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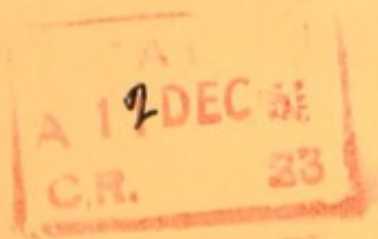
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The Health of Royston

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THE HEALTH OF ROYSTON

being the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the Year 1960

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ROYSTON (YORKS) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1960

Chairman

Councillor Mrs. J. A. Westwood

Vice-Chairman

Councillor T. Paling
(Chairman of the Housing Committee)

Committee

Councillor S. H. Bray
(Chairman of the Highways Committee)
Councillor T. Dyer
Councillor J. B. Hudson
(Chairman of the Finance Committee)
Councillor L. W. Jackson, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council)
Councillor H. Pearson
Councillor H. Scholes
Councillor G. Shone

Staff of the Public Health Department

Medical Officer of Health

R. Barnes, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

T. E. M. Jackson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.
(Resigned 31.7.60)

P. H. Brewin, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
(Appointed 26.9.60)

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

G. E. Millar, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B., M.INST.M., M.INST.B.C.A.
(Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods)

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ROYSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office,
33 Queens Road,
BARNSELY

July, 1961

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31st December, 1960

To the Chairman and Members of the
ROYSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Madam Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my fifth Annual Report on the health and social conditions of your district for the year ended 31st December, 1960. The statistics for Royston are again generally favourable and although there is a slight rise in the infant mortality rate, this still leaves Royston with no significant variation from the national figure.

In the field of prevention of infectious diseases, I feel that comment should be made on the increased notifications of Whooping Cough received during the year. This disease may not be entirely prevented, but can certainly be modified by the use of Whooping Cough vaccine. It is hoped that this rise will spur parents to have their children protected. Progress in the field of vaccination and immunisation was good with a marked rise in the statistics for Diphtheria and the campaign against poliomyelitis was mainly concentrated on third doses.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mrs. Westwood and the members of the Public Health Committee for their support, my Divisional Health Staff for their willing assistance and your Public Health Inspector, Mr. G. E. Millar, for the loyal co-operation he has always afforded me.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. BARNES,

Medical Officer of Health

URBAN DISTRICT OF ROYSTON

SECTION I

Statistics and Social Conditions

Area	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,452 acres
Registrar General's estimate of population	....						8,500
No. of inhabited houses according to the Rate Book at 31st December, 1960	....				....	....	3,128
Rateable Value 31st December, 1960	....				....	....	£58,496
Nett product of a Penny Rate	....				....	....	£218

The district is predominantly a coal-mining area with the majority of the population earning their living directly or indirectly from the industry.

VITAL STATISTICS

The Registrar's estimate of population at mid 1960 was 8,500, compared with 8,410 in the previous year. The natural increase of population, showing the number of births over deaths was 45 compared with 43 in the previous year.

Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	67	68	135
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	<hr/> 68	<hr/> 69	<hr/> 137

The number of live births registered was 137, 6 more than in the previous year. The adjusted birth rate for your district last year was 15.6 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 15.1 per 1,000 estimated population in 1959 and with 17.1 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

Stillbirths

4 stillbirths were notified last year, the same as in the previous year. The still birth rate was 28.4 per 1,000 total births as compared with 29.6 per 1,000 total births in 1959 and with 19.7 per 1,000 total births for England and Wales.

Deaths

The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor, was 14.7 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 14.2 per 1,000 in 1959 and with 11.5 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. There were 92 deaths among the inhabitants of your district, an increase of 4 on the previous year, and the principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were: heart and circulatory diseases, cancer, respiratory diseases. Statistics relating to death rates and causes and ages at death are given in tabular form at the end of the section on vital statistics.

Infant Mortality and Peri-Natal Mortality

There were 3 infant deaths last year in your district compared with 2 in 1959. This represents an infant death rate of 21.9 compared with 15.3 for the previous year and 21.7 for England and Wales. Peri-natal mortality is expressed as the number of stillbirths plus the number of deaths in the first week of life per 1,000 live and stillbirths. I give below the record of peri-natal mortality in your district for the last nine years.

Year	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths in first week of life	Peri-natal Death Rate
1952	124	5	5	77.5
1953	123	2	4	48.0
1954	123	6	4	77.5
1955	127	7	1	59.6
1956	158	2	2	25.0
1957	143	3	2	34.2
1958	163	2	1	18.2
1959	131	4	—	29.6
1960	137	4	3	49.6

The illegitimate infant death rate was nil.

Maternal Mortality

I have to report that there was no death due to maternal causes last year.

INFANT MORTALITY IN 1960

Nett deaths from stated causes under one year of age

Cause of Death	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total under four weeks	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total under one year
Anencephalus . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Exomphalus . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS . .	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1960

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	1	4
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	—	—
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	2	5
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	—	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	2	6	8
18. Coronary disease, angina	16	12	28
19. Hypertension	—	1	1
20. Other heart disease	8	7	15
21. Other circulatory disease	2	3	5
22. Influenza	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	1	—	1
24. Bronchitis	2	2	4
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	5	8
33. Motor vehicle accidents	—	1	1
34. All other accidents	4	1	5
35. Suicide	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—

ALL CAUSES	48	44	92
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DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	2	1	3
1- 5 years	2	—	2
5-10 years	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	—	—
15-20 years	—	—	—
20-25 years	—	—	—
25-35 years	2	1	3
35-45 years	—	1	1
45-55 years	6	1	7
55-65 years	9	8	17
65-70 years	8	4	12
70-75 years	9	7	16
75-80 years	6	6	12
80-85 years	2	3	5
85-90 years	2	6	8
90 years and over	—	6	6
TOTALS	48	44	92

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

Based on the Registrar General's figures

	Royston Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (prov. figures)
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude	16.1	16.5	16.9	17.1
Adjusted	15.6	16.7	17.1	17.1
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude	10.8	12.2	11.5	11.5
Adjusted	14.7	12.9	12.6	11.5
Infective and Parasitic diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Venereal Diseases	—	0.06	0.06	Not available
Tuberculosis:				
Respiratory	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.07
Other	—	0.01	0.01	0.01
All forms	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.07
Cancer	1.06	2.1	1.98	2.16
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	0.94	1.97	1.85	Not available
Heart and Circulatory diseases	5.76	4.68	4.35	Not available
Respiratory diseases	0.59	1.25	1.17	Not available
Maternal Mortality	—	0.7	0.73	0.39
Infant Mortality	21.9	22.5	22.5	21.7
Stillbirths	28.4	21.8	22.4	19.7

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council but is engaged on whole-time Public Health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for surrounding districts and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division No. 25 of the West Riding County Council. One Public Health Inspector is employed by the Council.

General Hospitals

The general hospitals serving your district are given below. Their administration rests with the Leeds and Sheffield Hospital Boards through the local hospital management committees.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board

1. Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.
2. General Hospital, Wakefield.
3. Leeds General Infirmary.

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.
2. The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals

All infectious diseases requiring hospital admission were admitted to the Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. The ambulance arrangements were the same as for the previous year with the hospital retaining its own ambulance for the service.

Maternity Hospitals

Maternity cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals :

- St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
- Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley.
- Manygates Hospital, Wakefield.
- Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown.

The services of the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, and the Maternity Hospital, Leeds, were also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

Tuberculosis

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the Wath Wood Sanatorium, and co-operation is maintained with the Chest Physician who holds out-patients' sessions at the Chest Clinic, 46 Church Street, Barnsley. Details of sessions are as follows :—

Tuesday	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children)
Wednesday . .	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon
Wednesday . .	2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Thursday . . .	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children)
Friday	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon

Venereal Diseases

The nearest centre for Royston patients for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is in Barnsley

Address : Special Treatment Centre,
Queens Road,
BARNSLEY.

Other centres are situate in Sheffield, Wakefield and Rotherham, and a patient suffering from Venereal Disease is at liberty to attend at the centre of his choice. Treatment is completely confidential.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the Wesleyan Sunday School, High Street, Royston, on Wednesdays, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon and 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held in the same premises on Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

Further details are given in the County Services Divisional Report.

Laboratory Service

The laboratory service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory in Wakefield—a national service under the control of the Medical Research Council. The laboratory is equipped to deal with all bacteriological and pathological examinations, and a complete investigation is undertaken and report furnished for every specimen sent for examination.

Samples of milk under the Food and Drugs Act for chemical analysis were examined by the Public Analyst at the expense of the County Council.

Ambulance Service

The Ambulance Service is operated by the West Riding County Council. The depot for your area being at South Kirkby, Telephone No. South Elmsall 291.

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in your district in 1960 amounted to 41 cases as compared with 39 cases in 1959.

				No. of cases notified
Measles	....	....	....	1
Pneumonia	....	....	....	3
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	4
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	32
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	1
TOTAL				41

Scarlet Fever

There were 4 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year.

Measles

1 case of Measles occurred during the year.

Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year. The number of infants vaccinated against the disease was 54 as compared with 71 in the previous year. This does not represent the fall which at first appears. It has now become common practice not to vaccinate babies until after the age of one year, whereas previously they were vaccinated at approximately six months of age. This scheme was introduced during 1960 and, therefore, for a period of approximately six months very few people were vaccinated, in order that they may attain the age of one year. This change in procedure also makes it impossible to give percentages of children vaccinated as the children may be born in different years.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

No cases of Diphtheria were notified last year, but there were 32 cases in respect of Whooping Cough.

The immunisation statistics for Diphtheria show a welcome rise with 82.8% of all children in your district immunised by

comparison with 75.7% in 1959. This figure is comprised of 62.3% immunised in the 0-4 age group and 92.6% in the 5-14 age group protected; an all round increase. This now brings your immunological state to a very satisfactory level.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough has now been offered for several years and this year I am expressing the level of immunity of your population in relation to the group most at risk. This is the pre-school 0-4 years age group. Of all the children in this age group 62.3% have received immunisation against Whooping Cough.

Poliomyelitis

No case of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year. Vaccination against the disease was directed towards completing third doses on people who had already been protected with two doses. During the year 23 children, 7 young persons and 19 adults were immunised with two doses. This brings the total for Royston to 2,115 since the inception of the scheme, of whom 1,793 have received a third dose, 912 of which were completed during 1960.

Tuberculosis

One case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and no case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified last year, as compared with Nil for both diseases during the previous year. There was one death from the disease during 1960.

TUBERCULOSIS—Record of Cases during 1960

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on register at 1st January, 1960	18	10	3	3
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	1	—	—	—
No. of cases restored to register	—	—	—	—
No. of cases added to register otherwise than by notification	—	—	—	—
No. removed to other districts	1	—	—	—
No. cured or otherwise removed from register	—	1	—	1
No. died from Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—
No. died from other causes	1	—	—	—
Total at end of 1960	16	9	3	2

SECTION IV

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1960

To the Chairman and Members
of the Royston Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I now beg to submit for your consideration my fifteenth Annual Report indicating the work done in the Sanitary Section of the Public Health Department during the year ended 31st December, 1960.

As in earlier Reports, those portions of this Report dealing with the Public Cleansing Service, Salvage, and the Cemetery refer to the Financial Year ended 29th March, 1961, whilst other matters dealt with refer specifically to the Calendar Year.

Provision of housing accommodation by the Council continued during the year under review, 72 dwellings provided by the Council coming into use, whilst 7 new houses provided by Private Enterprise were also occupied. Still further works of repair and re-conditioning were carried out during the year, and in several instances, following receipt of application for Grants, not insubstantial works of repair were required, such repairs being carried out at the same time as works of improvement were executed. Gradually, accumulations of work in this respect are being tackled but much still remains and must remain to require attention. The building labour position appeared to be more satisfactory than had been the case for some considerable time, but bonus schemes in connection with new building automatically tended to limit the labour force for normal works of maintenance and repair.

Continuing increases in wages, etc., must be reflected in the cost of repairing and re-conditioning existing properties. Proof of suspicions of earlier years regarding the Service of Form G under the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957, became apparent during the year but when tenants were tackled on the matter they were not anxious to commit themselves as to why they had not taken the action the Act gave to them. In such cases, when informal notices were issued, the attention of Owners and Agents was drawn to the fact that as rents had been increased to the limit permitted by the Rent Act, 1957, conditions in houses concerned were such that if applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received,

after Forms G had been served by tenants, such Certificates could be issued with automatic reduction in Rent until such time as repairs were carried out. This action resulted in works of repair receiving much quicker attention than might otherwise have been the case. On no occasion, once again, was it found necessary to serve Statutory Notices for the carrying out of works of repair—a state of affairs which gives considerable satisfaction. It is not unreasonable to suppose the Owners and Agents realise the more urgent necessity of money being ploughed back into property to retain it in a reasonable state of repair and to minimise the effects of normal deterioration of fabric which can only be accelerated in heavily polluted atmospheres such as we have in this District. An increasing amount of repair work, without the issue of notices, was apparent and one can but wonder whether progress in the Council's Clearance Programme might have been a motivating factor in this respect.

An ever increasing number of enquiries was received as to the possible continuing life of houses, but judging by the number of Official Searches received under the Land Changes Act, a very considerable number of properties changed ownership during the year.

In still more cases, really heavy expenditure must have resulted where extensive repair and re-conditioning of fabric was carried out.

VERMINOUS AND/OR DIRTY PREMISES

Reference was made in the Report for 1959 of one case of verminous infestation in a house scheduled for demolition. The tenant was re-housed during the year, treatment of furniture, etc., being carried out during removal.

One case of verminous infestation was found in Council owned property during the year, but prompt notification by the tenant, and fullest co-operation resulted in early clearance.

During the year, three cases of serious neglect of houses came to light, two in Council houses and one in privately owned property. Of the two Council houses, notice to the tenant resulted in one house being cleaned up reasonably satisfactorily. In the other, Notice to quit would have been served but for the young children in the house and the hardship to them which might have resulted. The house was vacated, but remission of rent for a time had to be allowed to enable the new tenant to clean and decorate the house before re-occupation.

In the case of the privately owned house, the house had the appearance of being used as a workshop rather than a dwellinghouse and such furniture as the house contained was in exceptionally poor condition. Eventually the nominal occupier, who was found to be living outside the district, was able to be contacted, interviewed, and instructed to clean the junk out of the house and clean it up. Tenancy was given up and after extensive repairs, cleaning and re-decorating, the house was re-let.

Complaints received of domestic pests are listed later in this Report in the Table of Complaints. The number of such complaints received is very many fewer than was the case only a few years ago and give rise to no cause for alarm. Advice was always given on request, and treatment followed that of earlier years.

Some cricket infestation of the Council's Refuse Tip was again apparent but by no means as heavy as was the case a few years ago. Regular treatment with insecticidal powder is gradually but effectively bringing the infestation under control.

TRANSFER OF TENANTS TO COUNCIL HOUSES

As in previous years, the houses and effects of all tenants moving into Council property continued to be inspected for the presence of vermin. 113 houses were inspected in this connection, and in only one instance was verminous infestation found. The furniture and effects of this tenant were treated with liquid H.C.N. during removal. No evidence of re-infestation was found on subsequent visits following re-housing.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

(a) Water Supply

Water continued to be supplied, in bulk, by the Barnsley Corporation, but is distributed by this Council. This matter continues to be dealt with by the Council's Surveyor in his capacity as Water Engineer.

Further discussions with adjoining Authorities and the Barnsley County Borough Council on the Re-Grouping of Water Undertakings took place when this Council agreed to the formation of a Joint Water Committee.

(b) Closet Accommodation

During the year, 79 water closets were provided for new houses and 44 additional water closets were provided for existing properties, either as part of the improvement of houses by means of Grants or under the provisions of Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

During the year, the Health Committee recommended that steps be taken as provided by Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1936, so as to result in every household having a water closet compartment for its sole use. To this end, a circular letter was issued to Owners and Agents of properties sharing the use of water closet compartments, drawing their attention to the provisions of this Section and advising that where necessary steps were not taken voluntarily to remedy the position, enforcing action would follow. Some success was achieved, but applications for Standard and Discretionary Grants gave rise to a constantly changing picture. Progress in this respect will, however, form the subject of later reports.

The following statistics show the position in the District at the end of the year:—

No. of houses provided with water closets	2790
No. of houses provided with chemical closets	2
No. of houses served by privy middens	27

During the year, the scheme for providing sewerage facilities for houses in Summer Lane, houses to be provided in Summer Lane on the Royston Builders Scheme and the lower end of Station Road was submitted to and approved by the Ministry. An ejector plant is to be installed to lift sewage from this portion of the District into the sewer in Newtown Avenue.

Owners of the houses known as 136 to 164 Station Road, at present served by privies, were advised of this project and approached with a view to these privies being converted to the water carriage system of drainage and such additional water closets provided as will result in each household having a water closet for its sole use. In each case a request was received for a conversion scheme to be prepared. By the time the next Report is written, I hope to be in a position to advise that these privies have ceased to exist.

The possibility of converting the privies serving the houses 1 to 4 Station Terrace and 321 to 337 Midland Road was also explored.

Owners of houses in Lee Lane served by cesspools again approached the Council in respect of the cleansing of cesspools but were eventually advised that the Council were unable to depart from previous decisions.

(c) **Public Cleansing Service**

The following report on the Public Cleansing Service refers to the Financial Year ended 29th March, 1961.

Details of the various types of refuse receptacles in use in the District at the end of the year were as shown below:—

Dustbins	....	....	2764
Dry ashpits	....	....	Nil
Privy Middens	....	....	10
Chemical closets	....	....	2

Cleansing of the few remaining privies continues to be carried out as detailed in earlier Reports.

The following table gives details of refuse receptacles emptied during the year, the number of loads collected and the estimated weight of refuse removed based on Test Weighings.

With the completion and occupation of further new houses, the number of dustbins to be cleansed continues to increase annually. It will be noted, however, that a corresponding increase in the weight of refuse collected is no longer apparent—a true indication of the lighter refuse resulting from modern solid fuel burning appliances being installed, both in new and existing properties. Better quality concessionary coal, with far less heavy contraries also reduces the weight of refuse to be collected.

Receptacles	Number Emptied	Number of Loads	Estimated Weight		
			T.	C.	Q.
Dustbins	147,982	1092	3580	4	2
Privy Middens ...	130	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	58	10	0
TOTALS	148,112	1101 $\frac{3}{4}$	3638	14	2
Trade Refuse ...	—	262	223	14	0
GRAND TOTALS	148,112	1363 $\frac{3}{4}$	3862	8	2

In the Reports for the years 1957, 1958 and 1959, reference was made to the very considerable loss of time during the particular year under review. I am pleased to be able to report that during the year at present under review a much more satisfactory report is possible. A total of 883 $\frac{1}{2}$ man hours were lost resulting in only £54/8/2 being paid as sick pay against £131/19/0 in the previous year. Pay in lieu of holidays also showed a decrease—£27/7/9 as against £43/13/10 for the previous year.

Both these figures are taken into account for Costing purposes and reflect to some extent in the slightly higher costs.

Advertised vacancies on the Public Cleansing Staff continued to result in few applications being received.

The larger capacity refuse collecting vehicle continued to give good service and after sales service provided by the manufacturers left nothing to be desired.

The following Table gives details of Cleansing Costs during the Financial Year ended 29th March, 1961:—

House and Trade Refuse	Collection			Disposal			Totals		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Wages	3296	12	9	807	8	2	4104	0	11
Petrol and Oil	215	6	5	—	—	—	215	6	5
Spares	127	0	6	14	3	4	141	3	10
<hr/>									
TOTALS—excluding									
General Administrative									
Charges and Depreciation	3638	19	8	821	11	6	4460	11	2
<hr/>									
Cost per ton	18 10			4 3			1 3 1		
<hr/>									
General Administration									
Charges and Depreciation	524	14	10	84	11	11	609	6	9
<hr/>									
TOTAL COST—including									
General Administration									
Charges and Depreciation	4163	14	6	906	3	5	5069	17	11
<hr/>									
Cost per ton	1 1 7			4 8			1 6 3		

Estimated Population (Mid-Summer 1960—

Registrar General's Figure)	8,500
Number of houses or premises in the District	3,128
Rateable Value of the District	£58,496
Product of 1d. Rate	£218

	T	C	Q
Total tonnage collected	3862	8	2
Output of refuse per 1,000 population per annum	454	8	0
Output of refuse per 1,000 population per day	1	4	3
Average length of haul	1 mile		

Based on estimated weights, the output of domestic refuse per 1,000 population per day showed a further decrease to 23½cwts., and is a truer indication of the advantages accruing from the replacement of obsolete solid fuel burning appliances by more efficient newer appliances, coupled with modern appliances being installed in all new properties. Poor weather blessed the summer—it would be too much to hope for a repeat of the wonderful summer of 1959—but a mild winter followed and a seasonal increase in the weight of refuse collected was not really apparent, indicating a continuing trend towards lighter refuse. Garden refuse continued to find its way, in increasing quantities, into dustbins—the usual

aftermath of more new houses coming into full occupation, but density of true household refuse continues to fall. It would be more than interesting to know whether the quantity of coal delivered has shown any appreciable increase as more houses have been occupied where more than one fire is used regularly. If more coal is, in fact, being used, the strongest argument possible can be made in favour of installing modern solid fuel burning appliances, and contrariwise no better condemnation could be found against the wastefulness and inefficiency of older appliances.

There can be no doubt that more and more tenants seek to have newer appliances installed in their houses. In one case during the year, however, tragedy could easily have followed the incorrect fixing of a more up-to-date appliance. Fire occurred in the house in question, but searching enquiries failed to obtain information as to who had fixed the range in question. Whilst the loyalty of the tenant could be applauded, I can but wonder whether information would still have been withheld if more serious consequences had arisen. If only the tenant in question had advised me that a new range was being fitted so that the work could have been supervised, the position would never have arisen. The trend of earlier years to dispense entirely with solid fuel cooking ranges continued during the year under review, sitting room type stoves being installed instead of combination ranges, cooking being carried out with either gas or electric cookers.

The lighter nature of refuse gives rise to some difficulty in consolidating the Tip, but this must be regarded as an indication of progress. No fires occurred on the Tip.

With the provision of a new Salvage Shed, salvage operations were resumed in April, 1960, and income from the sale of recovered materials realised the sum of £189/6/5. Details of materials disposed of are given in the following Table:—

Material	Weight				Value		
	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s	d
Paper	36	17	1	0	147	9	0
Ferrous Scrap ...	4	12	0	0	11	5	6
Non-Ferrous Scrap		1	1	11	6	7	5
Rags, etc.	1	12	2	0	24	4	6
 TOTALS	 43	 3	 0	 11	 189	 6	 5

The cost of the Public Cleansing Service, expressed as cost per ton (collection and disposal) showed a slight increase, £1/6/3 as against £1/5/2 for the year 1959-60. This was to be expected by virtue of the fact that wages again increased and as from January, 1961, the working week was reduced from 44 to 42 hours, with no loss of pay. With the advent of the shorter working week, the 5-day week came into operation. This has worked well, without disruption of the regular weekly cleansing of the District and credit must be given to the members of the Public Cleansing Staff in this respect. Income from the sale of Salvage is equivalent to 1/- approximately per ton (collection and disposal) and reduces the cost to £1/5/3.

The number of rag collectors seen in the District showed no signs of decreasing during the year. Judging by the value of the comparatively small quantity of rags etc. sold by the Council, rag collectors should be making a fair amount of money.

DISINFECTION OF HOUSES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Once again, this aspect of Public Health Control occupied very much less time than was the case only a comparatively few years ago. It appears reasonable to suppose that the decline in the incidence of notifiable diseases is a direct result of prophylactic works carried out in recent years. May we hope, therefore, that similar work in respect of other diseases will prove equally successful. No doubt Dr. Barnes will have more to say in this respect.

It was again my privilege to help with publicity work relative to the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit. No doubt Dr. Barnes will wish to make some comment on this matter, also.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

The following Table gives details of the number and nature of inspections carried out during the year:—

Nature of Inspection	No. of visits paid
Housing	
Public Health and Housing Acts	3339
Dirty or Verminous Premises	297
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	997
Works in Progress	657
Meat and Food Inspection	
Slaughterhouses	172
Shops and Stalls	23
Butchers	86
Fishmongers and Poulterers	14
Food Preparing Premises	88
Grocers	54
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	16
Ice-Cream Premises	31
Confectioners	6
Restaurants	3
Street Vendors and Hawkers' Carts	20
Infectious Diseases	
Inquiries and Disinfection	12
Miscellaneous	23
General Sanitation	
Water Supply	161
Drainage	277
Stables and Piggeries	4
Fried Fish Shops	41
Factories	37
Cemetery	119
Bakehouses	8
Public Conveniences	60
Refuse Collection	235
Refuse Disposal	90
Rats and Mice	1130
Petrol	130
Salvage	83
Shops	17
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	686
Interviews	1113
TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS	10329

Complaints Received

During the year, 324 complaints were received, as detailed below :—

Nature of Complaint	No. received
Drainage	
Choked and/or defective drains	28
Broken inspection cover	1
Water Closets	
Insufficient	18
Dirty W.C. compartment	1
Defective W.C. compartment	6
Defective tip-up seat	8
Defective cone joint	6
Defective cistern	5
Defective flush pipe	3
Defective water service pipe	1
Defective vent shaft	1
Defective soil pipe	1
Housing Defects	
Burst water service pipe	2
Dampness	19
Defective range	5
Defective eaves gutters	8
Defective ceiling	4
Defective or leaking roof	6
Subsidence	11
Dry rot	3
Defective rain water pipe	4
Defective oven	2
Defective door	1
Defective drop bar to range	1
General disrepair	1
Defective window and/or frame	3
Defective sash cords	2
Defective sink	1
Defective sink waste pipe	1
Defective floor	5
Collapsed cellar wall	1
Defective chimney stack	2
Inadequate pantry	1
Defective tap	1
Coalstores and Outbuildings	
Defective coalstore door	1
Defective coalstore	1
Dilapidated outbuildings	12

Drainage, etc. of Yards and Passages

Inadequate paving and draining	40
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Overcrowding

Overcrowding and/or bad sleeping arrangements				9
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Nuisances

Smells in cellar	3
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Water	13
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Poultry	1
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Smoke	4
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Pests

Rats	51
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Mice	8
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---

Cockroaches	6
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Bed Bugs	3
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Garden Beetles	1
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Crickets	3
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Wasps	1
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TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS	324
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FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

No variations in the Register took place during the year. Premises included in the Register were visited as opportunity afforded during the year, 37 visits being made.

It is with regret that I have to record a complaint of overcrowding being received from H.M. Inspector during the year. The complaint was checked immediately and, I am pleased to say, was not substantiated and H.M. Inspector was satisfied that actual overcrowding as laid down did not, in fact, exist. At the same time, the attention of the Council was drawn to an unsatisfactory ventilated space between part of one factory and the toilet accommodation together with suggested inadequacy of hand washing facilities. Improvement to the intervening ventilated space was carried out immediately and additional wash hand basins were provided. In this latter respect, however, I feel that the Sanitary Accommodation Order should specify minimum requirements for hand washing facilities as it does for sanitary accommodation. This would be most helpful and would lead to uniform administration of Factory Legislation.

Canteens provided in local factories some years ago, whilst giving no cause for complaint, appeared to be less fully used than was the case comparatively recently.

So far as I am aware, no notifications were received under the provisions of Section 110 and 111 (Outworkers).

The Table below is an extract from the Form of Return submitted to the Ministry of Labour:—

Part I of the Act

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

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	37	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	12	37	1	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:—

PARTICULARS	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	1	1	—	1	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	2	—	1	—

SMOKE ABATEMENT

It is again my privilege to report that no nuisance from smoke arising in the District was noted during the year. The smoke nuisance from one stack at the Monckton Colliery Unit, to which reference has been made on several occasions, was certainly less than previously. I have no knowledge as to whether the promised modernisation of the steam raising plant has taken place as yet, but the rate of emission of products of combustion would appear to indicate that some variation of stoking has taken place and I wonder if forced draught is now in use. There can be no doubt that complete

modernisation of the steam raising plant at this Unit and elimination of much smoke will be a boon to residents in that part of Midland Road in moderately close proximity to the colliery.

Grit nuisance from the quenching tower at the Monckton Coke and Chemical Plant continued, and, as stated in earlier Reports, must, I fear, continue so long as wet quenching of coke operates. The serious nuisance arising during re-charging of retorts must also continue until such time as some means can be devised to deal with volatile matters which are emitted at this stage of the process of destructive distillation of coal.

During the year, the Mobile Exhibition of The Solid Fuels Federation again visited the District and was sited in Victoria Road at the side of the Palace Cinema. This aroused some interest, but attendances could have been both bigger and less intermittent. At the same time, a large Exhibition was held in the Public Hall at Barnsley, arranged by the Barnsley and District Clean Air Committee.

I was again privileged to address Members of various Organisations on the question of Clean Air. On each occasion, I was well received and had very good hearings followed by a spate of questions. I am satisfied that an ever increasing number of people in the District are becoming "Clean Air Minded" and wish to do something positive to reduce the pollution of the atmosphere of earlier years whose ravages are all too apparent on discoloured and rotted fabrics of all types of property. By such meetings being held during an evening, it was possible to spend more time at them than would have been the case had they been held, say, in an afternoon.

There appears to be a growing trend for solid fuel cooking ranges to be replaced by sitting room type stoves, more and more cooking being carried out by gas or electricity. Such new appliances were required to be chosen from the "Approved List" and are small steps towards change over to the use of smokeless fuel. All new Council properties are fitted with appliances from the approved list, capable of burning smokeless fuel and appliances replaced as part of improvement work must also be chosen from the approved list. Without realising it, possibly, householders are gradually paving the way for declaration of Smoke Control Areas, when the vexed question of Concessionary Coal is finally settled. In this connection, the indications now are that the day is not far distant when this question will finally be settled between all

Parties concerned i.e. National Coal Board and National Union of Mineworkers, etc. Finalisation of this thorny problem will, or should, result in widespread declaration of Smoke Control Areas throughout the country.

The pall of smoke in the atmosphere from domestic chimneys appears to be declining but visual observations without true atmospheric pollution readings could be very misleading. The higher efficiency of modern solid fuel burning appliances with earlier flaming volatiles materially reduces smoke emissions but coal from the local collieries has a very high volatile content and frequent use of pokers soon after fires have been replenished must automatically result in the issue of clouds of dense smoke, but regular sweeping of chimneys helps to maintain efficient combustion in modern appliances with reduction of heat loss. Again, a number of applications was received for visits to be paid when new appliances were being fixed and I am always glad to receive such applications. In one instance during the year, a tenant, at his own expense, had had an old inefficient range replaced by one of more modern design but not only did he fail to avail himself of offers made at various meetings I addressed, as indicated above, but incorrect fixing of the replacement range could very easily have resulted in tragedy both by immediate personal injury and also by serious risk of fire.

The question of pollution by sulphur products will not be one of easy settlement having in mind the sulphur present in run of mine coal in this District.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The various premises registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, were visited during the year, as time and other duties allowed, as indicated in Table of Inspections appearing earlier in this Report. Except for minor matters which were remedied after most informal action, all premises were found to be reasonably satisfactory and in no case was legal proceedings found to be necessary.

Whilst the number of premises registered for the preparation of Pickled, Pressed, etc., food and the manufacture of sausages has remained static for quite a number of years, the number of premises registered for the sale of wrapped ice cream continues to increase year by year and at the end of the year 39 sets of premises were registered in this connection. It would be interesting to know the true extent of the sale of ice cream these days.

HOUSING

During the year 827 houses were inspected for defects within the meaning of the Public Health and Housing Acts, or in connection with applications for Improvement Grants, 3493 visits being made for these purposes. Some increase was automatic arising from further progress being made with the Council's 5 year Clearance Programme.

I am again able to report further progress with the reconditioning of older properties but I fear that in an increasing number of cases, to make good deterioration arising during the time when housing repairs, speaking generally, were pretty well at a standstill, expenditure involved will be excessive and Owners and Agents must pause to consider whether such heavy expenditure will be justified. Once again it is gratifying to be able to report that on no occasion was it found necessary to issue Statutory Notices. The renewal of external painting, with a wider use of lighter and brighter colours continued, and the dark greens, browns and dull reds of only a few years ago were replaced with pastel shades and cream. This modern trend in painting is to be encouraged and certainly improves the general appearance of the District. May we hope that the new trend continues to spread throughout the District. If only regular re-painting was carried out, much deterioration of woodwork would be prevented.

No further remarks need be made regarding Forms G issued under the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957, except to say that, as anticipated, complaints of disrepair indicated that such notices were never served by tenants on Owners or Agents. Where informal notices were served, Owners and Agents were reminded of the provisions of this Act.

Without doubt, to my mind, the progress made with the Clearance Programme stimulated reconditioning work. In many cases, however, repointing of brickwork joints cannot make good inferior quality bricks used in some parts of the District.

Further Council houses were built during the year, and the Poplar Terrace Bungalow Site was also brought into occupation.

The demand for Council owned properties continued to increase and a marked tendency for increasing numbers of applications for ground floor accommodation was all too apparent. With a population of gradually increasing average age, so still further accommodation of the bungalow type can be expected to be required. Some delay in dealing with the ordinary application list arose automatically by the demands of the re-housing of the tenants of condemned properties and, as a result, whenever rumours circulated that houses were approaching completion the spate of callers at the office seeking information as to the

possibility of being offered a tenancy, became a regular occurrence. Co-operation with new tenants working outside the District, by allowing them to sign tenancy documents in the early evening, was greatly appreciated and allowed new tenants an extra evening in which to start getting their house ready for moving into.

It was decided to implement the provisions in respect of Discretionary Grants as from January, 1960. Although more applications for Improvement Grants were received during the year, the vast majority continued to be received from owner-occupiers rather than in respect of tenanted houses and appeals by the Council, through the medium of the Press, for owners to take advantage of the opportunities now afforded to bring their properties up to modern standards meet with little success.

45 applications for Improvement Grants were received, 40 were approved and, in 29 cases, works were completed by the end of the year. Two applications were not approved and in three cases applications were not proceeded with. As last year, when houses were inspected in connection with grant applications, necessary works of repair were required to be carried out at the same time as works of improvement. Naturally, much time was absorbed answering enquiries relative to possible applications for grants, and where both husband and wife were working, inspections and interviews had to take place outside normal office hours, but if improvement of general housing standards in the District follows, this is always worthwhile. Coupled with this, young couples can, and will, discuss their personal problems more readily in the privacy of their own homes rather than in an office where various interruptions of conversations are or can be all too frequent.

Twenty houses were represented as Individual Unfit Houses during the year and Demolition Orders were made in respect of 19. The position regarding the other house was not completed by the end of the year. Five houses were included in The Green No. 1 Clearance Order, 1960. Objections were received in respect of two houses but withdrawn. All houses were inspected by an Officer of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The Council's proposals were confirmed, without modification. 19 families, comprising 60 persons, were rehoused from condemned properties during the year. The following houses were demolished :—

77 Church Hill
8 and 10 Church Street
17 and 19 Church Street
18 and 26 The Green.

The houses known as 6 and 8 Station Road, in respect of which an Undertaking was previously given were, after very prolonged negotiations, made into one house and modernised, although this work was carried out against advice and what could only have been at very considerable expense indeed. Every effort was made to dissuade the owner against his proposals, without avail.

Remarks in earlier Reports on the time taken to satisfy disappointed applicants for Council Tenancies continued to apply during the year under review. It became ever more apparent that more and more tenants realised that the lack of a constant supply of hot water and bathing facilities, especially with mixed sexes in families, was a serious handicap and it would be a stupendous achievement if every house in the District was provided with the five Standard Amenities but, in quite a number of cases, two families continued to share a single W.C. compartment and although Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1936, gives Local Authorities necessary power in this respect, I am satisfied that the outbreak of war resulted in these powers not being fully put into operation. I am hoping that the steps already taken in this respect will have the desired result, but in this connection regard must be had to the general condition of property and its possible continuing life before strictly legal action is taken in this connection. Coupled with this, one must also keep in mind the building labour force available to carry out necessary work, and it would be impossible to divert all available labour to this work alone. Even if this were done, the magnitude of the work would take quite a long time to complete.

As mentioned casually in the Report for 1959 one can but wonder, in the light of present opportunities to bring houses up to standard by means of Grants, how soon radical amendment of Housing Law might follow by which a house, irrespective of its general condition otherwise, will be classified as unfit if it does not possess the Standard Amenities, or when such amenities cannot be readily provided and therefore become the subject of Clearance Procedure. Naturally, quite a number of houses would not be able to be considered for a Grant by virtue of not having a sufficiently long continuing life.

Further evidence of damage by subsidence became apparent, and properties repaired by the National Coal Board in previous years again showed evidence of movement. With the working of shallow seams, I fear that more damage to surface structures must follow, although such damage continues to be confined mainly to the central area of the District at the moment. Some evidences of damage also became

apparent in houses built in recent years on the private development site off Royston Lane. Closest contact was maintained with Officials of the National Coal Board, with whom consultations were able to be held frequently.

The requests of recent years for applicants for Council houses to be considered as tenants for re-let older properties rather than newly-completed houses, simply on account of rent, continued. Complaints of overcrowding and/or bad sleeping arrangements showed a slight increase over last year, but when new houses are being built, recent experience shows that more complaints of this nature are received.

The question of providing more bungalow accommodation does, I feel, merit serious consideration. With the passage of time, more family size houses come to be occupied by one person only, such person having lost their husband or wife, and children have married and set up their own homes. Whilst a by no means small proportion of such people prefer to continue to live in a three bedroomed house, on their own, in an increasing number of cases, it is plainly stated that the work of looking after such a house becomes more than can reasonably be managed and smaller accommodation, on the level, would be better suited to needs. If, in such cases, suitable bungalow accommodation could be provided, two needs would be met—more convenient but still adequate accommodation for older people, and, as a result, family size accommodation, at lower rents, being available for re-letting to young couples living in lodgings. At the same time, to have such movement from larger to smaller accommodation should result in fewer houses at high cost having to be built.

There can be no doubt that in spite of the substantial Building Programme carried out by this Council since house building again became possible, cases of overcrowding do arise by the natural increase in families but, without a special survey for the purpose, a true assessment of the position is not possible. Cases of moral overcrowding received special consideration by the Housing Committee when tenants for houses were selected.

The strict surveillance of occupation of Council houses by more than one family and the taking in of lodgers continued during the year, and the system instituted in 1957 of payment of additional rent where lodgers were allowed continued, but no such charge was made when applicants fell within certain categories.

A marked increase in the incidence of dry rot was apparent—in several cases in comparatively new property. Fungoid growths in some cases were of long standing and arose, almost without exception from lack of adequate sub-floor ventilation. Owners of houses affected were advised to replace affected timber by timber treated with approved preservatives.

The question of inadequate water supplies to some older properties became more urgent during the year but investigations proved that the fault lay in the inadequate size of water service pipes or too many houses, etc. being coupled to one such service pipe. The facts were brought to the notice of Owners and Agents, and it will be necessary to tackle this job gradually, as something of a long term policy, as with other matters where considerable numbers of houses are involved.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD

As in previous years, this vitally important matter continued to receive as much attention as time and other duties allowed, as is indicated in the Table of Inspections. Mobile shops from outside the District continued to be inspected from time to time and were found to be in a generally satisfactory condition. Minor matters requiring attention were dealt with expeditiously. The mobile wet fish shop deputed in the District was inspected regularly.

Premises registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, were also inspected periodically.

FOOD PREMISES

The following Food Premises were in use in the District at the end of the year:—

Butchers Shops—Retail—Private	....	....	....	10
Butchers Shops—Retail—Multiple Firms	....	....	....	3
Bakehouses	....	....	....	3
Cafes	....	....	....	1
School Canteens	....	....	....	4
Catering Establishments	....	....	....	1
Fried Fish Shops (also selling wet fish)	....	....	....	10
Wet fish premises (mobile shop)	....	....	....	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	....	....	....	6
Grocers and General Dealers	....	....	....	42
Confectioners	....	....	....	1
Licensed premises (including W.M. Clubs)	....	....	....	16

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1950

Two supplementary licences authorising the sale of milk under the Special Designation "Tuberculin Tested" were issued at the beginning of the year.

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949 to 1953

The following Supplementary Licences were issued at the beginning of the year:—

Milk sold under the Special Designation "Pasteurised"	2
Milk sold under the Special Designation "Sterilised"	2

Two Dealer's Licences were issued, also, authorising the retail sale of milk under the Special Designation "Sterilised".

With the coming into operation of The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, Producers Licences are now issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food whilst Dealers Licences are issued by the Food and Drugs Authority i.e. the County Council.

Ice-Cream

Further applications for the registration of premises for the sale of ice-cream were received during the year, and premises in respect of which application was made were inspected prior to registration. As in previous years, the Council adhered to their declared policy of registering premises for the sale of wrapped ice-cream only.

Details of registered premises are given below:—

Storage and Distribution Depot	1
Sale of wrapped Ice-Cream	38

No premises remain in the District for the manufacture of ice-cream.

Food Preparing Premises

No variations took place in the list of premises registered for the preparation of Sausages, Potted, Pickled, Pressed or Preserved Food intended for sale. Visits paid to such premises are indicated in the Table of Inspections.

Minor contraventions against the Food Hygiene Regulations were revealed but were remedied after informal action.

Codes of Practice for the Meat Trade and Fish Trade were issued during the year. These were brought to the notice of business people concerned who were anxious to obtain copies of the Code appropriate to their business.

During the year, improvements at The Cross Inn were carried out including the provision of new and much more satisfactory sanitary accommodation, entered, for both sexes, from within the premises.

In one grocer's shop, means of heating and maintaining a satisfactory temperature were found to be extremely inefficient. Informal action resulted in re-positioning of a sectional boiler in the basement, with a completely new chimney which remedied the position.

Meat Inspection

The two sets of premises to which reference has been made in earlier Reports continued to be used as slaughterhouses on identical conditions as have applied since July, 1954, but the question of "To be or not to be" became a matter for final settlement in view of the Report under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, having to be submitted. Consultations were held with the Butchers, in the first instance, in order that they might decide whether they wished to submit proposals to bring one set of premises up to the standards now laid down, but no such proposals were submitted. A further meeting was convened to which Representatives of all interested Parties—N.F.U., R.S.P.C.A., U.S.D.A.W., as well as butchers, were invited to be present. At this time it was stated that the cost of carrying out necessary works was not justified by the small amount of local slaughter being carried out and, as a result, no proposals in this respect would be made. The Slaughterhouses Report was prepared, approved by the Council, and submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for approval, 1st January, 1961, being made the Appointed Day on which the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, should operate. Butchers attending the meeting expressed appreciation to the Council for facilities granted during the previous six years and for the opportunity afforded to make proposals. It was stated, also, that those butchers still slaughtering had been able to make arrangements in adjoining Districts for the use of slaughterhouses.

During the period when this question of slaughtering was under constant discussion, Representatives of Authorities around Barnsley were again invited to meet the Barnsley Corporation but no real benefit was derived from attending this meeting.

The number of beef animals slaughtered was slightly higher than in 1959 but far fewer sheep and lambs were slaughtered in the District as indicated in the Table giving details of animals slaughtered.

I am again pleased to be able to report that 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered was maintained.

The quality of food animal slaughtered continued to be maintained at a high level and slaughtering practice was good except for occasional minor matters.

Slaughtering offal continued to be collected for treatment rather than being disposed of on the Council's Refuse Tip. As in previous years, tripes and cowheels were also disposed of for conversion into fertiliser and it would be interesting to know whether the same state of affairs exists throughout the country. It could be that a radical change in eating habits had taken place in recent years following the advent of ready prepared frozen meals and the apparent considerable increase in frozen foods now available. At the same time, this could be an indication of a higher standard of living than was possible during the years of depression during the 1930s when incomes were very much lower. Judging by remarks made in various quarters, a somewhat similar trend is indicated in the overall consumption of meat, a greater demand now being made for the more expensive cuts of meat than was the case only a comparatively few years ago. It would be most interesting to know how many oven dressed frozen poultry are now sold as compared with, say, 10 years ago. At the same time, of course, there has also been a marked increase in the various meat products available for sale.

The following Table indicates the number of animals slaughtered in the district and unsound conditions found post mortem. Once again, it is my pleasant duty to be able to report that no carcase meat was condemned during the year. Offals rejected as unfit for food were again disposed of for treatment in a digester. This method of disposal of diseased or unsound meat I consider to be far preferable to any other. Closest co-operation between the butchers and myself was maintained and slaughtering was confined, in the main, to two evenings a week, no slaughter being carried out at the weekend. Whilst this deprived me of what would otherwise have been leisure time, had slaughtering been carried out during accepted office hours, I would not have been able to give it the attention I consider it merits, except at the expense

of other work. The butchers slaughtering their own animals made every effort to complete their slaughtering as early as possible so as to minimise, as far as possible, inconvenience to me. During the short period of warm weather, arrangements were made, at my suggestion, for slaughter to take place a little later in the evening, both to the benefit of the butchers and also to allow better cooling of the meat. This reciprocal goodwill was much appreciated by the butchers. So far as I am aware, no case of fly-blown meat occurred during the year, aerosols being used to control flies in the slaughterhouses.

No evidence of cysticercosis was found.

The incidence of communicable disease again fell and the indications are that bovine tuberculosis is being mastered.

MEAT INSPECTION 1960

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	207	—	1	91	—
Number inspected	207	—	1	91	—
All diseases except					
Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	1.44	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.44	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—

The following Table gives details of organs, etc., rejected as unfit for human consumption on account of the conditions stated:—

Tuberculosis

Bullocks

Heads and Tongues	....	....	3
Sets of lungs	....	....	2
Mesentery and intestines	....		3

Abcesses

Heifer livers	....	....	1
Sets of Heifer lungs	....	....	1

Parasitic

Sets of Heifer lungs	....	....	1
Sets of Bullock lungs	....	....	1

Cirrhosis

Heifer livers	....	....	1
Bullock livers	....	....	1

All organs found to be unfit for food were voluntarily surrendered and disposed of as already indicated in this Report.

Other Foods

Details of foodstuffs found to be unsound, and voluntarily surrendered, are given below:—

Meat, etc.

Type of Meat

Weight

lbs. ozs.

Jellied Veal	....	....	6	0
Ox Kidneys	22	0
Chopped Pork	4	0
Cooked Ham	14	12
Stewed Steak	3	0
Luncheon Meat		12

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Other Tinned Foods

Processed peas	1	14
Bartlett Pears	5	7
Tomatoes (peeled)		4	0
Tomato Soup	....	....		11
Pineapple slices	....	....	1	0
Evaporated Milk	....	....		6
Raspberries	....	....	1	0
Baked Beans	....	....		8
Peaches	....	....	1	10

17 2

Packet Foods

Shredded Wheat	1 packet
Cream Crackers	1 packet

The quantity of other foods found to be unsound is considerably less than was the case a few years ago.

Pre-packed and frozen foods appeared to continue to gain in popularity during the year but the number of tins found in domestic refuse indicated a little fall-off in the consumption of canned foodstuffs.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-56

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Continuing steady progress took place during the year, further refrigerated display cabinets and refrigerators being installed in food shops.

All food shops in the District do not, as yet, fully comply with the Regulations and pressure of other duties does not allow me to concentrate exclusively on this work. With the progress made with the Clearance Programme, it might be possible to devote more time to this work.

One or two very minor infringements were noted during the year which were able to be rectified by informal action.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The systematic inspection of the District for the presence of rats and mice continued throughout the year, as indicated in the following Table which is a copy of the Report submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Regular routine inspections of the Council's Refuse Tip, Sewage Disposal Works and Church Hill Depot continued, treatments being carried out as and when found to be necessary.

Block control methods were followed for surface infestations.

No formal action was found to be necessary during the year, nor was it necessary to serve notices for the rat-proofing of buildings. In most cases, early notification of suspected infestation was received, but in others delay in notification gave rise to well established colonies which took longer to clear and in some instances resulted in small residual infestations.

Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1960

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				Agricultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	All other (inc. Business Premises)	Total of Cols. 1, 2 and 3	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	6	2819	382	3207	7
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of—					
(a) Notification	—	48	—	48	—
(b) Survey under the Act	6	840	—	846	—
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	96	—	96	—
3. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	38	1092	—	1130	—
4. Number of properties inspected (in Section 2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats (Major	4	—	—	4	—
(Minor	—	41	—	41	—
(b) Mice (Major	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor	—	7	—	7	—
5. Number of infested properties (in Section 4) treated by the Local Authority	4	40	—	44	—
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	8	54	—	62	—
7. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act—					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
9. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
10. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	6	—	—	—	—

Barnsley Canal

The depth of water in the lower reaches of this Canal in the District is now small and weed growth will require watching if choking of the waterway is not to take place.

Public Conveniences

The sad story of earlier years continued to apply. Persistent damage continued to take place, but persons responsible for such damage were not, unfortunately, able to be found. One can but wonder why public conveniences suffer so much and such persistent damage. If persons doing damage could be found and prosecuted, the position might improve. The same conditions appear to hold good in other Districts and in at least one adjoining District conveniences erected only a few years ago were closed. This has not yet happened in this District, but if such action was decided upon, I have no doubt that a public outcry would quickly follow.

Supply of Dustbins

The scheme for the replacement of dustbins continued to work smoothly and efficiently and, speaking generally, dustbins received fair use. Cases did arise, however, where dustbins quickly required replacement by reason of their having been used for burning wallpaper, etc. The attention of tenants concerned was drawn to such mis-use with satisfactory results.

Purchase Tax continued to be payable.

Moveable Dwellings

No moveable dwellings are permanently sited in the District and the small number of applications in this respect were not approved by the Council.

Welfare of Aged People

The Warden Scheme for the Greenwood Crescent Bungalows continued throughout the year, and possible extension of the Scheme to cover the Poplar Terrace Bungalow Site was investigated.

Mrs. Luckman, the Warden, continued her duties during the year under review, making at least two visits per day to each bungalow. In many instances even more frequent visiting took place. In one case where serious mental deterioration in the tenant became apparent, great demands were made on Mrs. Luckman, and eventually the tenant had to be admitted to hospital.

The services given by Mrs. Luckman are greatly appreciated by the occupants of these bungalows, although I regret to have to report that in isolated cases advantage would have been taken of good nature and kindly interest.

As the tenants of these bungalows increase in age, so do they become more and more dependent on others and are quickly affected by rapid changes in the weather.

I would be failing in my duty if I did not make mention, once again, of the help given by Mr. Luckman, without any desire or expectation of financial recognition.

Further enquiries were received from other Authorities for information.

The demand for similar assistance being given to elderly people living in privately owned houses continued, but persons enquiring had to be advised that the Council's powers in this respect did not allow them to meet such requests. Replies received were both terse and to the point and left one in no doubt as to the opinions of persons making enquiries.

Mortuary

Other than works of informal maintenance, no works were found to be necessary in the Council's Mortuary.

Boundary Extensions

During the year, following receipt of information that the Boundary Commission would shortly be considering the West Riding Special Areas, it became apparent that all Local Authorities would have to consider their possible future. To this end, proposals were made to the County Council that the parish of Notton, at present in the area of the Wakefield Rural District Council, and the parishes of Havercroft with Cold Hiendly, Ryhill and South Hiendley, at present in the Area of the Hemsworth Rural District Council, be incorporated in Royston.

At a later date, meetings were arranged with the Cudworth U.D.C. with a view to possible amalgamation between the two Districts, as enlarged, being proposed.

At the same time, suggestions were received whereby it was proposed that amalgamation between the Hemsworth U.D.C., Hemsworth R.D.C. and Royston U.D.C. take place. This suggestion was not accepted, but the earlier proposals were submitted, firstly to the West Riding County Council and thereafter to the Boundary Commission. Overtures which would have resulted in absorption within the County Borough of Barnsley were resisted.

Cemetery

Cemetery Registers and Records continued to be lodged in my office.

The table of increased fees came into operation at the beginning of the Financial Year 1960-61, on 1st April, 1960.

During the year ended 29th March, 1961, the following interments took place in the Council's Cemetery :—

Interments in New Graves	40
Interments involving re-opening of graves	46
Interments in Public Grave	5
	<hr/>
Total Interments	91
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Three grave spaces were bought "In Reserve".

Approval was given to the erection of 32 Memorials.

The grass mats brought into use last year continued to be used and many complimentary remarks have been received in this connection.

Interments began to take place in J plot, on that portion of the Cemetery not previously in use. The benefit of draining this side was quickly apparent as more new graves had to be prepared. Monumental masons were advised that Memorials on this portion of the Cemetery would be limited to headstones only and that the size of such Memorials would be limited.

No objections were received.

The Council did, however, allow freedom of choice both as to the type of memorial and also the material from which it could be made. One or two holders of Grants of Right expressed disappointment that full memorials, including kerbs, could no longer be erected, but when the matter was explained, the Council's decision was accepted without apparent demur. As more graves were prepared and more lawn type memorials erected, the pattern on which this portion of the Cemetery will develop became apparent and, judging from many comments made to me, met with general approval. By the time another Report is prepared, final lawning will have been possible.

Income from fees during the year amounted to the sum of £656.4.6d. as detailed below :—

	£	s.	d.
Exclusive Rights of Burial	202	10	0
Interment fees (private graves)	359	0	0
Interment fees (public grave)	1	12	0
Vault fees	8	8	0
Memorial fees	45	2	0
Grants of Right	5	5	0
Grave Marker stones	22	10	0
Use of grass mats	11	17	6
	<hr/>		
	£656	4	6
	<hr/>		

No occasion arose during the year whereby it was necessary to arrange for the burial of a person under the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Assistance continued to be given to the Parochial Church Council throughout the year, and accounts for time spent together with proportions of various Standing Charges were claimed quarterly. The system appears to work well and satisfactorily.

The revised scales of charges coupled with a considerable increase in the number of burials early in 1961 resulted in a much higher income than had been expected resulting in less deficit on the Cemetery Account than had been expected. By transferring balances on other accounts for which I am responsible which were underspent at the end of the year to the Cemetery Account, the Council allowed me to undertake works of a capital nature during the year under review and which had been budgeted for in 1961-62. By this means, the whole of the railings at the bottom of the Cemetery were renewed, the main roadway carried to the bottom of G plot and paths laid between H and I plots and I and J plots. So far as can be foreseen all capital works have been carried out.

Very considerable damage to the old railings at the lower end of the Cemetery had persisted during the year under review and it can only be hoped that the new railings will bring such wanton destruction to an end.

It is with sincere regret that again I have to draw attention to continuing interference with graves, flowers and flower vases. Persons who took pride in keeping graves neat and tidy and went to considerable expense to place flowers on such graves took great exception to such desecration, and rightly so. As with other public services, persons responsible for such malpractices were not found so that their depredations might be known.

Complaints regarding the condition of the Church Burial Ground were again referred to the Parochial Church Council, the Urban District Council having no jurisdiction in this respect.

CONCLUSION

Although quite definite progress in many ways was able to be made during the year, there can be no room for complacency. Public Health Administration must go forward and no matter what achievements are realised, much still remains to be done. Whilst a number of houses were modernised by means of Grants, the general condition of many more privately owned houses in the District justify such houses being brought up to present day standards. One can but wonder whether the present permissible increase in rent of 8% of the Owner's proportion of the cost

of improvement does not offer sufficient inducement for owners to undertake the necessary expense for tenanted houses. At the same time, should suggestions at present under discussion at Whitehall to increase this to 12½% only the future will show whether reticence is from purely financial considerations.

Consideration of applications for Grants together with interviews with Contractors, absorbs much time but is more than well worth while although other work must, at least for the time being, be sacrificed as a result.

I trust that it will again be apparent to Members from the foregoing Report that the Sanitary Section of the Public Health Department yet again had a trying, strenuous and very full year. Variety of work again helped in spite of the ever increasing amount to be got through, and progress with matters regarded as possibilities in earlier years gave some sense of accomplishment. When Reports such as this are written, as well as reviewing the past, I feel it is always as well to look to the future also and very much work will have to be undertaken and decisions made in the following matters, as matters requiring reasonably long term planning :—

Future Clearance Programme—say 5 or 10 years.

Progress with the provision of separate sanitary accommodation for each household.

Progress with modernisation of existing houses.

Improvement of water supply to houses where service pipes are either inadequate or too many premises are served from service pipes. Renewal of water mains only a few years ago ensures that main supplies are adequate.

Improvement of Cemetery.

As more streets are made up under the provisions of the Private Street Works Act, so should steps be taken to enforce the provisions of existing Public Health Legislation so far as paving and draining of yards and passages are concerned.

Such a programme as outlined above can only be hoped to be completed over a period of years, but it will give Members an indication of what work still remains to be done—quite a formidable task.

As mentioned in the Annual Report for 1959, where applicants were working outside the District and did not return home until early evening, visits after what are normally regarded as office hours were essential. Such evening visits and discussions were fully justified if they eventually resulted in another house or houses being improved, and I must hasten to add that such applicants were most apologetic at interfering with my otherwise

leisure time. The same remarks apply equally well to the letting of houses.

Many fewer calls were made on me at home, particularly at weekends, and the few callers who did call were most apologetic. Where emergencies arise, they must be dealt with as expeditiously as possible.

Despite requests made on numerous occasions, callers both in person and over the telephone continued to refuse to leave names, addresses or messages but second or more calls could have been avoided had they made known their reasons for calling as members of my staff could have given necessary information in many cases.

The Table of Visits will have indicated the efforts made to keep all matters coming within the purview of my duties under regular supervision in spite of continuing wider scope of responsibility. At the end of the year this Council's Five Year Clearance Programme was very well advanced and should be completed in the very near future. It will then be necessary to decide on future similar programmes.

The preparation of this Report again gives me the opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the Members of the Health Committee for their continued and unfailing support and encouragement throughout the year. My thanks are also due to the Chairman of the Housing Committee for his support in Housing matters.

The co-operation between my office and that of the Medical Officer of Health, to which reference has been made previously, continued again during the year under review. Once again it is my privilege and pleasure to thank Dr. Barnes for the friendliest working which existed between us. His continuing wide interpretation of "General Direction" written into the Regulations governing my appointment helped in a large measure.

My thanks are also due to my fellow Officials for their help and support in the execution of my duties.

Last, but by no means least, my thanks are also due to my two part-time clerical assistant/shorthand typists, Mrs. Preston and Mrs. Owen, without whose services the work of the Department would have been seriously handicapped.

I am,

Madam Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE E. MILLAR

Public Health Inspector,
Cleaving Superintendent,
Cemetery Registrar and
Housing Officer.

SECTION V

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer:

R. BARNES, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer:

T. F. M. JACKSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.
(Res. 31.7.60)

P. H. BREWIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(App. 26.9.60)

Assistant County Medical Officer:

S. G. A. Henriques, M.B., Ch.B.

Clinic Medical Officers:

Dr. C. B. Ball	Dr. W. G. S. Maxwell
Dr. D. J. Fairclough	Dr. N. M. Piercy
Dr. H. W. Gothard	Dr. M. Scott
Dr. G. Ingram	Dr. M. E. Tapissier
Dr. J. Leishman	Dr. L. Taylor
Dr. K. Mathers	Dr. J. W. Whitworth

Health Visitors:

P. M. P. Adkins (Miss)	G. M. Lodge (Mrs.)
M. Baker (Miss)	F. A. Manley (Mrs.)
D. M. Daniels (Miss)	B. McDonald (Mrs.)
(App. 4.7.60)	C. Totty (Mrs.)
D. Gibson (Mrs.)	A. Thompson (Mrs.)
A. M. Harston (Mrs.)	(App. 1.4.60)
M. E. Lee (Miss)	D. Westerman (Miss)
M. Lloyd (Miss)	A. M. Widdison (Mrs.)

Clinic Nurse:

D. Hodgson (Mrs.)

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

E. Beever (Mrs.)

Midwives:

M. A. Collins (Mrs.)	M. Marsland (Mrs.)
(Res. Nov., 1960)	D. Newton (Mrs.)
D. Crossley (Miss)	E. Parkes (Mrs.)
C. M. Dempsey (Mrs.)	E. A. Staley (Mrs.)
B. Fitzpatrick (Mrs.)	M. Walters (Mrs.)
C. M. Hill (Mrs.)	E. Ward (Mrs.)
B. Horsfield (Mrs.)	(Res. 20.10.60)
I. L. Jones (Mrs.)	M. Wroe (Mrs.)
(App. 1.1.60)	

Home Nurses:

M. Allen (Mrs.)	K. M. Hanson (Mrs.)
V. Beech (Mrs.)	M. Jones (Mrs.)
H. Biegalski (Mrs.)	M. McConnell (Mrs.)
E. Brooks (Mrs.)	H. Padgett (Mrs.)
F. G. Cartwright (Mrs.)	B. Parker (Mrs.)
N. C. Crofton (Miss)	R. E. Scott (Miss)
E. Cross (Mrs.)	E. A. Walker (Miss)
R. Edwards (Mrs.)	

Mental Welfare Officer:

M. Whiteley (Mrs.)

Mental Health Home Teacher:

E. Harrott (Mrs.)

Speech Therapist:

S. Holmes (Mrs.)

Senior Clerk:

L. S. Wrigg (Mr.)

DIVISIONAL REPORT

Vital Statistics

I have compiled a comparative table of the vital statistics for each of the County districts comprising No. 25, which I feel may be of interest to each separate authority in assessing how they stand in relation to the local figures generally.

Births

The number of live births registered in the divisional area in 1960 was 1,296. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 16.7 per 1,000. There were 24 stillbirths, giving a stillbirth rate of 18.2.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the divisional area, after the addition and deduction of inward and outward transfers was 759 giving a crude death rate for the division of 9.8. You will notice in the table that this is lower than any of the other figures given for individual districts, but the other figures show adjusted rates. Unfortunately, no adjusted rate is available for the division.

Infant Mortality

There were 28 infant deaths in the division during the year, of which 21 occurred in the neo-natal period. This gives an infant mortality rate for the division of 21.6 as compared with 19.9 for last year and with 21.7 for England and Wales.

Smallpox Vaccination

In every district except Darfield there has been a marked fall in the number of infants vaccinated. This is an apparent rather than a real decline because of a recent recommendation that instead of this procedure being carried out at six months of age it should be deferred until after one year of age. This means that if the clinic medical officer is to follow this advice no vaccinations will be carried out for a period of between six to twelve months. The number of children vaccinated during the year was 495 compared with 678 in 1959. This change also means that it will not be possible to equate any percentage with the numbers vaccinated. I hope that this change will not lead to a permanent falling off in the demand for vaccination but I have genuine fears in this respect.

Whooping Cough and Diphtheria Immunisation

Both these procedures continued to be in demand during the year and the divisional statistics showed an all round improvement. The percentage of children under 15 years immunised against Diphtheria rose from 72.3 to 74% during the year. The pre-school age group rose from 56.4 to 60.2% and the school group rose from 79.9 to 80.6%.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The compilation of detailed statistics on poliomyelitis becomes more complicated with each year that goes by. The clerical work associated with keeping these statistics separate for each district in the division is becoming alarming. You will see from the three accompanying tables that much work has been done during the current year, particularly in the giving of third doses. With the introduction of a fourth dose early in 1961, I wonder how much of the annual report may eventually be devoted to this subject. It is very difficult to find percentages of the population immune, but I have calculated these for each district in the age group 1943-1960—(i.e. 6 months to 17 years of age).

Cudworth	....	....	....	75.0
Darfield	....	....	....	86.3
Darton	....	....	....	54.8
Dodworth	....	....	....	89.1
Royston	....	....	....	67.9
Wombwell	....	....	....	72.4
Worsbrough	....	....	....	71.7
DIVISION				73.3

These figures do not include those completed by the National Coal Board for each district. I am not able to separate the school children from the remainder but the percentage immunised in this group is much higher than these figures would indicate.

Midwifery and Maternity Services

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives was 670 and during the year there were 649 institutional confinements. These figures compare with 626 and 708 respectively in the previous year. The number of new cases attending ante-natal clinics in the division was 437 and the total number of attendances was 2,828. Post-natal attendances were 265, this figure shows a slight decline compared with 1959.

District	Acres	Population Registrar General's Estimate Mid 1960	Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	Stillbirth Rate	Infant Death Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate
Cudworth	1,746	8,960	18.4	15.1	22.7	29.1	45.5
Darfield	2,018	6,640	21.4	12.5	13.9	42.3	41.7
Darton	4,726	14,740	15.8	12.9	8.4	25.3	25.1
Dodworth	1,857	4,300	13.0	15.1	—	17.5	17.5
Royston	1,452	8,500	15.6	14.7	28.4	21.9	49.6
Wombwell	3,850	19,160	16.2	11.5	31.3	12.9	40.6
Worsbrough . . .	3,420	15,050	16.0	12.8	8.2	12.4	12.3
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Rates for the Division	20,099	77,350	16.8 (Crude)	9.8 (Crude)	18.2	21.6	33.3
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Rates for the Administrative County			17.1	12.6	22.4	22.5	35.5
<hr/>							
England and Wales			17.1	11.5	19.7	21.7	Not available

District	Population	Whooping Cough Immunisation 0-4 yrs. age		Diphtheria Immunisation			Smallpox No. Vaccinated during year	Tetanus No. Immunised during year
		No.	%	Years 0-15	Years 0-4	Years 5-15		
Cudworth	8,960	537	63.1	86.4	63.0	97.7	54	167
Darfield	6,640	389	68.3	91.1	77.9	97.2	155	96
Darton	14,740	749	63.0	68.5	64.9	69.6	69	218
Dodworth	4,300	190	57.2	83.3	59.0	94.2	—	40
Royston	8,500	458	62.3	82.8	62.3	92.6	59	107
Wombwell	19,160	877	53.7	73.6	50.1	82.8	103	258
Worsbrough . . .	15,050	748	58.1	66.7	57.1	71.5	55	226
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Divisional Figures	77,350	3,948	60.2	74.0	60.2	80.6	495	1,112

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION 1960 (WITH TWO DOSES)

District	POSITION at 31st DEC., 1959				COMPLETED DURING 1960				GRAND TOTAL at 31st DECEMBER, 1960					
	Children	Young Persons	Expectant Mothers	Total	Children	Young Persons	Expectant Mothers	Adults	Total	Children	Young Persons	Expectant Mothers	Others	Total
Cudworth	1917	794	326	3037	107	43	60	63	273	2024	837	386	63	3310
Darfield	1570	732	99	2401	130	24	11	60	225	1700	756	110	60	2626
Darton	2054	791	49	2894	182	50	5	109	346	2236	841	54	109	3240
Dodworth	1092	471	24	1587	71	25	7	18	121	1163	496	31	18	1708
Royston	1567	486	13	2066	23	7	—	19	49	1590	493	13	19	2115
Wombwell	4013	787	80	4880	274	36	17	105	432	4287	823	97	105	5312
Worsbrough	2701	440	176	3317	284	58	55	94	491	2985	498	231	94	3808
Barnsley Grmr School (W.R. Pupils)	182	57	—	239	—	—	—	—	—	182	57	—	—	239
Barnsley High School (W.R. Pupils)	172	77	—	249	1	—	—	—	1	173	77	—	—	250
School of Technology Occupation Centre, Wombwell	—	62	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	—	62
National Coal Board	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12
	—	—	—	—	122	1808	—	165	2095	122	1808	—	165	2095
Divisional Totals	15280	4697	767	20744	1194	2051	155	633	4033	16474	6748	922	633	24777

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION 1960 (WITH THREE DOSES)

District	POSITION at 31st DEC., 1959				COMPLETED DURING 1960				GRAND TOTAL at 31st DECEMBER, 1960					
	Children	Young Persons	Expectant Mothers	Total	Children	Young Persons	Expectant Mothers	Others	Total	Children	Young Persons	Expectant Mothers	Others	Total
Cudworth	621	58	110	789	397	442	69	58	966	1018	500	179	58	1755
Darfield	911	157	49	1117	521	388	26	49	984	1432	545	75	49	2101
Darton	911	290	9	1210	1279	383	11	37	1710	2190	673	20	37	2920
Dodworth	547	21	—	568	182	130	13	14	339	729	151	13	14	907
Royston	804	74	3	881	565	339	—	8	912	1369	413	3	8	1793
Wombwell	1782	98	8	1888	1158	536	51	68	1813	2940	634	59	68	3901
Worsbrough	1199	40	23	1262	573	308	68	48	997	2357	348	91	48	3744
Barnsley Grmr School	131	—	—	131	—	—	—	—	—	131	—	—	—	131
Barnsley High School	208	46	—	254	20	2	—	—	22	228	48	—	—	276
National Coal Board .	—	—	—	—	105	1627	—	6	1738	105	1627	—	6	1738
Divisional Totals	7114	784	202	8100	4800	4155	238	288	9481	11914	4939	440	288	17581

Ante-Natal Clinics

The ante-natal clinic at Royston remained about stationary during the year with 117 patients making 590 attendances. This compares with 119 patients making 523 attendances during the previous year.

In addition to this, 25 attendances were made at Relaxation Classes which did not commence until October, 1960. These classes are very valuable in giving good, sound health education to young mothers who are in perhaps their most receptive mood.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Most of the infant welfare clinics in the division continued to thrive, and 2,320 new cases attended under the age of 1 year. The total number of children attending local health authority clinics was 3,018. Total attendances 34,743.

The local clinic at Royston showed a marked fall in attendances during the year. The total number of attendances made by children under the age of one year was 2,636, compared with 3,163 in 1959. The number of attendances made by children over the age of one year was 1,448, as compared with 1,762 in the previous year.

School Health Service

I am pleased to report that the routine work of school medical inspection is making steady progress towards catching up with the previous back-log caused by Poliomyelitis vaccination. If conditions remain favourable, I think that one more year will see us back on schedule.

Dr. Jackson left the service to take up an appointment at Millom on the 31st July, 1960, and we are pleased to welcome Dr. P. H. Brewin who took up duties on the 26th September, 1960.

The table shows the work carried out by the school health service during the year.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND

District	Number of children inspected	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory	EYE		E.N.T.		HEART		LUNGS		Orthopaedic		OTHERS	
				Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation
Cudworth	653	653	—	31	62	12	59	1	5	4	25	2	9	14	58
Darfield	390	390	—	14	16	20	38	1	10	1	12	6	6	14	61
Darton	841	841	—	49	107	15	47	3	3	3	13	9	6	27	75
Dodworth	112	100	2	11	6	3	15	—	2	1	3	1	9	3	31
Royston	598	598	—	41	62	13	38	1	6	2	16	2	9	20	56
Wombwell	506	506	—	47	69	16	37	2	8	2	7	2	13	30	56
Worsbrough . . .	587	585	2	30	51	24	34	3	10	1	19	8	17	24	47
Totals	3,687	3,683	4	223	373	103	268	11	44	14	95	30	69	99	384

SPECIALIST CLINICS

Clinic	No. of Attendances							
	Cudworth	Darfield	Darton	Dodworth	Royston	Wombwell	Worsbrough	
Ophthalmic	191	69	219	47	105	211	164	
Ear, Nose and Throat	55	9	33	4	18	28	29	
Paediatric	5	1	7	2	4	16	13	
Child Guidance	5	2	36	8	10	60	42	

			MINOR AILMENT CLINICS		SCHOOL CLINICS
District			No. of Children	Total attendances	No. seen by doctor
Cudworth	....	....	—	—	251
Darfield	....	....	51	55	54
Darton	....	....	—	—	264
Dodworth	....	....	7	7	11
Royston	....	....	114	132	212
Wombwell	....	....	44	72	87
Worsbrough	....	....	267	288	46

Speech Therapy

			No. of Children	Total Attendances
Cudworth	....	....	7	121
Darfield	....	....	4	60
Darton	....	....	9	155
Dodworth	....	....	1	15
Royston	....	....	3	101
Wombwell	....	....	12	240
Worsbrough	....	....	7	128

Wombwell Special School

11 children were treated at the school. The therapist visits the school for half a day each week.

Mantoux Testing of School Entrants

This service has continued during the year, and, because the results this year show certain trends, I feel it is worthy of comment. Certain trends become apparent from the table reproduced below. The number of children positive at five years old because of B.C.G. vaccination now becomes a very significant part of the total number of positive reactors (63%). The other change shows that results in the Dodworth Urban District are within normal limits. Five years ago Dodworth had a persistent rate of 20-30% against the rest of the division of 2%.

MANTOUX TESTING OF SCHOOL ENTRANTS

District	No. of children offered	No. of children accepting	Acceptance Rate	No. of children negative	No. of children positive because of B.C.G.	No. positive other than B.C.G.	Total Positive	% Positive other than B.C.G.	Referred to Chest Physician
Cudworth	174	148	85%	144	1	3	4	2.0	3
Darfield	157	107	68%	103	4	—	4	0.0	—
Darton	150	126	84%	123	1	2	3	1.6	2
Dodworth	68	64	94%	62	1	1	2	1.6	1
Royston	145	120	83%	118	2	—	2	0.0	2
Wombwell	213	202	95%	201	1	—	1	0.0	—
Worsbrough	201	185	92%	179	4	2	6	1.0	1
Totals for Division	1,108	952	85.9%	930	14	8	22	0.86	9

Chiropody Service

During the year a chiropody service has been introduced in every district. This scheme seemed rather slow to start in some districts chiefly due to the non-availability of qualified chiropodists and premises. However, by the end of the year a scheme was functioning in every district giving free treatment to pensioners, physically handicapped and expectant mothers. It might be noted that not a single patient in the last category has so far come forward. At Darfield the Trustees of the Darfield Nurses' Home have continued to run their scheme on an agency basis for the County Council, but in all other districts a direct service under the County Council has been set up.

I give below a table showing the work carried out by the various chiropodists in each area.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

Area	Date service commenced	No. of sessions held	No. OF PATIENTS TREATED IN CLINIC OR SURGERY		No. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT IN CLINIC OR SURGERY		No. OF PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME		No. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT AT HOME	
			Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped
Cudworth	12. 9.60	14	58	—	103	—	26	—	41	—
Darfield	1. 4.60	62	166	2	551	7	56	—	196	—
Darton	16. 3.60	83	216	8	839	24	47	4	199	12
Dodworth	23.12.60	2	15	—	15	—	3	—	3	—
Royston	5.12.60	7	52	1	52	1	—	—	—	—
Wombwell	5. 4.60	121	247	12	893	15	37	5	190	20
Worsbrough . . .	12.12.60	4	23	—	23	—	4	—	4	—
Divisional Totals		293	777	23	2476	47	173	9	633	32

The first reaction to these statistics is that the percentage of people requiring domiciliary treatment is alarmingly high. One of the objects of the scheme is to keep the old people in the community mobile and perhaps we should be able to judge the success of the scheme by the fall which I hope will occur in the number of old people needing treatment at home.

Health Visiting

The staffing position with regard to health visitors remained relatively unchanged from the previous year. The total number of visits made by the Health Visitors during the year was 34,760, of which 20,879 were made to pre-school children. 8,428 visits were made to children under the age of one year.

As in other spheres, Poliomyelitis vaccination took up a great deal of the health visitor's time during 1960, and I feel that the time is fast approaching when we must consider if such routine work could not be done by some lesser qualified person. It is not generally realised that the health visitor is a qualified nurse, a qualified midwife and a further post-graduate certificate in health visiting.

During the year the scheme was commenced to test all babies in a condition known as Phenylketonuria. This is metabolic disturbance which such children are born with. The effect of the disease is to poison the brain and produce mental sub-normality. It is a rare condition; estimates of its incidence vary between 1 in 10,000 and 1 in 40,000 births, but it is the one preventable cause of sub-normality. During the year 847 babies were tested by the Health Visiting Staff, all of whom were negative.

Home Nursing

The home nurses in the division made 47,464 visits last year. 39,655 of these being medical cases, 6,930 to surgical cases and 680 visits were made to Tuberculosis patients. These figures all show an increase compared with previous years.

Slightly over half of the patients were over 65 and claimed nearly three-quarters of the visits.

Home Help Service

The home help service again provided a service mainly for the elderly and the proportion of hours expended on this category was 92% of the totals. The total number of households assisted during the year was 729 compared with 663 in the previous year. The total number of hours received by such households was 124,952 compared with 103,941 in 1959. This represents a rise of 20% in the number of hours expended compared with the previous year.

A few years ago, I commented on the fact that we could not go on accommodating more and more cases by cutting the number of hours per case. This limit was reached in 1959 and the ensuing years will inevitably see an expansion of the service. I give below a table which shows the changes which have taken place over the years.

District	Average No. of cases per week			Average hours per case per week		
	Early 1954	Late 1957	Late 1960	Early 1954	Late 1957	Late 1960
Cudworth	31½	58½	75	7.0	3.5	4.0
Darfield	28	40½	68	6.8	3.8	4.9
Darton	47	77	107	6.1	3.85	3.9
Dodworth	9	19	30	6.6	6.0	4.0
Royston	14½	49½	65	10.3	3.5	3.9
Wombwell	53	95	145	5.1	3.8	4.1
Worsbrough . . .	41	66½	91	6.0	4.9	4.7
Divisional Totals	224	406	581	6.4	3.9	4.35

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Mental Subnormality

A. Cases ascertained to be mentally subnormal and subject to be dealt with in 1960:

Number in which action was taken on reports by:

	Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
i. Local Education Authority:				
a. While at school or liable to attend school	1	1	—	—
b. On leaving Special School	2	—	—	1
c. On leaving ordinary school	—	—	—	—
ii. Police or by the Courts	—	—	—	—
iii. Other sources (transfer from other districts, re-ascertainments, etc.)	—	—	—	—
	3	1	—	1

B. Particulars of cases removed from Register during 1960:

				Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
i.	By reason of death	....	....	—	—	—	1
ii.	De-classified	....	....	—	—	—	—
iii.	Removal to Hospitals	....	....	2	—	—	—
iv.	Transfer to other districts	....		—	—	1	1
				2	—	1	2

C. Particulars of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1960:

				Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
i.	Statutory Supervision	....	....	17	16	62	70
ii.	Voluntary Supervision	....	....	—	—	16	18
iii.	Under Guardianship	....	....	—	—	—	—
iv.	On licence from hospitals	....		—	—	—	—
				17	16	78	88

Training Facilities for mentally sub-normal patients

Particulars of sub-normal patients:

Centre		Supervisor		Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
Wombwell	....	Mrs. E. Large	....	9	10	4	6
Hemsworth	....	Mrs. Towel	....	—	3	1	—
Barnsley C.B.	....	Miss Smith	....	—	—	2	4
				9	13	7	10

At present there are 25 sub-normal children in the Division who are under 16 years of age. Of these, 22 are in full-time attendance at Training Centres. The remaining three, due to physical as well as mental disability, are unable to be catered for at the present time.

At the Wombwell Training Centre there is only provision for 27 pupils and 29 were attending at the end of the year.

I am happy to say that the plans for a new Adult Training Centre and the extension to The Gables have both been passed and work will be started on them in the near future.

Group Training

For the mentally sub-normal adults who are unable to attend Training Centres, Group Training Classes are held in various parts of the Division. In the case of physical handicap or domestic commitments home visits are made.

The four classes are held in the following districts:

Monday, 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.—

Darby and Joan Club, Royston.
(Mrs. E. Harrott).

Tuesday, 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.—

Parish Hall, Wombwell.
(Mrs. E. Harrott).

Thursday, 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.—

Ambulance Hall, Worsbrough Bridge.
(Mrs. E. Harrott).

Friday, 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.—

Infant Welfare Centre, Darton.
(Mrs. E. Harrott).

During the year 3 males and 20 females attended the Group Training Class and 10 females and 3 males were visited by the teacher to give home tuition.

Thanks are due to the Parents' Association who during the year have given financial aid towards a Pantomime Trip to Leeds, and a day's outing to Whitby. Thanks are also due to the National Association, Wombwell Branch, for an excursion to Blackpool to see the lights.

Wombwell Occupation Centre

During the year the Training Centre had 29 pupils on the roll, which was two more than the original establishment.

The following table shows the distribution of the pupils in age groups.

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16+
	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.
Males	1	1	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	4
Females	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	3	6

The whole of The Gables is now at the disposal of the Training Centre as the West Riding Dental Department has vacated the three rooms they formerly occupied.

In July we were happy to welcome back Miss Thornton, who returned from the N.A.M.H. Training Course and has been appointed as an Assistant Supervisor.

Thanks are again due to the Parent Teachers' Association and the Wombwell Rotary and Inner Wheel. The Parents' Association has continued to be active and they have donated to the Centre a small cine screen. The Wombwell Rotary and Inner Wheel organised a five day Whitsuntide holiday for 13 of the mentally sub-normal at Scarborough. The staff and children had their annual day's outing at the end of July, and the N.A.M.H.C. contributed towards a day trip for the children to Belle Vue during the mid-term holiday.

A successful Garden Party organised by the Parents' Association was held in mid July, followed shortly afterwards by the Open Day. Towards the end of the year the children gave a performance of "Robin and the Christmas Tree Fairy" in the Parish Hall. A Christmas party was held at the Training Centre and the Parents' Association donated presents to each child to the value of ten shillings.

Accommodation

During the past year six cases have been admitted to hospital for short-stay accommodation which was appreciated by the parents.

Mental Health After-Care Service

Particulars relating to discharges
from Mental Hospitals during the year.

Mental Hospital	(Vol.)		(Cert.)		Deaths	
	Section 1		Section 16		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Storthes Hall	33	30	6	16	3	6
Stanley Royd	4	—	—	—	—	—
Middlewood	2	3	—	3	—	—
Scalebor Park	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	39	33	6	19	3	6

DISPOSAL OF MENTALLY HANDICAPPED ON THE SUPERVISION REGISTER FOR THE WHOLE DIVISION

Age Groups	Receiving Training O.C. G.T. H.T.	Working	Assisting in the home	Training offers refused	Unable to be trained because of physical or mental disability	Still in ordinary school
FEMALES :						
Under 16 years	13	4	—	—	2	—
Over 16 years	10	15	13	6	4	1
MALES :						
Under 16 years	9	3	—	—	1	—
Over 16 years	7	35	18	1	2	—
TOTALS	39	57	31	7	9	1

(1 Female aged over 16 years who previously attended group training classes is now receiving mental hospital treatment. 1 Male aged over 16 years who is attending the group training classes is mentally ill.)



