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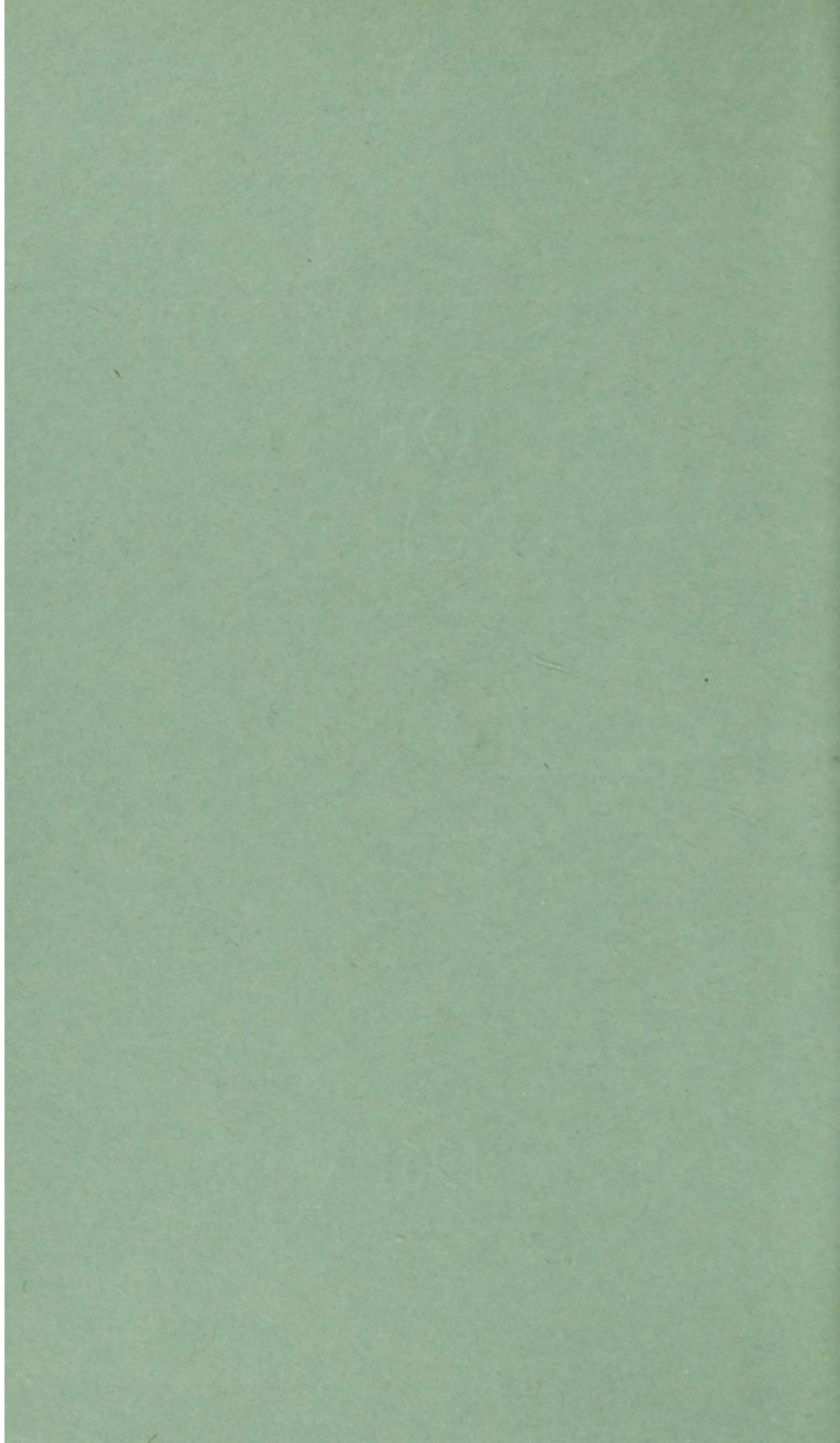


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THE HEALTH
OF
ROYSTON U.D.C.



1961



THE HEALTH OF ROYSTON

being the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the Year 1961

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ROYSTON (YORKS) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1961

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Councillor L. W. JACKSON

Vice-Chairman

Councillor T. PALING
(Chairman of the Housing Committee)

Committee

Councillor S. BRAY
(Chairman of the Highways Committee)

Councillor T. DYER

Councillor J. B. HUDSON
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Councillor H. PEARSON

Councillor H. SCHOLES

Councillor Miss D. WESTERMAN

Councillor J. A. WESTWOOD, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council)

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

P. H. BREWIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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.
(Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods)

ROYSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office,
33 Queens Road,
BARNSELY

September, 1962

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31st December, 1961

To the Chairman and Members of the
ROYSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my sixth Annual Report on the health and social conditions of your district for the year ended 31st December, 1961. The statistics for Royston are reasonable. Perhaps the most noteworthy thing is the sharp rise in the adjusted death rate. I sometimes feel that perhaps the crude rate would give more indication of the true state of affairs. Although the adjusted death rate now stands at 17.7% per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with the West Riding County of 13.4 and England and Wales of 12.0, it is true to say that almost exactly 50% of the deaths during the year occurred over the age of 75 years.

Infectious disease has shown the periodic increase associated with an outbreak of Measles, but it is pleasing to report that the number of cases of Whooping Cough has fallen from 32 to 2. It is also pleasing to report some improvement in the field of Diphtheria immunisation, and this particularly applies to the pre-school age group.

The infant welfare clinics in your area have continued to be very well attended.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank 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	8,550
No. of inhabited houses according to the Rate Book at 31st December, 1961	3,133
Rateable Value 31st December, 1961	£58,818
Nett product of a Penny Rate—1961-62	£220 6 7d.

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 General's estimate of population at mid 1961 was 8,550, compared with 8,500 in the previous year. The natural increase of population showing the number of births over deaths was 36 compared with 45 in the previous year.

Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	75	68	143
Illegitimate	2	2	4
Totals	77	70	147

The number of live births registered was 147, 10 more than in the previous year. The adjusted birth rate for your district last year was 16.7 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 15.6 per 1,000 estimated population in 1960 and with 17.4 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

Stillbirths

4 stillbirths were notified last year, the same as in the previous year. The stillbirth rate was 26.5 per 1,000 total births as compared with 28.4 per 1,000 total births in 1960 and with 18.7 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 17.7 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 14.7 per 1,000 in 1960 and with 12.0 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. There were 111 deaths among the inhabitants of your district, an increase of 19 on the previous year, and the principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were: heart and circulatory diseases, respiratory diseases and cancer. Despite this large increase in the death rate it is interesting to note that the average age of deaths is 68 in males and 72 in females. I feel that this is a case where small changes occurring in a small

district are magnified when presented statistically. 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 4 infant deaths last year in your district compared with 3 in 1960. This represents an infant death rate of 27.2, compared with 21.9 for the previous year and 21.4 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 ten 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
1961	147	4	3	46.4

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 1961

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
Birth Injury . . .	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity . . .	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS . .	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1961

	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	3	—	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	1	5

12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	1	4
15. Leukaemia	1	—	1
16. Diabetes	—	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	4	2	6
18. Coronary disease, angina	19	6	25
19. Hypertension	2	—	2
20. Other heart disease	7	19	26
21. Other circulatory disease	1	—	1
22. Influenza	2	5	7
23. Pneumonia	1	2	3
24. Bronchitis	7	1	8
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	—	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	2	8
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
34. All other accidents	1	—	1
35. Suicide	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	68	43	111

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

(Based on 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	17.2	16.7	17.2	17.4
Adjusted	16.7	16.9	17.4	17.4
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude	13.0	12.8	12.1	12.0
Adjusted	17.7	13.6	13.4	12.0
Infective and Parasitic diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Venereal Diseases	—	0.05	0.05	Not available
Tuberculosis:				
Respiratory	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.07
Other	—	0.00	0.00	0.01
All forms	0.12	0.06	0.07	0.07
Cancer	1.87	2.09	1.98	2.16
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	0.70	1.97	1.84	Not available
Heart and Circulatory diseases	6.32	4.79	4.50	Not available
Respiratory diseases	2.34	1.75	1.64	Not available
Maternal Mortality	—	0.30	0.27	0.33
Infant Mortality	27.2	24.2	24.6	21.4
Stillbirths	26.5	19.7	20.2	18.7

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	3	1	4
1- 5 years	1	—	1
5-10 years	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	—	—
15-20 years	—	—	—
20-25 years	1	—	1
25-35 years	—	1	1
35-45 years	1	—	1
45-55 years	5	4	9
55-65 years	10	7	17
65-70 years	10	3	13
70-75 years	10	3	13
75-80 years	13	14	27
80-85 years	13	8	21
85-90 years	1	1	2
90 years and over	—	1	1
TOTALS	68	43	111

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 the 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.
4. Headlands Hospital, Pontefract.

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board :

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.
2. The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
4. Mount Vernon 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 at 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 were held at the Wesleyan Sunday School, High Street, Royston, on Wednesdays, 10.0 a.m. to 12 noon and 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

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

Early in 1962 the clinic was moved to new purpose-built premises in Church Street, Royston. Clinics are held on the same day and times as previously.

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 taken 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 1961 amounted to 254 cases as compared with 41 in 1960.

			No. of cases notified
Measles	....	....	241
Pneumonia	....	....	5
Scarlet Fever	....	....	2
Whooping Cough	....	....	2
Dysentery	....	....	3
Food Poisoning	....	....	1
			<hr/>
TOTAL	....	....	254 <hr/>

Scarlet Fever

2 cases were notified during the year as compared with 4 in the previous year.

Measles

241 cases occurred during the year, compared with 1 in the previous year.

Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year. The number of infants vaccinated against the disease was 68, as compared with 59 in the previous year.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

No case of Diphtheria was notified during the year, but there were two cases of Whooping Cough. The immunisation statistics for Diphtheria show a welcome rise with 89.2% of all children in your district immunised by comparison with 82.8% in 1960. This figure is comprised of 79% in the 0-4 years age group and 94.2% in the 5-14 years age group protected. The biggest improvement here is the pre-school age group where there is a rise of 17% in the number of children immunised. Immunisation against Whooping Cough continued, and by the end of the year 65.9% of the children in the 0-4 years age group were protected, compared with 62.3% in 1960.

Poliomyelitis

No case of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year. Vaccination against the disease continued and at the end of the year 2,245 persons had received two doses, and of these 2,081 had received a third dose. A very small start was made in August towards giving fourth doses to children of primary school age. Unfortunately, the supply position did not allow this to be taken very far.

Tuberculosis

Two cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and no cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified last year, as compared with one and nil respectively during the previous year. There was one death from the disease during 1961.

TUBERCULOSIS—Record of Cases during 1961

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at 1st January	16	9	3	2
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	2	—	—	—
No. of cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	—	—	—	—
No. removed to other districts	—	—	—	—
No. cured or otherwise removed from Register	1	1	—	—
No. died from Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—
No. died from other causes	—	—	—	—
TOTAL at end of year	16	8	3	2

SECTION IV

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1961

To the Chairman and Members of the
Royston Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I now beg to submit, for your consideration, my sixteenth Annual Report giving details of work done in the Sanitary Section of the Public Health Department during the year ended 31st December, 1961.

Those portions of this Report dealing with the Public Cleansing Service, Salvage and the Cemetery refer to the Financial Year ended 28th March, 1962. All other matters dealt with refer to the Calendar Year.

Provision of additional housing accommodation continued throughout the year, 31 dwellings being provided by the Council and 14 dwellings by Private Enterprise. Continuing works of repair and reconditioning of older properties continued during the year, but even with more time being devoted to this most essential work, the back log of repair work which has accumulated over the years still lags behind what had been hoped for by this time. The building labour position appeared to be more constant, although drift from possibly dirty repair work (which carries no bonus payment), to clean new work (which also carries bonus payments) was still apparent, and no doubt such drift must continue.

The question of rising costs from wage increases continued, to be reflected during the year in still further increases in the cost of repairing, reconditioning or improving of houses. It became even more apparent that tenants had taken no action as provided by the Rent Act 1957 where Rent Increase Notices were served upon them and, as anticipated, little real benefit accrued to properties in this District from this Legislation. Once again it is pleasing to be able to report that on no occasion was it found necessary to serve Statutory Notices for the carrying out of works of repair. There appears to be a more evident awareness that money must be expended on maintenance of fabric if normal deterioration, accelerated by heavy atmospheric pollution, is to be held in check. Progress made with the Council's Clearance Programme resulted in a considerable increase in the number of enquiries received as to the possible future life of properties. Further extensive reconditioning work, without the service of notices, was evident during the year.

The number of Official Searches under the Land Charges Act again increased, indicating the considerable number of properties changing hands. Except with newer properties, requests for information as to expected continuing life were almost invariably made by prospective purchasers. This is wise procedure and should avoid houses scheduled for demolition being sold.

Verminous and/or Dirty Houses

Details of complaints of various types of infestation are given in the Table of Complaints later in the Report.

In all types of infestation, complaints show a welcome and very considerable reduction from only a few years ago. Treatment followed in earlier years continued during the year under review with moderate success.

Cricket infestation of the Refuse Tip was again apparent, but regular use of insecticidal powder kept the infestation under reasonable control.

Transfer of Tenants to Council Houses

As for some years past, the houses and effects of all tenants moving into Council properties continued to be inspected for the possible presence of vermin. 65 houses were inspected in this connection and in no instance was evidence of verminous infestation found.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

(a) Water Supply

As in previous years, water was supplied in bulk by the Barnsley Corporation, but distribution was the responsibility of the Council.

The Barnsley Water Order was issued during the year under which the Barnsley Joint Water Committee took over both the supply and distribution of water as from 1st April, 1962.

An increasing number of older houses were found to have unsatisfactory water supplies purely as a result of too many houses being served by a single $\frac{1}{2}$ " service pipe, and this is a matter which will have to receive very early attention. I hope to be able to report a more satisfactory state of affairs by the time another Report is prepared. Naturally, where applications for Improvement Grants were received, unsatisfactory water supplies were required to be improved as a condition of Grant Approval.

(b) Closet Accommodation

During the year, 47 water closets were provided for new houses, 55 were provided for existing properties either as part of improvement of houses by means of Grants or under the provisions of Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and 8 privy middens serving the houses known as 136-164

Station Road were converted to the water carriage system of drainage.

The programme launched in 1960 in an effort to ensure that every household had use of a water closet for its own use was pursued during the year, but applications for Standard and Discretionary Grants continued to give rise to a constantly changing picture. This matter will continue to be pressed forward but, naturally, if owners of tenanted property can be persuaded to modernise their property by means of Grants, this action will be far preferable than just to provide additional water closets. From a purely financial angle, the cost of simply providing a new additional water closet compartment is somewhere in the region of £70-£75, the whole of the cost having to be borne by the owner. To provide a house with the five Standard Amenities costs approximately £240, half of which is met by Grant, leaving the cost to the owner of approximately £120 on which he can charge additional rent at 12%. To improve houses which justify the expenditure and have a sufficiently long continuing life in this way, to me appears to be a sound policy.

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

Number of houses provided with water closets	2817
Number of houses provided with chemical closets	2
Number of houses served by privy middens	12

During the year the ejector plant in Summer Lane came into use providing proper drainage facilities for Guiseley Cottages and the private development in Summer Lane. As already stated the privies serving Guiseley Cottages were at long last able to be converted but only after service of Statutory Notices. Additional water closets were provided at the same time so that a separate water closet now exists for the occupiers of each house. Every effort was made to persuade the owner to divide the back bedroom in each house to form a bathroom but without avail.

Further investigations into the possibility of converting the privies serving the houses 321-337 Midland Road took place and informal approach made to owners. Drainage of five of these houses would appear to be a possibility into existing sink waste drains but grave doubts exist as to possible drainage of others. So far as 1-4 Station Terrace are concerned adequate and efficient drainage can only remain doubtful having in mind the length of drain run and fall available but further investigations will be undertaken as the owner is anxious to convert if this be practicable.

Further application was made by owners of houses in Lee Lane in respect of cesspool cleansing but after further prolonged consideration the Council again decided they were unable to depart from decisions of previous years.

(c) **Public Cleansing Service**

The following report on the Public Cleansing Service refers to the Financial Year ended 28th March, 1962.

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

Dustbins	....	....	....	....	....	2791
Dry Ashpits	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Privy Middens	....	....	....	....	....	6
Chemical Closets	....	....	....	....	....	2

As in previous years, cleansing of the few remaining privies continues to be carried out by the Public Cleansing Staff, early in the morning, before normal work starts.

The following table gives details of the number of receptacles cleansed during the year, the number of loads collected and the estimated weight of refuse removed.

Naturally, as more units of accommodation are brought into use, so must the Public Cleansing Service continue to expand. The trend of recent years for the weight of refuse to diminish was again apparent—further evidence of improvement in the quality of concessionary coal with reduction of the presence of heavy contraries, and more efficient combustion of fuel in modern solid fuel burning appliances leaving only light ash as residue.

It becomes more and more apparent that the day of the combination range is declining and more of these appliances are being replaced by sitting room type stoves, cooking being done in gas or electric ovens. Reduction in quantity as well as weight of ashes etc., is an automatic result.

Receptacles	No. emptied	No. of loads	Est. weight
Dustbins	144,705	1,048	3424 14 2
Privy Middens	111	9	54 0 0
Totals	144,816	1,057	3478 14 2
Trade Refuse	—	247	209 2 0
Grand Totals	144,816	1,304	3687 16 2

In the reports for the years 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960, reference was made to loss of time amongst members of the Public Cleansing Staff during the particular year under review. During the Financial Year covered by this portion of this report, time lost increased to 1637½ man hours as compared with 883½ man hours the previous year. Sick Pay amounted to £150/17/5 as against £54/8/2 in 1960-61. Pay in lieu of holidays amounted to only £10/4/9. Both amounts are included for Costing purposes as is also the sum of £11/16/5 in respect of time lost on account of death of a near relative. In this connection the Council decided that

where a member of Staff suffered the loss of a near relative (father or mother) pay for not more than three days would be made. During the year two members of the Public Cleansing Staff benefited by this when each man lost his father.

The following Table gives details of Cleansing Costs during the Financial Year ended 28th March, 1962.

House & Trade Refuse	Collection			Disposal			Totals		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Wages	3558	3	2	856	11	8	4414	14	10
Petrol and Oil	216	0	7	—	—	—	216	0	7
Spares	45	11	8	56	11	9	102	3	5
Totals—excluding General Administration Charges and Depreciation	3819	15	5	913	3	5	4732	18	10
Cost per Ton	1	0	9	4	11		1	5	8
General Administration Charges and Depreciation	524	13	7	71	13	6	596	7	1
Total Cost including General Administration Charges and Depreciation	4344	9	0	984	16	11	5329	5	11
Cost per Ton	1	3	7	5	2		1	8	9

Estimated Population (Mid-summer 1961

Registrar General's Figure)	8550
Number of houses or premises in the District	3216
Rateable Value of the District	£59822
Product of 1d. Rate	£221

	T.	C.	Q.
Total tonnage collected	3687	16	2
Output of Refuse per 1000 population per annum	434	7	1
Output of Refuse per 1000 population per day	1	3	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 22½ cwt. In my opinion, this indicates the advantages of a wider use of modern appliances coupled with a further increase in the use of alternative means of cooking. No real decrease in the weight of refuse collected during the summer months was evident owing to the absence of any spell of really hot weather and the long winter did not show any heavy increase in the weight of refuse collected. Garden refuse continued to find its way into dustbins—the natural result of more new houses being occupied.

The lighter nature of refuse continues to give rise to difficulties in consolidating the tip but I was fortunate in

being able to obtain a fair quantity of covering material. By thus sealing the Tip, fire should have been prevented, but towards the end of the year, evidence of considerable heating became apparent which water alone failed to quench. The tip was dozed out mechanically and the probable seat of the fire was found at a depth of more than 15 feet. Eventually, this was able to be put out, apparently, but a small pocket must have been missed and fire again broke through. Mechanical aids were brought into use immediately with satisfactory results.

At the beginning of the year, it was found possible to enter into a contract for the disposal of paper, at an enhanced price, and income from Salvage during the year increased to the sum of £299/17/2 as against £189/6/5 in 1960-61.

Details of material disposed of are given below:—

Material	Weight				Value		
	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s	d
Paper	43	18	1	0	281	9	3
Rags etc.	1	14	3	21	18	7	11
	45	13	0	21	299	17	2

The cost of the Public Cleansing Service, expressed as cost per ton (Collection and Disposal) again showed an increase—£1/8/9 as against £1/6/3 for the year 1960-61. This is accounted for by increase in wages and the lighter weight of refuse collected. The five day week continued to operate without adverse effect on the regular weekly cleansing of the District, although broken time did affect regular cleansing for a time. Income from the sale of Salvage is equivalent to approximately 1s.5d. per ton (collection and disposal) and reduces the cost to £1/7/4.

Itinerant rag collectors were not as evident as in previous years but motor vans appear to be taking the place of the old horse and cart, and the loads collected were very considerable.

Disinfection of Houses and Infectious Diseases

It is very satisfying to again be able to report that this aspect of Public Health Control was much less time absorbing than was the case only a comparatively few years ago. The remarks in earlier Reports on the benefits accruing from prophylactic work continues to hold good. More information on this matter will be found in that portion of the Report contributed by the Medical Officer of Health.

It will be observed from the Table of Visits that some time had to be devoted to the collection of personal specimens for submission to the Public Health Laboratory. In all cases they referred to cases, suspected cases or contacts with a case of food poisoning. Here again, no doubt, reference to this matter will be made by Dr. Barnes.

Sanitary Inspection of the District

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

Nature of Inspection	No. of Visits paid
Housing	
Public Health and Housing Acts	4985
Dirty or Verminous Premises (including inspections of houses of prospective tenants for possible presence of vermin)	218
Miscellaneous Housing visits	872
Works in progress	1078
Meat and Food Inspection	
Slaughterhouses	19
Butchers	62
Canteens	4
Fishmongers and Poulterers	60
Food Preparing Premises	73
Grocers	42
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	21
Ice-Cream premises	47
Schools	4
Street Vendors and Hawkers Carts	20
Water Samples	7
Personal Specimens	58
Eggs	6
Infectious Diseases	
Inquiries and Disinfection	10
Miscellaneous	41
General Sanitation	
Water Supply	112
Drainage	458
Fried Fish Shops	57
Factories	36
Cemetery	183
Bakehouses	11
Public Conveniences	171
Licensed Premises	18
Refuse Collection	255
Refuse Disposal	58
Rats and Mice	1577
Petrol	130
Salvage	70
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	591
Interviews	1168
Total Number of Visits	12522

Complaints received

During the year, 364 complaints were received, as detailed below:—

Nature of Complaint	No. received
Drainage	
Choked and/or defective drains	114
Flooding	2
Choked and/or defective sink waste pipe	2
Defective inspection cover	2
Drainage etc. of yards and passages	
Inadequate paving and draining	44
Water Closets and Outbuildings	
Leaking W.C. roof	7
Defective boundary walls	8
Defective flushing cistern	3
Defective pedestal	2
Defective tip-up seat	1
Defective cone joint	3
Defective W.C. compartment	2
Housing Defects	
Defective eaves gutters	2
Defective or leaking roof	11
Defective rainwater pipe	1
Dampness	9
General disrepair	7
Subsidence	21
Dry rot	2
Defective ceiling	10
Burst water service pipe	1
Inadequate water supply	16
Thunder storm damage	6
Wood boring beetle	2
Defective range	3
Window blown in	1
Overcrowding	
Overcrowding and/or unsatisfactory sleeping arrangements	1
Nuisances	
Water in cellar	3
Smells from drain	5
Sewage under floor	2
Smoke	2
Pests	
Rats	46
Mice	5
Cockroaches	6

Silverfish	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Ants	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Crickets	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Solitary Bees	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Wasps	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Bed bugs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Rabbits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Total number of Complaints											364

Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959

On the instructions of H.M. Inspector of Factories two sets of premises were removed from the Register during the year. Premises remaining on the Register were visited as possible, 36 visits being made.

No complaints were received from H.M. Inspector during the year, nor was it found necessary to refer any matters to H.M. Inspector.

Routine inspections revealed nothing in contravention of the Act.

During the year, responsibility for the issue of Certificates of Means of Escape in case of fire passed from the Council to the Fire Service.

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

The Table below is an extract from the form of Return submitted to the Ministry of Labour.

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

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	10	36	—	—
(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	10	36	—	—

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	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
(S.3)	—	—	Nil	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	Nil	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—

Smoke Abatement

Once more I am pleased to be able to report that no nuisance from smoke arising within the District was noted during the year. Some improvement in emissions from one stack at the Monckton Colliery Unit to which reference has previously been made became apparent but room for still more improvement exists. The rate of discharge of flue gases indicates that artificial draught is now used.

Grit nuisance must be present where wet quenching of coke takes place and some smoke emission cannot be avoided when coke ovens are "pushed" and re-charged.

As in previous years, invitations to address members of the various organisations in the district were readily accepted, and as such meetings are held in an evening, more time is able to be given than would be the case had they been held in the afternoon.

Mention has already been made of an apparent increase in the number of people who wish to dispense with combination grates, to install sitting room type grates and either gas or electric cookers. Naturally, new stoves must be chosen from the "Approved List" i.e. be capable of burning smokeless fuel but it is unfortunate that the Byelaw does not require notification when new appliances are fitted to ensure that adequate depth of hearth is provided. Every new appliance fitted is a small step towards smokelessness and as agreement on the vexed question of concessionary coal has now been reached, declarations of Smoke Control Areas should not now be far away.

Reference has been made previously to the fact that coal from the Colliery had a high volatile content with obvious tendency to smoke production in domestic appliances. Enquiries at the Monckton Coke and Chemical Plant recently revealed the average volatile content to be 33% and the sulphur content 1.6%. Residual sulphur in coke is 1.21%. Provided care is taken in replenishing domestic fires, volatiles should quickly flame reducing smoke emissions. Regular sweeping of chimneys to ensure adequate draught can do much to reduce the amount of pollution in the atmosphere from domestic grates.

During the year notification was received to the effect that this Council was to be asked to take part in the National Survey of Atmospheric Pollution to be conducted by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, but pending information of the financial aspects, a decision as to whether to accept the invitation had not been reached at the end of the year.

There can be no doubt that regular recording of atmospheric pollution would reveal most interesting statistics and by the time another Report is prepared, more information may be able to be given in this connection.

The question of pollution by sulphur products is one not lending itself to easy settlement.

On the question of declaration of Smoke Control Areas, regard must be had to the continuously built up nature of this District. As existing, the District does not lend itself to ready division for this purpose, and as I see the position at the moment, as and when steps in this connection are to be taken, the only really satisfactory method of tackling the problem would be to deal with the District as a whole. In the meantime, however, all new buildings could be declared smoke-free from the commencement—whether such building be by the Council or by private enterprise. This, I feel, is a matter which must begin to have serious consideration in view of the amount of work involved in carrying out the necessary survey and also to ascertain the extent of financial implications.

Food and Drugs Act 1955

The various premises registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, were visited as found possible, as indicated in the Table of Inspections earlier in this Report. No conditions were found requiring special comment.

No further premises were registered for the preparation of Pickled, Pressed food etc., and the manufacture of sausages but still more premises were registered for the sale of ice cream. Some, which had been registered previously, discontinued the sale of ice cream.

Housing

During the year, 925 houses were inspected for defects within the meaning of the Public Health and Housing Acts and in connection with applications for Improvement Grants, 4,971 visits being made for these purposes. The increase in the number of applications for Grants, coupled with progress with the Clearance Programme and demolition of houses made some increase automatic.

Steady but not spectacular progress was made with the work of reconditioning houses, but with the constantly increasing cost of repairs and replacements, Owners and Agents, in many cases, must pause to consider whether fabric justifies all the expense necessary to rehabilitate houses which have been allowed to deteriorate, without check, for years. Once again I am able to report that on no occasion was it found necessary to serve Statutory Notices. The trend of renewing exterior painting with lighter, brighter paint continued during the year.

Remarks made in earlier Reports in connection with Form G issued under the provisions of the Rent Act 1957 continue to apply. No opportunity was lost, however, when informal notices were issued of reminding Owners and Agents of the provisions of this Act. It must be said, however, that it is most unfortunate that more tenants did not take the advantage offered to them by this Act.

There can be no doubt whatever that progress with the Clearance Programme stimulated work of repair undertaken without the service of notice, but where such works were found to be in progress, they were supervised, and in many cases additional work was asked for—and obtained. As mentioned last year, however, re-pointing of brickwork joints cannot hope to make good the use of poor quality, porous bricks which have been walled into houses in most parts of the District.

Further properties were provided by the Council during the year, amongst which were the Council's first flats—built in units of four. Interest in these was not great, at first, but after they had been let, more interest was forthcoming.

The demand for Council houses tended to fall off, but in contrast, applications for bungalow accommodation increased alarmingly. In this latter connection an increasing number of applications for bungalows was received from tenants of Council houses, and if such tenants are granted bungalow tenancies, family size houses will become available for re-letting, reducing the housing application list. Requirements for re-housing had some effect, naturally, on the waiting period for ordinary applicants, but even so, this period for young couples in lodgings was down to 18 months—a very creditable achievement for the Council.

During a severe thunderstorm in the middle of the year, a few houses suffered damage but were able to be repaired within a week.

Applications for Improvement Grants, mainly from owner-occupiers, were received. A total of 50 applications was received, 48 were approved, and at the end of the year, works of improvement were completed in a further 47 houses. Time taken discussing possibilities with owners followed by further discussions with contractors can only be regarded as time well spent in spite of the increasing demands on time involved.

Twelve further houses were represented as Individual Unfit Houses during the year. Demolition Orders were made in respect of ten, and undertaking was accepted in respect of one, and in the remaining case, formal action was not possible owing to the owner of the house being resident in the Far East and his house will be dealt with immediately he returns. A Closing Order was placed on a house represented the previous year.

11 families comprising 24 persons were re-housed from condemned properties during the year. No. 2 Lane Cottages was closed and the following houses were demolished:—

- 6 and 8 Cross Lane.
- 18-26 The Green (5 houses).
- 122 and 124 Cross Lane.
- 126-152 Cross Lane (14 houses).
- 28-36 The Green (5 houses).
- 3 and 5 Cross Lane.
- 75 and 77 Church Hill.
- 36 and 38 Summer Lane.

In two instances, as houses were demolished, it was found that they had been interbuilt with adjoining houses, although the houses remaining were built much later than the ones condemned. Such practice leaves everything to be desired and raises what could be quite serious difficulties. In both cases it was reasonably readily practicable to make good walls remaining.

Little can be added to remarks in earlier Reports on the growing awareness that a constant supply of hot and cold water, a bath and a W.C. for the sole use of the occupants of a house should be regarded as the minimum requirements of a family in this day and age. In ever increasing numbers, applicants for Council tenancies gave this as the reason for desiring such a tenancy. As applications for Grants were received, and works of improvement completed, the overall picture of adequacy of sanitary accommodation changed constantly, but, as I have said earlier in this report, it is much more satisfying to have a house provided with the five Standard Amenities rather than just provide a separate

water closet. Up to the moment, the labour force is easily able to cope with the work arising from Grant works. The question has been raised as to whether compulsory powers should be given to Local Authorities and a Resolution was passed at the Annual Conference of Public Health Inspectors in this connection and sent to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for consideration. What eventuates could form the subject of comment in a future Report. If such powers are forthcoming, long term planning in this connection must become the order of the day if building and plumbing labour resources are not to be overtaxed.

Further damage by mining subsidence became apparent during the year, and the indications are that as a result of such damage almost the whole, if not the whole of the drainage of the private development on the Kirkfield Estate will require attention, quite a formidable and expensive task. The sewer on Royston Lane suffered further damage.

Complaints of overcrowding and/or bad sleeping conditions were very much fewer, which could be taken to indicate that the problem of overcrowding has, at least for the moment, been mastered. Let us hope this assessment of the position is not only correct, but can be maintained.

Further applications for tenancies of older houses at lower rents were received, and as such houses became available for re-letting the means of applicants were taken into consideration when tenants were chosen.

Provision was made in the building programme for further bungalows and flats—an absolute necessity with a growing population with a longer expectation of life. The application list for bungalow type accommodation continues to grow and now exceeds the applications for houses.

The scheme of charging additional rent for lodgers continues.

Fewer complaints of dry rot were received but some serious infestations by wood boring beetles were found.

Some progress was able to be made with improvement of water supplies to houses, and the work of replacing small bore water services with larger diameter service pipes will be progressive. Of necessity, this work can only be regarded as requiring long term planning, and has to be taken into account where Grant Applications are received.

Supervision of Food

As much attention as was possible was given to this matter during the year, but concentration on Housing Works did not allow regular routine inspections of all food premises to be carried out. The Table of Visits indicates the work done in this respect. Mobile shops from outside the District

were inspected from time to time and the mobile wet fish shop depoted in the district was inspected regularly.

Premises registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 were 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	5
Confectioners	2
Licensed Premises (including W.M. Clubs)	16
Grocers and general dealers	41

Ice-Cream

The position at the end of the year was that 39 premises were registered for the sale of wrapped ice-cream as shown below:—

Storage and Distribution Depot	1
Sale of wrapped ice-cream	38

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

Food Preparing Premises

Again no variation took place in the list of premises registered for the preparation of sausages, pickled, pressed, potted or preserved food intended for sale. Visits paid to such premises are shown in the Table of Inspections.

Further improvements to licensed premises were able to be obtained during the year, and requests for advice from Club Committees give cause for satisfaction.

Meat Inspection

The Appointed Day under the Slaughterhouses Act 1958 was fixed by the Minister as being 1st April, 1961, after which date temporary licences ceased to hold good, and local slaughtering ceased. The Table below indicates food animals slaughtered locally up to the end of March. The few animals slaughtered were all inspected and it is remarkable to note that during the three months in question, no unsound conditions were revealed on post mortem examinations.

Meat Inspection

No. of Slaughter Houses in District—NIL after 1.4.61.

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	38	—	—	—	—
Number inspected	38	—	—	—	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number in- spected infected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number Inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—

Other Foods

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

Meat etc.

Type of Meat	Weight lbs. ozs.
Corned beef	12 0
Beef	43 0
Casserole Steak	1 0
	56 0

Other Foods (Tinned)

	Weight lbs. ozs.
Tomatoes	12 0
Peas	7 8
Grapefruit	2 0
Pineapple	2 12
Peaches	8
Baked Beans	8
	25 4

Both the number of tins and the weight of tinned food found to be unsound showed a marked decrease compared with some years ago, and tinned meats especially came in for far less attention.

Pre-packed and frozen foods continued to hold their popularity and if reports received of decline in the demand for fresh butcher's meat can be taken as an indication, frozen poultry must also be very popular. The number of tins still present in household refuse, however, can only serve to indicate that sales of canned foods must continue to increase.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-56 **The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960**

Still further steady progress was able to be made during the year and more refrigerated display cabinets and refrigerators were installed in food shops.

No infringement against the Regulations, worthy of mention, were found during the year.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

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

Block control methods continued to be used for surface infestations.

On no occasions was formal action found to be necessary during the year, nor was it found necessary to serve notices for the rat proofing of buildings.

Public Conveniences

As in previous years, persistent damage continued to take place, but in no instance were persons responsible able to be found.

Judging by reports in the Press, the same conditions hold good throughout the country—more's the pity.

Supply of Dustbins

The scheme for the replacement of dustbins continued to work smoothly. Taken as a whole, dustbins received fair and reasonable treatment, but the odd occasions arose when mis-use was found. In each case the attention of the tenant was drawn to the matter with satisfactory results.

Dustbins continued to be subject to Purchase Tax.

Moveable Dwellings

No moveable dwellings are permanently sited in the District, and in the few instances where applications were received, they were not approved

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inclndg Council houses)	(3) All other (inclndg business premises)	(4) Totals of Cols 1, 2 & 3	(5) Agri- cultural
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	7	2830	372	3209	7
2. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	—	54	—	54	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat Major	2	4	—	6	—
Common rat Minor	—	45	—	45	—
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Ship rat Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Minor	—	3	—	3	—
3. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	6	228	—	234	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat Major	3	—	—	3	—
Common rat Minor	—	—	—	—	—
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Ship rat Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Minor	—	—	—	—	—
4. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	200	20	220	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Common rat Minor	—	—	—	—	—
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Ship rat Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Minor	—	—	—	—	—
5. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	24	1507	46	1577	—
6. Number of infested properties (in Sections 2, 3 and 4 treated by the L.A.)	5	52	—	57	—
7. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	8	52	—	60	—
8. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
9. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of	—	—	—	—	—
10. Legal proceedings	—	NIL	—	—	—
11. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	6	—	—	—

Welfare of Aged People

During the year, the Warden Scheme for the Greenwood Crescent Bungalows continued and the Poplar Terrace Bungalow Site also became Warden supervised. The Warden's House and Community Centre were brought into use, Mrs. Jepson being appointed as Warden. The Community Centre as well as providing the large communal room also has provision for preparation of hot drinks and communal washing facilities. More on this latter matter will be the subject for report at a later time.

Both Mrs. Luckman and Mrs. Jepson did excellent work for tenants on their respective Schemes.

Further extension of the Warden Scheme is under constant consideration and it is with regret that the Council have no power to institute schemes on similar lines for aged occupants of properties other than Council owned properties.

Older people, living alone, welcome a regular friendly visit, and such visiting makes life more tolerable.

Mortuary

No works were found to be necessary in the Council's Mortuary during the year.

Boundary Extensions

Proposals as outlined in the Report for 1960 were submitted to the Boundary Commission, and representatives of the Council waited upon the Commission in support of the case submitted.

At the end of the year, the Commission's decisions were still awaited.

Cemetery

All the Cemetery Registers and Records continued to be lodged in my office and the new scale of charges adopted for the Financial Year 1960-61 continued to operate without variation.

During the year ended 28th March, 1962, the following interments took place in the Council's Cemetery :—

Interments in New Graves	....	....	....	25
Interments involving re-opening of graves				39
Interment in Public Grave	....	....	....	4
				—
				68

One grave space was bought "In Reserve".

Approval was given to the erection of 39 memorials.

Grass mats are now used for all interments.

Drainage of the undeveloped portion of the Cemetery before it was brought into use has proved more than well worthwhile and the drains appear to be doing an excellent job.

Turfing of J. plot was started and has been much admired by persons visiting the Cemetery and this Plot, with Lawn Type Memorials only has a very neat and orderly appearance. Its full benefit will become more apparent as the plot continues to be developed.

Income from fees during the year amounted to the sum of £462/13/0d. as detailed below :—

	£	s	d
Exclusive Rights of Burial	120	0	0
Interment fees (private Graves)	263	0	0
Interment fees (Public Grave)	2	0	0
Vault fees	2	2	0
Memorial fees	48	16	0
Grants of Right	3	7	6
Grave Marker Stones	13	0	0
Use of Grass Mats	10	7	6
	<hr/> £462 13 0 <hr/>		

Income for the year was almost £200 less than for 1960/61.

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.

As in previous years, assistance continued to be afforded to the Parochial Church Council on identical terms as have previously applied. The system continued to work well and satisfactorily.

Coupled with the development of J. plot, works of improvement in the Cemetery were also approved. The rough plot just inside the gates was cleared, levelled and prepared to receive turf. Part-time additional labour was also approved and authority was given to level derelict graves ready for turfing, and when this has been done, small marker stones will be fixed. Thereafter, mowing will more readily be able to be carried out which will improve the general appearance of the Cemetery very considerably.

Less evidence of interference with graves was apparent during this year.

Conclusion

I trust that the foregoing Report will be sufficient to justify a claim of a year of continued progress in matters under my control and supervision. In the Environmental Hygiene Field there can never be any grounds for complacency and no matter how much progress is made, there is always room for further progress.

It continued to be disappointing that more owners of property did not appear to be prepared to modernise their houses with the aid of Grants, but one can but hope that the inducement of 12½% permissible increase of rents of controlled houses of owners proportion of the cost of modernisation might alter this position another year. Naturally, time required to deal with applications,

interview owners and contractors followed by supervision of works in progress is considerable but well worthwhile. As a result, however, much routine inspection work must suffer but I am satisfied that regular inspections are essential to efficient Sanitary Administration.

The year under review was very full, trying and even more strenuous, but as has been mentioned in previous Reports, variety of work helped in spite of the constantly increasing amount to be got through.

In the conclusion of my portion of the Report for 1960, I listed five matters which I considered required dealing with under reasonably long term planning. The Council not only agreed with my suggestions but devoted considerable time to discussing them, and as a result, most helpful decisions to me were made and some progress has already been made. Arising from this, a further Clearance Programme has been decided upon, every effort has been and is being made to encourage the improvement and modernisation of houses, improvements in the Cemetery are taking shape and improvement of water supplies tackled realistically.

The second phase of the Clearance Programme should be able to be tackled, provided an adequate allocation of houses etc., is approved by the Ministry within 12-18 months, the first Five Year Programme having been completed.

It will be necessary in the reasonably near future to tackle the question of Smoke Control just as realistically, and on this occasion I would ask the Council to begin to deal with this matter as quickly as possible. Clearing of smoke from the atmosphere is a matter of both vital and urgent importance, although I am fully aware of the difficulties which must arise in this District where the major industry is coal mining.

The Table of Visits will, I hope, have indicated my efforts to keep all matters coming within the purview of my duties under regular supervision.

Once again, the preparation of this Report gives me the opportunity of expressing my thanks, publicly, to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued and unfailing support and encouragement throughout the year. In like manner, I have to thank the Chairman of the Housing Committee for his tolerance and support in Housing matters.

The co-operation between my office and that of the Medical Officer of Health, to which I have referred previously, continued during the year under review. Remarks of previous years of the friendly working between the Medical Officer of Health and myself still hold good.

My thanks are due, also, to my fellow Officials for their help and support to me in carrying out my duties.

Finally, I must also thank my two part-time clerical assistant/Shorthand typists—Mrs. Preston and Mrs. Owen, for all their help, without which the efficiency of the office would have been seriously impaired.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. MILLAR,

Public Health Inspector,
Cleansing 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:

P. H. BREWIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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)	F. A. Manley (Mrs.)
M. Baker (Miss)	B. McDonald (Mrs.)
D. Gibson (Mrs.)	D. M. Parry (Mrs.)
A. M. Harston (Mrs.)	C. Totty (Mrs.)
M. E. Lee (Miss)	A. Thompson (Mrs.)
M. Lloyd (Miss)	(res. July, 1961)
G. M. Lodge (Mrs.)	D. Westerman (Miss)
	A. M. Widdison (Mrs.)

Tuberculosis Health Visitor: E. Beever (Mrs.)

Clinic Nurses:

D. Hodgson (Mrs)	J. Woodcock (Mrs.)
	(app. November, 1961)

Midwives:

B. Burtoft (Mrs.)	I. O. Kilner (Mrs.)
(app. June, 1961)	M. Marsland (Mrs.)
D. Crossley (Miss)	(res. March, 1961)
(res. June, 1961)	D. Newton (Mrs.)
C. M. Dempsey (Mrs.)	E. Parkes (Mrs.)
B. Fitzpatrick (Mrs.)	E. A. Staley (Mrs.)
M. Hammerton (Miss)	M. Walters (Mrs.)
C. M. Hill (Mrs.)	L. Wilson (Mrs.)
B. Horsfield (Mrs.)	(app. June, 1961)
I. L. Jones (Mrs.)	M. Wroe (Mrs.)

Home Nurses:

M. Allen (Mrs.)	K. M. Hanson (Mrs.)
M. Bexon (Mrs.)	M. Jones (Mrs.)
(app. December, 1961)	(res. September, 1961)
V. Beech (Mrs.)	M. McConnell (Mrs.)
H. Biegalski (Mrs.)	H. Padgett (Mrs.)
E. Brooks (Mrs.)	B. Parker (Mrs.)
F. G. Cartwright (Mrs.)	R. E. Scott (Miss)
N. C. Crofton (Miss)	E. A. Walker (Miss)
E. Cross (Mrs.)	(res. November, 1961)
R. Edwards (Mrs.)	C. Wilson (Mrs.)
	(app. November, 1961)

Mental Welfare Officers:

M. Whiteley (Mrs.)	T. Burtoft (Mr.)
	(app. April, 1961)

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 Division 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 area in 1961 was 1,264, which was 32 fewer than in the previous year. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 16.6 per 1,000 compared with 16.7 per 1,000 in the previous year. Of these births 39 were illegitimate which represents 3.1% of the total births.

Stillbirths

There were 29 stillbirths during the year, compared with 24 in the previous year. This gives a stillbirth rate of 22.4 compared with 18.2 for the previous year and with 18.7 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the divisional area after the addition and deduction of inward and outward transfers was 849, which was exactly 90 more than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the division of 11.1 compared with 9.8 in the previous year. 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, exactly the same as in the previous year. 20 of these deaths occurred in the neo-natal period, compared with 21 in the previous year. This gives an infant mortality rate for the division of 22.9 as compared with 21.6 for the previous year. You will appreciate that this is very close to the national average with the administrative County standing at 24.6 and with England and Wales at 21.4.

Smallpox Vaccination

There has been some improvement in the number of children vaccinated against the disease during the year 1961. During the year 554 children were vaccinated, and this compares with 495 in 1960, but with 678 in 1959. Last year I did express some fear that the changing age group would result in some permanent falling off in the number of children vaccinated. This appears to have been the case.

Whooping Cough and Diphtheria Immunisation

Substantial progress was made during the year in immunising children against both diseases. The percentage

of children under the age of 15 years immunised against Diphtheria rose from 74.0% to 80.4% during 1961. The pre-school group rose from 60.2% to 69.5% and the school group rose from 80.6% to 84.6%. Immunisation against Whooping Cough also showed some improvement with 69.0% of the 0-4 age group population immunised, an increase of almost 9%.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Detailed statistics of Poliomyelitis vaccination carried out to date is given in the appropriate tables. Summarising these, 28,600 people have received two doses of vaccine and of these 23,915 have received a third dose—quite a creditable response. It will be noted from the table that there is a gross disparity between the districts in the column headed "4th Doses", but the reason for this is that the majority of these doses were carried out in the month of August by Dr. Brewin who was not on holiday, and before it could be extended to the remainder of the Division, shortage of vaccine prevented further work.

VITAL STATISTICS

District	Acres	Population Registrar General's Estimate Mid 1961	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	9,040	16.9	15.5	18.5	25.2	30.9
Darfield	2,018	6,890	17.4	13.1	24.4	25.0	48.8
Darton	4,718	14,090	15.7	15.2	21.6	22.1	30.3
Dodworth	1,857	4,140	17.5	16.0	26.3	13.5	26.3
Royston	1,452	8,550	16.7	17.7	26.5	27.2	46.4
Wombwell	3,850	18,810	15.2	13.8	17.2	24.5	27.5
Worsbrough . . .	3,420	14,660	17.3	14.2	26.8	19.7	34.5
Rates for the Division	19,061	76,180	16.6 (Crude)	11.1 (Crude)	22.4	22.9	34.0
Rates for the Administrative County			17.4	13.4	20.2	24.6	34.2
England and Wales			17.4	12.0	18.7	21.4	Not available

IMMUNISATION STATISTICS 1961

District	Population	Whooping Cough Immunisation		Diphtheria Immunisation			Smallpox No. Vaccinated during year	Tetanus No. Immunised during year
		0-4 yrs. age		Years 0-15	Years 0-4	Years 5-15		
		No.	%					
Cudworth	9,040	593	69.7	90.0	69.5	98.5	58	174
Darfield	6,890	511	77.5	90.4	72.2	98.4	146	99
Darton	14,090	705	60.5	69.3	62.0	72.3	68	181
Dodworth	4,140	285	84.1	83.3	80.7	84.1	9	124
Royston	8,550	474	65.9	89.2	79.0	94.2	68	168
Wombwell	18,810	1,111	69.4	79.2	68.2	84.4	88	239
Worsbrough . . .	14,660	926	70.0	71.3	68.0	73.2	117	274
Divisional Figures	76,180	4,605	69.0	80.4	69.5	84.6	554	1,259

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION 1961 (with two doses)

DISTRICT	Position at 31st December, 1960					Completed during 1961					Total at end of Year				
	Children	Young Persons	Expectant Mothers	Adults	Totals	Children	Young Persons	Expectant Mothers	Adults	Totals	Children	Young Persons	Expectant Mothers	Adults	Totals
Cudworth	2024	837	386	63	3310	277	29	26	351	683	2301	866	412	414	3993
Darfield	1700	756	110	60	2626	392	105	4	43	544	2092	861	114	103	3170
Darton	2236	841	54	109	3240	262	17	2	126	407	2498	858	56	235	3647
Dodworth	1163	496	31	18	1708	101	40	19	81	241	1264	536	50	99	1949
Royston	1590	493	13	19	2115	55	26	8	41	130	1645	519	21	60	2245
Wombwell	4287	823	97	105	5312	536	191	8	314	1049	4823	1014	105	419	6361
Worsbrough	2985	498	231	94	3808	555	94	31	89	769	3540	592	262	183	4577
Barnsley Schools	355	196	—	—	551	—	—	—	—	—	355	196	—	—	551
Occupation Centre	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12
Nat. Coal Board	1.2	1808	—	165	2095	—	—	—	—	—	122	1808	—	165	2095
Divisional Totals	16474	6748	922	633	24777	2178	502	98	1045	3823	18652	7250	1020	1678	28600

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION 1961 (with three doses)

DISTRICT	Position at 31st December, 1960				Completed during 1961				Total at end of Year				Fourth Doses
	Children	Young Persons	Others	Totals	Children	Young Persons	Others	Totals	Children	Young Persons	Others	Totals	
Cudworth	1018	500	237	1755	673	86	351	1110	1691	586	588	2865	—
Darfield	1432	545	124	2101	151	160	61	372	1583	705	185	2473	580
Darton	2190	673	57	2920	356	37	145	538	2546	710	202	3458	19
Dodworth	729	151	27	907	208	59	37	304	937	210	64	1211	204
Royston	1369	413	11	1793	91	68	129	288	1460	481	140	2081	2
Wombwell	2940	634	127	3701	1206	201	157	1564	4146	835	284	5265	790
Worsbrough	2357	348	139	2844	1217	175	181	1573	3574	523	320	4417	720
Barnsley Schools	359	48	—	407	—	—	—	—	359	48	—	407	—
Nat. Coal Board	105	1627	6	1738	—	—	—	—	105	1627	6	1738	—
Divisional Totals	12459	4939	728	18166	3902	786	1061	5749	16401	5725	1789	23915	2315

School Health Service

Substantial progress was made with routine school medical inspection during the year, although the total number of children inspected only rose by 300. Many schools were visited which were long overdue, and that in itself is a very satisfactory achievement. Table I shows the work carried out by the school health service during the year.

Mantoux Testing of School Entrants

This service continued during the year with very satisfactory results. It has now become a matter of course that the number of children positive because of B.C.G. Vaccination far exceeds those who are positive for natural reasons.

Contact tracing from one of the six cases concerned led to the detection of one adult active case and another child with a primary focus in the family. This is regarded as an important preventive measure. See Table II.

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	604	602	2	22	63	6	52	—	1	3	11	6	10	10	31
Darfield	451	450	1	—	41	7	14	1	5	1	6	4	9	8	40
Darton	645	644	1	45	74	8	16	—	4	—	5	4	14	21	35
Dodworth	249	247	2	16	15	3	6	—	7	—	1	—	7	9	11
Royston	624	624	—	48	87	11	26	1	7	1	1	3	9	18	37
Wombwell	762	759	3	74	159	16	19	1	6	2	13	7	13	26	39
Worsbrough . . .	604	602	2	60	92	6	25	—	5	1	16	7	14	5	33
Totals	3,939	3,928	11	265	531	57	158	3	35	8	53	31	76	97	226

Specialist Clinics

District	Ear, Nose and			Ortho- paedic	Child Guidance
	Ophthalmic	Throat	Paediatric		
Cudworth	144	51	4	22	24
Darfield	104	12	3	8	3
Darton	213	43	2	17	34
Dodworth	65	4	2	—	6
Royston	115	33	5	8	5
Wombwell	362	16	11	16	29
Worsbrough . . .	257	22	10	18	40

Minor Ailment Clinics and School Clinics

District	Minor Ailment Clinics	School Clinics
	Cases Treated	No. seen by Doctor
Cudworth	—	232
Darfield	31	64
Darton	39	201
Dodworth	10	18
Royston	111	135
Wombwell	28	29
Worsbrough	834	80

Speech Therapy

	No. of Children	Total Attendances
Cudworth	7	127
Darfield	2	18
Darton	8	104
Dodworth	2	23
Royston	6	76
Wombwell	11	182
Worsbrough	9	175
Wombwell Special School	9	187

TABLE II
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 by Chest Physician
Cudworth	161	132	82.0%	127	1	4	5	3.0	4
Darfield	113	100	88.5%	98	2	—	2	0.0	Nil
Darton	146	117	80.1%	117	—	—	—	0.0	Nil
Royston	144	117	81.2%	117	—	—	—	0.0	Nil
Wombwell	418	384	91.8%	379	4	1	5	0.26	1
Worsbrough	217	193	89.0%	186	6	1	7	0.53	1
Totals for Division	1,199	1,043	87.0%	1,024	13	6	19	0.53	6

Chiropody Service

Table III shows the work carried out by the Chiropody Service during the year. In six of the districts the service is run as a direct service of the County Council, but in Darfield the Trustees of the Darfield Nurses' Home have continued to run their scheme very successfully on an agency basis for the County Council. This year I have managed to obtain some estimates of the population of people of pensionable age in each district. This has enabled me to give an approximate number of pensioners who are availing themselves of the service. This has shown that the demand is remarkably constant from district to district with the possible exception of Dodworth where a special problem with regard to feet seems to exist.

TABLE III
CHIROPODY SERVICE

AREA	Estimated Population of Pensioners	% of Pensioners receiving treatment	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	1,020	15.1	44	94	3	333	12	61	1	212	6
Darfield	775	23.8	97	170	4	860	13	74	3	342	8
Darton	1,720	17.7	140	221	12	1069	40	85	5	437	32
Dodworth	360	42.5	74	123	1	551	2	30	3	108	8
Royston	1,050	21.0	95	187	3	736	14	34	2	213	6
Wombwell	2,150	20.5	140	350	7	1117	27	92	2	321	8
					1 Expectant Mother		2 Expectant Mothers				
Worsbro	1,620	16.0	118	187	3	875	15	72	2	211	11
Divisional Totals	8,695	20.4	708	1332	33 1 Expectant Mother	5541	123 2 Expectant Mothers	448	18	1844	79

Midwifery and Maternity Services

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives was 610 compared with 670 in the previous year. There were 655 institutional confinements compared with 647 during the previous year. This was the first full year in which Trilene Analgesia was available to all patients, and it is noteworthy that 88% of all patients had some form of analgesia during their domiciliary labour. These were distributed as follows :

Pethidine alone	....	....	....	....	....	33
Gas and Air alone	....	....	....	....	....	83
Gas and Air and Pethidine	....	....	....	....	....	122
Trilene alone	....	....	....	....	....	109
Trilene and Pethidine	....	....	....	....	....	190
Total						<hr/> 537 <hr/>

Ante-Natal Clinics

A total of 2,782 attendances was made by 624 women at ante-natal clinics in the Division during the year. The number of new cases attending was 548. In addition to this, 210 mothers made 231 attendances at post-natal clinics during the year. Relaxation classes were run in various parts of the Division, and a total of 1,136 attendances was made.

The ante-natal clinic at Royston was certainly thriving during 1961, when 154 patients made 635 attendances. This compares with 117 patients who made 590 attendances in the previous year. In addition to this, 51 mothers made 55 attendances for post-natal examination.

The relaxation classes, which are run jointly by midwives and health visitors, continued to thrive and 158 attendances were made at such clinics.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Most of the infant welfare clinics in the Division continued to thrive, and 1,268 new cases attended under the age of one year. During 1961 a total of 3,334 children made 40,098 attendances at local authority child welfare clinics. This compares with 3,018 children who made 34,743 attendances in the previous year.

The local clinic at Royston more than recovered from its fall in the previous year. The total number of attendances of children under the age of one year was 3,606, compared with 2,636 in the previous year. The number of attendances made by children over the age of one year was 2,146, as compared with 1,448 in 1960.

Health Visiting

The staffing position with regard to health visiting remains stable and some progress was made in recruiting clinic nurses to relieve health visitors of some of the routine work. The total number of effective visits carried out by health visitors during the year was 28,952. The small table below shows the work carried out in detail.

	No. of children under 5 years visited during year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year		Child- ren 1-2 years. Total Visits	Child- ren 2-5 years. Total Visits	Other Cases Total Visits	No. of families and households Visited
		1st Visits	Total Visits	1st Visits	Total Visits				
Effective Visits	4,273	218	578	1,227	7,316	4,636	5,530	11,470	4,486
No Access Visits		24	72	316	1,113	472	657	1,020	15

The scheme for testing of babies for the presence of Phenylketonuria was continued during the year, and the health visiting staff tested 1,165 babies, all of whom were negative. This compares with 847 babies in the previous year, but this was the first full year of testing. The figure for 1961 represents 92.2% of the births during the year.

Home Nursing

The Home Nurses in the division made 46,895 visits during the year 1961, compared with 47,464 visits during 1960. 39,985 of these visits were to "medical" cases, 6,504 to "surgical" cases and 217 visits were made to Tuberculosis patients. The most noticeable change in these figures is the acute fall in visits to Tuberculosis patients who in the previous year received 680 visits. 55% of the patients attended were over the age of 65 years, and this category claimed nearly 75% of the visits.

Loan of Equipment

I think perhaps the availability of this service has not been appreciated by the public, and I give below the issues of equipment made during the year. This may demonstrate the range which has and is being provided in the year.

	No. of Issues		No. of Issues
Bedding—blankets	18	Mattresses	48
pillows	12	Pressure rings	56
Pillowcases	24	Rubber sheets	170
Sheets	40	Urinal Bottles	86
Bed Cradles	30	Crutches	11
Bed pans	146	Walking Aids	18
Bedsteads with self-lifting poles	18	Wheel Chairs—Adult	32
Bedsteads—other	13	Wheel Chairs—Junior	4
Commodes	29	Footbath	1
Cushions—Dunlopillo	8	Adult Cot	1
Fracture Boards	4	Draw Sheets	51
Bed rests	59	Feeding Cups	3

The issue of this material is for temporary cases. The responsibility for permanent cases rests with the Ministry of Pensions, but in many cases we have made temporary loans until the permanent loan is available.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service again provided the service mainly for the elderly and the proportion of hours expended in this category was 90.8% compared with 92% in the previous year. The total number of households assisted during the year was 821, compared with 729 in 1960. The number of hours received rose slightly to a total of 125,309. 139 part-time home helps were employed.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Mental Subnormality

A. Cases ascertained to be mentally subnormal and subject to be dealt with in 1961 :

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		4	2	—	—
b. On leaving Special School		2	1	1	3
c. On leaving ordinary school		1	1	—	—
ii. Police or by the Courts		—	—	—	—
iii. Other sources (transfer from other districts, re-ascertainments, etc.)		2	1	—	2
		9	5	1	5

B. Particulars of cases removed from Register during 1961 :

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

C. Particulars of Cases on the Register at 31st December, 1961 :

		Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
i. Care and Guidance		28	17	74	99

Training Facilities for mentally sub-normal patients

		Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Centre	Supervisor				
Wombwell	Mrs. E. Large	14	9	4	7
Hemsworth	Mrs. Towel	—	2	—	1
Barnsley C.B.	Miss Smith	5	1	2	4
		19	12	6	12

During the year 1961 there were 34 severely sub-normal children in the division who were under 16 years of age. 31 were in full-time attendance at the three Training Centres. The remaining three were unable to be catered for due to physical as well as mental disability.

At the Wombwell Training Centre there is only provision for 27 pupils and at the end of the year 34 pupils were attending.

I am pleased to say that work has been started on both the extension and alterations to The Gables Training Centre, and the building of the new Adult Centre. I hope to see both buildings completed before the end of 1962.

Group Training

For the mentally sub-normal adults who are unable to attend a Training Centre, Group Training Classes are held in various parts of the Division, and in cases of physical handicaps or domestic commitments home visits are made.

Four Group Training Classes are held in the following districts :

Monday,	9.45 a.m. to 3.45 p.m.	Darby & Joan Club, Royston
Tuesday,	9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.	Parish Hall, Wombwell
Wednesday,	9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Clinic, Worsbrough
Friday,	9.45 a.m. to 3.45 p.m.	Infant Welfare Centre, Darton

During the year 3 males and 20 females attended the Group Training Classes and 8 females and 1 male were visited by the teacher to give home tuition.

Wombwell Training Centre

During the year the Training Centre had 34 pupils on its register, which was seven 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	3	1	1	1	1	4	—	—	1	1	—	4
Females	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	3	8

Miss Lister commenced on the N.A.M.H. Training Course at Sheffield last September, and in her place on a temporary basis we were happy to welcome Miss Smith.

Thanks are again due to the Parent Teacher Association and the Wombwell Rotary and Inner Wheel. The Parent Association has donated to the Centre a tape recorder. The Wombwell Rotary and Inner Wheel organised a five-day Whitsuntide holiday for 15 of the mentally sub-normal at Scarborough.

The staff and the children had their annual day's outing to Cleethorpes, and also enjoyed a half-day's outing to Goole to the residence of Canon and Mrs. Adkins. Due to the structural alterations to the Training Centre the Garden Party and Open Day were not able to be held. A Christmas Fair and party were

held in the Wombwell Church Hall. The hiring of the hall was paid for by the Parent Association and presents to the value of ten shillings each were presented to the children.

Accommodation

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

Mental Health—Psychiatry

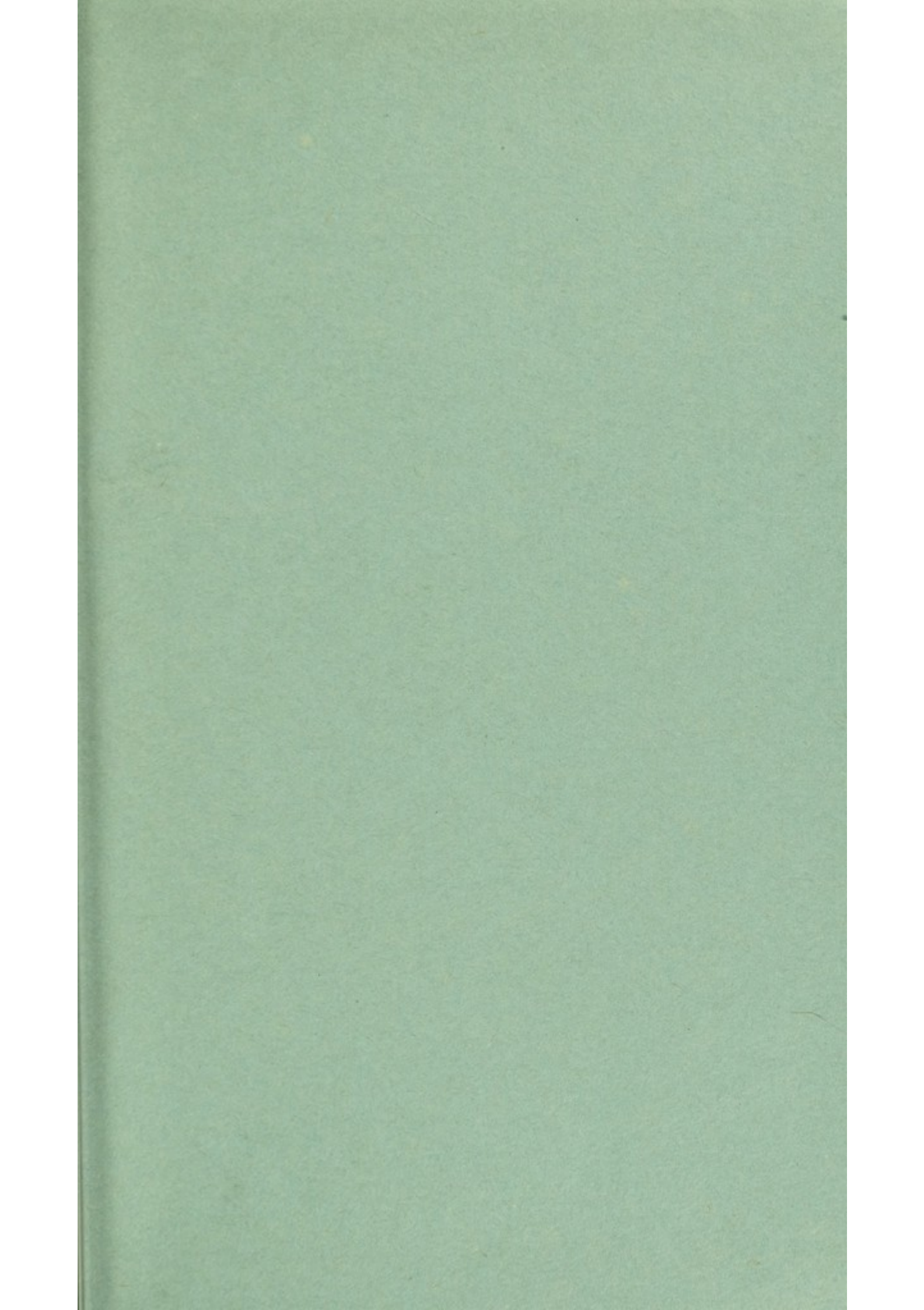
During the first year of the New Mental Health Act, 1959, the Mental Welfare Officers assisted in the admission to Storthes Hall Hospital of thirty-eight patients. Many more were admitted via the General Practitioners. In the course of the year there were thirty-four requests for after-care for patients from the Storthes Hall Hospital.

The Mental Welfare Officers also assisted at two clinics in the area. The Psychiatric Clinic held on a Wednesday afternoon at the Beckett Hospital and the Child Guidance Clinic on Thursday afternoons at 6 Victoria Road, Barnsley.

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

Age Groups	Occupation Centre	Receiving Training Group	Home Teaching	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	...	12	—	—	—	—	2	—
Over 16 years	...	12	20	21	15	—	4	1
MALES :								
Under 16 years	...	19	—	3	—	—	1	—
Over 16 years	...	6	3	39	20	—	2	—
TOTALS	...	49	23	63	35	—	9	1

(1 Male aged over 16 years who is attending the group training classes is mentally ill.)



Tabb & Moore Ltd., George Yard, Barnsley

