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**THE
HEALTH OF
ROYSTON**

1962



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THE HEALTH OF ROYSTON

being the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the Year 1962

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ROYSTON (YORKS) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1962

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Vice-Chairman

Councillor L. W. JACKSON
(Chairman of the Housing Committee)

Committee

Councillor T. DYER, M.B.E., J.P.
(Chairman of the Council)

Councillor M. C. FIDGEON

Councillor J. B. HUDSON
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Councillor H. PEARSON

Councillor H. SHOLES
(Vice-Chairman of the Council)

Councillor G. L. SPINKS

Councillor Miss D. WESTERMAN

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.
(Resigned May, 1962)

E. J. DESMOND, M.B., D.P.H.
(Appointed August, 1962)

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

To the Chairman and Members of the

ROYSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my seventh Annual Report on the health and social conditions of your district for the year ended 31st December, 1962. The vital statistics are not at all startling. The birth rate has fallen and there were 22 fewer births, but I know that this was probably seasonal and was more than compensated for by the first month of 1963. Both stillbirth and infant death figures were well below the national average and can be regarded as satisfactory. The death rate showed a substantial fall and can be regarded as within normal limits.

In August, 1962, the West Riding County Council took into use a new purpose built clinic in the district. This has enabled us to bring our services under one roof and allowed of some expansion, which was badly needed.

Immunisation and Vaccination statistics are very satisfactory. Even Diphtheria statistics showed a further 5% rise, but it is important to maintain this level of immunity in the community. Progress was again made with Poliomyelitis Vaccination and to date almost three thousand people have been vaccinated with three doses and 450 children of primary school age have received a fourth.

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	8,570
No. of inhabited houses according to the Rate Book at 31st December, 1962	3,205
Rateable Value 31st December, 1962	£63,000
Nett product of a Penny Rate—1962-63	£235 16 0d.

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

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of population at mid 1962 was 8,570 compared with 8,550 in the previous year. The natural increase of population showing the number of births over deaths was 27, compared with 36 in the previous year.

Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	61	63	124
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Totals	61	64	125

The number of live births registered was 125, 22 fewer than in the previous year. The adjusted birth rate for your district last year was 14.1 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 16.7 per 1,000 estimated population in 1961 and with 18.0 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

Stillbirths

2 stillbirths were notified last year, 2 fewer than in the previous year. The stillbirth rate was 15.7 per 1,000 total births as compared with 26.5 per 1,000 total births in 1961 and with 18.1 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 15.6 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 17.2 per 1,000 in 1961 and with 11.9 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. There were 98 deaths among the inhabitants of your district, a decrease of 13 on the previous year, and the principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were: heart and circulatory diseases, respiratory diseases and

cancer. 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.

Accidental Deaths

6 accidental deaths were recorded during the year, 1 due to road accident and 5 others. The causes are given below:

Female	3 years.	Home Accident.
Male	17 years.	Road Accident.
Female	53 years.	Home Accident—Gale damage.
Male	60 years.	Poisoning.
Male	75 years.	Fractured ribs in home.
Male	86 years.	Home Accident—fall.

Infant Mortality and Peri-Natal Mortality

There were 2 infant deaths last year in your district compared with 4 in 1961. This represents an infant death rate of 16.2, compared with 27.2 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
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
1962	125	2	1	23.6

Maternal Mortality

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

INFANT MORTALITY IN 1962

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
Broncho-pneumonia . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1962

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
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	2	2	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	—	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	2	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1	3	4
15. Leukaemia	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	—	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous systems	2	4	6
18. Coronary disease, angina	17	8	25
19. Hypertension	1	2	3
20. Other heart disease	8	13	21
21. Other circulatory disease	2	2	4
22. Influenza	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	3	5	3
24. Bronchitis	3	1	4
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	4	5
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
34. All other accidents	3	2	5
35. Suicide	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	49	49	98

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962

	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	14.6	17.5	17.8	18.0
Adjusted	14.1	17.7	17.8	18.0
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population:—				
Crude	11.4	12.7	12.0	11.9
Adjusted	15.6	13.4	13.3	11.9
Infective and Parasitic diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Venereal Diseases	—	0.04	0.04	Not available
Tuberculosis:—				
Respiratory	—	0.05	0.05	0.06
Other	—	0.01	0.01	0.01
All forms	—	0.06	0.05	0.07
Cancer	1.52	2.14	2.00	2.18
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	0.70	1.97	1.84	Not available
Heart and Circulatory diseases	6.18	4.84	4.56	Not available
Respiratory Diseases	1.52	1.62	1.52	Not available
Maternal Mortality	—	0.09	0.20	0.35
Infant Mortality	16.0	22.8	23.3	21.4
Stillbirths	15.7	18.0	18.5	18.1

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	2	—	2
1- 5 years	—	1	1
6-10 years	—	—	—
11-15 years	—	—	—
16-20 years	1	—	1
21-25 years	—	—	—
26-35 years	1	—	1
36-45 years	—	1	1
46-55 years	6	2	8
56-65 years	9	6	15
66-70 years	6	7	13
71-75 years	10	9	19
76-80 years	8	12	20
81-85 years	3	10	13
86-90 years	2	—	2
90 years and over	1	1	2
TOTALS	49	49	98

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.

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,
BARNSELY.

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

Maternity and Child Welfare Services

Infant Welfare Clinics were held in the New Clinic, Royston, on Wednesdays, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 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.

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 1962 amounted to 11 cases, compared with 254 in 1961.

			No. of cases notified
Measles	....	....	8
Pneumonia	....	....	3
			<hr/>
TOTAL	....	....	11
			<hr/>

Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year. The number of children vaccinated was 221, compared with 68 in the previous year.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

No case of either disease was notified during the year. The immunisation statistics remained almost exactly constant. 85.2% were immunised in the 0-4 years age group and 90% in the 5-15 years age group. Immunisation against Whooping Cough continued and by the end of the year 636 children in the 0-4 years age group had been protected, representing 90.3% of this population. This was a welcome increase of almost 25%.

Poliomyelitis

No case of Polomyelitis occurred during the year. Vaccination against the disease continued with an oral vaccine of the Sabin type. During the year 400 children, 173 young persons and 301 adults were completed with three doses, so that by the end of the year 2,955 children in Royston had received a full course of three doses and of these 457 children of primary school age had received a fourth dose. Almost all of these had been given during the year 1962.

Tuberculosis

4 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis came to light during the year. This compares with 2 cases in 1961. These new cases reflect credit on the National Coal Board Mass Radiography Unit and give cause for no real alarm.

I am happy to report there was no death from the disease during the year, although 1 patient on the register died from other causes.

TUBERCULOSIS—Record of Cases during 1962

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at 1st January	16	8	3	2
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	4	—	—	—
No. of cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	—	3	—	—
No. removed to other districts	—	—	—	—
No. cured or otherwise removed from Register	1	—	—	—
No. died from Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
No. died from other causes	—	1	—	—
TOTAL at end of year	19	10	3	2

SECTION IV

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1962

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit, for your consideration, my seventeenth Annual Report giving details of work done in the Sanitary Section of the Public Health Department during the year ended 31st December, 1962.

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 3rd April, 1963. All other matters refer to the calendar year.

Additional housing accommodation continued to be provided during the year, 72 dwellings being provided by the Council and 14 dwellings by private enterprise. Further older properties were repaired and/or reconditioned during the year but this work must be given still more attention to bring more houses back to a reasonable standard of fitness. The general position so far as building labour was concerned appeared to be more stable but if more houses are to be modernised and brought up to present day standards, an increase in building labour must be made available. This aspect will be dealt with more fully later in this report in that portion devoted to Improvement Grants. The year was one where costs of repairs again increased as a direct result of increases in wages and standing charges but in spite of this, it is gratifying 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. Much work was undertaken by the Owners and Agents voluntarily and it could be that progress with the Council's Clearance Programme had a direct bearing on this. An increasing number of enquiries was received as to the possible continuing life of properties. Still further increase in the number of Official Searches under the Land Charges Act was received indicating how many more properties changed hands during the year.

Verminous and/or Dirty Houses

Details of complaints of various types of infestation appear in the Table of Complaints later in this report.

Such complaints are very much fewer than was the case only a few years ago, and treatments over the years begin to give positive evidence of their effectiveness.

Cricket infestation continued to be apparent on the refuse tip, but regular and constant use of insecticidal powder kept the infestation under reasonable control.

Transfer of Tenants to Council Houses

The system of recent years whereby the houses and effects of all tenants moving into Council houses were inspected for the presence of vermin continued during the year. 115 houses were inspected in this respect and in no case was evidence of verminous infestation found.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District

(a) Water Supply

As from 1st April, 1962, under the provision of The Barnsley Water Order, both supply and distribution of water became the responsibility of the Barnsley Joint Water Committee. Early and close liaison with the Barnsley Waterworks Department was established and in every case where an application for an Improvement Grant was made, applicants were required to provide houses concerned with their own separate service. Apart from this, systematic checking of sizes of service pipes is proceeding with a view eventually, of every house having a separate service, properly controlled both inside and outside the house. This programme must be reasonably long term and spectacular progress with it is not readily practicable. It will be pressed forward, however, as opportunity presents itself.

(b) Closet Accommodation

During the year 86 water closets were provided for new properties and 46 were provided for existing properties either as part of improvement of houses by means of grants or under the provision of Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Of the latter number, two were privy conversions where owners of the two houses concerned provided indoor W.C.'s by means of Standard Grants and one privy midden was abolished. Owners of adjoining houses were approached to take similar action. Simple conversion of privies concerned was not practicable because of lack of drainage facilities but provision of indoor W.C.'s is now practicable.

As more houses are provided with the Standard Amenities, where previously joint use of a W.C. appertained, so does the general picture of inadequacy of W.C. accommodation change constantly. Remarks contained in the Report for 1961 in this connection continue to hold good. In this connection it is pleasing to be able to report that the Standard Amenities were provided in seven tenanted houses. Not a large number, but one can still hope that more owners will seek grants to modernise their houses and provide their tenants with modern amenities. If this could take place, it

could mean a fall off in the demand for Council houses as a most common reason for applying for a Council tenancy is lack of constant hot water and bathing facilities.

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

No. of houses provided with water closets	2886
No. of houses provided with chemical closets	—
No. of houses served by privy middens	10

Following the sewerage of the lower end of Summer Lane, the owners of four houses served by cesspools re-drained their houses to the new sewer and dispensed with the cesspools.

Indoor sanitation was provided to Nos. 321 and 323 Midland Road, existing sink waste drains being utilised, and approach was made to the owners of Nos. 325, 327 and 329/331 Midland Road to take similar action, but at the end of the year no real progress had been able to be made. Enquiries were made for possible drainage facilities for Nos. 333-337 Midland Road, and by the time another Report is prepared, it could well be that the privy midden serving these houses will have been dispensed with. Station Terrace still presents a problem not easily dealt with.

Approach was again made by owners of houses in Lee Lane served by cesspools for assistance towards the cost of cleansing the cesspools. Eventually it was agreed that the cesspools emptier of the Cudworth U.D.C. be engaged to carry out this work, owners and the Council sharing the cost. During the year it became evident that the sewer in Royston Lane had suffered further serious damage by mining subsidence and it became evident that this sewer would have to be re-laid completely and pumping facilities provided to lift sewage into the sewer. More will be said in this respect in the next Report. Coupled with this, many house drains on the Kirkfield Estate were affected, and when the sewer has been re-laid, many of these comparatively new houses will require completely re-draining.

(c) **Public Cleansing Service**

The following report on the Public Cleansing Service refers to the Financial Year ended 3rd April, 1963.

Details of the various types of receptacles in use in the District at the end of the year are given below:—

Dustbins	2860
Dry Ashpits	Nil
Privy Middens	4
Chemical Closets	Nil

As in previous years, cleansing of the still smaller number of privies remaining continued to be carried out by the Public

Cleansing Staff, early in the morning, before normal work started.

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.

Receptacles	No. emptied	No. of loads	Est. weight
Dustbins	148,150	1,151	3776 1 0
Privy Middens	51	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 10 0
Totals	148,201	1,156 $\frac{3}{4}$	3810 11 0
Trade Refuse	—	266	226 2 0
Grand Totals	148,201	1,422 $\frac{3}{4}$	4036 13 0

As has been said in earlier Reports, as more units of Housing accommodation come into use, so must the Public Cleansing Service continue to expand. The trend of weight of refuse declining continued to be apparent, indicative of the continued improvement of the quality of concessionary coal, the great reduction in the weight and quantity of contraries in such coal, and the improved combustion of fuel in modern solid fuel burning appliances.

Approach was made from several manufacturers for the Council to launch a pilot scheme of paper sacks instead of dustbins and, although due consideration was given, no such scheme was embarked upon. I am satisfied, however, that the day cannot be far distant when dustbins will fade from the public cleansing picture to give way to more up-to-date, cleaner, and much less arduous methods of refuse collection. In a small District, however, the question of disposal would present a problem as it would be far from economic to use mechanical devices on the Tip which would be necessary to give proper consolidation to refuse collected in this manner.

As was mentioned in the Annual Report for 1961 the trend to dispense with side oven combustion ranges became even more apparent in 1962. More and more of these appliances were taken out of houses and replaced by sitting room type stoves, food being cooked in either gas or electric ovens. In the large type houses and bungalows provided on the Doles Estate ranges were no longer installed, space heating being catered for by solid fuel burning appliances capable of burning smokeless fuel, provided with integral gas ignition, and ingoing tenants were given the choice of either a gas or an electric cooker—a first positive step towards Smoke Control! Reduction in quantity and weight of refuse must follow.

In the Reports for the years 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961, reference was made to time lost by members of the Public Cleansing Staff during the year under review. During the Financial Year covered by this portion of this Report, time lost increased to 2496 man hours as compared with 1637½ hours in the previous year. Sick pay amounted to the sum of £249/9/3d. as compared with £150/17/5d. in 1961/62. Pay in lieu of holidays amounted to £19/14/2d. Both amounts are included for Costing Purposes and is equivalent to 1/3d. per ton (Collection and Disposal). Much broken time was attributable to the long, hard and very severe winter and the necessity of having to employ temporary labour in place of regular staff away from work owing to illness.

The following Table gives details of Cleansing Costs during the Financial Year ended 3rd April, 1963.

House and Trade Refuse	Collection			Disposal			Totals		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Wages	3936	5	0	937	18	5	4874	3	5
Petrol and Oil	244	17	6	—	—	—	244	17	6
Spares, repairs, protective clothing, etc.	207	14	10	62	16	5	270	11	3
Totals—EXCLUDING General Administration Charges and Depreciation	4388	17	4	1000	14	10	5389	12	2
Cost per Ton	1	1	9	5	0		1	6	9
General Administration Charges and Depreciation	597	2	7	120	6	8	717	9	3
Total Cost—INCLUDING General Administration Charges and Depreciation	4985	19	11	1121	1	6	6107	1	5
Cost per Ton	1	4	8	5	7		1	10	3

Estimated Population (Mid-Summer 1962)

Registrar General's Figure	8570
Number of houses or premises in the District	3283
Rateable Value of the District	£62911
Product of 1d. Rate	£234
	T. C. Q.
Total tonnage collected	4036 13 0
Output of refuse per 1000 population per annum	470 15 2
Output of refuse per 1000 population per day	1 5 1
Average length of haul	1 mile

Based on estimated weights the output of domestic refuse per 1000 population per day increased slightly to 23¾ cwts. due, in my opinion, to the need for more and bigger fires during the very long, excessively cold, winter, and the necessity of fires throughout the year as no really hot weather was apparent in the middle of the year. Garden refuse continues to find its way into dustbins—the natural result of more new houses coming into full occupation.

Proper consolidation of the tip continues to give rise to difficulties and further fires broke out which were only able to be controlled by use of bulldozers. Even after soaking the tip for prolonged periods, evidences of heating remained for a considerable time.

Continuing evidences of disturbance of the Tip were apparent during the year, pilfering continued and the Salvage Shed continued to attract more than its fair share of attention from unauthorised people at weekends and when Tip Control Staff had left work.

Income from the sale of salvaged materials during the year amounted to the sum of £291/17/7d. as against £199/17/2d. in 1961-62.

Details of materials disposed of are given below.

Materials	Weight				Value		
	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s	d
Paper	40	7	2	0	274	15	6
Ferrous metals	2	16	2	0	5	13	0
Rags, etc.	1	1	2	15	11	9	1
	44	5	2	15	291	17	7

The cost of the Public Cleansing Service, expressed as Cost per ton (Collection and Disposal) again showed an increase—£1/10/3d. as against £1/8/9d. for the year 1961-62. This is due to further wage increases and further increases in Standing Charges, coupled with increased Sickness Benefit payments and the employment of temporary labour. The five day week continued to operate and although severe weather early in 1963 retarded work, at no time was cleansing suspended. Income from the sale of Salvage was equivalent to 1/5d. per ton (collection and disposal) reducing the cost to £1/8/10d.

Itinerant rag collectors, now mainly fully mobile with lorries and vans, were noticed in the District periodically and left the District fully laden. One cannot but wonder just what value such material must have and how much it would reduce the rates if made available for collection by the Public Cleansing Staff.

Disinfection of Houses and Infectious Diseases

Very little time had to be devoted to this aspect of Public Health Control during the year under review and the trend of the last few years in this respect was maintained. The question of prophylactic work is the province of the Medical Officer of Health who will, no doubt, make reference to this matter in that portion of his Report dealing with the prevalence and control of infectious diseases.

I would make mention of the fact, however, that when Smallpox was brought into the country, all Staff in my office were re-vaccinated.

One case of possible food poisoning was brought to my notice during the year, and specimens of the suspected food were submitted both to the Public Health Laboratory and the Public Analyst for examination with negative results. Personal specimens were also obtained but found to be negative for any food poisoning organisms.

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	4155
Dirty or verminous premises (including inspections of houses of prospective tenants for possible presence of vermin)	278
Miscellaneous Housing visits	1106
Works in progress	1030
Meat and Food Inspection	
Butchers	40
Food Preparing Premises	53
Grocers	91
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	20
Ice-Cream Premises	40
Street Vendors and Hawkers Carts	32
Miscellaneous Food Visits	14
Infectious Diseases	
Inquiries and disinfection	2
Miscellaneous	16
General Sanitation	
Water Supply	120
Drainage	291
Fried Fish Shops	14
Factories	24
Cemetery	264
Bakehouses	12
Petrol	140
Public Conveniences	96
Licensed Premises	12
Refuse Collection	248
Refuse Disposal	125
Salvage	91

Rats and Mice	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3020
Shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	546
Interviews	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1011
Total Number of Visits									12931

Complaints received

During the year 385 complaints were received, as detailed below:—

Nature of Complaint	No. received
Drainage	
Choked and/or defective drains	120
Choked sink waste pipe	1
Defective sink waste gully	1
Sewage in cellar	2
Drainage, etc. of yards and passages	
Inadequate paving and draining	8
Water Closets and Outbuildings	
Defective water service pipe	3
Inadequate W.C. accommodation	6
Defective pedestal	2
Defective cistern	3
Defective coalstores	4
Water Supply	
Inadequate	10
Discoloured	4
Defective service pipe	10
Housing Defects	
Dampness	6
Defective Rain Water Pipe	6
General Disrepair	11
Defective roof and/or ridge tiles	47
Defective fireplace	2
Defective chimney	7
Subsidence	17
Defective sink	2
Defective fireback boiler	1
Defective Eaves Gutters	15
Defective window	14
Defective ceiling	2
Defective door and/or lock	3
Dry rot	3
Overcrowding	
Overcrowding and/or bad sleeping arrangements	1

Nuisances

Smoke	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Water	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Smells under floor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Poultry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

Pests

Rats	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51
Mice	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Rabbits (wild)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cockroaches	4
Ants	1
Silverfish	1
Snails	1
Bed Bugs	1

Total Number of Complaints	385
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Factories Act, 1961

No variations in the Register took place during the year and premises remaining on the Register were visited, as found possible, 24 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 no contraventions of the Act.

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

PART 1 OF THE ACT

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

PREMISES	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	24	—	—
(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	24	—	—

2—Cases in which defects were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

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	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
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 out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—

Smoke Abatement

Once again, it is my pleasure to be able to report that no nuisance from smoke arising within the District was noted during the year, but one stack at the Monckton Colliery Unit continued to leave much to be desired.

Smoke and grit nuisance arose from the Monckton Coking Plant, but in order that Members might be more fully aware of difficulties when retorts are "pushed" and recharged, a visit to the plant was arranged and this proved most instructive and useful. It was apparent that every possible step had been taken on the steam raising plant to operate the boilers as smokelessly as possible. Grit nuisance from the quenching tower is a problem which does not lend itself to a ready solution and wet quenching towers cannot do otherwise than give rise to such nuisance.

Invitations to address members of various organisations were readily accepted.

In recent Reports, mention was made of the increasing number of householders wishing to dispense with side oven combination ranges and to install sitting room type stoves and alternative means of cooking. The wind of change appears to be blowing more strongly in this respect and the Council gave a lead in the large type houses and bungalows erected by installing sitting room type stoves capable of burning smokeless fuel and either a gas or an electric cooker to meet the wishes of selected tenants. I still feel that the Bye-laws adopted under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, should have required notification to be given when new appliances are fixed in order that no new appliance should be installed which is not capable of burning available smokeless fuels efficiently and to insure that such appliances are properly fixed. Whilst a National Agreement on the question

of concessionary coal would appear to have been made, the indications are that such agreement is not entirely acceptable by men employed in the Mining Industry. As was expected, following the making of this agreement the Ministry of Housing and Local Government were not long in seeking specific information from local authorities in the "Black Areas" as to their programmes and target dates when their Districts would be smokeless. The question of declaration of Smoke Control Areas becomes one of considerably more urgency.

In the Report for 1961, mention was made of the volatile and sulphur contents of run of mine coal at Monckton and its smoke forming tendency. Regular sweeping of chimney is essential if adequate draught is to be maintained to give sufficient heat to the firebed to flame volatiles as fires are replenished. Considerable reductions in smoke emissions would follow if fires were replenished before they have burned too low and only small quantities of coal were used at one time but one must not overlook the fact that with the now obsolete Yorkshire Ranges much larger quantities of coal had to be put on the fire to heat the oven reasonably.

In the last report, reference was made to the invitation received for this Council to take part in the National Survey of Atmospheric Pollution to be conducted by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. After satisfying themselves on possible financial implications, the Council accepted the invitation but at a later date, owing to pressure of other duties and lack of time remaining to me to allow me to carry out the work arising, it was decided with regret, that it would not be possible to participate in the Survey at the present time. This was a matter of regret to me also, as I am satisfied that most interesting statistics would have become available.

No further comment on pollution by sulphur products can be made.

On the question of declaration of smoke control Areas, authority was given to me to start a survey of all properties east of the abandoned Barnsley Canal as opportunity afforded but this work was not to be started until all necessary work for the next Clearance Programme had been disposed of. Thereafter, the District was to be divided up into areas as Smoke Control Areas in order that the District should be completely smokeless by the middle of the 1970's.

It is my hope that by the time another Report is prepared I shall be able to indicate more positive progress in this respect.

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 and as indicated in the Table of Inspections.

No additional premises were registered for the preparation of Pickled, Pressed etc., foods or the manufacture of sausages. More premises were registered for the sale of ice-cream but some such premises, previously registered, discontinued the sale of ice-cream.

Housing

During the year, 988 houses were inspected for defects within the meaning of the Public Health and Housing Acts and in connection with applications for Improvement Grants 4155 visits being made for these purposes. Further applications for Improvement Grants, still further progress with the Clearance Programme and the demolition of houses made an increase in visits automatic. The severe gales early in the year wrought havoc with many houses, especially in Milgate Street where every single house suffered damage to a greater or lesser degree. The appearance of Milgate Street the morning after the gale could only be compared with blitz damage in other places during the last war, but so far as I am aware no personal injury arose which was most surprising. Other properties throughout the District were also affected but not to such an extent as in the area referred to. Repair of this extensive damage took a considerable time but in spite of this, it resulted in more houses being repaired more quickly than would otherwise have been the case.

Still further progress was made with the repair and reconditioning of houses and in all cases where applications for grants were made, repairs were also required to be carried out and as has already been said earlier in this Report, improved water supplies were required where houses were modernised. In this way, three purposes are served :—

- (a) houses are provided with modern amenities
- (b) repairs to fabric are carried out, and
- (c) improved water supplies are provided

with resultant general improvement in the standard of houses in the District.

On no occasion was it found necessary to serve Statutory Notices requiring the carrying out of repairs.

Evidences continued to come to light indicating how tenants failed to take advantage of the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957, and no doubt similar evidence will continue to come to light for some years to come.

It became even more apparent as the Clearance Programme progressed and further programmes were outlined, that Owners and Agents realised that more work of repair and reconditioning would be necessary if houses were to remain and considerably more work of this nature, without the service of Notices was apparent in all parts of the District. As has been stated in earlier Reports, however, where deterioration of fabric has been allowed to progress, unchecked, for years simple repairs cannot

reconstitute rotted fabric, and only one satisfactory course of action remains so far as such properties are concerned— Clearance. In the same way, a coat of paint will not make rotted timber good although it will mask the evidence of rot for a short time. In effect, however, work such as this can only be regarded as ill advised and a waste of money.

Further houses and bungalows were provided by the Council on the Doles Estate and by the time the last of these new properties were occupied, just after the middle of the year, the waiting time for young couples in lodgings was less than 18 months. The lull in building following the completion of this contract quickly extended such waiting time again, and this must continue to get longer until such time as further building takes place. The demand for Council houses continued to ease as compared with only a few years ago, but demand for bungalows continued to increase.

A total of 37 applications for Improvement Grants were received during the year, 37 were approved and at the end of the year 27 more houses had been improved. This work is time absorbing but particularly well worthwhile as, from the purely environmental hygiene standpoint, it improves the amenities enjoyed by occupiers of houses whether they be owner occupiers or tenants. In addition, it would appear reasonable to suppose that as more existing houses are modernised, demand for the provision of further Council properties will tend to decline and fewer units of new accommodation at constantly increasing cost, will need to be provided by the Council. Furthermore, if tenants of Council Houses are granted bungalow tenancies the houses they vacate become available for re-letting and rapid reduction of the application list must automatically follow. In addition, the cost of providing bungalows or flats is considerably less than the cost of providing new houses which, to me, appears to be sound economics.

A second Clearance Programme of 64 houses within the next three years to be followed by a further 16 houses thereafter was submitted during the year and approved in principle. Undertakings in respect of a further 16 houses were obtained during the year.

14 families comprising 36 persons were re-housed from condemned properties during the year and the following houses were demolished :—

Crossing House, Lee Lane
107-113 High Street (3 houses)
6-10 Wray Street (3 houses)
7-21 Cross Lane (8 houses)
126-134 High Street (5 houses)

Considerable damage arose in condemned houses whilst awaiting demolition, complete bedroom floors, with joists, being removed in some cases, and it is a never ceasing source of wonder

to me how quickly windows are smashed, and doors forced open with no-one apparently, although living near, having any idea when damage was done or by whom.

There can no longer be any doubt that tenants regard the five STANDARD Amenities as their right, and no-one can disagree with their forcibly expressed opinions. Where families include adolescent females, a constant supply of hot water and the provision of bathing facilities must be regarded as elementary necessities and a W.C. for the sole use of occupants of a house is the absolute minimum requirement. In this latter connection, the overall position throughout the District changed as any one house was improved but remarks in this connection contained in the Report for 1961 continue to hold good.

Much has been said during recent times of compulsory powers to require houses to be modernised and the establishment of Improvement Areas, but I consider that the following facts must be borne in mind whilst at the same time admitting that, overall, applications for Grants are much fewer than one might have expected or hoped for:—

- (1) The owner of a tenanted house is precluded from applying for grants unless the tenant agrees to the application, and thereby automatically accepts the fact that increased rent will be payable after modernisation of the house.
- (2) Up to the moment, the available labour force has been able to cope with work arising, but if such work was required by notice, throughout the country, would the position still be the same, and in addition, would manufacturers be able to supply the considerably increased demand for bathroom suites, plumbing requisites etc.

These points I consider to be worthy of extensive and detailed study.

Still further damage to surface properties from ground movement due to mining subsidence became apparent and reference has already been made earlier in this Report to the drainage and sewerage position in the Royston Lane and Kirkfield Estate area.

Only one complaint of overcrowding was received during the year—a very different position from only a few years ago, and if this is a true indication of the position, every credit is due to the Council for improving the position so radically, in comparatively few years, by their provision of more units of accommodation of various types.

Reference has also been made to progress with improvement of water supplies and this will now be progressive.

Requests for tenancies of older houses at lower rents continued to be received and regard to probable income was borne in mind when considering the reletting of such properties.

In the Report for 1961, mention was made of the reduced number of applications for house tenancies whilst applications for bungalow tenancies increased. This trend continued during the year under review and can be expected to continue for a time and until a larger proportion of bungalows has been provided. The application lists were reviewed during the year and the new lists were considerably smaller than previously and in the light of this information, it could be that some caution in building will have to be exercised for a time, particularly if a fair number of council tenants are granted tenancies of smaller ground floor type accommodation when the houses occupied by them will automatically be available for re-letting thus reducing both house and bungalow application lists.

Whilst only three complaints of dry rot were brought to my notice, in two cases extensive sporing fungoid growths were found, which, had they not been dealt with, could and probably would, have given rise to serious consequences.

Supervision of Food

As much attention as found possible was given to this matter although pressure of other duties did not allow me to give as much time to it as I could have liked. The Table of Visits indicates work done in this respect.

Mobile Shops from outside the District were inspected as and when found possible and the mobile wet fish shop depoted in the District was also inspected. As a sign of the times, the number of mobile shops coming into the District increased very considerably and the use of horns, bells, musical chimes etc. to intimate to customers the arrival of itinerant salesmen resulted in the Council requiring registration of vehicles under the provisions of Section 76 of the West Riding County Council (General Provisions) Act from 1st November, 1962. Complaints were received during the year of such mobile shops being around the District late at night and causing annoyance to householders and this raises hard feelings from shopkeepers who, in general, must close their shops at specified times and thereby are more adversely affected by itinerant purveyors of foodstuffs. As mobile shops are now accepted as an integral part of present day living, it would appear reasonable to expect that the day cannot be far distant when the Shops Act will be amended to bring these vehicles within the purview of that Act.

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	....	....	....	2
Cafes	....	....	....	1
School Canteens	....	....	....	4

Catering Establishments	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fried Fish Shops (also selling wet fish)	....	....	....	....	....	9
Wet Fish Premises (Mobile Shop)	....	....	....	....	....	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	....	....	....	....	....	4
Confectioners	....	....	....	....	....	2
Licensed Premises (including W.M. Clubs)	....	....	....	....	....	16
Grocers and General Dealers	....	....	....	....	....	38

Ice-Cream

At the end of the year, 38 premises were registered for the sale of wrapped ice-cream as shown below :—

Storage and Distribution Depot	....	....	....	....	....	1
Sale of wrapped ice-cream	....	....	....	....	....	37

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

Food Preparing Premises

Once 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.

Meat and Food Inspection

No slaughtering now takes place in the District.

Details of canned foodstuffs found to be unsound and surrendered are shown below :—

Meat

Type of Meat	Weight lbs. ozs.
Shoulder Pork	8 8
Corned Beef	10 7
Chopped Pork	1 8
	<hr/>
	20 7
	<hr/>

Other Food

	Weight lbs. ozs.
Tomatoes	3 11
Baked Beans	1 8
Evaporated Milk	12
Carrots	10
Butter	8
Peaches	1 13
	<hr/>
	8 14
	<hr/>

Both the number of tins and the weight of canned food found to be unsound continued to be very much less than was the case a few years ago.

Pre-packed and frozen foods, in ever increasing variety, continued to hold and apparently increase their popularity, and the indications are that frozen poultry is, to some extent, reducing the demand for butchers' meat. The number of tins still found in household refuse, however, does not indicate any fall off in the sales of canned foods.

During the year, it came to my notice that mineral water and other bottles for soft drinks were being filled either with disinfectant fluid or soft soap solutions. On investigation, the information was found to be correct and the offender warned of the danger of such practice, if such bottles were returned for re-filling. Fortunately, very little had been sold and the names and addresses of persons purchasing were available. Contact was made immediately and bottles concerned were smashed. Thereafter, a circular letter was issued to all general dealers etc., advising them that in no instance should mineral or soft drink bottles be filled with liquids other than that for which they were intended to be used.

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955-56

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Continuing steady progress was again made during the year, still further refrigerated display cabinets and refrigerators being installed in retail food shops.

No serious infringement of the Regulations were found during the year.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

Continued inspection of the District for the presence of rats and mice proceeded during the year as indicated in 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 in dealing with surface infestations.

I am glad to be able to report that on no occasion was formal action found to be necessary during the year, nor was it necessary to serve notices for the rat-proofing of buildings.

As no full treatment of sewers has been undertaken for several years, such full treatment was carried out during the year under review, but, remarkably, no takes were recorded. Bait used has been treated against mould formation and was left in position in all manholes so that, in the event of rats gaining access to sewers, bait already exists to deal with them.

Surface infestations were over larger areas that had previously been the case and this automatically increased the number of properties which had to be inspected, as indicated in the Table.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inclndg Council houses)	(3) All other (inclndg business premises)	(4) Totals of Cols 1, 2 & 3	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	7	2896	372	3275	7
2. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	2	55	—	57	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat Major	2	4	—	6	—
Minor	—	45	—	45	—
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	4	—	—	4	—
3. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	6	612	—	618	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat Major	3	—	—	3	—
Minor	—	16	—	16	—
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
4. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	350	15	365	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
5. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	28	2939	53	3020	—
6. Number of infested properties (in Sections 2, 3 and 4) treated by the L.A.	5	69	—	74	—
7. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	8	69	—	77	—
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 a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
10. Legal proceedings	—	NIL	—	—	—
11. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	8	—	—	—

Public Conveniences

The sorry tale of persistent damage as reported in recent years continued during the year under review, but, as usual, the culprits were unable to be traced nor did enquiries lead to any information being received which could have led to successful prosecutions.

Reports in the National Press indicate that local authorities throughout the country are faced with the same trouble.

Why people cannot realise that the cost of repairing damage has to be borne by the ratepayers at large and that, in effect, they are wasting their own money must remain an unsolved mystery but it appears to be a sign of the times.

One can but hope that constant reference to this matter and press publicity will eventually rectify the position.

Supply of Dustbins

The Scheme instituted in 1952 continued to work smoothly. Speaking generally, dustbins received fair and reasonable treatment but the odd cases still arose where mis-use was found. In this respect, reference must be made to the increasing number of cases where dustbins were found to contain considerable quantities of builder's rubble, bricks, etc. Such material cannot be regarded as domestic refuse, and tenants concerned were required to dispose of this material. Not only does such material damage and shorten the life of dustbins, but could also cause serious damage to the Public Cleansing Vehicle. Without exception, householders disposed of material complained of.

With dustbins at the price they are, and still subject to Purchase Tax, it is essential that they receive reasonable treatment so as to have as long a life as possible.

Moveable Dwellings

No moveable dwellings were permanently sited in the District, and no encouragement was given when applications were received.

No application was approved.

Welfare of Aged People

No further extension of the Warden Scheme took place during the year, but Warden Supervision of the Greenwood Crescent and Poplar Terrace Sites continued. The Wardens, Mrs. Luckman and Mrs. Jepson, are doing excellent work.

Some trouble arose over the washing facilities at Poplar Terrace but was mainly due to tenants being timid of using the machine.

The question of extending the Warden Scheme was under constant consideration and the Council continued to regret that they had no power to provide facilities for aged or infirm occupants of privately owned properties.

In the light of experience, there can be no doubt whatever that older people, especially if they live alone, welcome regular visits from someone who can and will help in case of need.

Mortuary

Except for normal works of maintenance, no works of a special character were found necessary during the year.

Boundary Extensions

No final decision of the Local Government Boundary Commission had been received by the end of the year.

Cemetery

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

No variation in the scale of general charges took place during the year, but an additional table of charges came into effect for the new Cremation Plot.

During the year ended 30th March, 1963 the following interments took place in the Council's Cemetery :—

Interments in New Graves	....	....	....	31
Interments involving re-opening of Graves				45
Interments in Public Grave	....	....	....	1
				<hr/>
				77

Three grave spaces were bought "In Reserve".

Approval was given to the erection of 36 Memorials.

The grass mats purchased about 2 years ago are used at all interments and this practice has met with universal approval.

Drainage of the undeveloped side of the Cemetery before it was brought into use continues to prove that this was good forward planning, and the indications are that these drains have done and are doing an excellent job.

Development of 'J' Plot on the lawn system begins to show the advantage of this system when compared with previous practice. The benefits will become even more apparent as development takes place. Persons coming to visit the Cemetery, who live away from the District and who have not visited the Cemetery for some time, constantly make comment on the neat and improved appearance of this Section and several requests have been received for graves in the older Sections to be levelled and turfed. In this connection, I was given authority during the year to level derelict graves and those which had not been looked after properly for years to prepare them to receive turf and small metal marker plates will in future indicate the location of such graves. Naturally this is a slow business but it is my hope that within the next 5 years or so this work will have been completed. As a direct result, works of maintenance must increase and the question of staffing will require consideration if work done and money spent are not to be wasted.

Income from fees during the year amounted to the sum of £561/8/9d., as detailed below.

	£	s	d
Exclusive Rights of Burial	147	0	0
Interment fees (Private graves)	330	0	0
Interment fees (Public grave)		12	0
Vault fees	2	2	0
Memorial fees	46	4	0
Grants of Right	4	5	0
Grave markers	20	10	9
Use of grass mats	10	15	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£561	8	9

Income for the year was almost £100 more than for 1961-62.

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 to the Parochial Church Council continued as previously on the same terms.

Mention was made in the Report for 1961 of works of improvement at the entrance to the Cemetery. The plot just inside the gates which had been cleared of coarse grasses was levelled and turfed, three ornamental beds being left therein for the planting of flowers. Remarks made leave no doubt in my mind that these improvements are appreciated. Six new seats were provided and these have proved a boon to older people after visiting graves in the lower parts of the Cemetery.

With the increase in the number of cremations, it was felt that relatives might wish to have cremated remains buried in the Council's Cemetery although persons concerned had no grave and a portion above 'B' Plot was turfed and reserved for this purpose and two interments of cremated remains took place during the year, a Table of Fees being drawn up for this purpose. Metal marker plates, specially cast but standardised for wording, are used to mark where cremated remains are buried. Where family graves exist, urns containing cremated remains are buried in such grave but in such manner as not to impede any subsequent earth burial.

Parents of one young man who died during the year donated rose trees to beautify the Cemetery.

I am glad to be able to report that evidence of interference with graves was less apparent than was the case a few years ago.

Conclusion

I trust that the contents of the foregoing Report will justify a claim of another year of progress in matters under my control and supervision. As I have said in earlier Reports, there cannot and must never be complacency in the field of Environmental Hygiene and the ever increasing volume of Public Health Legislation only serves to indicate that in spite of changes in the

comparatively recent past, the future holds still more scope for extension of activities for the general good.

It can only remain a matter of regret that more owners of tenanted property failed to take advantage of grants to modernise their property and apparently the permissible increase in rent of 12½% of the owner's share of the cost of improvements still failed to bring in the applications one might have hoped for. Some progress was made, and the general level of housing accommodation rose as more houses were modernised. Time taken in dealing with applications and supervising work in progress is time very well spent although, of necessity, it cut down time available for routine inspection work. Regular routine inspections are, however, vital to efficient Sanitary Administration.

The year under review was another very full, trying and strenuous one, but again variety of work helped a great deal, in spite of the constantly increasing amount to be tackled.

Reference has again been made to progress with Clearance Proposals, and by the time another Report is prepared I hope to be able to report the clearance of further sub-standard houses.

So far as Smoke Control is concerned, it might be possible in the next Report to report progress with this knotty problem, although much hard work will be involved and natural prejudice overcome in such an essentially mining area.

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

It is again my privilege and pleasure to thank the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued support. I must also thank the Chairman of the Housing Committee for his unfailing support in Housing matters.

The excellent understanding between my office and that of the Medical Officer of Health continued and better or more friendly working could not be found.

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

Last, but by no means least, I must also thank my two part-time clerical assistant/shorthand typists—Mrs. Preston and Mrs. Owen for their loyalty during a heavy year. Without their willing help, the work and efficiency of my office would have been very 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. (res. May, 1962)

E. J. DESMOND, M.B., D.P.H. (app. August, 1962)

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. J. Byrne	Dr. N. M. Piercy
Dr. D. J. Fairclough	Dr. M. Scott
Dr. H. W. Gothard	Dr. M. E. Tapissier
Dr. G. Ingram	Dr. L. Taylor
Dr. K. Mathers	Dr. J. W. Whitworth

Divisional Nursing Officer: Miss C. Janse

Health Visitors:

P. M. P. Adkins (Miss)	B. McDonald (Mrs.)
D. Gibson (Mrs.)	(res. 31.12.62)
A. M. Harston (Mrs.)	D. M. Parry (Mrs.)
M. E. Lee (Miss)	C. Totty (Mrs.)
M. Lloyd (Miss)	M. Tullie (Mrs.)
G. M. Lodge (Mrs.)	D. Westerman (Miss)
F. A. Manley (Mrs.)	A. M. Widdison (Mrs.)

Tuberculosis Health Visitor: E. Beever (Mrs.)

Clinic Nurses:

D. Hodgson (Mrs)	J. Woodcock (Mrs.)
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Midwives:

B. Bailey (Miss)	I. L. Jones (Mrs.)
(app. 1.1.62)	I. O. Kilner (Mrs.)
B. Burtoft (Mrs.)	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.)	M. Wroe (Mrs.)

Home Nurses:

M. Allen (Mrs.)	N. C. Crofton (Miss)
M. Bexon (Mrs.)	E. Cross (Mrs.)
V. Beech (Mrs.)	R. Edwards (Mrs.)
H. Biegalski (Mrs.)	K. M. Hanson (Mrs.)
E. Brooks (Mrs.)	M. McConnell (Mrs.)
F. G. Cartwright (Mrs.)	H. Padgett (Mrs.)
B. Chapman (Miss)	B. Parker (Mrs.)
(app. 13.3.62)	C. Wilson (Mrs.)

Mental Welfare Officers:

M. Whiteley (Mrs.)	J. Armitage (Mr.)
	(app. March, 1962)

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 comparable table of the vital statistics for each of the County Districts in the Division. I feel that this may be of interest to each of the separate authorities in assessing how they stand in relation to each other, and in relation to the County and national statistics.

Births

The number of live births registered in the area in 1962 was 1,335, compared with 1,264 in 1961. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 17.4 per 1,000, compared with 16.6 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of illegitimate live births was 49 as against 39 in 1961, and this gives a figure representing 3.6% of the total births.

Stillbirths

There were 25 stillbirths during the year, compared with 29 in the previous year. This gives a stillbirth rate of 18.4 compared with 22.4 for 1961, and with 18.1 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the division after the addition and subtraction of inward and outward transfers was 796, which was 53 fewer than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the division of 10.4 compared with 11.1 in the previous year. You will notice in the table that this is lower than the other figures for individual districts, except Darfield. This is because the other figures show adjusted rates, and unfortunately no adjusted rate is available for the division.

Infant Deaths and Peri-natal mortality

There were 23 infant deaths in the division during the year, of which 14 occurred in the neo-natal period. This compares with figures of 28 and 20 respectively in 1961. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the division in 1962 of 16.2, as compared with 22.9 for the previous year and 21.4 for England and Wales. Your peri-natal mortality rate stands at 27.9, as compared with 31.5 for the administrative County. Unfortunately, no rate for England and Wales is published. Reference should be made here to the fact that the most common cause of death between 1 week and 1 year, has been gastro-enteritis. This goes to show that even in these enlightened days, much care must still be given to the very simple rules of food hygiene.

VITAL STATISTICS

District	Acres	Population Registrar General's Estimate Mid 1962	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	9,100	20.1	14.3	25.5	20.9	35.7
Darfield	2,018	6,890	17.4	10.2	8.3	16.7	24.8
Darton	4,718	14,320	16.3	13.8	24.6	8.4	28.7
Dodworth	1,857	4,120	14.5	18.5	31.7	—	31.7
Royston	1,452	8,570	14.1	15.6	15.7	16.0	23.6
Wombwell	3,850	18,950	17.2	12.4	6.1	24.5	18.3
Worsbrough . . .	3,420	14,950	18.3	14.8	24.9	18.2	35.6
Rates for the Division . . .	19,061	76,900	17.4 (crude)	10.4 (crude)	18.4	17.2	27.9
Rates for the Administrative County		1,677,260	17.8	13.3	18.5	23.3	31.5
England and Wales			18.0	11.9	18.1	21.4	Not available

Table showing Causes of Infant Deaths in the Division

Cause	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
Prematurity	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Congenital	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	4
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	4
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Accident	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Birth Injury	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Intussusception	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	13	—	1	—	14	3	1	3	2	23

Smallpox Vaccination

There was quite naturally a marked improvement in the number of children vaccinated against the disease. The proximity of cases of smallpox in Bradford, obviously acted as a spur for parents to demand vaccination. Unfortunately, it is at such times as these when vaccine falls into short supply. Nevertheless, it is surprising how short the public's memory has become, because by the end of the year the rate of vaccination had again fallen almost to its previous level. During the year 1,516 children were vaccinated compared with 554 in 1961.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation

Comment has been made in the district portion of the report on the general state of immunity of each individual area. In general the divisional figures show that immunisation against Whooping Cough has been satisfactorily maintained or even slightly increased with 69.6% of the pre-school population having been immunised. In the case of Diphtheria

immunisation there has been a slight decline so that 76.8% of all the children in the division have been immunised against 80.4% in 1961. This fall has not yet become serious, but it is a position which must be watched critically.

IMMUNISATION STATISTICS 1962

District	Population	Whooping Cough Immunisation 0-4 years age		Diphtheria Immunisation			Smallpox No. Vaccinated during year	Tetanus No. Immunised during year	
		No.	%	Years 0-15	Years 0-4	Years 5-15		†	‡
Cudworth . . .	9,100	679	76.6	89.2	70.4	98.7	128	†153	‡43
Darfield . . .	6,890	429	63.4	86.1	65.5	97.4	160	†105	‡42
Darton . . .	14,320	858	73.6	71.0	69.2	72.5	538	†225	‡53
Dodworth . . .	4,120	287	85.1	80.0	85.3	76.0	83	†97	‡24
Royston . . .	8,570	636	90.3	88.1	85.2	90.0	221	†155	‡55
Wombwell . . .	18,950	898	56.4	69.9	58.0	76.0	172	†281	‡98
Worsbrough . .	14,950	856	63.9	69.4	63.9	72.5	214	†235	‡58
Divisional Figures . .	76,900	4,643	69.6	76.8	67.6	81.4	1,516	†1,251	‡373

†Primaries ‡Boosters

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION 1962 (with three doses)

DISTRICT	Position at 31st December, 1961				Completed during 1962				Total at the end of 1962			
	Children	Young Persons	Others	Total	Children	Young Persons	Others	Total	Children	Young Persons	Others	Total
Cudworth	1691	586	588	2865	429	28	35	492	2120	614	623	3357
Darfield	1583	705	185	2473	202	29	26	257	1785	734	211	2730
Darton	2546	710	202	3458	719	49	183	951	3265	759	385	4409
Dodworth	937	210	64	1211	94	37	34	165	1031	247	98	1376
Royston	1460	481	140	2081	400	173	301	874	1860	654	441	2955
Wombwell	4146	835	284	5265	788	109	165	1062	4934	944	449	6327
Worsbrough	3574	523	320	4417	769	137	186	1092	4343	660	506	5509
Barnsley Schools	359	48	—	407					359	48	—	407
Nat. Coal Board	105	1627	6	1738					105	1627	6	1738
Divisional Totals	16401	5725	1789	23915	3401	562	930	4893	19802	6287	2719	28808

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Detailed information relating to vaccinations carried out in each district is given in the appropriate tables. Last year I made comment on the increasing amount of the report, which was taken up with this subject. With this in mind, I have discarded the table dealing with people immunised with two doses, because I do not feel that we can any longer regard such people as adequately protected. I have combined in the three dose table both those who have been immunised by injection, and those who have been protected by mouth. During the year, 3,401 children, 562 young persons, and 930 adults, completed their course of three doses. This brings the total number protected in the division since the inception of the scheme to 28,808. In addition to this, 1,679 fourth doses were given to children under the age of twelve. A table of fourth doses is shown below.

Table showing fourth doses in children

District	Vaccinated previous to 31.12.61	Vaccinated during 1962	Total at end of 1962
Cudworth	—	361	361
Darfield	580	23	603
Darton	19	667	686
Dodworth	204	17	221
Royston	2	455	457
Wombwell	790	84	874
Worsbrough	720	72	792
Divisional Totals . .	2,315	1,679	3,994

School Health Service

The work of this section continued throughout the year. There was a gap in part of the service when Dr. Brewin left us in May, and Dr. Desmond took up duties in late August. Nevertheless, the number of children examined at routine school inspection remained almost the same as in the previous year. The number of children dealt with at minor ailments fell to a level which no longer justifies a table. The number of children attending school clinics also fell, but it is felt that this is probably because more of them are being seen at school inspections.

Mantoux testing of school entrants

This scheme was continued during 1962 with very satisfactory results. The object of the scheme is to discover children who might have been exposed to infection in early life, and through them to discover active cases in the community. During the year 1,015 children were tested, almost

exactly the same number as in the previous year. There is an increasing trend for many of the positive reactors to be children who are positive because they have been protected with B.C.G. Vaccination. In the current year this accounts for eight out of the nine cases. The remaining case was investigated and revealed an adult active case and a primary focus in another sibling.

Mantoux Testing Results

District	No. of children offered	No. of children accepting	Acceptance Rate	No. positive because of B.C.G.	No. positive other than B.C.G.	Total Positive
Cudworth	170	132	77.7	—	—	—
Darfield	145	128	88.3	2	—	2
Darton	201	174	86.5	—	1	1
Dodworth	122	116	95.1	—	—	—
Royston	144	124	86.1	—	—	—
Wombwell	224	198	88.3	4	—	4
Worsbrough . . .	158	143	90.6	2	—	2
Divisional Total	1,164	1,015	86.3	8	1	9

School Doctors' and Specialist Clinics

District	Ophthalmic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Paediatric	Orthopaedic	Child Guidance	School Doctor
Cudworth	133	47	11	46	36	158
Darfield	77	12	—	5	7	52
Darton	222	51	—	30	10	146
Dodworth	32	—	1	3	4	13
Royston	107	25	2	16	1	76
Wombwell	294	30	4	24	21	57
Worsbrough . . .	216	32	6	26	38	56

SUMMARY OF CHILDREN EXAMINED AND DEFECTS FOUND

District	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	708	—	23	73	15	31	1	4	2	12	5	7	30	56
Darfield	337	1	8	8	11	28	1	2	4	13	3	14	17	18
Darton	676	—	32	66	18	26	—	5	2	12	6	7	38	59
Dodworth	167	—	5	9	8	4	—	5	1	3	2	5	16	17
Royston	522	—	27	53	7	29	2	12	2	8	8	9	14	40
Wombwell	709	—	45	35	19	45	2	14	3	22	8	33	32	66
Worsbrough . . .	653	—	39	25	16	23	1	6	2	14	6	24	31	40
Barnsley	148	—	4	31	1	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	3	15
Totals	3,920	1	183	300	95	186	7	49	16	88	39	99	181	311

Speech Therapy

District	No. of Children	Total Attendances
Cudworth	9	132
Darfield	4	21
Darton	6	142
Dodworth	2	36
Royston	4	111
Wombwell	18	223
Worsbrough	7	148
E.S.N. School	7	238
TOTAL	57	1,051

Midwifery and Maternity Services

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives was 630 compared with 610 in the previous year. There were 742 institutional confinements, compared with 655 during 1961. It is worthy of note that 83.3% of all patients had some form of analgesia during their domiciliary labour. The main change of emphasis was in the form of analgesia used. In 1962 only 50 patients had Gas and Air compared with 205 in 1961; while the number of patients receiving Trilene rose from 299 in 1961 to 443 in 1962.

Pethidine	33
Gas and Air alone	28
Gas and Air and Pethidine	22
Trilene alone	182
Trilene and Pethidine	261
TOTAL	526

Ante-Natal Clinics

There was a sharp fall in the attendances at the Ante-Natal clinics run by the local health authority. During the year 494 women made 2,361 attendances at such clinics compared with 624 women making 2,782 attendances in the previous year. The number of cases attending for the first time amounted to 415, a fall of over one hundred compared with 1961. These figures however are fallacious, because they take no account of the increasing numbers of expectant mothers being seen by their own general practitioners at their own clinics held in our premises with our midwives in attendance. It is surely better that the patient should be seen by both the doctor and midwife who will be responsible for her confinement.

Relaxation classes were run in various parts of the division. These classes are a valuable means of health education and it is with great regret that I have to report that attendances at these classes also fell to 762. Every effort will be made to improve this position in 1963.

The Ante-Natal Clinic at Royston continued to do good work, and during the year 140 patients made 742 attendances. This compares with 154 patients who made 635 attendances in the previous year. In addition to this, 48 mothers made 51 attendances for post-natal examination.

The relaxation classes, which are run jointly by midwives and health visitors, had a very poor year, with only 68 attendances, compared with 158 attendances in the previous year. It must be remembered that for the first seven months of 1962 these classes were held in premises which were particularly unsatisfactory for this type of work, and it is hoped that with the advent of new premises this important clinic will regain its popularity.

Infant Welfare Clinics

The infant welfare clinics in the division continued to thrive and in most districts the figures are very similar to 1961 or even slightly increased. During 1962, 3,337 children made 40,660 attendances at various clinics in the division.

The local clinic at Royston showed a slight decline during the year. 5,582 attendances were made, a decrease of approximately 200 over the previous year. 2,927 attendances were made by children under the age of one year and 2,655 attendances were made by children over that age.

Health Visiting

The total number of effective visits carried out by health visiting and allied staff amounted to 34,397 an increase of just over 5,000 visits compared with 1961. This increase was reflected in each category of visiting and I feel sure that at least part of the increase was due to better use of staff. Health Visitors also took on increased commitments in teaching mothercraft and hygiene in the secondary schools in the division. This is a service which is capable of vast expansion if we had the staff to carry it out. In May, 1962, a survey was carried out to determine the degree to which the health visitor could be relieved of work by a clinic nurse or similar appointment. This survey showed that this was working well but that still more remained to be done. It is very gratifying to report that ineffective visits fell markedly in 1962, and now represents 7.4% of the total compared with 11.2% in the previous year.

HEALTH VISITING

	No. of children under 5 years visited during year	Expectant Mothers 1st Visits	Expectant Mothers Total Visits	Children under 1 year 1st Visits	Children under 1 year Total Visits	Children 1-2 years Total Visits	Children 2-5 years Total Visits	Other Cases Total Visits
Effective Visits	5,315	230	591	1,372	7,431	5,089	6,984	14,302
No Access Visits	—	41	82	271	974	414	588	926

Home Nursing

There was a sharp fall in the number of home nursing visits paid during the year when 40,143 visits were made compared with 46,895 in 1961. The largest fall was in medical cases and during the year 34,159 visits were made to such cases. The distribution of work seems to have been very patchy, in that in some areas the amount of work has actually increased. The number of visits to tuberculous patients increased slightly to 320. 55% of the patients were over 65 years of age and this figure has remained exactly constant.

Loan of Equipment

This service was continued during the year and issues showed a slight increase over those for 1961. Details are given below :—

	No. of issues		No. of issues
Bedding—blankets	.... 21	Mattresses	.... 45
pillows	.... 16	Pressure rings	.... 68
pillowcases	.... 28	Rubber Sheets	.... 182
sheets	.... 44	Urinal Bottles	.... 101
Bed Cradles	.... 24	Crutches	.... 14
Bed pans	.... 154	Walking Aids	.... 21
Bedsteads with poles	.... 16	Wheel Chairs—Adult	41
Bedsteads—other	.... 15	Wheel Chairs—Junior	8
Commodes	.... 37	Adult Cot	.... 1
Cushions—Dunlopillo	.... 7	Draw Sheets	.... 50
Fracture Boards	.... 5	Feeding Cups	.... 4
Bed rests	.... 63		

Chiropody Service

This service was continued throughout the year and again showed moderate expansion. An extra session was started at Royston bringing the number of sessions run as a direct service to 17 per week. A table has been drawn up showing the work carried out in each district during the year. I feel that attention should again be drawn to the number of patients receiving domiciliary treatment. This is an expensive service and should be reserved for those who are completely house-bound. It is hoped that these numbers will fall as more and more of these patients improve under the treatment they are receiving.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service again provided a service mainly for the elderly and the proportion of hours expended in that category was 89.2% compared with 90.8 in the previous year. The total number of households assisted during the year was 896, compared with 821 in 1961. The number of hours received rose slightly less than 10% to a total of 136,180 hours. 167 part-time Home Helps were employed. A table has been compiled showing the growth of the service over the past nine years.

ANALYSIS OF THE GROWTH OF THE HOME HELP SERVICE

District	Average number of cases/week			Average number of hours/case			% of pensioners receiving help in 1962		
	Early 1954	Late 1957	Late 1960	Late 1962	Early 1954	Late 1957		Late 1960	Late 1962
Cudworth	31½	58½	75	91	7.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	8.1
Darfield	28	40½	68	80	6.8	3.8	4.9	4.3	9.0
Darton	47	77	107	107	6.1	3.85	3.9	3.9	6.0
Dodworth	9	19	30	42	6.6	6.0	4.0	4.7	10.9
Royston	14½	49½	65	103	10.3	3.5	3.9	3.9	8.1
Wombwell	53	95	145	174	5.1	3.8	4.1	4.0	7.3
Worsbrough	41	66½	91	112	6.0	4.9	4.7	4.0	6.4
Divisional Total . .	224	406	581	709	6.4	3.9	4.35	3.9	7.3

HOME NURSING

District	Total No. of cases	No. of cases who are over 65 years	VISITS						Visits for Injection only
			Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuber- culosis	Maternal Compli- cations	Other		TOTAL
Cudworth	195	69	2,881	793	14	5	—	3	3,696
Darfield	102	61	2,563	662	4	—	18	—	3,247
Darton	232	135	7,591	2,044	—	23	7	2	9,667
Dodworth	86	54	2,738	63	—	—	—	—	2,801
Royston	146	89	3,496	357	—	—	—	—	3,853
Wombwell	363	202	10,244	1,030	—	268	125	—	11,667
Worsbrough	203	120	4,546	510	3	24	100	29	5,212
TOTAL	1,327	730	34,059	5,459	21	320	250	34	40,143
									18,831
									1,579
									4,273
									1,653
									2,461
									3,989
									2,300
									18,086

CHIROPODY SERVICE

AREA	% 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	E.M.	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped
Cudworth	15.4	48	98	3	—	358	20	—	296	9
Darfield	33.0	90	167	4	—	792	18	—	412	15
Darton	18.8	139	233	11	1	1,032	62	2	496	22
Dodsworth	50.0	84	141	3	—	679	6	—	156	4
Royston	27.9	118	230	2	1	954	7	1	325	4
Wombwell	23.2	194	397	7	1	1,555	40	2	448	5
Worsbro	17.7	160	211	5	1	1,287	26	3	288	11
Divisional Totals	23.0	833	1,477	35	4	6,657	179	8	2,421	70

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

A. Cases ascertained to be mentally sub-normal and subject to be dealt with in 1962 :

	Under 16 yrs.	Over 16 yrs.
i. Local Education Authority :		
a. While at school or liable to attend school	5	2
b. On leaving Special School	—	1
c. On leaving Ordinary School	2	1
ii. Police or by Courts	—	—
iii. Other sources (transfer from other districts, re-ascertainments, etc.)	—	1
	7	5

B. Particulars of cases removed from Register during 1962 :

	Under 16 yrs. M. F.	Over 16 yrs. M. F.
i. By reason of death	— —	— —
ii. Declassified	— —	— —
iii. Removal to hospitals	— 1	— 1
iv. Transfer to other districts	— —	— 2
	— 1	— 3

C. Particulars of Cases on the Register at 31st December, 1962 :

	Under 16 yrs. M. F.	Over 16 yrs. M. F.
Care and Guidance	17 12	102 134

Training Facilities for mentally sub-normal patients:

Particulars of sub-normal patients :

Centre	Supervisor	Under 16 yrs. M. F.	Over 16 yrs. M. F.
Wombwell	Mrs. E. Large	12 5	6 9
Hemsworth	Mrs. Towell	— 2	— 1
Barnsley C.B.	Mrs. Caretter	1 —	6 4
		13 7	12 14

During the year 1962 there were twenty-two severely sub-normal children in the division who were under 16 years of age. 20 were in full-time attendance at the three Training Centres. The remaining two were unable to be catered for due to physical as well as mental disability.

At the Wombwell Training Centre at the end of the year 32 pupils were in attendance.

I am pleased to say that the extension and alterations to The Gables Training Centre have been finished and work on the new Adult Centre is going ahead well.

Group Training

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

Your Group Training Classes are held in the following districts :

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

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 32 pupils on its register.

	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	6
Females	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	9

We were pleased to welcome Miss Lister back after completing a successful course on the N.A.M.H. Training Centre at Sheffield.

Once again our thanks are given to the Parent Teacher Association and the Wombwell Rotary and Inner Wheel. The Parent Association has donated a knitting machine and a movie camera to the Centre. The Wombwell Rotary and Inner Wheel organised a five-day Whitsuntide Holiday for 15 of the mentally sub-normal at Scarborough.

The Staff and Children had their annual day's outing to the sea. In July a successful Garden Party was held at The Gables Training Centre.

Accommodation

During the past year, 8 cases were admitted to hospital for short-stay accommodation which was appreciated by the parents.

Mental Health Psychiatry

During 1962 the Mental Welfare Officers assisted in the admission of 53 to Storthes Hall Hospital and 10 to Stanley Royd Hospital. In the course of the year there were 20 requests for after-care for patients from Storthes Hall, Stanley Royd and Middlewood Hospitals.

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 afternoon 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	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 16 years	14	8	20	15	—	4	—
MALES :								
Under 16 years	13	—	—	—	—	2	—
Over 16 years	14	1	40	22	—	2	—
TOTALS	48	9	60	37	—	8	—

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



