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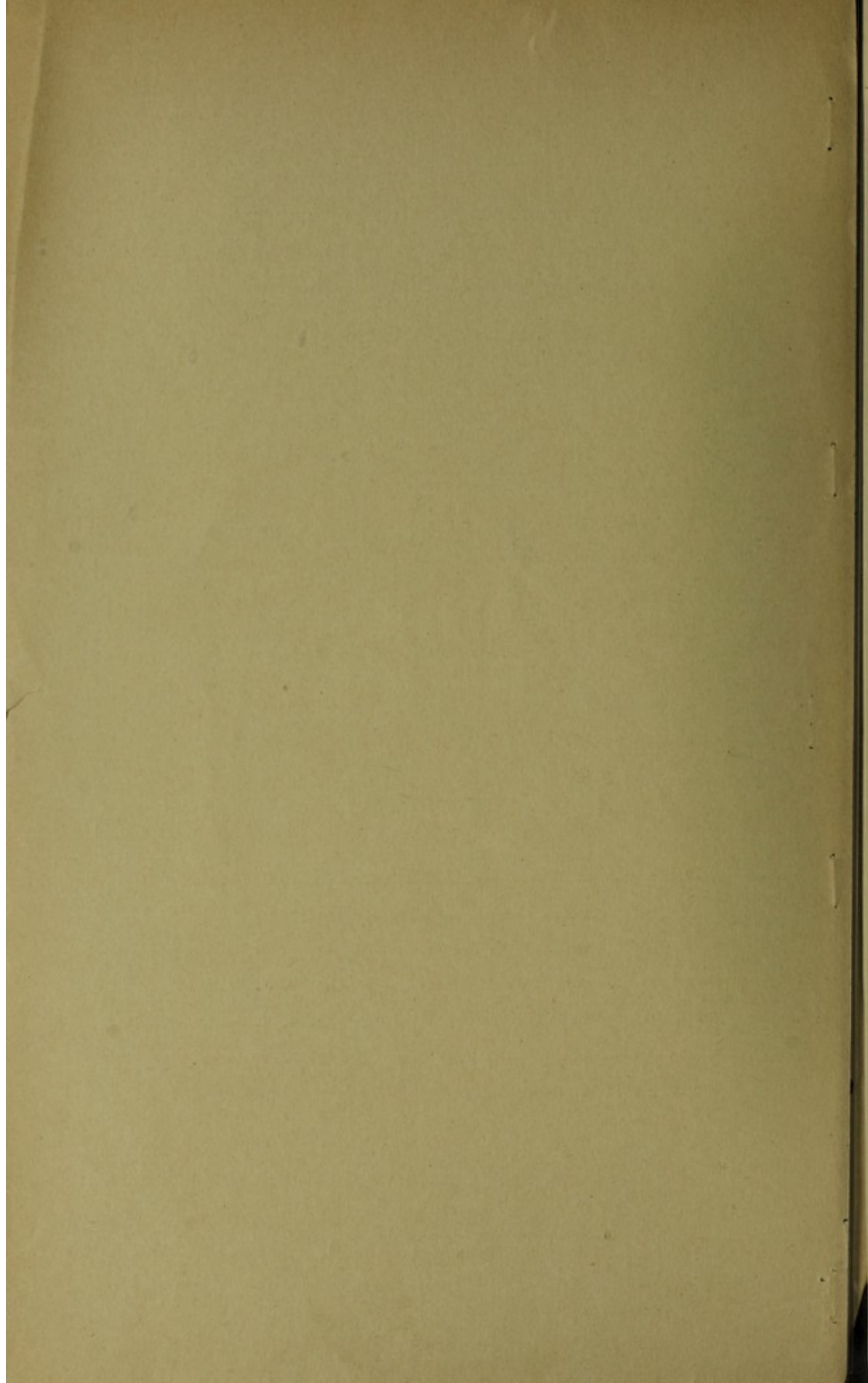
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ROTHERHAM
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1965



ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Assistant County Medical Officer:	Dr. M. J. Hallinan
Chief Public Health Inspector:	Mr. L. H. Cook
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:	Mr. J. Eastwood
Additional Public Health Inspectors:	Mr. J. Turner Mr. B. Barnes

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Members of the Board of Health

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1901

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11. Alderman	E. Jones
12. Alderman	E. Jones

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1902

Medical Officer of Health	Dr. J. H. Hall
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Chief Public Health Inspector	Mr. E. H. Jones
Chief Sanitary Inspector	Mr. J. H. Jones
Sanitary Police Inspector	Mr. J. H. Jones
Sanitary Police Inspector	Mr. J. H. Jones

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

England's Health

The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health mentions several items in his annual report which have a local bearing. Young people up to the age of 35 years have enjoyed a greater reduction in death-rate over the last ten years than their elders. The exception is in youths aged 15 - 24 whose mortality was actually 6 per cent higher in 1964 than in 1954, mainly owing to motor cycle accidents.

A particularly striking reduction in deaths has been achieved in maternal mortality which was only two-fifths of what it was 10 years ago in spite of the shortage of hospital beds and the rising birth-rate.

The infant mortality rate also reached a record low figure of 20 per thousand live births.

The birth-rate rose for the ninth successive year, being 18.4 per thousand population. It was accompanied by a reduction in the average age of marriage.

There was a familiar increase in deaths from lung cancer. There is no doubt that cigarette smoking is responsible for the major part of these deaths.

In contrast to our local experience there was a national increase in cases of venereal disease. The most distressing feature of this increase was that it was so marked in girls aged 16 to 19 years.

Absence from Work

Bronchitis is the most important illness in causing absence from work among the 14 million insured men in the population. Influenza and heart disease are the second and third most frequent illnesses.

Among insured women, who number 5 million, psychoneurotic illnesses cause most absences from work, bronchitis and influenza following in that order. Psychoneurotic illnesses usually cause long absences from work, perhaps extending to five years or longer.

Shorter illnesses are caused by bronchitis but many more persons are affected.

Chronic Bronchitis

A report from the Ministry of Health upon 'Chronic Bronchitis' states that this disease causes 30,000 deaths each year in England and Wales. The highest district death rate from bronchitis is in urban areas in the north of England. Bronchitis causes the loss of 29 million days work.

There is strong evidence that the three main causes of bronchitis are cigarette smoking, air pollution and respiratory infection.

Sulphur Dioxide in the Air

A recent report of the National Society for Clean Air reviews the pollution produced by sulphur dioxide. In 1963, 4.44 million tons of sulphur dioxide were discharged into the atmosphere of Great Britain from the burning of coal and 1.59 million tons from oil..

The report comments that it is not the total discharge of sulphur dioxide but the concentration in the breathing zone which is important to human health. Power stations are responsible for more than a third of the total quantity of sulphur dioxide but they discharge it from tall chimney stacks at a high level, while domestic coal fires mainly add to the concentration of sulphur dioxide near the ground. Other important sources of air pollution are the industrial furnaces in the iron and steel industry and the central heating plants of offices and factories.

Since the introduction of the Clean Air Act, 1956, the concentration of smoke in smoke control areas has fallen but the concentration of sulphur dioxide has not followed suit. Technical improvements in the iron and steel industry have kept levels of sulphur dioxide from rising despite steady expanding production.

The report suggests that a major step in the reduction of sulphur dioxide near ground level would be the abolition of the domestic coal fire and the district heating of buildings from one source.

Artificial Lighting

Trials were held at Sheffield Royal Infirmary by the Medical Research Council upon the relative values of fluorescent and tungsten lamps for the critical judgement of colour. The fluorescent lamps were found to be much superior. Philips "Colour 34" old type lamp was found to be the most satisfactory.

Too Many Accidents

The number of industrial accidents reported last year was 268,648 and it is likely that the true figure was considerably higher.

The Chief Inspector of Factories states that the lack of instruction and supervision sometimes given to young people just out of school in work on a factory floor or building site is particularly deplorable. "Repeatedly boys and girls direct from school are set to work on dangerous and often inadequately guarded machinery, without any instruction", Mr. R. K. Christy declares.

Home Accident Deaths

There were 7,160 deaths from home accidents in 1964 compared with 7,754 in 1963. Causes of death were as follows:-

Poisoning - coal gas	-	895
" - other	-	584
Falls	-	3,976
Burns and scalds	-	767
Suffocation and choking	-	550
Others	-	388
		<u>7,160</u>

Dangerous Medicines

There are too many bottles of medicine, ampoules for injections, barbiturate tablets, aspirin tablets and a wide variety of other pills lying around the average home.

One of the results of this carelessness is seen in the admissions of children to hospital with accidental poisoning. Particularly common among these cases are toddlers who have been attracted by the pleasant taste of junior aspirins and who have eaten the tablets like sweets.

Potential suicides find a supply of barbiturate tablets only too readily in the average home. The quantity of barbiturates prescribed since 1953 has increased four times and this drug is used very commonly by attempted suicides. As investigations have shown, two-thirds of the attempts at suicide are carried out on sudden impulse and many of these suicides could be avoided if a supply of drugs was not readily available. Few self-poisoning patients want to damage themselves by jumping from heights, slashing their wrists, swallowing corrosive or gassing themselves.

Alcoholism

Alcoholism is a forbidding subject to tackle. It has the backing of a powerful group of distillers and brewers, pays taxes to the state on an enormous scale and is one of the main influences in our social life.

We, nevertheless, cannot shut our eyes to the damage alcoholism causes to health and must realise that something more is required than the voluntary body known as "Alcoholics Anonymous".

It would be an advantage if there was an Advisory Council for South Yorkshire to provide publicity for the prevention of alcoholism and the treatment of alcoholics.

Cervical Cancer

The County Council is asking for an extension of their power under the National Health Insurance Act to provide for the examination of women for cervical cancer.

Women at risk are those over 30 years of age. To detect cancer, which is comparatively slow in developing, examinations have to be carried out every three years.

These examinations cannot be done at present as a routine measure due to shortage of the technicians who are required to examine smears microscopically, but more technicians are being trained and there is hope that computers may be used for microscopical examination so as to reduce the tedium of looking at 200 negative smears to find a positive one.

It is possible that preventive measures can be taken to avoid cancer of the cervix. There is twice the mortality from cancer of the cervix in social class V compared with social class I and there is evidence that better standards of personal hygiene can reduce the risks considerably.

Accidental Hypothermia in the Elderly

A booklet published by the British Medical Association, which has been widely distributed, describes the low temperature which develops in elderly people in severe weather and the great danger to their lives which results.

Temperatures as low as 90°F. have been recorded, compared with the normal temperature of 98.4°F.

There is a risk of the condition developing in bedridden cases in their own homes. It occurs mainly in cases over 60 years of age but may also occur in babies.

The condition should be brought to the notice of Wardens, Home Helps, and Home Nurses. Elderly people should sleep in a warm bedroom. In severe weather it is preferable for them to make up a bed in the living room.

Electric over-blankets may be used and so may gas and electric convector heaters, electric storage heaters and slow-burning solid fuel grates.

Draught excluders and roof insulation are helpful.

During cold weather old people may apply to National Assistance Board officers for extra fuel allowances - even when their incomes are above the level at which assistance is not normally given.

Local Councils should consider the installation of central heating apparatus in Warden Schemes and double glazing in all buildings erected for old people.

Heating of the Homes of Elderly People

Some elderly people who are crippled with rheumatism, have feeble mental powers or who are lacking in energy are liable to become badly chilled in their homes because of lack of warmth. The body temperatures of these elderly people falls to a dangerously low level and they are liable to die.

The most dangerous periods for them are during the cold weather in January and February and the times of greatest danger are during the weekends when they are liable to be left alone to their own devices.

What is required in these cases is some form of automatic heating. Electric storage heaters which are charged during off-peak periods with electricity at a cheaper rate can prevent bedrooms and living rooms falling to dangerously low temperatures. Under-floor electric heating in new bungalows is another possible method of dealing with the difficulty.

'Meals on Wheels'

There is a need for cooked meals to be supplied daily to housebound elderly people who are unable to cook for themselves. Elderly men living alone are in particular need of this help.

Fluoridation

A booklet issued by the Ministry of Health mentions the official approval given to the addition of fluoride to water supplies in which it is deficient.

The report states - "Dental decay is a serious problem in this country. It starts in early childhood and by the time children begin school four out of five have decayed teeth.

In 1963, among children aged 5 to 17, over 9½ million fillings were inserted in permanent teeth and over 1½ million permanent teeth were extracted.

The safety of fluoridation has been placed beyond doubt".

J. M. WATT

Medical Officer of Health

ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1965

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	28,739
Population (Census 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	59,100
Population (Estimated mid-1965)	...	...	...	...	...	63,170
Number of houses	...	...	...	...	...	19,829
Rateable value at 1.4.65	...	...	...	...	£1,532,056	
Product of penny rate	...	...	...	...	£6,054	

EXTRACT OF STATISTICS

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	1,332
Live birth-rate (comparable) per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	18.06
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	25
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	1,357
Infant deaths	...	...	...	...	...	27
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total	...	...	...	...	...	20.2
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	20.2
inf illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	-
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks) per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	12.8
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	10.5
Peri-natal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	21.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	3.5
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	.73
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	477
Death-rate (comparable) per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	11.25
Comparability factors - Births	...	...	...	...	...	0.86
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1.50

Population

The increase in population was maintained during 1965, the estimated mid-year total being 63,170.

The following table gives the estimated parish distribution of the population for 1965.

<u>PARISH</u>	Estimated parish distribution	Number of houses
Aston-cum-Aughton	9,202	2,864
Bramley	4,772	1,485
Brampton Bierlow	3,695	1,142
Brinsworth	6,979	2,172
Catcliffe	1,937	603
Dalton	6,577	2,047
Hooton Levitt	119	37
Hooton Roberts	151	47
Orgreave	607	189
Ravenfield	1,208	376
Thrybergh	5,028	1,565
Thurcroft	7,836	2,439
Treeton	2,442	760
Ulley	209	65
Wentworth	1,503	468
Whiston	4,189	1,304
Wickersley	6,716	2,097
Totals -	63,170	19,660

Average per house - 3.213

Births

The total of 1,332 births allocated to Rotherham Rural District gives a crude rate of 21 per thousand population and a comparable rate of 18.06 per thousand.

The stillbirth rate was 18 per thousand live and stillbirths; 25 stillbirths having been recorded.

	<u>Males</u>			<u>Females</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>
Live Births	675	645	30	657	640	17
Stillbirths	14	13	1	11	11	-

Parish Distribution of Live and Stillbirths

<u>PARISH</u>	<u>Live</u>	<u>Stillbirths</u>
Aston-cum-Aughton	177	6
Bramley	148	3
Brampton Bierlow	48	-
Brinsworth	187	2
Catcliffe	45	-
Dalton	138	3
Hooton Levitt	2	-
Hooton Roberts	4	-
Orgreave	14	-
Ravenfield	38	-
Thrybergh	130	1
Thurcroft	155	6
Treeton	33	2
Ulley	1	-
Wentworth	18	-
Whiston	80	2
Wickersley	114	-
	1,332	25

Deaths

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

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-
Syphilitic disease	-	1
Measles	1	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	6
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	19	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	7
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	25	15
Diabetes	4	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	38	33
Coronary disease, angina	61	30
Hypertension with heart disease	4	3
Other heart disease	12	24
Other circulatory disease	9	10
Influenza	-	2
Pneumonia	21	8
Bronchitis	20	8
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1
Congenital malformations	3	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	27
Motor vehicle accidents	10	2
All other accidents	4	8
Suicide	6	2
	<u>270</u>	<u>207</u>

The crude death-rate was 7.5 per thousand and the comparability factor was 1.50, giving a comparable rate of 11.25 per thousand.

Infant Deaths

	<u>Males</u>			<u>Females</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>
Under 1 year of age	15	15	-	12	12	-
Under 4 weeks of age	10	10	-	7	7	-
Under 1 week of age	8	8	-	6	6	-

<u>Birth Weight</u>	<u>Age at Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
1 lb. 9 ozs.	1 day	1.a Prematurity.
1 lb. 8 ozs.	18 hours	1.a Neonatal pneumonia.
1 lb. 6 ozs.	2 hours	1.a Haemoperitoneum due to 1.b Ruptured liver due to 1.c Immaturity associated with prem. delivery.
6 lbs. 4 ozs.	2 months	1.a Acute dilatation of the heart. b Valvulitis. 2. Acute respiratory infection.

Infant Deaths (Continued)

<u>Birth Weight</u>	<u>Age at Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
5 lbs. 11 ozs.	3 hours	1.a Severe anaemia. b RH incompatibility.
6 lbs. 8 ozs.	6 months	Acute pneumonia.
9 lbs. 4 ozs.	4 hours	1.a Massive pulmonary haemorrhage.
9 lbs. 4 ozs.	6 days	1.a Neonatal pneumonia.
7 lbs. 12 ozs.	20 hours	Bilateral pneumothorax due to Interstitial emphysema.
7 lbs. 8 ozs.	8 months	1.a Lobar pneumonia left lung.
4 lbs. 15 ozs.	2 days	1.a Pulmonary haemorrhage. b Cardiac failure. c Haemolytic disease of newborn.
2 lbs. 12 ozs.	2 hours	1.a Generalised atelectasis of lungs. b Prematurity.
8 lbs.	3 months	1. Cerebral oedema due to gastro enteritis due to virus infection. 2. Platybasia.
7 lbs. 8 ozs.	1 week	1.a Congenital heart disease.
1 lb. 13 ozs.	16 hours	1.a Intracranial haemorrhage. b Partial atelectasis of Lungs. c Prematurity.
1 lb. 14 ozs.	15 minutes	1.a Partial atelectasis. b Prematurity.
6 lbs. 8 ozs.	1 month	Acute obstructive tracheobronchitis.
4 lbs. 1 oz.	2 days	1.a Exomphalos.
7 lbs. 12 ozs.	6 days	1.a Pneumonia.
7 lbs. 6 ozs.	10 months	1.a Acute laryngo tracheobronchitis.
6 lbs. 6 ozs.	2 weeks	1.a Acute bronchopneumonia. b Influenza.
4 lbs. 11 ozs.	8 months	1.a Bronchopneumonia. b Interventricular septal defect. 2. Mongol.
7 lbs.	1 month	1.a Meningocele. b Congenital hydrocephalus.
6 lbs.	13 hours	1.a Respiratory failure due to b Cong. defect of the heart.

Infant Deaths (Continued)

<u>Birth Weight</u>	<u>Age at Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
2 lbs. 14 ozs.	1 week	1.a Extreme prematurity. b Gastroenteritis. 2. Metabolic acidosis.
7 lbs.	11 months	Gastroenteritis with acute infection of the respiratory tract.
6 lbs. 12 ozs.	2 months	1.a Acute infection of the respiratory tract, with tracheitis.

Of the 27 infants who died, only 10 lived for more than four weeks. The neo-mortality rate was 12.8 per thousand live births.

Trend of Infant Deaths over the past Ten Years:-

YEAR	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Death Rates
1956	1,163	37	32
1957	1,154	37	32
1958	1,246	37	29
1959	1,166	22	19
1960	1,242	29	23
1961	1,260	45	36
1962	1,310	39	30
1963	1,331	35	27
1964	1,338	33	24
1965	1,332	27	20

Infant Deaths (Continued)

Age at Death Cause of Death

1 week 1. A. Bacterial pneumonia.

11 months 2. Necrotic enteritis.

2 months 3. Gastroenteritis with acute infection of the respiratory tract.

1. A. Acute infection of the respiratory tract, with pneumonia.

Of the 27 infants who died, only 10 lived for more than four weeks. The neonatal mortality rate was 12.5 per thousand live births.

Trend of Infant Deaths over the past ten years:-

Year	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Death Rate
1938	1,163	37	32
1937	1,124	37	33
1936	1,246	37	29
1935	1,166	32	28
1934	1,212	29	23
1933	1,200	45	38
1932	1,310	39	30
1931	1,331	35	27
1930	1,318	33	25
1929	1,112	27	24

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Domiciliary and Institutional Births

DETAILS	B I R T H S				TOTALS
	<u>Domiciliary</u>		<u>Institutional</u>		
	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	
Primary notifications received	908	9	990	6	1,913
Inward transfers	10	-	717	28	755
Total notifications received	918	9	1,707	34	2,668
Outward transfers	18	-	492	4	514
Total adjusted notifications	900	9	1,215	30	2,154

Analysis of Institutional Births:-

	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>
Born in (a) Hospitals ...	669	26
(b) Maternity Homes ...	497	3
(c) Nursing Homes ...	49	1
Total -	1,215	30

Midwifery (Comments by Divisional Nursing Officer)

The staff remained unchanged during the past year at 18 full-time Midwives.

There were 901 home deliveries. An increasing number of patients were discharged from hospital after 48 hours, this procedure proving acceptable to the mothers.

With a smaller number of home confinements, the work of the Midwife showed slow changes. She spent much more time with the mother during the ante-natal period, teaching relaxation, mothercraft and dietary values in pregnancy.

143 visits were paid to the homes of patients at the request of hospital staffs to ascertain home conditions and to assess the suitability or otherwise for confinements.

Five Midwives were attached to Family Doctors' practices making a total of eleven in the Division. This scheme gave the Midwives better opportunities for increasing ante-natal care and consulting the doctors.

Liaison with the Hospital Maternity Units continued and the exchange of information proved beneficial, particularly in the case of patients who were discharged early.

Two Midwives attended the West Riding In-service Training Course at Grantley Hall which, as in previous years, dealt with relaxation methods earlier and increased ante-natal care, infant resuscitation, with demonstrations of a new portable incubator, and psychoprophylactic preparation for childbirth.

Administration of Inhalational Analgesics

Cases where analgesia was administered by Domiciliary Midwives:-

(a)	Pethidine ...	223
(b)	Trilene with Pethidine ...	336
(c)	Trilene alone ...	155
(d)	Gas and Air with Pethidine	1

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES - ATTENDANCES

Name of Centre	Number of children who attended for first time during the year and who were born in:-			Total number of children who attended during the year.	Number of attendances during the year made by children who were born in :-			Total attendances during the year.
	1965	1964	1960-1963		1965	1964	1960-1963	
Brinsworth	211	51	41	303	2,343	2,075	1,519	5,937
Catcliffe	42	5	-	47	376	326	234	936
Cortonwood	72	10	1	83	695	936	295	1,926
Dalton	169	153	105	427	1,235	1,317	592	3,144
Dinnington	167	200	160	527	1,662	1,917	679	4,258
Kiveton Park	139	-	1	140	1,076	755	93	1,924
Maltby	303	246	330	881	2,821	2,138	1,201	6,160
Swallownest	188	310	231	729	1,899	1,706	1,233	4,838
Thurcroft	103	106	118	327	1,454	1,382	1,426	4,419
Treeton	28	7	1	36	503	565	658	1,726
Whiston	59	62	39	160	2,485	1,570	464	4,519
Wickerley	272	313	152	737	21	67	87	175
Leughton Village Hall	13	12	13	38	1,135	996	521	2,652
Mobile Clinics	193	105	55	353				
Totals -	1,959	1,582	1,247	4,788	17,901	16,289	9,194	43,384

Statutory Notices

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

Death of child	...	...	...	...	1
Still-births	...	...	...	...	13
Liability to be a source of infection:-					
Contact with puerperal pyrexia cases					4

General practitioners were called in to give medical aid at, or in connection with domiciliary confinements in 93 instances.

Medical Aid Notices

Issued for:-	Number issued because of complications arising in / during			
	Pregnancy	Labour	Lying-in	The Child
(a) Domiciliary Cases	12	42	10	18
(b) Cases in Institutions	-	-	11	-
(c) Totals	12	42	21	18

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases were notified in the Division during 1965.

Phenylketonuria Testing

Number of babies tested	...	...	...	...	...	1,896
During the 4th week of age or under				...	1,033	
Over 4 weeks but less than 6 weeks				...	416	
6 weeks of age or over			...	...	447	
Number of tests found to be negative	...	...	...	...	...	1,896

Distribution of Dried Milk and Other Foods

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 milk foods, weighing babies, etc. This help is also greatly appreciated by the mothers attending the clinics.

Health Visiting (Comments by Divisional Nursing Officer)

With increasing attachment to Family Doctor practices the work of the Health Visitor developed on a more varied and interesting pattern.

Attendances at most Infant Welfare Clinics continued at the same level, a large number of mothers seeking interviews with the Health Visitors on a great variety of subjects from infant progress to domestic, housing and other problems.

Each Health Visitor played a large part in the Health Education programme in her area, giving talks, producing visual aids, home safety displays, showing both silent and sound films and taking her part at the mothercraft classes for expectant mothers.

There were 11,399 visits paid to the homes of children under 5 years and 6,800 visits to the homes of the aged. Elderly patients required help with social and domestic difficulties.

Health Visiting and Tuberculosis Visiting

Cases visited by Health Visitors.	No. of cases (i.e. first visits.	Total visits including first visits but excluding ineffective visits.	Ineff-ective visits.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Children born in 1965.	2,069	4,462	436
2. Children born in 1964.	1,147	3,018	241
3. Children born in 1960-63.	1,537	3,919	344
4. Total number of children in lines 1 to 3.	4,753	11,399	1,021
5. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits).	730	916	8
6. Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	454	-	-
7. Mentally disordered persons.	18	29	-
8. Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	17	-	-
9. Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals).	261	294	-
10. Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	215	-	-
11. Number of tuberculosis households visited (i.e. visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work).	101	194	-
12. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases.	313	408	-

A small number of babies and toddlers had hearing ascertainment tests. It is hoped during the coming year to make these examinations routine in character.

The visits to unmarried mothers continued, two cases only requiring extra assistance. No special hardship was experienced and each case was settled satisfactorily.

Hospital Liaison

Two Health Visitors and one Midwife continued to visit the hospitals. During the year, liaison was made with the Jessop Hospital and the Children's Hospital, Sheffield.

Care of the Unmarried Mothers and Their Children

76 cases in the Division were reported to me for attention during 1965.

36 mothers were under 20 years, 29 were 20 to 30 years and 11 were 30 years and upwards.

58 were single women, 14 were married women but had illegitimate pregnancies, 4 were widowed and divorced women.

Settlement of these cases was as follows:-

- 50 mothers kept their babies.
- 17 babies were adopted.
- 2 babies were fostered.
- 2 babies died.
- 5 cases were settled by marriage.

Children Neglected or Ill-treated in Their Own Homes

Two meetings of the Co-Ordinating Committee for the Care of Children Neglected in their Homes were held during the year.

The most useful function of this Committee is to let the various Social Workers see what their colleagues can do for problem families. There is only a trivial amount of overlapping of the various services.

There were no prosecutions of problem families for neglect which is a most ineffective method of dealing with these cases. A great deal of publicity has been given to "battered babies", that is, children who have been severely assaulted by their parents. Popular opinion appears to be that Social Workers fail to recognise these cases. In this area, the main difficulty has been producing reliable evidence of the assaults so that action could be taken to remove the children to the care of the Local Authority.

During the year, two problem families were given Home Help attention, in one case for 14 hours and in the other for 40 hours. The limited help given resulted in the houses being cleaned up temporarily.

A small number of babies and toddlers had been in the hospital during the year. It is hoped during the coming year to make these examinations more in character.

The table is presented in the following columns, two under each heading. The first column is headed "No. of babies" and the second "No. of cases".

The Health Division and the Division of Social Work continued to visit the hospitals during the year. The Division of Social Work was with the Jersey Hospital and the Children's Hospital, Newark.

Table of the Hospitalized Babies and Their Outcomes

70 cases in the Division were reported to be for attention during 1933. 10 babies were under 10 years, 25 were 10 to 30 years and 11 were 30 years and upwards.

25 were single women, 14 were married women but had illegitimate children, 4 were widows and divorced women.

Settlement of these cases was as follows: 10 babies were adopted, 17 babies were adopted, 2 babies were adopted, 2 babies were adopted, 2 babies were adopted.

2 babies were adopted, 2 babies were adopted, 2 babies were adopted, 2 babies were adopted, 2 babies were adopted.

Children Hospitalized in the Division in Their Own Homes. Two meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Care of Children Hospitalized in their homes were held during the year.

CARE AND AFTER-CARE

SERVICE

There were no provisions for the care of babies for whom a home is not available. A home is given to "suitable" babies, but in the case of babies who are not "suitable" the Division of Social Work is called upon to make arrangements for their care. In this case, the Division of Social Work is called upon to make arrangements for their care. In this case, the Division of Social Work is called upon to make arrangements for their care.

During the year, two problem babies were given home help attention in one case for 14 hours and in the other for 20 hours. The home help given resulted in the babies being placed in the Division of Social Work.

11 babies were adopted, 11 babies were adopted, 11 babies were adopted, 11 babies were adopted, 11 babies were adopted.

11 babies were adopted, 11 babies were adopted, 11 babies were adopted, 11 babies were adopted, 11 babies were adopted.

Home Nursing

The following table gives details of the work carried out by Home Nurses in the Division :-

<u>Classification</u>	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year.	Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year.
1. Medical.	1,167	20,654
2. Surgical.	487	8,248
3. Infectious Diseases.	5	9
4. Tuberculosis.	27	1,564
5. Maternal Complications.	30	253
6. Other	33	246
Totals	1,749	30,974
Patients included above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	820	18,700
Children included above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year.	71	598
Patients included above who have had more than 24 visits during the year.	234	15,343

Issues of Equipment

A great amount of work is still being done in connection with the provision of nursing equipment for use on loan in the patients' own homes; such items as bed-pans, back-rests, dunlopillo mattresses, etc., being in great demand.

Home Help Service

Number of Home Helps employed in the Division at 31.12.65 - 137

Cases provided with domestic help during the year:-

		Number of Cases			Hours Employed
		From previous year	New Cases	Total	
(i)	Aged 65 or over on first visit during year ...	459	131	590	107,116
(ii)	Under 65 years on first visit -				
	(a) chronic sick and tuberculous ...	2	13	15	7,325
	(b) mentally disordered	2	-	2	277
	(c) maternity ...	33	159	192	11,129
	(d) others ...	-	17	17	930
Totals -		496	320	816	126,777

Convalescent Home Treatment

During 1965, only one case was sent away for convalescent home treatment. The patient concerned was sent to the Blackburn & District Home, St. Anne's-on-Sea.

Cancer

Cases are referred by the Radiotherapy Centre, Broomfield Road, Sheffield, or by the Health Visitor for financial help either by cash grants from the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation or by recommendations to the National Society for Cancer Relief for a weekly allowance and, in some cases, an initial grant to purchase necessities, such as bedding, extra food, etc.; these grants are disbursed from the Divisional Office, either direct to the patient or in some cases, to the Health Visitor who then purchases the items required.

Chiropody

20.8% of old age pensioners receive chiropody treatment and there is evidence that the scheme has now reached a position of stability after steady annual increases.

More County Council clinics are being utilised each year as chiropody centres and more chiropody chairs and equipment are being supplied by the County Council. This is a great help to both patients and chiropodist alike. 29.66% of patients are treated in their own homes.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

Total Number of Patients Treated in Divisional Area	Total Number of Treatments Given.													
	In Chiropodists' Surgeries			In Voluntary Association's premises or clinics			Domiciliary			Total Number of Treatments.				
P.	P.H.	E.M.	P.	P.H.	E.M.	P.	P.H.	E.M.	P.	P.H.	E.M.			
2,007	76	-	1,975	58	-	5,242	64	2	2,883	213	-	10,100	335	2

P. = Pensioner.
 P.H. = Physically Handicapped.
 E.M. = Expectant Mother.

Home Nursing (Comments by Divisional Nursing Officer)

During the past year, five Home Nurses were attached to Family Doctor practices, making a total of nine nurses attached to nine group practices.

The result of this was seen in the changing pattern of their work.

The nurses visited doctors' surgeries daily at times mutually arranged. In some cases they assisted with the patients' treatment at the surgery. As an example of the assistance given, in one practice, the nurses gave 130 treatments, including dressings and injections, during one month.

As in previous years much time was spent with geriatric patients. More patients were discharged from hospital at an earlier stage of recovery, to the care of the domiciliary nursing staff.

The liaison with the hospital ward sisters remained excellent.

Requests for the Night Sitter Nurse continued on the same modest scale as in previous years - there were 27 cases who received attention. All these cases were referred by the home nursing staff.

Three nurses attended the West Riding In-service Training Course at Grantley Hall which dealt with physiotherapy and rehabilitation. The staff were most impressed with this course and endeavoured to use the instruction gained in their daily work.

It was possible to store more nursing equipment at the Child Welfare Clinics. This gave better opportunities for the cleaning and checking of equipment.

Plans were made to use the services of a Male Nurse in the Division. This should greatly assist in the care of difficult and heavy male patients.

Parish Distribution of Infectious Diseases

Parish	Measles	Whooping cough	Scarlet fever	Paratyphoid	Pneumonia	Puerperal pyrexia	Dysentery	Food Poisoning
Aston-cum-Aughton	264	11	2	-	-	-	-	-
Bramley	37	1	4	1	1	1	-	-
Brampton Bierlow	47	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
Brinsworth	92	2	1	-	-	-	3	-
Catcliffe	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dalton	20	1	8	-	1	-	13	1
Hooton Levitt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooton Roberts	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orgreave	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Ravenfield	24	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Thrybergh	9	2	-	-	-	-	6	-
Thurcroft	81	-	9	-	1	1	-	-
Treeton	38	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Ulley	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wentworth	5	3	17	-	-	-	4	-
Whiston	62	-	3	-	2	-	12	-
Wickersley	23	2	9	1	-	13	-	-
Totals -	716	22	57	2	6	15	42	2

Age Distribution of Infectious Diseases notified during 1965

<u>DISEASE</u>	Age in Years										Totals
	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25 +	Age unknown	
Scarlet fever	-	-	6	4	9	28	7	2	-	-	56
Whooping cough	3	-	2	3	2	11	1	-	-	-	22
Measles	26	91	89	103	103	288	3	4	1	8	716
Dysentery	2	2	5	4	5	10	4	2	7	2	43

<u>DISEASE</u>	Under 5	4-14 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over	Age unknown	Total
Pneumonia	-	1	3	1	1	-	6
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	6	-	-	8	15
Paratyphoid	2	-	-	-	-	-	2

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 1.1.65.	109	85	26	25
Number of cases notified for first time during the year.	7	3	-	2
Number of cases added to register	5	3	-	-
Number of cases removed from register.	6	3	2	-
Number of cases remaining on register at year end.	115	88	24	27

The really important cases from the public health point of view are the pulmonary cases with infectious sputum. These cases are better controlled than ever before with antibiotic drugs, surgery and hospital isolation so that the spread of infection is less among the community and added impetus is given to the decline in tuberculosis deaths.

Mass Radiography

I give below details of surveys held in the Divisional area during the year:-

Survey undertaken at	No. examined	Abnormalities Discovered			
		<u>Tuberculosis</u>		Other	Total
		Active	Inactive		
Hacksaw's Limited, Maltby.	325	-	3	8	11
Byford's Limited, Maltby.	782	-	2	4	6
Edward Dunn Memorial Hall, Maltby.	1,921	2	14	83	99
Unbrako Steel Company, Kiveton Park	530	2	4	4	10
Middleton Institute, Dinnington.	558	-	4	20	24
Totals -	4,116	4	27	119	150

Mass Radiography (Continued)

The non-tuberculous abnormalities are classified as follows:-

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Number</u>
Anatomical abnormalities - congenital	2
" " - acquired	2
Bacterial or virus pulmonary infections	4
Bronchiectasis	1
Honeycomb lung	1
Emphysema	3
Pulmonary fibrosis: non-tuberculous	14
Pneumoconiosis	62
Benign neoplasms of lungs and mediastinum	3
Primary malignant neoplasms	1
Sarcoidosis	1
Pleural thickening	8
Abnormalities of diaphragm and oesophagus	1
Cardiovascular lesions - acquired	16

Public sessions for Mass Radiography were held at Dinnigton and Maltby and visits were paid to three large factories in the area.

The total of 4,116 x-rays was much higher than in previous years. The cases of tuberculosis discovered were average for a Mass Radiography visit. Only a small proportion of these cases were active.

The most frequent abnormality discovered is pneumoconiosis among colliery workers. Most of these cases are of an early type; all are referred to family doctors for further investigation.

Extra Nourishment for Tuberculosis Cases

Number of patients in the Division receiving extra nourishment on 1.1.65	26
Number of patients granted extra nourishment during the year	2
Number of grants discontinued	6
Number of patients receiving extra nourishment on 31.12.65	22

The number of cases receiving milk in this Division is steadily declining and consists mainly of elderly people in poor circumstances who have been on the list for years. It is expected that in the course of time this scheme will be terminated.

11	8	3	5	16
2	4	5	1	15
12	28	14	2	44
13	4	4	2	10
14	20	4	1	25
15	11	7	1	19
16	11	7	1	19
17	11	7	1	19
18	11	7	1	19
19	11	7	1	19
20	11	7	1	19
21	11	7	1	19
22	11	7	1	19
23	11	7	1	19
24	11	7	1	19
25	11	7	1	19
26	11	7	1	19
27	11	7	1	19
28	11	7	1	19
29	11	7	1	19
30	11	7	1	19
31	11	7	1	19
32	11	7	1	19
33	11	7	1	19
34	11	7	1	19
35	11	7	1	19
36	11	7	1	19
37	11	7	1	19
38	11	7	1	19
39	11	7	1	19
40	11	7	1	19
41	11	7	1	19
42	11	7	1	19
43	11	7	1	19
44	11	7	1	19
45	11	7	1	19
46	11	7	1	19
47	11	7	1	19
48	11	7	1	19
49	11	7	1	19
50	11	7	1	19
51	11	7	1	19
52	11	7	1	19
53	11	7	1	19
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56	11	7	1	19
57	11	7	1	19
58	11	7	1	19
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61	11	7	1	19
62	11	7	1	19
63	11	7	1	19
64	11	7	1	19
65	11	7	1	19
66	11	7	1	19
67	11	7	1	19
68	11	7	1	19
69	11	7	1	19
70	11	7	1	19
71	11	7	1	19
72	11	7	1	19
73	11	7	1	19
74	11	7	1	19
75	11	7	1	19
76	11	7	1	19
77	11	7	1	19
78	11	7	1	19
79	11	7	1	19
80	11	7	1	19
81	11	7	1	19
82	11	7	1	19
83	11	7	1	19
84	11	7	1	19
85	11	7	1	19
86	11	7	1	19
87	11	7	1	19
88	11	7	1	19
89	11	7	1	19
90	11	7	1	19
91	11	7	1	19
92	11	7	1	19
93	11	7	1	19
94	11	7	1	19
95	11	7	1	19
96	11	7	1	19
97	11	7	1	19
98	11	7	1	19
99	11	7	1	19
100	11	7	1	19

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

B.C.G. Vaccination

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

	AGE GROUPS												All Ages
	Under 1 year Months			Y E A R S									
	0-	1-	3-	6-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	
Vaccinated:													
Males	13	9	4	2	3	1	1	3	8	5	-	-	49
Females	18	5	5	2	5	3	3	2	5	5	2	1	56
Total	31	14	9	4	8	4	4	5	13	10	2	1	105
Result of Vaccination Successful:													
Males	9	8	3	2	3	1	1	3	7	4	1	-	41
Females	17	5	5	1	4	3	2	2	5	4	2	1	51
Total	26	13	8	3	7	4	3	5	12	8	3	1	92
Not finally ascertained	5	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	13

B.C.G. Vaccination of 13 Year-old School Children

Acceptances

Number of 13 year-old children eligible for vaccination during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,252
Number of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,942
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86.2

Pre-Vaccination Tuberculin Test

Number of children tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,723
Result of test :-							
	Positive	...	...	102			
	Negative	...	...	1,560			
	Not ascertained	...	...	61			
Percentage positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.9
Number vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,309

Diphtheria Immunisation

	Children born in years :-							Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1956-60	1951-55	
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (including temporary residents).	885	781	47	37	23	35	8	1,816
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e. subsequent course).	5	32	69	13	107	326	13	565

Immunisation in relation to Child Population :-

Age at 31.12.65 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1965	1 - 4 1961-1964	5 - 9 1956-1960	10- 14 1951-1955	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1961-1965	890	6,793	1,456	435	10,574
B. 1960 or earlier	-	-	4,913	4,499	9,412

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Immunisations carried out during the year (either singly or in combination with other antigens).

Age at Final Injection

Number of children who completed a full course of immunisation (including temporary residents)

Under 6 months	701
6 months to one year	184
1 - 2	796
2 - 3	110
3 - 4	58
Total -	1,849

Immunisation in relation to Child Population :-

Number of children at 31st December, 1965 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.65 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1965	1 - 4 1964-1961	5 - 9 1960-1956	10 - 14 1955-1951	Under 15 Total
Number immunised	885	7,053	4,870	2,335	14,258

Whooping cough Notifications in relation to Immunisation during Year

Age at date of Notification	Number of cases Notified.	Number of cases included in preceding column in which child completed full course of immunis- ation.
Under 1	5	-
1	1	-
2	4	3
3	1	1
4	3	1
5 - 9	13	9
10 -14	1	1
Totals -	28	15

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Psychiatric Social Club

I am pleased to report that the Club will be re-opened, with the Training Centre as the venue, in June, 1966. The value of the Psychiatric Social Club in assisting with the rehabilitation of the mentally ill is recognised and appreciated; in addition to the attendance of out-patients, it is hoped to arrange, as in the past, for a suitable party of in-patients of Middlewood Hospital to be present at the weekly meetings.

Maltby Training Centre

There were several staff changes during the course of the year resulting from officers transferring to other Local Authorities or leaving the service to take up a different form of employment. The vacancies which arose and to which new appointments were made, were as follows:-

Centre Supervisor	(1)
Male Instructors	(2)
Female Instructors	(2)
Assistant Supervisor, Special Care Unit	(1)
Caretaker	(1)

The new officers appointed to these vacancies quickly adapted themselves to their duties and the Centre continued to function with a satisfactory degree of efficiency.

There was a fairly high intake of new trainees but any increase in numbers was counter-balanced by the subsequent discharges that took place. The total number of trainees on the Centre Register at 31st December amounted to 112 and showed no variation from the previous year. The admissions and discharges merely resulted in a revision of numbers so far as the three Wings of the Centre were concerned - the Adult Wing showed a decrease of 4, the Junior Wing an increase of 4, whilst the number of patients accommodated in the Special Care Unit (15) remained unchanged. There were no patients awaiting admission at the year end. It is of interest to note that the average daily attendance during the year amounted to 89, being an increase of 13 over 1964.

Details with regard to trainees admitted and discharged are as given below:-

	<u>Admissions</u>	<u>Discharges</u>	
Adult Wing	10	Deaths	1
		Withdrawn	10
		Secured employment	1
		Admitted to institutional care	1
		Excluded	1
Junior Wing	6	Admitted to institutional care	1
		Excluded	1
Special Care Unit	2	Deaths	1
		Removed from area	1

Notes

- (1) Of the junior trainees admitted, two were received on an informal basis, pending placement in special schools by the Education Authority.
- (2) 10 adult trainees were discharged at the parents' request as they were considered to be more usefully employed at home; no application for re-admission has since been received.
- (3) One adult and one junior trainees were excluded due to their behaviour; their exclusion was effected after all efforts to apply satisfactory measures of control had failed.

The Centre transport was inspected at regular intervals by the two Mental Welfare Officers who were able to observe and report upon the general efficiency of the service and the supervision of the children to and from the several pick-up points.

Two male adult trainees and two female junior trainees were included in the holiday party which proceeded to St. Hilda's Home, Whitby in June. Short-term institutional care was provided during the year for eight trainees due to family circumstances which prevailed at the time.

The Adult Wing was wholly engaged on contract work during the year and this has increased in both scope and quantity. The following articles were completed:-

Firewood	798 Bags	Art Easels	47
Bean Bags	100	Pillow cases	579
Sketching Boards	730	Playhouse screens	12
Whip Stocks	950	Wash leather pieces	252
Wash leather mops	105	Dressing gowns	10
Workholder cases	2,700	Christmas crackers	82 boxes
Trucks on castors	72	Dusters	256

The County Council's Payment to Trainees Scheme proved to be a valuable incentive and its importance as far as the trainees were concerned, was reflected in their work. The number affected by the Scheme amounted to 49 at the year end, of whom 31 were receiving payment at the rate of 5/-d. per week and the remaining 18 at the rate of 7/6d. per week. The total amount disbursed under the Scheme during the year was £575. 15s. 0d.

The Training Centre provides a valuable community service, the importance of which is widely recognised. Isolated cases continue to arise, however, where there is opposition or a very marked reluctance on the part of the parents to allow their child to attend. It is normal practice in new cases to invite the parents to view the Centre during its normal working hours and experience has proved that by doing so, groundless doubts and fears have been dispelled and admission arrangements expedited.

Mentally Sub-normal Patients

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Attending Training Centres	53	56	109
In full or part-time gainful employment	13	3	16
Employed at home	14	33	47
Not suitable for Training Centre or any form of employment	<u>18</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>30</u>
Totals -	98	104	202

Psychiatric Patients

There was a marked decrease in the number of referrals during the year, 209 cases being brought to the notice of the Mental Welfare Officers compared with 297 in 1964. By introducing suitable domiciliary services and by utilising Out-Patient and Day Hospital facilities to the fullest advantages, it was possible to retain the vast majority of the persons referred in the community; in 73 cases, however, in-patient treatment was found to be necessary and the following table indicates the admission procedure adopted and the length of stay of those patients who were subsequently discharged.

Number of Patients awaiting entry to hospital, or admitted to temporary residential care during 1965

	Mentally ill		Psychopathic		Subnormal		Severely subnormal		Totals		Grand Total
	Under age 16	16 and over	Under age 16	16 and over	Under age 16	16 and over	Under age 16	16 and over	Under age 16	16 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Number of Patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31.12.65.											
(a) In urgent need of hospital care.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
(c) Total.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	4	7
Number of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g. to relieve the family).											
(a) To N.H.S. Hospitals	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	12
(b) To L.A. residential accommodation.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Elsewhere.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Total	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	13

Referred by	Admitted	Discharged	Rel. for A/O	Total
General practitioners	1	1	1	3
Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	1	1	1	3
Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment.	1	1	1	3
Local education authorities	1	1	1	3
Police and Courts	1	1	1	3
Other sources	1	1	1	3
Total	5	5	5	15

Admissions to Psychiatric Hospitals arranged by Mental Welfare Officers during 1965:

Classification	No. Admitted	Deaths	Discharged within Weeks							Total Dis.	Ref. for A/C	Still in Hosp. at 31.12.65
			1	2-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	21-28			
<u>Informal Admissions</u>	32	2	1	11	8	-	1	1	-	22	19	8
<u>Compulsory Admissions</u>												
Sec. 25	4	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	4	4	-
Sec. 26	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	-
Sec. 29	35	-	5	7	7	3	1	-	2	25	18	10
Totals	73	2	6	20	16	4	4	1	2	53	43	18

It will be observed that well over half the patients completed their courses of treatment and returned to their homes within eight weeks; it is also of interest to note that of the total number of 53 persons discharged, 43 were referred for after-care.

Whilst delays in securing hospital beds were experienced from time to time, the difficulties encountered in this respect were not so acute as in previous years. Geriatric patients continued to present their particular problems and whilst it was possible, in isolated cases, to enlist help to ensure adequate care for the patient at home, admission to hospital was almost invariably necessary; it is pleasing to record the co-operation extended by the Middlewood Hospital staff whose Consultants arranged prompt examination and made hospital beds available at short notice.

Included in the above table are the cases of two married men, both alcoholics, whose addiction to drink was seriously disrupting their home life and creating a situation where a complete break-up of the family was imminent. Direct admission to an Addiction Unit was effected in one case whilst the other patient was admitted to the local Psychiatric Hospital pending a vacancy in the Unit.

The Division is well served by Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinics these being held in Rotherham on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and in Sheffield on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Little difficulty was experienced in securing out-patient appointments and in addition domiciliary visits by Consultants were arranged at short notice. Case Conferences were held at Middlewood Hospital at monthly intervals when problems attached to particular cases were discussed or changes in the condition of after-care patients reported so that an appropriate course of action could be adopted.

Clinical follow-ups in respect of patients discharged from Psychiatric Hospitals were comparatively rare but a steady flow of persons referred for care or after-care continued to be received. During the course of the year, 722 visits to the homes of the mentally ill were paid by the Mental Welfare Officers and at 31st December, the total case load amounted to 96.

The fullest co-operation was maintained with voluntary and statutory bodies and a ready and helpful response was received to any approach that was made. One single man, who lived in lodgings in this Division prior to his admission to hospital and whose relatives were unwilling to provide him with a home when he was fit for discharge was admitted to the Rotherham County Borough Council's Hostel. This proved to be of value as the patient is now working regularly and gradually adapting himself to the pressures and demands of the outside world. It is anticipated that he will be able to leave the hostel and move into private lodgings in the near future.

Number of Patients under L.H.A. Care at 31.12.65.	Mentally Ill		Psychopathic		Subnormal		Severely subnormal		Total		Grand Total						
	Under age 16	16 and over	Under age 16	16 and over	Under age 16	16 and over	Under age 16	16 and over	Under age 16	16 and over							
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
Total Number	-	-	38	58	-	-	-	-	14	17	38	29	46	58	67	135	298
Attending day training centre.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	28	29	24	23	57	52	109
Resident at L.A. expense in other residential homes/hostels.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Receiving home visits.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	11	10	5	23	28
Others.	-	-	37	58	-	-	-	-	12	12	5	-	11	25	5	60	160

Mentally Sub-normal Patients

28 new cases were referred to the Mental Welfare Officers during the course of the year compared with 29 in 1964. Care and guidance were accepted in 20 cases and 8 of the patients concerned were admitted to Maltby Training Centre. Simple factory work was secured for two patients who appear to have settled down quite well and to be making satisfactory progress.

At the close of the year, the total case load in the Division amounted to 202; regular contact with patients and relatives was maintained and 682 home visits were paid by the Mental Welfare Officers. The importance of visits of this nature cannot be emphasised too strongly as by the maintenance of regular contact with the home, the parents receive the re-assurance they need. Their child is not an unwanted and discarded member of society but can be accepted in the community with the help and support that can be provided.

It was found necessary to admit two male patients to permanent institutional care due, in one case, to the death of the parent and in the other case, to behaviour disorders which threatened both the patient's safety and also that of the general public. No difficulty in securing the desired accommodation was experienced in these cases as the local hospital for the mentally subnormal made beds readily available in view of the circumstances. Applications for short-term hospital care were received and satisfactorily dealt with in 12 instances.- temporary accommodation of this nature provided considerable assistance to the parents who, in many cases, are in urgent need of a respite from the responsibilities they are obliged to carry.

The question of providing adequate care for the mentally disordered has received much publicity and attention during recent years with the result that society in general has a keener appreciation of the problems that exist, the difficulties they present and the human factors involved. Whilst hospitalisation is necessary in many cases, it is not now regarded as being the automatic procedure to adopt in the case of a mentally disordered person who does not seem to "fit in", or whose behaviour does not always conform to the accepted pattern, but rather is it now recognised that an efficient and adequate community service can provide the help and support that is needed in many cases. If a community service is to function satisfactorily, there must exist the closest liaison between the General Practitioner and the hospital and Local Authority Services; I am pleased to report that during the period under review such a liaison, resulting from a satisfactory working relationship established over the years, operated satisfactorily in this Division. A large degree of responsibility rested with the Mental Welfare Officers who were frequently called upon to apply all the skill and training they possessed. Concentrated effort, coupled with patience and understanding were needed in a large number of cases with which they were called upon to deal, and whilst the end result was not entirely satisfactory in all cases, it was pleasing to note that the assistance which the Officers provided enabled a large number of patients to re-settle in their home surroundings and to resume their normal life in the community.

The stigma which was so often associated with a person suffering from any form of mental disorder is not now so pronounced and there is a greater readiness amongst relatives and patients themselves to accept the services so obviously needed.

The fullest co-operation was maintained with other agencies during the year and a ready response was received to any approach made in order that necessary help in any particular case could be provided.

Having regard to the resources available, it is pleasing to record that a satisfactory year's work was completed.

4,568 children were inspected; of these 4,563 were found to be in a satisfactory physical condition.

Defects found at Periodic Medical Inspections during the Year

Defect or Disease		PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				Special Inspects
		ENTRANTS	LEAVERS	OTHERS	TOTAL	
Skin	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	28	37	22	87	-
Eyes - a. Vision ...	T	44	44	58	146	3
	O	115	224	184	523	30
	b. Squint ...	T	11	-	14	1
		O	43	16	100	6
	c. Other ...	T	-	2	2	-
		O	6	6	22	2
	Ears - a. Hearing ...	T	15	-	7	4
		O	16	13	26	4
	b. Otitis Media	T	10	1	1	-
		O	70	17	27	2
	c. Other ...	T	-	-	-	-
		O	24	10	27	1
Nose & Throat ...	T	27	1	18	46	1
	O	185	40	126	351	38
Speech	T	4	-	-	4	-
	O	46	5	15	66	10
Lymphatic Glands ...	T	3	-	2	5	-
	O	116	12	60	188	19
Heart	T	3	-	2	5	-
	O	91	16	54	161	41
Lungs	T	-	2	-	2	-
	O	69	35	52	156	17
Developmental-a. Hernia	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	6	1	2	9	2
	b. Other	T	-	1	1	1
		O	74	10	42	44
Orthopaedic-a. Posture	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	1	1	4	6	-
	b. Feet	T	1	1	2	-
		O	15	14	10	-
	c. Other	T	2	1	4	1
		O	15	25	24	3
	Nervous system -	a. Epilepsy	T	-	1	-
			O	7	4	2
	b. Other	T	-	1	1	-
		O	4	4	5	1
Psychological -	a. Development	T	-	3	3	-
		O	1	8	9	1
	b. Stability	T	-	1	1	-
		O	6	1	4	1
Abdomen	T	1	1	-	2	-
	O	9	2	3	14	-
Other	T	22	-	10	32	4
	O	66	32	59	157	25

T = Treatment.

O = Observation.

Cleanliness of School Children

A total of 16,182 children were examined by Health Visitors and School Nurses at cleanliness surveys in schools. 84 were found to have head lice. Notices were issued in 2 cases.

Diseases of the Skin

During the year, 10 children were treated for impetigo, 6 for scabies, and 27 for other skin conditions.

Minor Ailments

263 pupils received treatment for minor ailments during 1965.

Specialists' Clinics

Ear, Nose & Throat Clinic

Number of children seen - School	...	...	...	108
Pre-school	...	...	...	15

59 children were referred for operative treatment, and at the year end, 53 children had received this treatment.

Ophthalmic Clinic

Number of children seen	...	...	...	1,761
Glasses were prescribed for 521 children	...	...	...
Number of repair forms issued	...	...	...	215

Paediatric Clinic

Number of children seen - School	...	...	...	98
Pre-school	...	...	...	82

Child Guidance Clinic

Number of sessions held during the year	...	...	...	41
Number of new cases during the year	...	...	...	28
Number of cases discharged or admitted for residential treatment	...	...	...	6
Number of cases carried forward	...	...	...	65
Number of cases referred from previous years	...	...	...	31

Training Colleges - Medical Examination of Entrants

89 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. 63 children were examined under these regulations.

Audiometry

1,420 children were tested by Pure-tone Audiometer during 1965. 54 were referred for investigation.

Dental Service

The following statistics have been supplied by Dr. Davies, County Dental Officer:-

Number of children inspected	...	...	...	6,479
Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	4,152
Number offered treatment	...	...	...	3,639
Number treated	...	...	...	3,379
Number of attendances	...	...	...	7,749
Number of temporary extractions	...	...	...	3,640
Number of permanent extractions	...	...	...	1,234
Number of general anaesthetics	...	...	...	1,929
Number of permanent fillings	...	...	...	5,585
Number of temporary fillings	...	...	...	361

Ambulance Service

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

Patients

Out-Patients	...	...	...	...	22,320
Admissions	...	...	...	...	2,371
Discharges	...	...	...	...	1,728
Transfers	...	...	...	...	170
Accidents	...	...	...	...	718
Total -					27,567
Emergency cases	...	...	...	...	2,371
Waiting cases	...	...	...	...	24,634
Total -					27,567
Emergency cases included in above	...	...	...	...	1,621
Total mileage	...	...	...	...	202,244

AMBULANCE SERVICE

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Ambulance Service

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

Patients:

Out-Patients	...	...	...	...	...	22,550
Admissions	...	...	...	...	...	2,371
Discharges	...	...	...	...	...	1,758
Transfers	...	...	...	...	...	170
Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	716
Total -						27,565
Stretcher cases	...	...	...	...	...	2,931
Sitting cases	...	...	...	...	...	24,634
Total -						27,565
Emergency cases included in above	...	...	...	...	...	1,621
Total mileage	...	...	...	...	...	209,944

AMBULANCE SERVICE

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of dwelling houses in the district ... 10,000
 Number of new-to-let houses included in above ... 4

Houses in Clearance Areas and Individual Warble Houses

Number of houses included in Representations made during the year:-

(a) Clearance areas ... 1
 (b) Individual warble houses ... 8

Houses Demolished

In Clearance Areas:-	Houses Demolished	Demolished during Year	Persons Evicted
----------------------	-------------------	------------------------	-----------------

Houses unfit for human habitation ... 4

Due to Clearance Areas:-

As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1937.

10

Local Authority owned houses certified unfit.

Houses Closed:-

Total Sections 15 (1), 17 (1) and 18 (1), Housing Act, 1937.

Number of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1937

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

REPORT OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Public Health Acts Sections 1 & 15 Housing Act, 1937

20 15
 2 2

See Report

Number of new houses completed during the year:-

By Local Authority ... 100
 By Private Enterprise ... 100
 (46 of the 170 houses built by the Local Authority were for private sale).

Overcrowding

Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year ... 3
 Number of families dwelling therein ... 3
 Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year ... 1
 Number of cases of overcrowding notified during year by L.A. ... 1

Two houses were demolished for reasons other than overcrowding; one was demolished in connection with railway development works and four were demolished to allow for site development.

The following figures were provided by the County Ambulance Office:

Patients

Out-Patients	...	...	...	...	...	22,525
Admissions	...	...	...	...	...	4,371
Transfers	...	...	...	...	...	1,770
Emergency	...	...	...	...	...	270
Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	716

Total - 29,342

Stretchers used - 2,911

Stretcher cases - 24,631

Total - 27,542

Emergency cases included in above - 1,621

Total cases - 29,161

REPORT OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of dwelling houses in the district ...	19,829
Number of back-to-back houses included in above ...	4

Houses in Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses

Number of houses included in Representations made during the year:-

(a) Clearance areas ...	1
(b) Individual unfit houses ...	8

Houses Demolished

<u>In Clearance Areas:-</u>	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during Year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>

Houses unfit for human habitation	6	6	3
-----------------------------------	---	---	---

Not in Clearance Areas:-

As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957.

10	24	8
----	----	---

Local Authority owned houses certified unfit.

-	-	-
---	---	---

Unfit Houses Closed:-

Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957.

-	-	-
---	---	---

Parts of Buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957

-	-	-
---	---	---

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	154	-
After Formal Notice under:-		
Public Health Acts	26	18
Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957	3	3

New Houses

Number of new houses completed during the year:-

By Local Authority ...	143
By Private Enterprise ...	468
(46 of the 178 houses built by the Local Authority were for private sale).	

Overcrowding

Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	3
Number of families dwelling therein ...	5
Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year ...	1
Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during year by L.A. ...	1

Ten houses were demolished for reasons other than unfitness; six were demolished in connection with motorway development works and four were demolished to allow for site development.

Slum Clearance

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

Action taken resulting in rehousing

	1951/56	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Demolition Orders	45	11	13	70	34	20	10	2	9	8
Closing Orders	7	1	5	3	3	3	2	2	1	-
Undertakings	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Clearance Areas	69	11	6	4	27	1	-	2	-	3

Eleven families living in Slum Clearance properties were rehoused during the year. An extended slum clearance programme has now been prepared and it is anticipated that several clearance areas will be declared during 1966. This is not an extensive programme there being no more than 67 houses included in it.

Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation

284 applications were received for grants for conversion or improvement of housing accommodation, all of which were approved. In 39 cases, works of improvement were completed during the year.

RENT ACT, 1957

No action was necessary under the provisions of the above Act during 1965.

NUISANCES

Nuisances outstanding at end of 1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Nuisances found in 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	227
Total requiring abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	312
Total abated during 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Number of nuisances outstanding at end of 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
Informal notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	38

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Number of houses connected to sewers	...	...	...	...	19,374
Number of houses with unsatisfactory drainage	...	...	...	...	52
Number of houses with satisfactory private drainage	...	...	...	...	403

The Ravenfield Sewage Disposal Scheme was completed during the year and temporary improvements were carried out at Bramley by the installation of an "Oxigest" Unit. At Ulley the Sewage Disposal Scheme is under construction.

The following Schemes are awaiting approval or are in course of preparation:-

Bramley Sewerage & Sewage Disposal Scheme.

Swallownest Sewage Disposal Scheme Stage III.

Catcliffe, Brinsworth, Treeton & Whiston Sewage Disposal Scheme.

99% of the houses in the area are now on the water-carriage system.

PRIVATE DRAINAGE

A cesspool emptying service is operated by the Public Health Department. Three Dennis cesspool emptying vehicles are maintained for this purpose and the equivalent of two and a half vehicles are employed full time.

In the outlying parts of the district, which are not sewered, there are 402 houses drained to 265 cesspools. (In some cases, two or more houses are drained to one cesspool). There was no increase in the number of cesspools in the district during the year.

A minimum storage capacity of 1,400 gallons per house is specified for each cesspool to enable a fortnightly emptying service to be maintained throughout the year. As from 1st February, 1966, the minimum capacity will be increased to 4,000 gallons, (Building Regulations, 1965).

The policy of providing small sewage treatment plants, instead of cesspools, was pursued during the year and the owner of one house agreed to instal this type of plant. There are now 6 units in use in the district and the settlement tanks are de-sludged every six months by the cesspool emptying vehicle.

The annual cost of emptying each cesspool for financial year ended 31st March, 1965, was £19. 18s. Od.

WATER SUPPLY

Sheffield Corporation are now the water undertakers for this district and fringe supplies are obtained from Rotherham Corporation for part of the parish of Whiston.

Earl Fitzwilliam's Wentworth Estates Company distributes water in the parish of Wentworth and the south west part of Brampton Bierlow parish. Water is bought in bulk from Sheffield Corporation.

The following water sample results indicate the chemical composition of water supplied in the area:-

Sample No. 1.	-	Sheffield Supply. (taken at Whiston).
Sample No. 2.	-	Rotherham Corporation Supply. (taken at Treeton).

Physical Character

	<u>No. 1.</u>	<u>No. 2.</u>
Suspended matter	None	None
Appearance of column 2 feet long	Clear:	Clear:
	faintly yellow	faintly yellow
Taste	Normal	Normal
Odour	None	None

Chemical Examination

	<u>Parts per Million</u>	
Total solids dried at 180°C.	204.0	106.0
Chlorides in terms of chlorine	25.0	15.0
Equivalent of Sodium chloride	41.2	24.7
Nitrates	faint trace	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	1.98	0.99
Poisonous metals (lead etc.)	None	None
Total hardness	100.0	42.0

Chemical ExaminationParts per Million

Temporary hardness	35.5	15.2
Permanent hardness	64.5	26.8
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	0.70	0.88
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.020	0.012
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.080	0.064
Free Chlorine	0.08	0.10
pH Value	7.0	6.8
Fluorine as F by the distillation method	0.15	0.15

Water from the Yorkshire Derwent Supply, from Hoover Reservoir, is now being distributed in the district. The parishes receiving this supply at present are Dalton, Thrybergh, Ravenfield, Bramley and Wickersley: part of Whiston parish is also receiving water from this source through Rotherham Corporation. This water is harder than that obtained from Sheffield Reservoirs which explains the total hardness of 100.0 parts per million in the analysis of sample No. 1, recorded above, taken at Whiston. Sample No. 2, taken at Treeton, is an analysis of the supply from Sheffield Reservoirs.

Reference was made in the Annual Report, 1964, to water shortages and, in particular, to the shortage at Laughton where the position was most acute. This situation had existed for a number of years and it was generally believed to be due to the inadequacy of the mains in relation to the private and industrial development which had taken place in the area.

During 1965 the Statutory Water Undertakers carried out a special investigation and found two long-standing fractures in the water mains, near the Station bridge at Laughton. These were repaired and since that time the supply has been satisfactory.

The position at Wickersley is at present under consideration where it is anticipated, because of development proposals, the water consumption will increase by 100%. In order to meet this demand the question of laying extra mains is under consideration.

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

Water samples are examined periodically for plumbo-solvency and all samples examined during the year were found to be satisfactory.

Only one house in the district (Bungalow, Mansfield Road, Aston) is without a piped water supply; water being obtained from a nearby factory. No action is contemplated as this house will be demolished when road making works begin.

The following 5 houses have private water supplies:-

The Danes, Dalton Parva	-	Spring supply.
Spa Farm, Treeton	-	-do-
Spa Farm Cottage, Treeton (2 houses)	-	-do-
No. 2 Moat Lane, Wickersley.	-	Well supply.

Three samples of water were taken from the private spring supply at Spa Farm and Cottages and all were reported as being unsatisfactory. These houses are isolated and consequently remote from the public supply.

TENTS, VANS & 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.

13 applications were received during the year; 11 of the applicants were granted permission to occupy caravans in the area for periods varying from three to six months and 2 applications were refused.

10 applications were received for extended permission from persons living in caravans in the area and 2 were refused.

On 31st December, 1965, there were 15 caravans sited in the area compared with 16 on 31st December, 1964.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:-

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of Inspectns.</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
1. Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	4	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the L.A.	102	27	1	-
3. Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A. (excluding Outworkers' premises).	112	16	4	-

Cases in which defects were found:-

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred To H.M. Inspect.</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspect.</u>	<u>No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.</u>
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sanitary conveniences:-</u>					
a. Insufficient	4	4	-	-	-
b. Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
c. Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
	5	5	-	-	-

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

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

No progress was made during the year in forming Smoke Control Areas but a Survey Assistant was appointed in May 1963, to carry out a preliminary survey of the whole area.

The survey is proceeding in sections, each section having well-defined boundaries, so as to form Smoke Control Areas whenever it is decided to adopt that policy.

3,049 were visited and recorded during the year by the Survey Assistant. The total number of houses surveyed since the appointment was made is now 9,015.

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 Premises</u>	<u>Dwelling Houses</u>	<u>Business Premises</u>
Rat infestations:-			
Major	5	-	1
Minor	24	411	30
Mice infestations:-			
Major	-	-	-
Minor	-	64	5
Totals -	<u>29</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>36</u>

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

The work done by private contractors at farms in the area continued to be effective in the control of infestations and satisfactory liaison existed between these contractors and the Public Health Department.

In one case it was found necessary to serve formal notice under Section 4 of the Damage by Pests Act, 1949, for the disinfection of agricultural premises. The owner complied with the requirements of the notice and no further action was necessary.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food granted an exemption of sewer maintenance treatments during 1965.

REGISTRATION OF HAIRDRESSERS & BARBERS

By the adoption of Section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, and bye-laws thereunder the registration of Hairdressers and Barbers became compulsory.

3 premises were registered during the year and 2 premises were closed: there are at present 47 premises on the register.

19 visits were made during the year and the standard of hygiene was found to be satisfactory.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956.

Satisfactory progress was made during the year in the provision of reasonable facilities for seasonal workers. 9 visits were made during the year and all outstanding informal notices were found to have been abated.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following is a list of registered premises at the end of the year:-

Offices	34
Retail Shops	166
Wholesale Shops & Warehouses	3
Catering Establishments open to the Public, Canteens	31
Fuel Store Depots.	-

The effective administrative work in connection with premises registered under the provisions of the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963, began this year.

The administrative procedure is that which has been traditionally adopted in a Public Health Department. Infringements of the Act are brought to the attention of the person responsible by an informal letter. Efforts are then made, by interview and discussion, on the site, to have the premises brought to the required standard. Failure to respond to this approach results in statutory action.

Exceptions to this rule are where the infringements are of a serious nature and where prompt remedial action is necessary. In such cases there is no hesitation in the taking of appropriate legal action.

There were fewer visits to registered premises this year, (384 in 1964 compared with 241 in 1965). Visits made in 1964 were almost entirely made for the purpose of verifying the accuracy of information submitted in applications for registration and calls at premises where no application for registration had been received. These visits were of relatively short duration.

Almost all visits made in 1965 were for the preparation of comprehensive reports upon each of the premises visited. Consequently, although the visits in 1965 were fewer than those made in 1964, more time was devoted to this section of the department's work.

The attached schedule gives in summarised form the various matters considered by the officer visiting the premises, the number of infringements brought to the attention of the employers and the number of infringements known to have been remedied.

It will be seen that 350 of the 446 infringements noted were outstanding on 31st December, 1965. It should not be assumed, however, that this is the factual position because it was not found possible to revisit all premises where infringements were found on the initial visit.

Two accidents were reported during the year but these were of a very minor character and did not require special enquiry.

SCHEDULE OF INFRINGEMENTS NOTED & REMEDIED DURING YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1965

Matters found Requiring Attention	Offices			Retail Shops			Wholesale Shops & Warehouses			Catering Establish- ments & Canteens			Total		
	No. Noted	Remed- ied	Out- standing	No. Noted	Remed- ied	Out- standing	No. Noted	Remed- ied	Out- standing	No. Noted	Remed- ied	Out- standing	No. Noted	Remed- ied	Out- standing
Cleanliness	1	7	1	12	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	12
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insufficient Temperature	12	3	9	101	25	76	1	1	-	7	-	7	121	29	92
Ventilation	-	-	-	21	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	8	13
Lighting	-	-	-	7	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	6
Sanitary Accommodation	7	2	5	28	4	24	1	1	-	-	-	-	36	7	29
Washing Facilities	5	3	2	17	5	12	-	-	-	1	-	1	23	8	15
Drinking Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation for Clothing	-	-	-	14	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	12
Seating Arrangements	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Seats for Sedentary Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bathing Facilities	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Floors, Passages & Stairs	-	-	-	8	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	5
Removing Exposed Machinery	-	-	-	36	7	29	1	-	1	1	-	1	36	7	31
Training of employees working at dangerous machinery.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prohibition of Heavy Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
First Aid	5	1	4	71	17	54	2	1	1	5	-	5	83	19	64
Dangerous Conditions & practices	1	1	-	22	4	18	1	-	1	6	-	6	30	5	25
Information for employees on display.	4	-	4	37	6	31	1	-	1	6	-	6	48	6	42
	35	10	25	378	83	295	7	3	4	26	-	26	446	96	350

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLY

Milk Supply

During 1965, 212 samples of milk were taken compared with 277 samples taken in 1964.

Whenever samples of 'Untreated Milk' are reported as being unsatisfactory, the results are forwarded to the Milk Production Officer for such action as he may consider necessary.

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

				<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Pasteurised	...	...	...	129	1
Sterilised	...	...	...	45	Nil
Untreated	...	...	...	36	1

Two cases of Brucella Abortus were in hand at the beginning of the year and both premises were eventually cleared of infection.

31 samples of milk were taken: 20 were positive to the Ring Test and 11 were negative. 19 samples submitted to biological examination were negative and there was 1 negative culture.

SLAUGHTERING FACILITIES & MEAT INSPECTION

1st January, 1962, was the day appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food for the construction regulations to apply to all slaughterhouses in the area. There were four licensed slaughterhouses in use in the area.

The scale of charges adopted are the maximum prescribed by the Regulations, i.e.

2s. 6d.	per horse or bovine animal.
9d.	per calf or pig.
6d.	per sheep, lamb or goat.

These charges were arrived at after taking into consideration the time spent (including overtime each weekend) by members of the staff on meat inspection in relation to their salaries, travelling expenses, and other sundry expenses. The total annual charge made for the meat inspection service amounted to £157. 11s. 9d.

There is reciprocal agreement between this Council, Kiveton Park Rural District Council and Rawmarsh Urban District Council to assist each other whenever the need arises. No call has yet been made on this service.

I hereunder submit statistical data relating to the meat inspection service for the year ended 31st December, 1965:-

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>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed	682	1	4	1,525	885	-
Number inspected	682	1	4	1,525	885	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u> <u>and Cysticercosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	57	-	-	10	14	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis.	6.3	-	-	0.6	1.5	-

<u>Tuberculosis only</u>	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	5	-
Percentage of the number affected	-	-	-	-	0.5	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Tuberculosis

Pigs - 5 heads.

Other Diseases

<u>Cattle</u>	-	3 Livers	-	Cirrhosis.
		19 Livers	-	Abscesses.
		16 Livers	-	Distomatosis.
		16 part Livers	-	Distomatosis.
		1 Liver	-	Fatty degeneration.
		1 Set Lungs	-	Abscesses.
		1 Set Lungs	-	Pleurisy.
		1 Kidney	-	Nephritis.
<u>Sheep</u>		10 Livers	-	Distomatosis.
<u>Pigs</u>		5 Livers	-	Cirrhosis.
		6 Hearts	-	Pericarditis.
		2 Plucks	-	Pleurisy and Pericarditis.
		5 lbs. Pork	-	Abscesses.

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 slaughterhouses 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 34 licensed slaughtermen:-

10 are licensed for the slaughter of pigs only.

24 are licensed to slaughter all animals except 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 at shops and voluntarily surrendered by the owners:-

<u>Canned Foods</u>	<u>Cans</u>	<u>Weights</u>
Boiled Ham	426	3,541 lbs. 4 ozs.
Meat	395	591 lbs.
Fruit	1,969	2,525 lbs.
Tomatoes	994	872 lbs.
Green French Beans	72	112 lbs. 4 ozs.
Beans	67	75 lbs. 12 ozs.
Peas	252	211 lbs.
Carrots	39	46 lbs. 12 ozs.
Fish	71	28 lbs. 4 ozs.
Cream	14	23 lbs. 4 ozs.
Soups	30	24 lbs. 4 ozs.
Rice Puddings	65	72 lbs. 12 ozs.
Tomatoe Puree	9	49 lbs. 8 ozs.
Potatoes	5	5 lbs.
Mushrooms	5	8 lbs. 4 ozs.
Tomatoe Paste	3	33 lbs.

Other Foods

Fruit Juice	16 cans	45 pints.
Beef (Raw)		85 lbs.
Pork (Raw)		5 lbs.
Sausage		7 lbs.
Turkeys (Whole)		14 lbs. 6 ozs.
Margarine		552 lbs.
Lard		579 lbs. 8 ozs.
Cheese		23 lbs.
Pickles	318 jars	277 lbs.
Beetroot	165 jars	112 lbs.
Oatmeal		15 lbs.
Evaporated Milk	1,717 cans	523 pints
Dates		150 lbs.
Almonds		7 lbs.
Salad Cream	6 jars	3 lbs.

ICE-CREAM PREMISES

There were 156 premises in the area registered for the sale and storage of ice-cream and one shop registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream.

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

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

Samples classified in provisional Grade 1	...	...	76
" " " " " 2	...	...	15
" " " " " 3	...	...	2
" " " " " 4	...	...	4

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.

25 of the 97 samples taken were from retail vehicles; the remaining 72 were samples of wrapped ice-cream taken from registered shop premises.

These can be further classified:-

	Vehicles				Premises			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Soft ice-cream	14	5	2	4				
Wrapped ice-cream					62	10	-	-

These results demonstrate once more that it is the samples of soft ice-cream which are consistently classified in the lower categories.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

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

Grocers and General Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	185
Hotels and licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	51
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	44
Fish Frying premises	...	...	...	...	...	32
Canteen premises	...	...	...	...	...	34
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	6
Registered Food preparation premises	...	...	...	...	...	32
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chemists' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	3

In connection with duties under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 167 visits were made to food premises and mobile shops. As a result of these visits, 14 informal notices were addressed to the occupiers of premises and proprietors of mobile shops.

No application was received for a Certificate of Exemption under Regulation 31 of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

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 and equipment) are required to be sited in convenient positions on the premises having regard to the purpose for which they are required.

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:-

- 5 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.
- 3 Dennis Paxit lll continuous loading refuse vehicles.
- 1 Dennis vehicle converted for the carrying of covering material for use on tips.
- 3 Dennis cesspool emptying vehicles.
- 1 Chaseside mechanical shovel.
- 1 Land Rover for use of mechanics.

The 15 parishes in the southern part of the district are divided into 8 collection areas and each vehicle is manned with a driver and 2 loaders; additional labour being directed to 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 vehicles and labour.

The collection and disposal of refuse in the northern parishes of Brampton Bierlow and Wentworth is carried out by contract.

The Council operate a scheme for the supply of all dustbins in the area for the storage of housing refuse. Under this scheme, the following bins were supplied during 1965:-

Dustbins supplied to new private houses	...	...	...	455
Replacement dustbins to private houses	...	...	...	624
Dustbins supplied to new Council houses	...	...	...	150
Replacement dustbins supplied to Council houses	...	...	...	333

A total of 1,562 dustbins were issued at a cost of £3,074. 15s. 9d.

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at 5 refuse tips in the area.

Operational Statistics

Total amount of refuse collected and disposed of	...	...	22,675 tons
Number of premises from which refuse was collected	...	...	20,695 premises
Average haul by vehicles to disposal point	...	...	4 miles
Cost per 1,000 population:-			

collection	...	...	...	...	£623
disposal	...	...	...	...	£98

The increase of £39 per 1,000 population in disposal costs in the current year was due to the cost of preparing the completed Swallowneest refuse tip for use as a sports ground. The work involved levelling and soiling the surface area, sowing of grass seeds and planting of trees. The total cost amounted to £4,658. 15s. 0d.

Health Visitors:

Names and Addresses

Telephone Numbers

Mrs. B. Catley, 65 Quarry Hill Road, Wath-upon-Dearne.	Wath 3276
Miss J. Cheetham, 31 Storth Lane, Wales.	Kiveton 239
Miss G. Flinton, 82 Toll Bar Road, Swinton.	Mexborough 2636
Miss A. Lawler, 16 Bramwell Street, Sheffield.	Sheffield 24993
Miss M. K. Moloney, 13 Brocklehurst Avenue, Sheffield.	Sheffield 46532
Mrs. L. W. Roberts, 75 Laughton Road, Thurgroft.	Wickersley 2586
Mrs. M. Shaw, 36 Warren Road, Wickersley.	Wickersley 2024
Mrs. H. B. Stockwell, 39 Brampton Road, Thurgroft.	Wickersley 2101
Miss I. E. Walker, 20 Coronation Road, Wath-upon-Dearne.	-

Assistant Health Visitors:

Mrs. F. M. Webb, 32 Broadway, Brinsworth.

Part-time Assistant Health Visitors:

Mrs. F. E. Hollingsworth, "Wharncliffe", Breck Lane,
Dinnington.

Miss V. Lavin, 22 Coleridge Road, Maltby.

Mrs. A. Murphy, 23 Foster Road, Wickersley.

Mrs. N. Priestley, 129 Wales Road, Kiveton Park.

Attachment of Staff to General Practitioners

Thurgroft

Dr. J. O'Hara
Dr. H. M. Lyle

Health Visitor

Mrs. L.W. Roberts
-do-

Home Nurse

Miss C. Jenkins
-do-

Midwife

Mrs. E. Sawyer
-do-

Swallownest

Dr. J.S. Gregory
Dr. A. Gibbons
Dr. R. U. Watson

Miss J. Cheetham

Mrs. M. Stokes

Miss M. Hassall

Brinsworth, Catcliffe, Treeton

Dr. F. N. C. Evans,
Dr. E.E. MacSweeney
Dr. M. Robinson

Miss M. K. Moloney

Mrs. G.M. Lumb

Mrs. H. Tyers

Dr. P. C. Griffiths
Dr. J. W. Spark

-do-

-do-

Mrs. V.E. Pepper

Doctors in area without attachment

Mrs. M. Shaw

Mrs. G. M. Lumb

-

Dalton and Thrybergh

Dr. M. Dibb
Dr. A. F. Oakley
Dr. R. E. Price

Miss I.E. Walker

Mrs. H.M. Trimble
Miss B. Palmer

Mrs. C. King
Mrs.N. Butterfield

Doctors in area without attachment

Miss G. Flinton

-

Mrs. E. Perkins

Bramley, Ravenfield, Sunnyside

Dr. H. Walker
Dr. J. Mulroy
Dr. D. Staples

Miss A. Lawler

Miss B. Palmer

Mrs. F.E. Daniels

Doctors in area without attachment

Miss G. Flinton

Mrs. M. Baker

Mrs. C. Mynett

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

Names and Addresses:

Telephone Numbers

Divisional Nursing Officer

Mrs. A. Brooks,
48 Furniss Avenue, Dore, Sheffield.

Sheffield 360665

Midwives:

Mrs. M. J. Bowers, 231 Rotherham Road, Maltby.

Maltby 2789

Mrs. N. Butterfield, 7 Green Lane, Wickersley.

Wickersley 2177

Mrs. F. E. Daniels, 15 Parkstone Crescent, Hellaby.

Wickersley 2105

Miss M. Hassall, 6 Green Lane, Aston.

Aston Common 589

Mrs. C. King, 76 Vale Road, Thrybergh.

Thrybergh 295

Mrs. C. Mynett, Muglet Lane, Maltby.

Maltby 2569

Mrs. V. E. Pepper, 9 Willowgarth Ave., Brinsworth.

Rotherham 3302

Mrs. E. Perkins, 7 Oldgate Lane, Dalton.

Thrybergh 292

Mrs. E. Sawyer, "Littlehoos", Brampton Road, Thurgroft.

Wickersley 3116

Mrs. H. Tyers, 27 Black Hill Road, Rotherham.

Wickersley 2585

Mrs. W. H. Wildsmith, 36 Garden Drive, Brampton Bierlow.

Wombwell 3064

Mrs. N. Windle, 228 Wales Road, Wales.

Kiveton 298

Part-time

Mrs. J. A. Andrews, "Clover Hill", Worksop Road, Aston

Aston Common 422

Home Nurses:

Mrs. G. D. Badger, 4 Lindum Drive, Wickersley.

Wickersley 2024

Mrs. K. Hale, 20 Parkstone Crescent, Hellaby.

Wickersley 2591

Mrs. G. M. Lumb, 506 Retford Road, Woodhouse Mill.

Woodhouse 3124

Mr. F. Padley, 222 Herringthorpe Valley Road, Rotherham.

Rotherham 79667

Miss B. Palmer, 33 First Avenue, East Dene, Rotherham.

Rotherham 78442

Mrs. M. E. Parkin, 162 Rotherham Road, Maltby.

Maltby 2319

Mrs. M. Stokes, 20 Nursery Road, Swallownest.

Aston Common 456

Mrs. J. Tordoff, 62 Bent Lathes Avenue, Rotherham.

Rotherham 5608

Mrs. H. M. Trimble, 2 Bellscroft Avenue, Thrybergh.

Thrybergh 434

Part-time

Mrs. S. Chetcuti, Hather Leigh House, Chapel Walk, Upper
Haugh, Rawmarsh.

Rawmarsh 2705

Miss C. Jenkins, 11 Kingswood Avenue, Laughton.

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CLINICS HELD IN ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT (May 1966)

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS:

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Doctor Attending</u>
BRINSWORTH, Brinsworth Lane.	Monday afternoons (H.V.) Thursday afternoons.	Dr. P. C. Griffith
CATCLIFFE, Old School Lane.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons.	Dr. P. C. Griffith
CORTONWOOD, Chapel Avenue.	Thursday afternoons	Dr. M. S. Scott
DALTON, Doncaster Road.	Monday afternoons Tuesday mornings (H.V.) Tuesday afternoons	Drs. Core, Kon & Nattrass Dr. M. L. Dibb.
LAUGHTON, Village Hall, Firbeck Ave.	2nd Tuesday afternoons in month.	-
SWALLOWNEST, Rotherham Road.	Thursday mornings (H.V.) " afternoons	Drs. Gregory, Gibbons & Watson.
THURCROFT, Locksley Drive.	Monday mornings (H.V.) Monday afternoons	Dr. H. M. Lyle.
TREETON, Front Street.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons.	Dr. P. C. Griffith
WHISTON, Well Lane.	Alternate Thursday afternoons.	Dr. K. I. Peckitt
WICKERSLEY, Sycamore Ave., Bramley.	Wednesday mornings (H.V.) " afternoons Monday afternoons	Dr. A. F. Oakley Dr. D. Staples

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

BRINSWORTH, Brinsworth Lane. Relaxation Class	*Tuesday afternoons *Wednesday afternoons Tuesday afternoons.	Drs. MacSweeney & Robinson Dr. P.C. Griffith
CORTONWOOD, Methodist Church Hall.	Alt. Wednesday afternoons.	Dr. U. Gray
DALTON, Doncaster Road. Relaxation Class	Thursday afternoons *Monday afternoons Alt. Wednesday afternoons.	Dr. M. Dibb Dr. J. B. Core
SWALLOWNEST, Rotherham Road. Relaxation Class	*Wednesday afternoons. Tuesday afternoons.	Drs. Gregory, Gibbons & Watson.
THURCROFT, Locksley Drive. Relaxation Class.	*Wednesday afternoons. Wednesday afternoons.	Drs. O'Hara & Lyle.
WICKERSLEY, Sycamore Ave., Bramley. Relaxation Class.	*Tuesday & Thursday afternoons. *Friday afternoons Thursday afternoons.	Drs. Mulroy, Walker & Staples. Dr. A. F. Oakley

*G.P's see their own patients at clinics.

MOBILE CLINIC (Visits the area on alternate weeks)

<u>District</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Parking Place</u>
LAUGHTON COMMON	Tuesday 9.30 a.m.	Mission Hall
HELLABY	Wednesday 9.30 a.m.	Bateman Road.
RAVENFIELD COMMON	Wednesday 10.25 a.m.	Ravenfield Old Village
	" 11.0 a.m.	Braithwell Road
	" 11.30 a.m.	23 Ravenfield Cmn.
WENTWORTH	Wednesday 2.0 p.m.	Square in front of George & Dragon
HARLEY	Wednesday 3.0 p.m.	The Square, Harley

SCHOOL CLINICS - Doctors' Sessions

<u>Clinics</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Doctor Attending</u>
BRINSWORTH, Brinsworth Lane.	2nd Wednesday morning in month.	-
CORTONWOOD, Methodist Church Hall.	4th Wednesday morning.	-
DALTON, Doncaster Road.	1st Wednesday morning in month.	-
SWALLOWNEST, Hengist Hut.	2nd Wednesday morning in month.	-
THURCROFT, Locksley Drive.	1st Tuesday morning in month.	M. J. Hallinan
WICKERSLEY, Sycamore Avenue.	2nd Tuesday morning in month.	M. J. Hallinan

Council Offices,
Grove Road,
ROTHERHAM.
Rotherham 3131-2-3.

Name	Day and Time	Remarks
Morton, John	Wednesday 10:30 a.m.	Present
Hartman, John	Wednesday 10:30 a.m.	Present
Hartman, John	Wednesday 10:30 a.m.	Present
Hartman, John	Wednesday 10:30 a.m.	Present
Hartman, John	Wednesday 10:30 a.m.	Present
Hartman, John	Wednesday 10:30 a.m.	Present
Hartman, John	Wednesday 10:30 a.m.	Present
Hartman, John	Wednesday 10:30 a.m.	Present
Hartman, John	Wednesday 10:30 a.m.	Present
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Hartman, John	Wednesday 10:30 a.m.	Present
Hartman, John	Wednesday 10:30 a.m.	Present
Hartman, John	Wednesday 10:30 a.m.	Present
Hartman, John	Wednesday 10:30 a.m.	Present
Hartman, John	Wednesday 10:30 a.m.	Present

