Rotherham	Mexborough 3736
Miss A. Lawler, 6 Brocco Street, Sheffield, 3.	Sheffield 24993
Miss M. K. Moloney, 13 Brocklehurst Ave. Sheffield, 8	Sheffield 46532
Mrs. L. W. Roberts, 75 Laughton Road, Thurgroft	Wickersley 2586
Mrs. M. Shaw, 28 Cotswold Crescent, Whiston	Rotherham 77945
Miss E. Short, 62 Lodge Lane, Aston	Aston Common 235
Mrs. H. B. Stockwell, 39 Brampton Road, Thurgroft	Wickersley 2101

Assistant Health Visitors

Mrs. M. K. Black, 2 Moorfield Grove, Ravenfield	Wickersley 2633
Miss I. Noble, 26 Brinsworth Avenue, Whitehill, Brinsworth	Rotherham 3446

Part-time, Assistant, Health Visitors

Mrs. V. M. Hopkinson, 49 St. John's Road, Rotherham	-
Mrs. N. Priestley, 23 Woodall Lane, Harthill, nr. Sheffield	-

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