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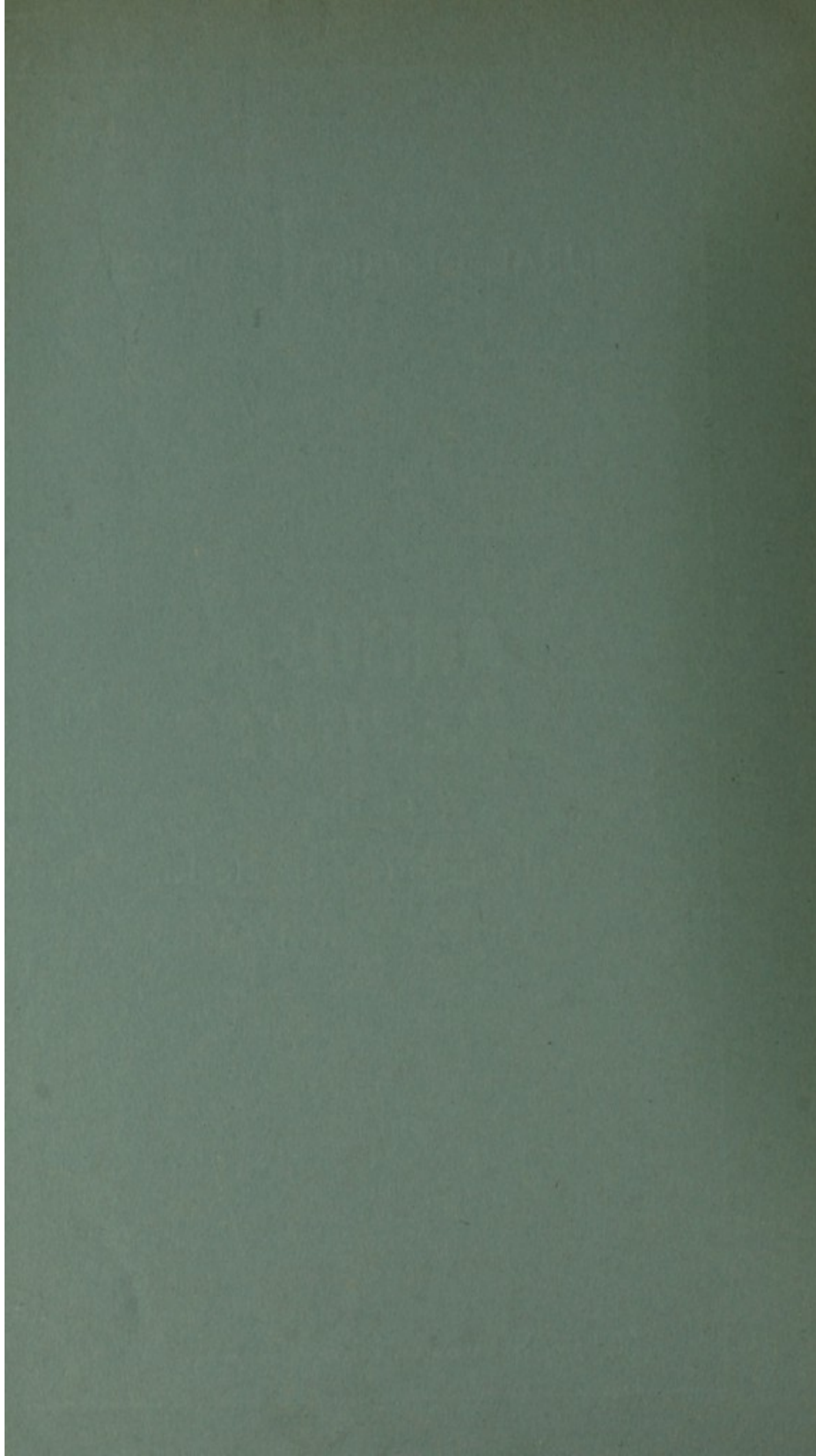
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ROTHERHAM
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1966



ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Members of the Public Health Committee:-

CHAIRMAN: Councillor G. E. Griffin

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF:-

Medical Officer of Health :	Dr. J. M. Watt
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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: [Illegible]

Date: [Illegible]

Reference: [Illegible]

Summary

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

Recommendation

It is recommended that [Illegible]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Incapacity for Work

The relationship between disease and occupation is made clear in a Stationery Office publication.

Occupations such as mining, where exceptional physical effort is required, results in 51 per cent of the men suffering an incapacity at least once during the year compared with 21 per cent over the rest of the insured population.

Violent Deaths

According to the Registrar General's Statistical Review violent deaths due to accidents, suicides and homicide account for 1 death in 23.

Half these deaths occur between the ages of 15 and 64.

Motor cycling is a dangerous means of travel but deaths of motor cyclists have not increased during the past 20 years.

Drowning accidents, as might be expected, increase during the summer months but this country has the lowest death rate from drowning of any European country in spite of our long coast line.

The risk of fatality is greater in mining than in any other occupation so that it is gratifying to note that deaths in the mining industry fell from 612 in 1947 to 254 in 1963.

Cigarettes and Cancer

The repeated warnings that cigarettes cause cancer of the lung and coronary thrombosis have made no impression upon the sales of the Imperial Tobacco Company. It would seem probable that the only effective method of reducing cigarette smoking would be a substantial increase in taxation.

Cancer of the Lung

Smokers contribute over £1,000 million per annum in taxation so that a campaign against cigarette smoking cannot be popular with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Imperial Tobacco Company shareholders or the smoking public.

Unfortunately 1 in 9 cigarette smokers between the ages of 35 and 74 also contribute to the death-rate due to cancer of the lung.

Cigarette Smoking and Heart Disease

There is sound statistical evidence of a relationship between cigarette smoking and heart disease.

Deaths from heart disease among British doctors are nearly twice as frequent among smokers than non-smokers.

The age group most affected is from 35 to 44 years. The mortality rate of ex-smokers decreases gradually with the number of years since cessation, but even after many years does not quite attain the rate of non-smokers.

Voluntary Clinic Workers

Each clinic in this area has a devoted band of voluntary workers who help with reception, records, weighing babies and providing tea and who add so much to the smooth running of the clinics.

A list is being prepared of ladies with over 30 years' voluntary service and their names are being brought to the attention of the County Council.

Senile Breakdown

Cases of elderly people living under dirty and neglected conditions are becoming more frequent with the increase in numbers in the group over 65 years of age. Cases of senile breakdown are usually over 70 years of age and over half of them have some mental condition. Chronic alcoholism figure frequently among them and there are more women than men as might be expected from the higher proportion of women at this age.

A distinctive feature of these cases is their rejection of the community. They fiercely refuse help from relatives and neighbours and in certain cases frighten off would-be helpers with their eccentric behaviour.

Interference often gives disappointing results. Removal to hospital or hostel means death within a few days to a fair proportion. Others show rapid deterioration and lapse into a state of chronic helplessness in an institution.

Home Helps are the main standby but here again there is a substantial number of failures. The Home Helps are met with abuse, obstruction in their work, a locked door and are often revolted by the filth of the home and the dirty habits of the patients.

A special rate of pay is given to the Home Helps but volunteers are difficult to find.

One optimistic feature is that the degree of neglect is becoming less noticeable each year. Verminous conditions are not so common and the types of houses occupied are much better.

Down and Out

A recently published survey by the National Assistance Board on homeless single persons shows that about 1,000 people are sleeping rough and that 28,000 are living in lodging houses, hostels and shelters.

Freezing to Death

In November of each year a report is given to the Public Health Committee upon the dangers to elderly people and babies of low temperatures in their homes.

During spells of severe weather it is estimated that 9,000 patients can be admitted to hospital with dangerously low temperatures due to exposure.

This danger is not adequately appreciated.

Physically handicapped and housebound elderly people require some form of automatic heating in their homes.

Influenza

A small outbreak of influenza, mainly affecting adults, began in January and reached its peak during the first week of March when the sickness rate was three times the average for that time of year. There were a few deaths in elderly people.

The sickness rate during the last quarter of the year was low.

Appointment of Male Home Nurse.

Mr. F. Padley, 222 Herringthorpe Valley Road, Rotherham, was appointed Male Home Nurse to attend to elderly men requiring nursing in their own homes.

Maternity Home Admissions

Hospital admissions of maternity cases increased by fifty per cent from 1960 due to early discharge of cases and the provision of extra beds. The proportion of hospital confinements is still below the accepted figure of 70 per cent but no applicants for hospital admission were refused in 1966.

Teenage Pregnancy

The age of marriage is falling and about 8 per cent of births in England and Wales are to girls in the teenage group. Special care is needed in these cases because of the increased risks to both the mother and her child.

These young mothers require admission to Maternity Homes and Hospitals, termination of employment if they develop complications during pregnancy and admission to hostels for unmarried mothers where the pregnancy is illegitimate and home circumstances are inadequate. In certain cases assistance in housing and with Home Helps is required.

The Fat Child

One of the complications of our affluent society is the increasing number of obese children in the schools. Most children in Britain consume more food and particularly starchy food than they require. Fortunately, only a small proportion become obese.

There is no quick, easy remedy for child obesity. Pills are liable to lead to addiction.

The only successful course is to reduce the amount of bread, potatoes, cakes, biscuits, puddings and sweets in the diet. Exercise is helpful, particularly for fat girls.

Early attention to the diet is worthwhile for 80 per cent of over weight children become obese adults.

Deafness in Children

There was a substantial increase in hearing tests given to children between 0 - 15 years of age.

Professor and Lady Ewing attended the Brinsworth Clinic in May and September to review cases of deafness in children under 5 years of age and to advise Health Visitors on testing methods.

Pure-tone audiometers were used for testing children in the Junior and Senior Schools.

Air Pollution from Car Exhaust Gases

Air pollution from car exhausts is particularly bad in prolonged traffic blocks in large cities.

The United States is taking action in 1968 by insisting upon new cars discharging less than 2 per cent carbon monoxide and 375 parts per million of hydrocarbons.

These pollution levels are exceeded by all cars in this country as they operate on a much richer mixture than is necessary for complete combustion.

Carbon monoxide is usually 4 per cent, increasing to 8 per cent when the car is decelerating or idling.

Fitness to Drive

Approximately 10 per cent of car drivers have significant physical or mental handicaps according to a survey of fitness made in a Welsh rural practice.

Accidents due to sudden death, epileptic convulsions or collapse are certain to become more frequent as the number of drivers increases and as the proportion of drivers over 65 years of age becomes greater.

Brucellosis

5 per cent of the milk in this country is not heat-treated and is responsible for an estimated 2,000 cases of brucellosis each year.

It is 35 years since raw milk was discovered to be the cause of brucellosis and it is most unsatisfactory that no steps are being taken to eliminate the disease in this country. Sweden, Norway and Denmark are completely clear of milk-spread brucellosis.

Acute Poisoning

Each year 36,000 patients are admitted to hospital with acute poisoning and 6,000 people die of it. About two-thirds of the patients are suffering from overdoses of sedatives and above all, from barbiturates. This is not surprising when it is realised that 30 million prescriptions are dispensed annually in England and Wales.

Aspirin Poisoning in Children

Children under 5 years of age were admitted to hospital from a wide variety of poisonings such as paraffin, bleach solution, after-shave lotion, contraceptive pills and detergents but by far the most common cause of poisoning was junior aspirin.

The attractively flavoured tablets of junior aspirin appear to be sweets to young children and the bottles are usually within easy reach of the toddler.

Manufacturers have been asked to issue junior aspirin in bottles with caps which children cannot remove and to discontinue the practice of flavouring the tablets.

Distribution of Dentists

The ratio of dentists to population is one to 2,500 in London and the Home Counties. In the unfortunate North, including the West Riding of Yorkshire, the proportion is one to 7,000.

Meals on Wheels

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Health states 'There is still room for a considerable expansion of meals services, not only to reach larger numbers of old people, but also to increase the number of days a week meals are served'.

There is no doubt that there is far more neglect in feeding, clothing, cleanliness and warmth among pensioners than in any other section of the population.

J. M. Watt

Medical Officer of Health

ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1966.

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	28,856
Population (Census 1961)	...	...	...	...	59,100
Population (Estimated mid-1966)	...	...	...	...	64,200
Number of houses	..	...	...	...	20,326
Rateable value at 1.4.66	...	...	...	...	£1,580,073
Product of the penny rate	...	...	...	...	£6,187

EXTRACT OF STATISTICS

	<u>Rotherham</u> <u>Rural District</u>	<u>England &</u> <u>Wales</u>
Live Births	1,351	850,000*
Live birth-rate (comparable) per 1,000 population	18.06	17.7
Stillbirths	24	13,300*
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	17.3	15.4
Total live and stillbirths	1,375	
Infant Deaths	30	16,147
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total	22.2	19.0
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - legitimate	20.3	
Illegitimate	1.9	
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks) per 1,000 live births	14.0	12.9
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 live births	11.8	11.1
Peri-natal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 live and stillbirths	29	26.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4.4	
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	-	
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	-	
Deaths	534	563,626
Death-rate (comparable) per 1,000 population	12.28	11.7
Comparability factors - Births	0.86	
Deaths	1.48	

*Estimated

Population

The increase in population was maintained during 1966, the estimated mid-year total being 64,200.

The following table gives the estimated parish distribution of the population for 1966.

<u>PARISH</u>	Estimated parish distribution	Number of houses
Aston-cum-Aughton	9,006	2,873
Bramley	4,874	1,540
Brampton Bierlow	3,660	1,142
Brinsworth	7,280	2,316
Catcliffe	2,004	614
Dalton	7,220	2,297
Hooton Levitt	118	38
Hooton Roberts	146	47
Orgreave	713	230
Ravenfield	1,318	410
Thrybergh	5,066	1,602
Thurcroft	7,745	2,466
Treeton	2,456	760
Ulley	205	66
Wentworth	1,496	473
Whiston	4,182	1,317
Wickersley	6,711	2,135
Totals -	64,200	20,326

Average per house - 3.158

Births

The total of 1,351 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 17.3 per thousand live and stillbirths; 24 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	640	35	676	645	31
Stillbirths	6	6	-	18	17	1

Parish Distribution of Live and Stillbirths

<u>PARISH</u>	Live	Stillbirths
Aston-cum-Aughton	179	4
Bramley	165	2
Brampton Bierlow	56	-
Brinsworth	199	3
Catcliffe	48	-
Dalton	138	3
Hooton Levitt	1	-
Hooton Roberts	2	-
Orgreave	17	1
Ravenfield	43	1
Thrybergh	106	3
Thurcroft	158	1
Treeton	37	1
Ulley	-	-
Wentworth	25	1
Whiston	85	2
Wickersley	92	2
Totals -	1,351	24

Deaths

534 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	-	1
Syphilitic disease	1	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	21	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	7
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	7
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	27	15
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	4
Diabetes	1	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	31	34
Coronary disease, angina	60	44
Hypertension and heart disease	3	6
Other heart disease	15	33
Other circulatory disease	8	9
Influenza	1	1
Pneumonia	10	12
Bronchitis	30	17
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-
Congenital malformations	1	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	20	34
Motor vehicle accidents	5	1
All other accidents	15	3
Suicide	5	4
	<u>280</u>	<u>254</u>

The crude death-rate was 8.3 per thousand and the comparability factor was 1.48, giving a comparable rate of 12.28 per thousand population.

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	-	15	13	2
Under 4 weeks of age	6	6	-	12	10	2
Under 1 week of age	5	5	-	11	9	2

<u>Birth Weight</u>	<u>Age at Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
6 lbs. 4 ozs.	1 day	1.a. Sacrococcygeal Teratoma.
7 lbs. 8 ozs.	6 weeks	1.a. Ventriculitis. b. Hydrocephalus. c. Spina Bifida.
7 lbs. 4 ozs.	4 months	Acute infection of the Respiratory tract.
7 lbs. 6 ozs.	5 weeks	Acute infection of the Respiratory tract.

<u>Birth Weight</u>	<u>Age at Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
3 lbs. 9 ozs.	19 hours.	1.a. Respiratory failure due to part atelectasis. b. Respiratory failure due to anoxia. 2. Extreme prematurity.
7 lbs. 12 ozs.	4 weeks	1.a. Congenital deformity of the heart with transposition of Great Vessels. 2. Operation for production of Auricular septal defect.
8 lbs. 5 ozs.	11 months	1.a. Acute Gastro-enteritis.
3 lbs. 4 ozs.	3 days	1.a. Meningomyelocele. 2. Prematurity.
6 lbs. 10 ozs.	1 month	1.a. Septicaemia. b. Impetigo.
1 lb. 11 ozs.	2 hours.	1.a. Pulmonary Atelectasis. b. Prematurity.
6 lbs. 5 ozs.	3 weeks	1.a. Lumbar Myelomeningocele. 2. Hydrocephalus.
3 lbs. 6 ozs.	2 days	1.a. Pulmonary Atelectasis. b. Prematurity.
5 lbs.	1 month.	1.a. Acute infection of the Respiratory tract.
2 lbs. 8 ozs.	5 hours	1.a. Prematurity. b. Severe respiratory distress.
4 lbs. 5 ozs.	9 hours	1.a. Asphyxia neonatorum. b. Intracranial haemorrhage.
9 lbs. 4 ozs.	7 hours	1.a. Anoxia. b. Pulmonary Atelectasis.
7 lbs. 8 ozs.	1 day	1.a. Pulmonary Atelectasis.
8 lbs. 8 ozs.	4 days	1.a. Congenital Cardiac Defect.
3 lbs. 3 ozs.	13 hours	1.a. Neonatal Asphyxia and Pulmonary Atelectasis. Prematurity.
6 lbs. 6 ozs.	1 week	1.a. Gastroenteritis.
9 lbs. 8 ozs.	1 month	1.a. Pulmonary Venal Venous Thrombosis due to acute infection of the Respiratory tract.
2 lbs. 7½ ozs.	4 months	1.a. Bronchopneumonia.
2 lbs. 11 ozs.	1 day	1.a. Pulmonary Atelectasis and extreme prematurity.
3 lbs. 5½ ozs.	2 days	1.a. Cardio Respiratory failure. b. Prematurity.
6 lbs. 8 ozs.	3 months	1.a. Respiratory failure. b. Chest infection. c. Fibrocystic disease.
2 lbs. 7½ ozs.	45 minutes	1.a. Respiratory failure. b. Prematurity.

<u>Birth Weight</u>	<u>Age at Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
2 lbs. 3½ ozs.	1 hour	1.a. Respiratory failure. b. Prematurity.
3 lbs. 11 ozs.	3 months	1.a. Acute infection of the Respiratory tract.
7 lbs. 12 ozs.	4 months	1.a. Bilateral basal pneumonia.
7 lbs.	5 days	1.a. Acute infection of the Respiratory tract.

Of the 30 infants who died, only 8 lived for more than four weeks.
The neo-mortality rate was 14.0 per thousand live births.

Trend of Infant Deaths over the past Ten Years:-

<u>Y E A R</u>	<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Infant Deaths</u>	<u>Infant Death Rates</u>
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
1966	1,351	30	22

Parish Distribution of Infectious Diseases

<u>PARISH</u>	Measles	Whooping cough	Scarlet fever	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Dysentery	Food Poisoning
Aston-cum-Aughton	26	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Bramley	57	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Brampton Bierlow	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brinsworth	41	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Catcliffe	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Dalton	47	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
Hooton Levitt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooton Roberts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orgreave	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Ravenfield	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Thrybergh	30	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Thurcroft	108	2	35	1	-	1	27	-
Treeton	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Ulley	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wentworth	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whiston	23	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Wickersley	46	-	4	2	-	2	1	-
Totals -	405	12	52	7	1	3	29	1

Age Distribution of Infectious Diseases notified during 1966

<u>DISEASE</u>	Under 4	5-14 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over	Age unknown	TOTAL
Pneumonia	-	-	2	2	3	-	7
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

DISEASE	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	1	-	4	2	4	40	-	-	1	-	52
Whooping cough	2	1	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	12
Measles	24	54	65	66	52	136	5	1	-	2	405
Dysentery	5	2	2	5	2	7	1	-	5	-	29

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 1.1.66.	115	88	24	27
Number of cases notified for the first time during the year.	10	4	-	2
Number of cases added to the register.	3	3	-	-
Number of cases removed from the register.	1	2	-	-
Number of cases remaining on the register at the year end.	127	93	24	29

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 a survey held in the Divisional area during the year:-

<u>Survey undertaken at:-</u>	<u>Number examined</u>	<u>Abnormalities discovered</u>			
		<u>Tuberculosis</u>		<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>Active</u>	<u>Inactive</u>		
Welfare Hall, Bramley.	339	-	3	19	22

The non-tuberculous abnormalities are classified as follows:-

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Number</u>
Anatomical abnormalities - congenital	4
Bacterial or virus pulmonary infections	1
Bronchiectasis	1
Emphysema	1
Pulmonary fibrosis : non-tuberculous	1
Pneumoconiosis	4
Cardiovascular lesions - acquired	6
Miscellaneous	1

CARE OF MOTHERS AND
YOUNG CHILDREN

Domiciliary and Institutional Births

DETAILS	BIRTHS				TOTALS
	<u>Domiciliary</u>		<u>Institutional</u>		
	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	
Primary notifications received	819	5	1,019	6	1,849
Inward transfers	7	-	857	28	892
Total notifications received	826	5	1,876	34	2,741
Outward transfers	13	-	504	5	522
Total adjusted notifications	813	5	1,372	29	2,219

Midwifery (Comments by Divisional Nursing Officer)

Midwives attended 821 home confinements compared with an annual average of 1,000 cases during the past twenty years; the reduction was due to additional hospital admissions. Midwives attended a high proportion of hospital confinements, many of whom went home on the second to the tenth day after confinement.

227 visits were paid to the homes of patients by Midwives at the request of the hospitals to assess the suitability of the homes for confinements.

Towards the end of the year, a new portable incubator was stationed at the Ambulance Depot where it was kept heated and ready for use at all times. This incubator was used to transport five small babies to hospital.

Midwives continued to attend relaxation classes and ante-natal sessions at the clinics and at family doctors' surgeries.

Two Midwives attended refresher courses and two attended the In-Service Training course at Grantley Hall.

There were three resignations during the year and three appointments.

Administration of Inhalational Analgesics

Cases where analgesia was administered by Domiciliary Midwives:-

(a)	Pethidine	...	...	...	177
(b)	Trilene with Pethidine	...	...	...	195
(c)	Trilene alone	...	...	...	189

Statutory Notices

Six statutory notices in respect of stillbirths were received from Midwives in the Division during the year.

General practitioners were called in to give medical aid at, or in connection with domiciliary confinements in 109 instances.

Medical Aid Notices

Issued for:-	Number issued because of complications arising in/during -			
	Pregnancy	Labour	Lying-in	The Child
(a) Domiciliary cases	25	46	15	15
(b) Cases in Institutions	-	-	7	1
(c) Totals	25	46	22	16

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES - ATTENDANCES

Name of Centre	Number of children who attended for the 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.
	1966	1965	1961 - 1964		1966	1965	1961 - 1964	
Brinsworth	213	194	127	534	2,293	2,260	1,315	5,858
Catcliffe	46	22	34	102	303	302	205	810
Cortonwood	92	48	16	156	1,157	1,027	425	2,609
Delton	153	135	61	349	1,442	1,279	493	3,214
Dimmington	193	138	38	369	2,163	1,669	713	4,545
Fiveton Park	130	27	2	159	1,424	867	185	2,476
Maltby	312	255	193	760	2,816	2,576	701	6,093
Swallownest	181	205	204	590	1,619	1,731	1,329	4,679
Thurcroft	91	115	105	311	1,633	1,413	1,460	4,506
Treeton	31	33	34	98	227	261	164	652
Whiston	82	36	38	156	728	595	752	2,075
Wickersley	247	115	45	407	2,243	1,991	601	4,835
Laughton Village Hall	4	8	11	23	29	49	89	167
Mobile Clinic	207	106	39	352	759	863	330	1,952
Totals :	1,982	1,437	947	4,366	26,826	16,883	8,762	44,471

Cervical Cytology

A County Council Clinic for taking cervical smears was commenced on 30th November, 1966 at Maltby. 32 patients attended the three sessions held before the end of the year and 28 smears were taken. 3 patients were referred to hospital out-patient departments for investigation.

General practitioners will examine their own patients in the remaining clinics in the Division.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases were notified in the Division during 1966.

Phenylketonuria Testing

Number of babies tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,971
During the 4th week of age or under	...						1,150
Over 4 weeks but less than 6 weeks	...						308
6 weeks of age or over	...	...	...	...			513

All the tests were found to be negative. ...

Ortolani Test

Number of babies referred to specialists during the year and confirmed as cases of congenital dislocation of the hip and splinted	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of babies referred to specialists and said not to be cases of congenital dislocation of the hip	...						3
Number of babies referred to specialists, not splinted but given appointments for further investigation...	...						3

Distribution of Dried Milk and Other Foods

I am again 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.

Health Visiting (Comments by Divisional Nursing Officer)

The work of the Health Visitor continued to expand as visits were taken from the family doctors' lists. This brought a much wider age group of the population to the Health Visitor's attention. Improved liaison with hospital departments resulted in many more visits being paid to discharged hospital patients.

The number of visits paid to all age groups during the year was approximately ten per cent higher than that of the previous year.

Health education activities continued. It was interesting to note the increasing demand for information on Home Safety, which suggested an increased public awareness of the need for protection against accidents in the home.

In several clinics, routine sessions were commenced to test the hearing of young children from nine months of age. These sessions were well attended, parents displaying keen interest in the hearing capacities of their children.

The beginning of the year saw the appointment of a 'Field Worker Instructor'. This enabled the staff to take part in the student training programme of the new Health Visitor Course in Sheffield.

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 1966.	2,091	5,123	530
2. Children born in 1965.	1,506	3,627	227
3. Children born in 1961-64.	1,816	4,190	181
4. Total number of children in lines 1 - 3.	5,413	12,940	938
5. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits).	777	1,331	19
6. Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	532	-	-
7. Mentally disordered persons.	15	28	-
8. Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	7	-	-
9. Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospitals (other than mental hospitals).	302	350	4
10. Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	269	-	-
11. Number of tuberculosis households visited (i.e. visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work).	83	140	-
12. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases.	82	105	-

Two Health Visitors attended refresher courses at Oxford and Nottingham, while two others attended the In-service Training course at Grantley Hall.

Two more Play Groups for children under 5 years were opened to accommodate twelve to thirty children. This brought the total number of Play Groups in the Division to seven. Inspections were carried out every six months.

These Play Groups were extremely popular with parents, who felt that the Groups were meeting a real need.

Care of the Unmarried Mothers and their Children

95 cases in the Division were reported to me for attention during 1966.

45 mothers were under 20 years, 38 were 20 to 30 years and 12 were 30 years and upwards.

74 were single women, 18 married women but had illegitimate pregnancies, 3 were widowed and divorced women.

Settlement of these cases was as follows:-

- 61 mothers kept their babies.
- 18 babies were adopted.
- 5 babies were fostered.
- 4 babies died.
- 5 cases were settled by marriage.
- 2 cases were referred elsewhere or were not finally settled at the year end.

Children Neglected or ill-treated in their own Homes

One meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Care of Children Neglected or ill-treated in their Homes was held during the year.

The cases on the Problem Family Register were reviewed by the 27 members present. Several names were deleted and several new cases were added.

The view was expressed by members that fuller use might be made of the Home Help Service for problem families. Permanent results from the attendance of Home Helps were unusual but a capable housewife calling once or twice a week in a neglected home did a great deal to improve the care of the children in the family.

One family received 241 hours in 1966 and benefited considerably. Extensive repairs were carried out in the house and assistance given in obtaining bedding and furnishings.

CARE AND AFTER-CARE

SERVICE

1. The first step in the service of the patient is to determine his needs and to plan the service accordingly.		
2. The second step is to determine the patient's resources and to plan the service accordingly.		
3. The third step is to determine the patient's problems and to plan the service accordingly.		
4. The fourth step is to determine the patient's goals and to plan the service accordingly.		
5. The fifth step is to determine the patient's needs and to plan the service accordingly.		
6. The sixth step is to determine the patient's resources and to plan the service accordingly.		
7. The seventh step is to determine the patient's problems and to plan the service accordingly.		
8. The eighth step is to determine the patient's goals and to plan the service accordingly.		
9. The ninth step is to determine the patient's needs and to plan the service accordingly.		
10. The tenth step is to determine the patient's resources and to plan the service accordingly.		
11. The eleventh step is to determine the patient's problems and to plan the service accordingly.		
12. The twelfth step is to determine the patient's goals and to plan the service accordingly.		
13. The thirteenth step is to determine the patient's needs and to plan the service accordingly.		
14. The fourteenth step is to determine the patient's resources and to plan the service accordingly.		
15. The fifteenth step is to determine the patient's problems and to plan the service accordingly.		
16. The sixteenth step is to determine the patient's goals and to plan the service accordingly.		
17. The seventeenth step is to determine the patient's needs and to plan the service accordingly.		
18. The eighteenth step is to determine the patient's resources and to plan the service accordingly.		
19. The nineteenth step is to determine the patient's problems and to plan the service accordingly.		
20. The twentieth step is to determine the patient's goals and to plan the service accordingly.		

Home Help Service

Number of Home Helps employed in the Division at 31.12.66 - 152

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 ...	508	195	703	114,652
(ii) Under 65 years on first visit during year :-				
(a) chronic sick and tuberculous ...	29	22	51	6,717
(b) mentally disordered	2	Nil	2	89
(c) maternity ...	5	149	154	10,116
(d) others ...	3	16	19	2,219
TOTALS :	547	382	929	133,793

Too high a proportion of Home Help hours are devoted to a cleaning service for elderly people.

I should like to see a greater development in attention to maternity cases and cases where the mother is ill or in hospital. Charges for Home Helps restrict these services drastically.

I should also prefer more encouragement to be given to a Home Help Service for problem families.

The permanent results are poor but the care of the children is improved considerably by the Home Help's visits.

Chiropody

18.2% of old age pensioners receive chiropody treatment; the following table shows the numbers treated, etc., for the Divisional area.

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.	P.	P.H.	E.M.
2,024	108	5	2,012	28	-	5,478	96	9	3,420	102	-	10,910	226	9

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

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.	1,475	34,525
2. Surgical.	481	10,721
3. Infectious Diseases.	32	68
4. Tuberculosis.	22	1,978
5. Maternal complications.	77	546
6. Other.	42	231
TOTALS ...	2,129	48,069
Patients included above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	1,029	29,010
Children included above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year.	106	593
Patients included above who have had more than 24 visits during the year.	469	35,766

Extra Nourishment for Tuberculosis Cases

Number of patients in the Division receiving extra nourishment on 1.1.66	...	...	...	...	22
Number of patients granted extra nourishment during the year	...	...	...	...	5
Number of grants discontinued	...	...	...	...	4
Number of patients receiving extra nourishment on 31.12.66.	...	...	...	...	23

Home Nursing (Comments by Divisional Nursing Officer)

The year saw the introduction of various items of light weight and disposable nursing equipment and the introduction of the sterile packs for dressings.

Light weight polypropylene were replaced the heavier enamel equipment previously issued. This made a great difference to the weight of the nursing bag. The disposable incontinent pad continued to be of great assistance to patients, relatives and nursing staff.

The attachment of staff to doctors' practices resulted in much better contact with other services. Nursing care, however adequate, must fall short of comprehensive care to the patient, if given in isolation. This is especially applicable with patients discharged from hospital.

The two nurses engaged on night-sitter work were fully occupied at all times and averaged two patients per week. The number of cases attended increased by 50% over the previous year.

A full establishment of nurses was maintained. The male nurse was of particular assistance in the nursing care of heavy male patients.

Revised working hours were introduced to cover all districts with the maximum number of staff over a longer period and to reduce split duty.

Two nurses completed the Queen's Training Course and one nurse attended the In-Service Training Course at Grantley Hall.

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				YEARS								
	Months												
	0-	1-	3-	6-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	
Vaccinated:													
Male	14	21	6	-	1	3	2	-	6	4	4	-	61
Female	13	14	3	7	2	6	1	3	5	3	2	2	61
Total :	27	35	9	7	3	9	3	3	11	10	6	2	122
Result of Vaccination Successful:													
Male	11	16	3	-	1	1	2	-	4	3	3	-	44
Female	11	9	-	4	2	4	1	2	3	3	1	-	40
Total :	22	25	3	4	3	5	3	2	7	6	4	-	84
Not finally ascertained	5	10	6	3	-	4	-	1	4	1	2	2	38

Diphtheria Immunisation

	Children born in years:-							
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1957-61	1952-56	Total
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (including temporary residents).	855	800	62	29	25	32	5	1,808
2. Total number of children who were given a second-ary or reinforcing injection (i.e. subsequent course).	1	23	62	15	138	411	7	657

Immunisation in relation to Child Population:-

Age at 31.12.66 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1966	1 - 4 1962-1965	5 - 9 1957-1961	10 - 14 1952-1956	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster).					
A. 1962-1966	856	7,145	1,788	123	9,912
B. 1961 or earlier	-	-	5,817	4,828	10,645

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	537
6 months to 1 year	317
1 - 2 years	790
2 - 3 "	60
3 - 4 "	19
Total -	1,723

Immunisation in relation to Child Population :-

Number of children at 31st December, 1966 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.66 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1966	1 - 4 1965-1962	5 - 9 1961-1957	10 - 14 1956-1952	Under 15 Total
Number immunised	854	6,859	6,661	2,334	16,708

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 immunisation.
Under 1	2	-
1	4	-
2	5	3
3	3	3
4	1	-
5 - 9	5	-
10 - 14	-	-
Totals -	20	6

Immunisation against Tetanus

	Children born in years:-							Total
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1957-61	1952-56	
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (including temporary residents).	855	800	62	29	25	42	12	1,825
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course).	1	23	63	17	142	433	18	697

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis

	Children born in years :-						
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-1962	Under 16	Total
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (including temporary residents).	473	821	103	53	284	26	1,760
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course)	-	4	13	8	956	36	1,017

RECEIVED AT THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE
11/11/66

1. Name of child: _____

2. Date of birth: _____

3. Sex: _____

4. Race: _____

5. Address: _____

6. City: _____

7. State: _____

8. Zip: _____

9. School: _____

10. Teacher: _____

11. Parent: _____

12. Parent: _____

13. Parent: _____

14. Parent: _____

15. Parent: _____

16. Parent: _____

17. Parent: _____

18. Parent: _____

19. Parent: _____

20. Parent: _____

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Age at birth	Age at death	Age at admission	Age at discharge	Age at death
1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10
11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-20
21-22	23-24	25-26	27-28	29-30
31-32	33-34	35-36	37-38	39-40
41-42	43-44	45-46	47-48	49-50
51-52	53-54	55-56	57-58	59-60
61-62	63-64	65-66	67-68	69-70
71-72	73-74	75-76	77-78	79-80
81-82	83-84	85-86	87-88	89-90
91-92	93-94	95-96	97-98	99-100

Signatures and Dates

Signature	Date	Signature	Date	Signature	Date	Signature	Date
1. Name of child's parent		2. Name of child's parent		3. Name of child's parent		4. Name of child's parent	
5. Name of child's parent		6. Name of child's parent		7. Name of child's parent		8. Name of child's parent	
9. Name of child's parent		10. Name of child's parent		11. Name of child's parent		12. Name of child's parent	
13. Name of child's parent		14. Name of child's parent		15. Name of child's parent		16. Name of child's parent	
17. Name of child's parent		18. Name of child's parent		19. Name of child's parent		20. Name of child's parent	
21. Name of child's parent		22. Name of child's parent		23. Name of child's parent		24. Name of child's parent	
25. Name of child's parent		26. Name of child's parent		27. Name of child's parent		28. Name of child's parent	
29. Name of child's parent		30. Name of child's parent		31. Name of child's parent		32. Name of child's parent	
33. Name of child's parent		34. Name of child's parent		35. Name of child's parent		36. Name of child's parent	
37. Name of child's parent		38. Name of child's parent		39. Name of child's parent		40. Name of child's parent	
41. Name of child's parent		42. Name of child's parent		43. Name of child's parent		44. Name of child's parent	
45. Name of child's parent		46. Name of child's parent		47. Name of child's parent		48. Name of child's parent	
49. Name of child's parent		50. Name of child's parent		51. Name of child's parent		52. Name of child's parent	
53. Name of child's parent		54. Name of child's parent		55. Name of child's parent		56. Name of child's parent	
57. Name of child's parent		58. Name of child's parent		59. Name of child's parent		60. Name of child's parent	
61. Name of child's parent		62. Name of child's parent		63. Name of child's parent		64. Name of child's parent	
65. Name of child's parent		66. Name of child's parent		67. Name of child's parent		68. Name of child's parent	
69. Name of child's parent		70. Name of child's parent		71. Name of child's parent		72. Name of child's parent	
73. Name of child's parent		74. Name of child's parent		75. Name of child's parent		76. Name of child's parent	
77. Name of child's parent		78. Name of child's parent		79. Name of child's parent		80. Name of child's parent	
81. Name of child's parent		82. Name of child's parent		83. Name of child's parent		84. Name of child's parent	
85. Name of child's parent		86. Name of child's parent		87. Name of child's parent		88. Name of child's parent	
89. Name of child's parent		90. Name of child's parent		91. Name of child's parent		92. Name of child's parent	
93. Name of child's parent		94. Name of child's parent		95. Name of child's parent		96. Name of child's parent	
97. Name of child's parent		98. Name of child's parent		99. Name of child's parent		100. Name of child's parent	

Psychiatric Patients

There was a slight increase in the number of referrals, 227 cases having been brought to the notice of the Mental Welfare Officers during the year compared with 209 in 1965. In 129 cases, the accompanying report suggested that admission to hospital for in-patient treatment would need to be effected but subsequent investigation established that as far as 49 of these patients were concerned, the necessary help and support could be provided by arranging out-patient or day hospital attendance, or by introducing suitable domiciliary services. Assistance in securing admission to hospital was provided by the Mental Welfare Officers for 80 patients and the table given overleaf indicates the admission procedure adopted and at the same time gives other relevant data.

The following points may be of interest:-

- (a) Over half the patients were admitted on an informal basis.
- (b) Over half the patients were discharged within 4 weeks of admission.
- (c) Almost half the patients had been treated previously for mental illness.
- (d) Almost half the patients were referred for after-care.

Very little difficulty was experienced in arranging the admission of the patients due to the ready co-operation extended by the Middlewood Hospital staff whose Consultants made beds available at short notice. Arrangements for psychiatric examination presented no problems as the Division is well served by Out-Patient Clinics and appointments were readily obtained: in cases where attendance as an out-patient was impracticable, examination was carried out in the home surroundings and 22 domiciliary visits for this purpose were paid by Consultants during the year at the Mental Welfare Officers' request.

The elderly mentally infirm continued to present their particular problems and 32 such cases were referred: whilst hospital admission was necessary and was therefore arranged in 11 of these cases, the remainder were able to remain in the community by the introduction and provision of suitable and effective help in the home.

After-Care

Clinical "follow-ups" in respect of patients discharged from hospital were comparatively rare but a steady flow of after-care referrals was received. Of the 809 visits which the Mental Welfare Officers paid to the homes of the mentally ill during the year, 256 were paid to patients referred for after-care; the case load which the Division carried at the end of the year amounted to 96. In spite of concentrated effort, the end result in each and every case was not entirely satisfactory but nevertheless, the assistance which the Mental Welfare Officers provided enabled a substantial number of the persons referred to resettle in their home surroundings and resume their normal life in the community.

The value of a Psychiatric Social Club in assisting with the rehabilitation of the mentally ill is recognised and appreciated; it is pleasing to report, therefore, that the Maltby Psychiatric Social Club was re-opened on 20th October with the Training Centre as the venue. There was a good attendance at the inaugural and subsequent meetings, 20 out-patients and 14 selected in-patients of Middlewood Hospital being present: it is hoped to widen and improve the scope of the Club's activities and to hold meetings at monthly intervals.

Mentally Ill Patients admitted to Psychiatric Hospitals
by Mental Welfare Officers during 1966.

Classification	Number admitted	Age Groups					Prev- iously treated	Discharged within - weeks								Died	Still in Hosp. at 31.12.66	Total	Ref. for A/C
		Under 16	16- 24	25- 44	45- 64	Over 65		1	2-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	21-28					
Informal Section 25	16	-	2	4	7	3	M A L E S	4	4	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	16	7
	10	-	2	4	3	1		1	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	6
	" 26	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	" 29	10	2	2	5	1		2	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2
	Total :	-	6	10	15	5		7	17	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	36	17
Informal Section 25	28	-	2	9	14	3	F E M A L E S	13	4	14	2	1	1	1	-	-	5	28	14
	6	-	-	1	3	2		1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	1
	" 26	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	" 29	10	-	1	8	1		-	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	10	3
	Total :	-	2	11	25	6		5	19	6	2	2	1	-	1	-	8	44	18
Total Males and Females	80	-	8	21	40	11	38	12	36	13	4	2	1	-	1	11	80	35	

After-care patients in whose cases particularly difficult problems were likely to arise were discussed at the monthly conferences held at Middlewood Hospital: these conferences were attended by the Mental Welfare Officers of this Division who reported any change in the conditions or circumstances of a patient in order that an appropriate course of action could be formulated and adopted.

A residential hostel, built for the care and rehabilitation of the mentally ill is situated in Rotherham and subject to the availability of accommodation, applications for the admission of patients who originate from the areas of neighbouring authorities, are accepted by the Rotherham County Borough Council. During the course of the past year, one male and one female patient, who were admitted to Middlewood Hospital from this Division, were transferred to the Rotherham hostel. Encouraging reports concerning their progress were received and at the 31st December, the female patient had been working for over a month in non-resident domestic employment whilst the male patient had settled down so satisfactorily as to indicate that he, too, would be suitable for placement in work within a short space of time.

My report for 1965 made reference to a male patient who had been admitted to the Rotherham Authority's hostel and was still resident therein at the year's end. This man responded quite well to the help and support he received and was later placed in lodgings: he is still working regularly and has been rehabilitated to such a degree as to be able to withstand the demands and pressures of life in a densely populated and highly industrialised community.

Subnormal and Severely Subnormal Patients

There was a slight increase in the number of new cases reported, 35 being brought to the notice of the Mental Welfare Officers during the year, compared with 28 in 1965. The sources of referral were as under:-

General Practitioner	-	1
Hospitals, on patient's discharge	-	6
Out-Patient Clinics	-	1
Police	-	2
Education Authorities	-	8
Relatives, etc.	-	17

Care and Guidance were accepted in 24 of the cases set out above and the names of the patients were added to the Mental Welfare Officers' visiting lists. Admission to Maltby Training Centre was effected in 13 of these cases; 3 were assisted in securing employment; 2 were referred to the Welfare Department and were subsequently admitted to Part III accommodation and 6 remained at home where they were suitably occupied.

The total number of subnormal and severely subnormal patients receiving Care and Guidance at the close of the year amounted to 201. (See table given overleaf for allocation).

	Male	Female	Total
Under 16 years of age	38	30	68
16 years of age and over	59	74	133
Total :	97	104	201
<u>Attending Training Centres:-</u>			
Under 16 years of age	*33	29	62
16 years of age and over	/26	32	58
Total :	59	61	120
Awaiting admission to Training Centre	2	1	3
Working and self-supporting ...	11	1	12
Occupied at home	17	33	50
Unsuitable for work or Training Centre	8	8	16
Total :	97	104	201

*This figure does not include one junior male attending Maltby Training Centre on an informal basis.

/This figure includes two male adults attending Wombwell Training Centre.

Regular contact with patients and relatives was maintained and 689 home visits were paid by the Mental Welfare Officers during the year. These visits served a most important purpose as by maintaining contact with the home in this manner, the Mental Welfare Officers were able to provide the encouragement, help and support which were so often needed.

It was found necessary to admit one male and one female patient to permanent hospital care as the relatives were unable to provide adequate supervision at home by reason of age and infirmity. In addition, two male patients were admitted to hospital under compulsory orders made in accordance with Section 60 of the Mental Health Act following the patient's appearance at Court and conviction on police charges.

There was a fairly substantial increase in the number of admissions for short-term hospital care, 21 patients having been provided with accommodation of this nature during the year compared with 12 in 1965. Although the accommodation to which the patients were admitted was, in some cases, of a very temporary nature only, the respite it afforded was appreciated by all the relatives concerned.

An application for hostel accommodation was received in respect of a 17 years old girl in the care of the Children's Department and resident in a Children's Home. The girl's admission to Healey Croft Hostel, West Ardsley, was approved in October and her name was added to the waiting list: no vacancy to which she could be admitted had arisen by the end of the year.

Maltby Training Centre

Staff changes occurred during the year and the vacancies which arose and to which new appointments were made were as given below:-

Supervisor	-	1
*Assistant Supervisor	-	1
General Assistant	-	1
Caretaker	-	1
Cleaner	-	1

*Temporary appointment to fill vacancy created by permanent Officer's admission to College of Commerce, Cardiff, for 2-year Training Course.

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

Six seniors and seventeen juniors were admitted to the Centre during the year whilst six seniors and six juniors were discharged; 123 trainees were on the Centre register at 31st December compared with 112 in 1965. The average daily attendance increased from 89 to 95. The numbers accommodated in the four wings at the year end were as follows:-

Senior boys	23
Senior girls	32
Juniors	52
Special Care Unit	<u>16</u>
	<u>123</u>

The above figures include -

- (a) 1 junior boy who attends the Training Centre informally pending his admission to a Special School, and,
- (b) 1 senior boy, 1 senior girl and 2 junior girls, admitted to the Centre from Division 27.

Details regarding the trainees who were discharged during the year are given below:-

Seniors: 2 withdrawn at parents' request.

1 admitted to institutional care due to age and infirmity of parents.

2 admitted to institutional care under Court orders.

1 admitted to residential hostel for spastics.

Juniors: 2 left the district.

3 excluded on account of unsatisfactory behaviour.

1 admitted to Dinington Infants' School.

The senior boys and girls were wholly engaged on contract work during the year and the following articles were completed:-

Firewood	619 bags	Work holder cases	3,858
Bean Bags	194	Men's Aprons	163
Sketching Boards	1,280	Trucks on castors	24
Chair Cushions	24	Art Easels	50
Whip stocks	659	Pillow cases	1,012
Wash leather Mops	44	Playhouse Screens	12
Peg Boards	632	Dolls Prams	54
Dressing Gowns	11	Tea Towels	360
		Screen Curtains	18 sets

Renovation of:- 75 Dining Chairs.
3 Hospital Beds.
2 Commodes.
1 Back rest.

The County Council's Payment to Trainees Scheme continued to provide a welcome incentive and the total amount disbursed under this scheme during the year amounted to £899.1.0d.

The hours of attendance at the Training Centre were revised as from 7th November, when new arrangements came into operation which provided for the Junior and Senior trainees to arrive at 9.10 a.m. and leave at 3.45 p.m. and for the patients in the Special Care Unit to arrive at 9.0 a.m. and leave at 3.30 p.m. The new timetable created no real difficulties and after a few minor problems had been resolved, the schedules operated satisfactorily.

The transport engaged to convey the children to and from the Training Centre was inspected at regular intervals by the Mental Welfare Officers who reported upon the suitability of the vehicle, adherence to schedule, supervision of the children and the adequacy of the measures adopted for their safety.

One senior boy, one senior girl and one junior girl were included in the holiday party which proceeded to St. Hilda's Holiday Home, Whitby, in June. Short-term hospital care was obtained for 14 trainees at the parents' request: no difficulty was experienced in securing beds for the period the parents desired.

A day's outing for all the trainees was organised on 4th July when the juniors visited the Pavilion Gardens, Buxton, and the seniors visited York.

Special Care Unit

There was one further admission to the Unit during the year and at the 31st December, the number who were being accommodated amounted to 16. Additional equipment consisting of two Amesbury chairs and one Baby Bouncer was supplied. The service which the Unit provides is readily acknowledged by the parents of the children who attend: by accommodating a severely handicapped child for a few hours each day, the Unit affords the family a necessary measure of relief and enables its members to cope more effectively with its particular problems.

The close liaison, resulting from a satisfactory working relationship established over the years, existed in this Division during the period under review between the General Practitioner and the Hospital and Local Authority services. The fullest co-operation was maintained with other agencies 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.

2,000 children were inspected during the year 1911, and found to be in a satisfactory physical condition. The following table shows the results of the inspection during the year 1911.

THE HEALTH OF THE									
SCHOOL CHILD									
BY GRADES									
Grade	Boys	Girls	Total	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective
1	100	100	200	10	10	20	10	10	20
2	100	100	200	10	10	20	10	10	20
3	100	100	200	10	10	20	10	10	20
4	100	100	200	10	10	20	10	10	20
5	100	100	200	10	10	20	10	10	20
6	100	100	200	10	10	20	10	10	20
7	100	100	200	10	10	20	10	10	20
8	100	100	200	10	10	20	10	10	20
9	100	100	200	10	10	20	10	10	20
10	100	100	200	10	10	20	10	10	20
11	100	100	200	10	10	20	10	10	20
12	100	100	200	10	10	20	10	10	20
Total	1,000	1,000	2,000	100	100	200	100	100	200

The following table shows the results of the inspection during the year 1911. The results show that the majority of the children were in good health, and that the number of defective children was small. The results also show that the number of defective children was the same for both boys and girls.

2,994 children were inspected during the year; of these, 2,989 were found to be in a satisfactory physical condition.

Defects found at Periodic Medical Inspections during the Year

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS								Special Inspectns.	
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL		(T)	(O)
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)		
4.	Skin	-	43	-	17	-	12	-	72	-	6
5.	Eyes										
	a. Vision ...	35	95	30	77	20	92	85	264	6	31
	b. Squint ...	21	66	1	6	1	52	23	124	-	9
	c. Other ...	1	9	-	8	-	2	1	19	-	2
6.	Ears										
	a. Hearing ...	5	35	1	15	-	8	6	58	1	20
	b. Otitis Media	5	51	-	11	3	19	8	81	1	8
	c. Other ...	1	46	-	15	-	29	1	90	-	3
7.	Nose and Throat	20	175	2	30	5	58	27	263	2	31
8.	Speech	6	44	-	6	-	18	6	68	-	7
9.	Lymphatic Glands	7	91	-	14	3	13	10	118	-	13
10.	Heart	1	47	-	13	-	11	1	71	1	49
11.	Lungs	2	42	1	13	-	9	3	64	-	16
12.	Developmental -										
	a. Hernia ...	-	11	-	1	-	1	-	13	-	6
	b. Other ...	-	19	-	5	-	6	-	30	-	24
13.	Orthopaedic -										
	a. Posture ...	-	6	-	3	-	2	-	11	-	1
	b. Feet ...	-	26	-	8	-	7	-	41	-	2
	c. Other ...	-	25	-	23	-	7	-	55	-	3
14.	Nervous System -										
	a. Epilepsy ...	-	6	2	1	-	13	2	20	-	2
	b. Other ...	-	10	-	1	1	23	1	34	-	4
15.	Psychological -										
	a. Development	-	9	1	1	-	52	1	62	-	2
	b. Stability ...	-	8	-	5	-	3	-	16	-	3
16.	Abdomen ...	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	11	-	3
17.	Other	15	56	1	19	14	25	30	100	4	39
	T O T A L ...	119	926	39	297	47	462	205	1,685	15	284

T. Treatment.

O. Observation.

Cleanliness of School Children

A total of 18,279 children were examined by Health Visitors and School Nurses at cleanliness surveys in schools. 104 were found to have head lice. Notices were issued in 35 cases.

Diseases of the Skin

During the year, 1 child was treated for impetigo, 4 for scabies, and 13 for other skin conditions.

Specialists' Clinics

Ophthalmic Clinic

Number of children seen	...	...	...	1,554
Glasses were prescribed for 412 children.				
Number of repair forms issued	...	...	...	229

Paediatric Clinic

Number of children seen - School	...	...	123
Pre-school	...	...	113

Speech Therapy Clinic

25 children were treated by the Speech Therapist.

Child Guidance Clinic

Number of sessions held during the year	...	60
Number of cases treated during the year	...	63
Number of cases discharged or admitted for residential treatment	...	70
Number of cases carried forward	...	64
Number of cases referred from previous years	..	59

Training Colleges - Medical Examination of Entrants

75 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. 64 children were examined under these regulations.

Audiometry

1,022 children were tested by Pure-tone Audiometer during 1966. 66 were referred for investigation.

Dental Service

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

Number of children inspected	...	...	6,890
Number found to require treatment	...	...	4,427
Number offered treatment	...	...	3,909
Number treated	...	...	3,789
Number of attendances	...	...	8,402
Number of temporary extractions	...	...	5,026
Number of permanent extractions	...	...	1,491
Number of general anaesthetics	...	...	2,393
Number of temporary fillings	...	...	174
Number of permanent fillings	...	...	6,759

During the year, I visited the following hospitals and clinics and made the following observations:

1.	St. Mary's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
2.	St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
3.	St. John's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
4.	St. Peter's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
5.	St. Paul's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
6.	St. James' Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
7.	St. George's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
8.	St. Andrew's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
9.	St. David's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
10.	St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
11.	St. Francis' Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
12.	St. Martin's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
13.	St. Anthony's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
14.	St. Rose's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
15.	St. Ignace's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
16.	St. Joseph's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
17.	St. Patrick's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
18.	St. Basil's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
19.	St. Nicholas' Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
20.	St. Basil's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21

AMBULANCE SERVICE

1.	St. Mary's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
2.	St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
3.	St. John's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
4.	St. Peter's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
5.	St. Paul's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
6.	St. James' Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
7.	St. George's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21
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20.	St. Basil's Hospital, New York City	Visited on 10/1/21	Visited on 10/1/21

AMBULANCE SERVICE STATISTICS - PERIOD 1.1.66 to 31.12.66 (Figures provided by County Ambulance Officer

Number of vehicles available at the Maltby Ambulance Station - 7.

P A T I E N T S	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
(a) Out-Patients	1,931	1,823	2,123	1,750	2,026	2,113	2,125	2,174	2,297	2,306	2,307	2,083	25,058
(b) Admissions	232	247	223	202	221	229	211	224	205	213	218	253	2,678
(c) Discharges	152	167	162	159	157	152	159	156	134	147	143	161	1,849
(d) Transfers	12	12	23	21	21	14	10	16	11	4	10	9	163
(e) Accident Patients	71	67	55	65	82	70	76	76	62	55	53	86	818
Totals -	2,398	2,316	2,586	2,197	2,507	2,578	2,581	2,646	2,709	2,725	2,731	2,592	30,566
Stretcher Cases	290	316	308	285	284	295	271	295	296	254	278	337	3,509
Sitting Cases	2,108	2,000	2,278	1,912	2,223	2,283	2,310	2,351	2,413	2,471	2,453	2,255	27,057
Emergency Patients	150	147	159	131	149	141	146	144	133	149	150	167	1,766
Miles	18,227	17,334	18,590	16,874	18,887	19,484	19,190	19,829	19,105	18,638	19,060	19,022	224,240

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR - 1910

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR - 1910

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Mar.	Prof.	Rel.	Eth.	Nat.	C.	I.	S.	T.	Total
1	John Doe	35	M	Mar.	Teacher	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2	Jane Doe	32	F	Mar.	Teacher	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3	John Doe	30	M	Mar.	Teacher	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4	Jane Doe	28	F	Mar.	Teacher	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5	John Doe	25	M	Mar.	Teacher	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6	Jane Doe	22	F	Mar.	Teacher	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
7	John Doe	20	M	Mar.	Teacher	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8	Jane Doe	18	F	Mar.	Teacher	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
9	John Doe	15	M	Mar.	Teacher	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
10	Jane Doe	12	F	Mar.	Teacher	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
11	John Doe	10	M	Mar.	Teacher	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
12	Jane Doe	8	F	Mar.	Teacher	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
13	John Doe	6	M	Mar.	Teacher	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
14	Jane Doe	4	F	Mar.	Teacher	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
15	John Doe	2	M	Mar.	Teacher	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
16	Jane Doe	1	F	Mar.	Teacher	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
17	John Doe	0	M	Mar.	Teacher	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
18	Jane Doe	0	F	Mar.	Teacher	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
19	John Doe	0	M	Mar.	Teacher	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
20	Jane Doe	0	F	Mar.	Teacher	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

Housing Statistics

Number of dwelling houses in the district ... 20,280
Number of back-to-back houses included in the above.. 4

Houses in Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses

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

(a) Clearance areas	...	...	...	...	11
(b) Individual unfit houses	...	...	...	...	8

Houses Demolished

In Clearance Areas:-

	<u>Houses</u> <u>Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during Year</u> <u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
Houses unfit for human habitation	-	1	1

Not in Clearance Areas:-

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

12	18	6
----	----	---

Local Authority owned houses
certified unfit.

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

Unfit Houses Closed:-

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

1	5	1
---	---	---

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</u> <u>Authority</u>
After Informal action by Local Authority	89	-
After Formal Notice under:-		
Public Health Acts	26	28
Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	10	4

New Houses

Number of new houses completed during the year:-

By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	178
By Private Enterprise	..	...	...	...	338

Overcrowding

Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of year	4				
Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	7
Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year	...	...	...	...	1
Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during year by L.A.	...	...	...	...	-

52 council owned pre-fabricated houses were demolished during the year. This is only the beginning of a programme to demolish all pre-fabricated houses in the area.

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

	1951/57	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Demolition Orders	56	13	70	34	20	10	2	9	8	5
Closing Orders	8	5	3	3	3	2	2	1	-	1
Undertakings	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Clearance Areas	80	6	4	27	1	-	2	-	3	1

Eight families living in Slum Clearance properties were rehoused during the year.

Nineteen houses were included in Official Representations made during the year; eleven were in Clearance Areas and eight were individual unfit houses.

All the above houses are in the extended Slum Clearance Programme and there are now forty-eight houses remaining to be dealt with in that programme.

One Slum Clearance Order was confirmed in 1966.

Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation

116 applications were received for grants for conversion or improvement of housing accommodation, all of which were approved. In 437 cases, works of improvement were completed during the year.

Rent Act, 1957.

No action was necessary under the provisions of the above Act during 1966.

Nuisances

Nuisances outstanding at end of 1965	...	...	...	116
Nuisances found in 1966	...	...	...	164
Total requiring abatement	...	...	...	280
Total abated during 1966	...	...	...	183
Number of nuisances outstanding at end of 1966	...	...	...	97
Informal notices served	...	...	...	164
Informal notices complied with	...	...	...	171
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	54
Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	55

Drainage and Sewerage

Number of houses connected to sewers	...	...	...	19,835
Number of houses with unsatisfactory drainage	..	...	...	28
Number of houses with satisfactory private drainage	..	...	...	417

A large new filter bed was constructed at Swallownest Sewage Disposal Works and improvements were carried out at the land irrigation disposal plant at Aughton.

Ulley Sewerage Scheme was under construction at the end of the year.

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

Swallownest Sewage Disposal Scheme Stages ll and lll.

Bramley Sewerage and Bramley/Maltby Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.

Brinsworth, Catcliffe, Treeton and Whiston Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.

Aston Sewage Disposal Scheme Stage lV.

99.8% of the houses in the area are now on the water-carriage system.

Private Drainage

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

In the outlying parts of the district, which are not sewered, there were 406 houses drained to 269 cesspools. (In some cases, two or more houses, were drained to one cesspool). There was an increase of 4 in the number of cesspools in the district during the year.

A minimum storage capacity of 4,000 gallons per house was specified for each cesspool to enable a fortnightly emptying service to be maintained throughout the year. As from 1st February, 1966, the minimum capacity was 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 were seven units in use in the district and the settlement tanks were de-sludged every six months by the cesspool emptying vehicles.

The annual cost of emptying each cesspool for financial year ended 31st March, 1966, was £22. 1s. Od.

Water Supply

Sheffield Corporation was the water undertakers for this district and fringe supplies were 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 was 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 Treeton). |
| Sample No. 2. | - | Rotherham Corporation Supply:
(Taken at Whiston). |

Physical Character

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

Chemical ExaminationParts per Million

Total solids dried at 180° C.	100.0	108.0
Chlorides in terms of chlorine	13.4	19.4
Equivalent of Sodium chloride	22.1	32.0
Nitrates	None	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	0.43	0.72
Poisonous metals (lead etc.)	None	None
Total hardness	37.4	43.4
Temporary hardness	10.1	10.1
Permanent hardness	27.3	33.3
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	1.16	2.40
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.072	0.032
Free Chlorine	0.30	None
pH Value	7.6	7.9
Fluorine as F by the distillation method	0.20 p.p.m.	0.25 p.p.m.
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.032	0.056

Water from the Yorkshire Derwent Supply, from Hoover Reservoir, was distributed in the district. The parishes receiving this supply were Dalton, Thrybergh, Ravenfield, Bramley and Wickersley: part of Whiston parish was also receiving water from this source through Rotherham Corporation.

When the sample of water was taken this year the report indicated a marked reduction in the total hardness compared with the sample taken last year.

The long-standing fractures in the water mains at Laughton were repaired during the year and there were no further complaints of shortages.

Difficulties in connection with water shortages existed at Wickersley but the work of laying extra mains, to which reference was made in the Annual Report for 1965, is likely to be completed during 1967.

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

Water samples were 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), was without a piped water supply; water being obtained from a nearby factory. No action was contemplated as this house will be demolished when road making works begin.

The following 5 houses had private water supplies:-

The Danes, Dalton Parva	-	Spring supply.
Spa Farm, Treeton	-	" "
Spa Farm Cottages, Treeton	-	" "
(2 houses)	-	" "
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 were isolated and consequently remote from the public supply.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

In this district, the law relating to the control of caravans, contained in the Public Health Act, 1936, is superseded by the Rotherham Rural District Council 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 were considered by the Public Health Committee and, where circumstances warranted it, permission was granted for specific periods and extended permission was granted as circumstances required.

21 applications were received during the year; 19 of the applicants were granted permission to occupy caravans in the area for periods of six months and 2 applications were refused.

16 applications were received for extended permission from persons living in caravans in the area and 1 was refused.

On 31st December, 1966, there were 31 caravans sited in the area compared with 15 on 31st December, 1965.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health:-

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>No. 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.	5	3	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Sec.7 is enforced by the L.A.	82	27	4	-
3. Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A. (excluding Outworkers' premises).	137	39	1	-

Cases in which defects were found

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred To H.M. Inspctr.</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspctr.</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	2	2	-	-	-
b. Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
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 Area) 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 proceeded in sections, each section having well-defined boundaries, so as to form Smoke Control Areas whenever it is decided to adopt that policy.

2,476 were visited and recorded during the year by the Survey Assistant. The total number of houses surveyed since the appointment was made was 11,491.

Rodent Control

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

During the year, 948 premises were visited in connection with rodent infestations.

809 premises were infested with rats and 53 were found to be infested with mice.

The cost of treating business premises was recovered from the occupiers of the premises on a labour/material/establishment charge basis. 33 business premises were treated for rat infestations and 17 were treated for infestations of mice.

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.

Registration of Hairdressers and 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 there were 50 premises on the register.

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

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956

Satisfactory progress was made during the year in the provision of reasonable facilities for seasonal workers. 7 visits were made during the year and all outstanding informal notices were found to have been abated.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

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

Offices	-	27
Retail Shops	-	163
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	-	3
Catering Establishments open to the Public, Canteens	-	27
Fuel Store Depots.	-	-

Infringements of the Act were brought to the attention of the person responsible by an informal letter. Efforts were then made, by interview and discussion, on the site, to have the premises brought to the required standard. Failure to respond to this approach resulted in statutory action.

It will be noted that 26 premises were removed from the register during 1966: 12 premises were added to the register during that year and on the 31st December, 1966, there were 220 premises registered with the Local Authority compared with 234 at the end of the previous year.

All but 19 of the registered premises received a general inspection and this work will be completed during 1968.

419 visits were made to registered premises during 1966 compared with 241 during the previous year. This increase was due to the fact that by far the largest number of visits were re-inspections to check whether owners and occupiers had remedied infringements already brought to their attention.

In September, 1966, I recommended the Public Health Committee to authorise the taking of legal proceedings against the occupiers of three registered premises for the following offences:-

1. Failure to provide thermometers.
2. Failure to display abstract of Regulations.
3. Failure to provide First Aid Boxes.
4. Failure to provide artificial lighting in sanitary conveniences.

The Legal Department notified each offender that legal proceedings were pending and, as a result, each complied with the Regulations and no further action was taken.

Only one non-fatal accident was reported during the year. No negligence was found.

A schedule has been prepared which gives in summarised form the various matters considered by the officers visiting the premises, the number of infringements brought to the attention of employers and the number of infringements known to have been remedied. Where the number of offences remedied exceeds the number noted this indicates that infringements, in that category, outstanding at the end of 1965 were remedied during 1966.

SCHEDULE OF INFRINGEMENTS NOTED AND REMEDIED DURING YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1966

Matters found Requiring Attention	Offices		Retail Shops		Wholesale Shops & Warehouses		Catering Establish- ments & Canteens	
	No. Noted	Remedied	No. Noted	Remedied	No. Noted	Remedied	No. Noted	Remedied
Cleanliness	-	-	8	14	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insufficient Temperature	3	4	46	59	1	-	5	7
Ventilation	-	2	13	12	-	-	-	-
Lighting	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation	1	1	16	16	-	-	1	1
Washing Facilities	2	-	9	8	-	-	-	2
Drinking Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation for Clothing	-	-	12	7	1	-	-	2
Seating Arrangements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seats for Sedentary Workers	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1
Floors, Passages & Stairs	-	1	14	16	-	-	4	2
Fencing Exposed Machinery	-	1	23	30	-	-	1	-
Bathing Facilities	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Training of employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
working at dangerous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prohibition of Heavy Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
First Aid	3	2	46	56	-	-	4	5
Dangerous Conditions &	-	-	6	10	-	-	-	-
practices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information for employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
on display	3	3	36	34	1	1	7	7
	12	14	235	264	3	1	22	27

Supervision of Food Supply

Milk Supply

During 1966, 293 samples of milk were taken compared with 212 samples taken in 1965.

Whenever samples of 'Untreated Milk' were reported as being unsatisfactory, the results were 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	...	...	187	2
Sterilised	...	...	68	Nil
Untreated	...	...	35	1

Two cases of Brucella Abortus were notified during the year and a Notice prohibiting the sale of raw milk was served on each producer and remained operative until the premises were cleared of infection.

All samples for Ring Test and Cream Culture were taken by Officers of the County Council.

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 were 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 £138. 14s. 0d.

There was a reciprocal agreement between this Council, Kiveton Park Rural District Council and Rawmarsh Urban District Council to assist each other whenever the need arose.

I hereunder submit statistical data relating to the meat inspection service for the year ended 31st December, 1966:-

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<u>Cattle</u> excluding <u>Cows</u>			<u>Sheep</u> and <u>Lambs</u>		<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed	620	6	2	1,257	772	-	-
Number inspected	620	6	2	1,257	772	-	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</u>							
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	70	1	-	6	10	-	-

Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis.	Cattle Excluding	Sheep and				
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Horses
	11.3	16.6	-	0.4	1.3	-

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned - - - - -

Carcasses of which some part
or organ was condemned - - - 3 -

Percentage of the number
affected - - - 0.4 -

Cysticercosis

Carcass of which some part or
organ was condemned 1 - - - -

Carcasses submitted to treatment
by refrigeration 1 - - - -

Generalised and totally
condemned - - - - -

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

Tuberculosis

Pigs - 3 Heads.

Cysticercosis

Cattle - 1 Head and Tongue.
1 Lung.
1 Skirt.
1 Heart.

Other Diseases

<u>Cattle</u>	-	25 part Livers	-	Distomatosis.
		15 Livers	-	Distomatosis.
		23 Livers	-	Abscesses.
		2 Livers	-	Cirrhosis.
		1 Lung	-	Abscesses.
		1 Lung	-	Pneumonia.
		1 Head & Tongue	-	Abscesses.
		1 Head & Tongue	-	Actinomycosis.
		1 Heart	-	Pericarditis.
<u>Sheep</u>	-	4 Livers	-	Distomatosis.
		1 Liver	-	Abscesses.
		1 Pluck	-	Strongylosis.
<u>Pigs</u>	-	2 Livers	-	Milk Spot.
		3 Plucks	-	Pleurisy & Peritonitis.
		1 Lung	-	Pneumonia.
		3 Hearts	-	Pericarditis.
		6 lbs. Pork	-	Bruising.
		20 lbs. Pork	-	Abscess.

The disposal of condemned meat was by burying in the case of
small quantities. Carcasses were sent to knackers' yards for processing,
after being coloured with naphthalene green (G.S.) dye, a supply of
which was kept at each slaughterhouse and each district inspector
carried a container spray.

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

The Slaughter of Animals Register contained the names and addresses of 33 licensed slaughtermen:-

- 9 are licensed for the slaughter of pigs only.
- 24 are licensed to slaughter all animals except horses.

The Cash Captive Bolt was 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	210	1,251 lbs.	12 ozs.
Meat	902	2,472 lbs.	8 ozs.
Fruit	370	1,087 lbs.	
Tomatoes	587	653 lbs.	
Green French Beans	96	135 lbs.	8 ozs.
Beans	8	13 lbs.	4 ozs.
Peas	169	144 lbs.	12 ozs.
Carrots	24	36 lbs.	12 ozs.
Fish	421	151 lbs.	12 ozs.
Cream	19	6 lbs.	8 ozs.
Soups	12	9 lbs.	4 ozs.
Rice Pudding	49	52 lbs.	8 ozs.
Potatoes	5	4 lbs.	8 ozs.
Mushrooms	4	4 lbs.	
Spaghetti	5	2 lbs.	8 ozs.
<u>Other Foods</u>			
Pork		20 lbs.	
Bacon		15 lbs.	
Lard		14 lbs.	8 ozs.
Dehydrated Potatoes		4 lbs.	8 ozs.
Semolina		14 lbs.	
Coconut		100 lbs.	
Chicken Pies		3 lbs.	8 ozs.
Frozen Cakes		6 lbs.	8 ozs.
Baby Food	11 cans	3 lbs.	4 ozs.
Sauce	11 jars	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.	
Pickles	254 jars	229 lbs.	12 ozs.
Evaporated Milk	5 cans	3 pints.	
Fruit Juice	20 jars	29 pints.	

Inspection of Poultry

There was one establishment in the district where poultry was slaughtered and dressed for the retail market.

A visit was made each week and I hereunder set out information concerning the number of birds prepared for human consumption and the number and weight rejected as unfit for human consumption:-

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number Slaughtered</u>	<u>Number Rejected</u>	<u>Weight of Birds Rejected</u>
Hens	16,126	227	925 lbs.
Broiler (Chicken)	460	-	-
Cockerels	420	-	-
Total	17,006	227	925 lbs.

Ice-Cream Premises

There were 157 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.

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

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

Samples classified in provisional Grade 1	...	...	108
" " " " " 2	...	...	12
" " " " " 3	...	...	11
" " " " " 4	...	...	18

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

95 of the 149 samples taken were from retail vehicles; the remaining 54 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	33	3	5	10	-	-	-	-
Wrapped ice-cream	1	-	2	-	77	11	5	2

Supervision of Food Premises

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

Grocers and General Dealers	...	...	...	...	182
Hotels and licensed premises	...	...	...	...	51
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	44
Fish Frying premises	...	...	...	...	32
Canteen premises	...	...	...	...	34
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	6
Registered Food Preparation Premises	...	...	...	...	33
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	4
Chemists' Shops	...	...	...	...	10
Cafes	...	...	...	...	3

In connection with duties under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 398 visits were made to food premises and mobile shops. As a result of these visits, 29 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 and 19 of the Food Hygiene Regulations, all occupiers of food premises, whether self-contained shops or house shops, were 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) were required to be sited in convenient positions on the premises.

Public Cleansing

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

The public cleansing fleet consisted 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 111 continuous loading refuse vehicles.
- 1 Dennis vehicle converted for the carrying of covering material for use on tips.
- 3 Dennis cesspool emptying vehicles.
- 2 Chase side mechanical shovels.
- 1 Land Rover for use of mechanics.

During 1966 it was found necessary to form an additional collection area and the 15 parishes in the southern part of the district were divided into 9 collection areas.

Generally, a weekly collection was maintained throughout the district, but during holidays (particularly statutory holidays) the interval of collection extended to 10 days.

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

The Council operated a scheme for the supply of all dustbins in the area for the storage of household refuse. Under this scheme, the following bins were supplied during 1966:-

Dustbins supplied to new private houses	...	...	473
Replacement dustbins supplied to private houses	...	...	879
Dustbins supplied to new Council houses	...	...	192
Replacement dustbins supplied to Council houses	...	...	513

A total of 2,057 dustbins were issued at a cost of £4,232.1s.8d.

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

Operational Statistics

Total amount of refuse collected and disposed of	...	22,990 tons
Number of premises from which refuse was collected	...	20,720 premises
Average haul by vehicles to disposal point	...	4 miles
Cost per 1,000 population:-		
Collection	...	£620
Disposal	...	£101

Divisional Nursing Officer

Mrs. A. Brooks,
48 Furniss Avenue, Dore, Sheffield. Sheffield 360665

MIDWIVES

Mrs. M. Blount, 15 Northcliffe Road, Conisborough. Conisborough 3204
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. Sawyer, "Littlehoos", Brampton Road, Thurgroft. Wickersley 3116
Mrs. H. Tyers, 27 Black Hill Road, Rotherham. Wickersley 2585

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 2042
Mrs. J. M. Dibnah, 91 Pear Tree Avenue, Bramley. Wickersley 4401
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. Thorpe, 6 Austen Drive, Bramley. Wickersley 3875
Mrs. J. Tordoff, 62 Bent Lathes Avenue, Rotherham. Rotherham 5608
Mrs. H. M. Trimble, 2 Bellscroft Avenue, Thrybergh. Thrybergh 434

Part-time

Mrs. M. J. Baker, 9 Gillott Lane, Wickersley. Wickersley 2877
Mrs. S. Chetcuti, Hather Leigh House, Chapel Walk,
Upper Haugh, Rawmarsh. Rawmarsh 2705

HEALTH VISITORS

Mrs. B. Catley, 65 Quarry Hill Road, Wath. 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 Ave., Sheffield. Sheffield 46532
Mrs. L. W. Roberts, 75 Laughton Road, Thurgroft. Wickersley 2586
Mrs. H. B. Stockwell, 39 Brampton Road, Thurgroft. Wickersley 2101
Miss I. E. Walker, 20 Coronation Road, Wath. -
Mrs. C. M. Wharton, "Moir Deen", Gildingwells Road,
Letwell. North Carlton 270

Assistant Health Visitors

Mrs. F. E. Hollingsworth, "Wharmcliffe", Breck Lane,
Dinnington. -
Mrs. N. Priestley, 129 Wales Road, Kiveton Park. -
Mrs. M. Stokes, 20 Nursery Road, Swallownest. -
Mrs. F. M. Webb, 32 Broadway, Brinsworth. -

Attachment of Staff to General Practitioners

<u>Thurcroft</u>	<u>Health Visitor</u>	<u>Home Nurse</u>	<u>Midwife</u>
Dr. J. O'Hara	Mrs. L.W. Roberts	Mrs. M. Thorpe	Mrs. E. Sawyer
Dr. H. M. Lyle	-do-	-do-	-do-

Swallownest

Dr. J. S. Gregory	Miss J. Cheetham	Mrs. M. Page	Mrs. J. Andrews
Dr. A. Gibbons			
Dr. R. Watson			

Brinsworth, Catcliffe, Treeton

Dr. F.N.C. Evans	Miss M.K. Moloney	Mrs. G.M. Lumb	Mrs. H. Tyers
Dr. E. E. MacSweeney	Mrs. C.M. Wharton		
Dr. B. C. Thakkar	(Treeton)		
Dr. P.C. Griffiths	Miss M.K. Moloney	Mrs. G.M. Lumb	Mrs. V.E. Pepper
Dr. J. W. Spark			

Doctors in area without attachment

Mrs. G.M. Lumb

Dalton and Thrybergh

Dr. M. Dibb	Miss I.E. Walker	Mrs. H.M. Trimble	Mrs. C. King
Dr. A. F. Oakley		Mr. F. Padley	Mrs. N. Butterfield
Dr. R. E. Price			

Doctors in area without attachment

Miss G. Flinton	Miss B. Palmer	Mrs. M. Blount
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Bramley, Ravenfield, Sunnyside

Dr. H. Walker,	Miss A. Lawler	Miss B. Palmer	Mrs. F.E. Daniels
Dr. J. Mulroy			
Dr. D. Staples.			

Doctors in area without attachment

Mrs. M. Baker	Mrs. C. Mynett
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INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

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

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

BRINSWORTH, Brinsworth Lane. Relaxation Class	*Wednesday p.m. Tuesday p.m.	Dr. P. C. Griffith
CORTONWOOD, Methodist Church Hall. Cervical Cytology	Alt. Wednesday p.m. " " "	Dr. U. Gray
DALTON, Doncaster Road. Relaxation Class	Thursday p.m. *Monday p.m. Wednesday p.m.	Dr. M. Dibb Dr. J. B. Core
Cervical Cytology	Monday p.m. (once a month)	
SWALLOWNEST, Rotherham Road. Relaxation Class Cervical Cytology	*Wednesday p.m. Tuesday p.m. Wednesday p.m. (once a month)	Drs. Gregory, Gibbons & Watson
THURCROFT, Locksley Drive, Relaxation Class Cervical Cytology	*Wednesday p.m. Tuesday p.m. (Once a month by G.P's after surgery)	Drs. O'Hara and Lyle
WICKERSLEY, Sycamore Avenue, Bramley Relaxation Class Cervical Cytology	*Tuesday & Thursday p.m. *Friday p.m. Thursday p.m. Tuesday p.m. (Once a month)	Drs. Mulroy, Walker & Staples Dr. A. F. Oakley Drs. Walker, Mulroy & Staples

*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
RAVENFIELD	Wednesday 9.30 a.m.	23 Braithwell Road
RAVENFIELD COMMON	Wednesday 10.15 a.m.	
HELLABY	Wednesday 11.15 a.m.	Bateman Road
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>Clinic</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>
BRINSWORTH, Brinsworth Lane.	2nd Wednesday morning in month.
DALTON, Doncaster Road.	1st Wednesday morning in month.
SWALLOWNEST, Rotherham Road.	2nd Wednesday morning in month.
THURCROFT, Locksley Drive.	1st Tuesday morning in month.
WICKERSLEY, Sycamore Avenue.	2nd Tuesday morning in month.

Divisional Health Offices,
Grove Road,
Rotherham.
Rotherham 3131-2-3 and Rotherham 78056.

