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URBAN DISTRICT OF
WOMBWELL

ANNUAL REPORT

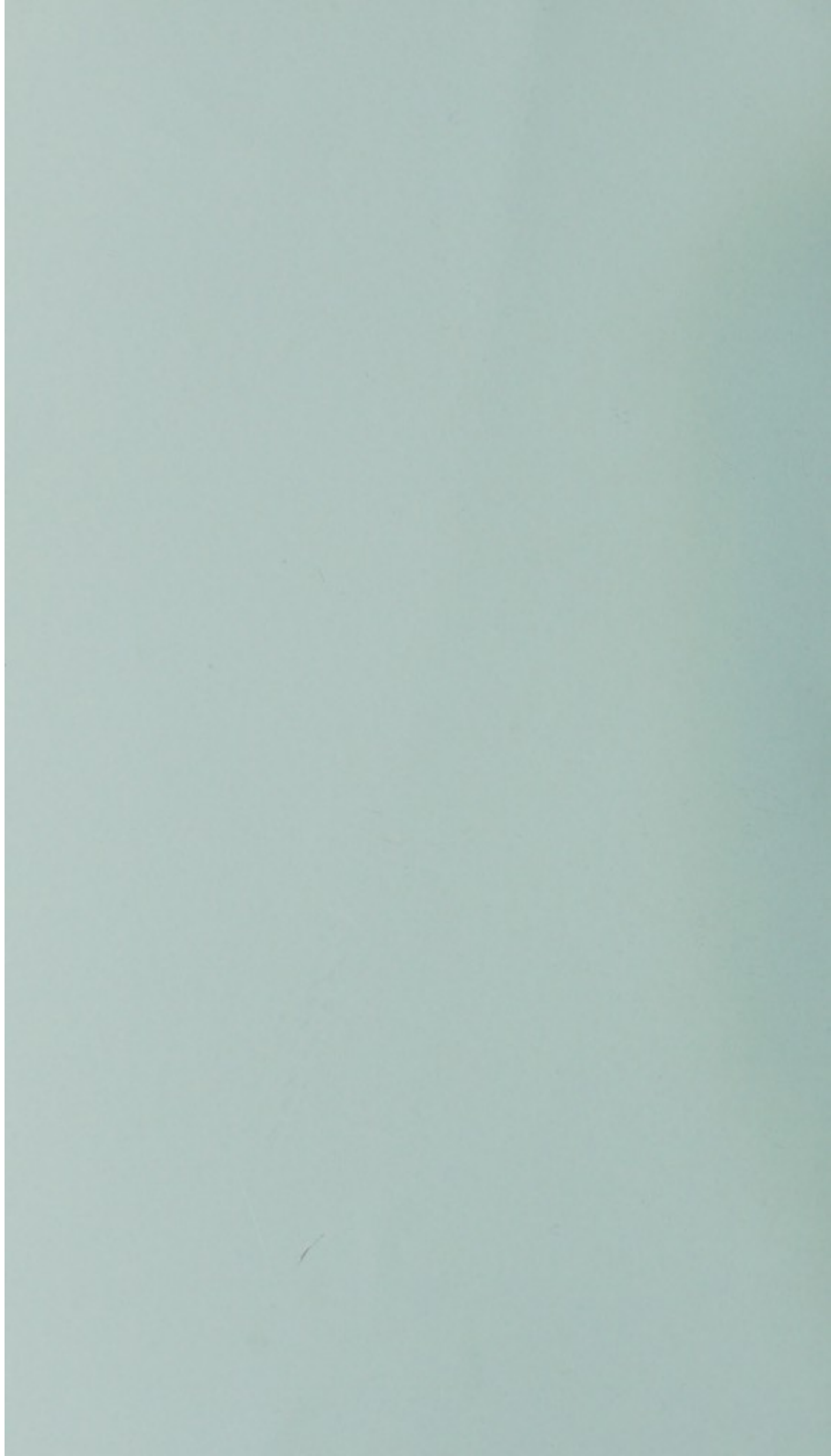
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1968



WESTCHESTER COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

1968 ANNUAL REPORT

I N D E X

Chairman: J. WOOD, D.P.H.
 Director of the Health Department: J. WOOD.
 Consultants: Robert E. Cooper, D. Wallace, C. E. Johnson, G. Jones,
 J. Kent, E. S. Flowering, R. Richardson, P. Turner,
 A. Tuttle, J. E. White and H. Wilkerson. Page

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WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: J. ROSE, J.P.

Chairman of the Health Committee: J. BEAUMONT.

Councillors: Messrs. B. Cooper, B. Fellows, C. E. Johnson, C. Jones,
J. Peet, T. F. Pickering, B. Richardson, P. Turner,
A. Tutill, J. D. Wake and H. Wilkinson.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

C. G. ODDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Post Vacant

Medical Officers of Wombwell Child Welfare Clinic:

L. TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

W. G. S. MAXWELL, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Medical Officer of Jump Child Welfare Clinic:

D. J. FAIRCLOUGH, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

J. FINNEY, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,
(Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

R. SEWELL, P.H.I.D., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

W. DYKE, P.H.I.D., M.A.P.H.I. (Res. March, 1968).

K. BARKER, P.H.I.D., (app. July, 1968 - Res. Sept. 1968)

B. RAWDON, P.H.I.D., M.A.P.H.I. (app. November, 1968)

Health Visitors:

D. DYSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

E. A. M. THOMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Clinic Nurses:

D. HODGSON, S.R.F.N.

J. GREENSMITH, S.R.N.

Senior Clerk, Divisional Health Office:

L. S. WRIGG.

MEMBER LIST

MEMBER LIST

Chairman: J. W. ...

Secretary: J. W. ...

Members: J. W. ...

MEMBER LIST

Medical Officer of Health:

J. W. ...

Public Health Officer of Health:

J. W. ...

Medical Officer of Health of ...

J. W. ...

J. W. ...

Medical Officer of Health of ...

J. W. ...

Chief Public Health Inspector and District Superintendent:

J. W. ...

(Continued Inspector of Food and Drug Dept.)

Inspector of Public Health Inspector:

J. W. ...

Additional Public Health Inspector:

J. W. ...

J. W. ...

J. W. ...

Public Health Officer:

J. W. ...

J. W. ...

Public Health Officer:

J. W. ...

J. W. ...

Public Health Officer of Health:

J. W. ...

WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office,
33, Queens Road,
BARNSELEY.

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31st December, 1968

To the Chairman and Members of the
WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my third Annual Report on the health and social conditions of the Urban District of Wombwell for the year ended 31st December, 1968.

Considering the Division as a whole, it can be truly said that the year 1968 was characterised by quite considerable changes in the field of public health. Perhaps the easiest way for me to indicate the main changes which occurred would be to tabulate them in chronological order, and reserve comment for the appropriate sections of either the District or Divisional reports.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Scheme</u>
1st January, 1968.	Computerisation of vaccination and immunisation procedure.
7th January, 1968.	Opening of Special Care Unit for severely handicapped children at Wombwell.
February, 1968.	Selective medical inspection in Senior Schools.
February, 1968.	Conversion of existing cervical cytology clinic to a "screening" clinic for Women.
March, 1968.	Computerisation of routine hearing tests in all infants.
May, 1968.	Measles vaccination commenced.
September, 1968.	Attachment of Health Visitors and Home Nurses to General Practitioners.
September, 1968.	Opening of Child Welfare Clinic for Staincross and Mapplewell including surgery accommodation for a general practitioner.

With reference to the Wombwell Urban District, the adjusted birth rate as in the previous year remained in excess of the comparable rates for England and Wales. The adjusted death rate was also higher than the National figure and diseases of the heart and circulation, cancer and respiratory diseases were the principal causes of death. The other vital statistics for your area were very satisfactory with a peri-natal mortality rate approximately equal to that of the administrative County. Once again, there were no deaths attributable to maternal causes.

WOMEN'S HEALTH SERVICE

Department of Health,
11, Queen's Road,
HARLOW.

ANNUAL REPORT

For the year ended 31st December, 1962

To the Chairman and Members of the
WOMEN'S HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my third annual report on
the work and social conditions of the Women's Health Service
for the year ended 31st December, 1962.

Throughout the year the Service has a wide, if not in every
part, has been characterized by high standards of
to the field of public health. During the year we have
endeavouring to meet demands which are not only
in educational work, and various other for the
extension of other the Service in educational work.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>
1st January, 1962	Organization of education and training programme.
7th January, 1962	Opening of Special Care Unit for hemorrhagic disease at Harlow.
February, 1962	Deliberative meeting regarding Harlow.
February, 1962	Conversion of existing existing units to a "community" clinic for Harlow.
March, 1962	Separation of existing units in all instances.
May, 1962	Health education committee formed.
September, 1962	Attachment of Health Visitor and Nurses to Special Hemorrhagic Disease Unit at Harlow.
September, 1962	Transfer of Health Visitor and Nurses to Harlow.

With reference to the Harlow Special District, we should
state that in the previous year we had in view of the
view for Harlow and Harlow. The Harlow Special District
aligns with the Harlow Special District and Harlow
classification, cancer and reproductive diseases with the
cases of Harlow. The Harlow Special District has been
established with a high-level standard of service which
that of the Harlow Special District. The Harlow Special
at Harlow is a special service.

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases increased during the year and this was due to an increase in the incidence of Measles, mainly in the last quarter of the year.

Once again, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their keen interest and the support which has been given to me during the year. I have at all times experienced excellent co-operation from Mr. J. Finney, your Chief Public Health Inspector, from Mr. R. Sewell and your Clerk, and other Officials of the Council. I would, in addition, also like to express my thanks to the Divisional Chief Clerk, Mr. L. S. Wrigg, and the staff of the Divisional Health Office for their hard work and loyal support at all times.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C. G. ODDY.

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of population at mid 1968 was 19,147, compared with 19,176 in 1967. The natural increase of population by the number of births over deaths was 174 compared with 134 in 1967.

Mortality

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	102	115	217
Illegitimate	22	5	27
TOTAL	124	120	244

The number of births registered during the year was 376, an increase of 18, compared with 1967. There were 16 illegitimate births or 4.2% of the total births registered, compared with 11.7% in the previous year.

The Registrar General has again supplied a comparability factor for births in 1968, which relates the proportion of women of child-bearing age in the district with the proportion in a standard population. The crude birth rate multiplied by the comparability factor gives an adjusted rate which is comparable with similar adjusted rates for other districts and with the rate for the country as a whole.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WOMBWELL

SECTION I

Statistics and Social Conditions

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,850 acres
Population Census 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,950
Registrar General's estimate of population at mid 1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,140
No. of inhabited houses according to Rate Book								6,371
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£438,320
Nett product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,677

The chief occupations of the population are coal-mining, textile manufacturing, engineering and printing. Coal-mining is by far the largest source of employment.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of population at mid 1968 was 19,140, compared with 19,170 in 1967. The natural increase of population or the number of births over deaths was 126 compared with 131 in 1967.

Live Births

				<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	173	166	339
Illegitimate	...	...	...	11	5	16
			<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>355</u>

The number of births registered during the year was 355, an increase of 12, compared with 1967. There were 16 illegitimate births or 4.5% of the total births registered, compared with 4.1% in the previous year.

The Registrar General has again supplied a comparability factor for births in 1968, which relates the proportion of women of child-bearing age in the district with the proportion in a standard population. The crude birth rate multiplied by the comparability factor gives an adjusted rate which is comparable with similar adjusted rates for other districts and with the rate for the country as a whole

STATISTICAL STATEMENT

TABLE I

Statistics and Social Conditions

1910	1907	1904	1901
Population Census 1910	18,700	18,000	17,500
Population Census 1907	18,000	17,500	17,000
Population Census 1904	17,500	17,000	16,500
Population Census 1901	17,000	16,500	16,000
No. of inhabited houses according to the Census	4,500	4,300	4,100
Male population	9,000	8,700	8,400
Female population	9,000	8,700	8,400

The chief occupations of the population are agriculture, stock raising, and commerce. The population is increasing rapidly, and the number of inhabitants is increasing.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of population at the end of 1910 is 18,700, compared with 18,000 in 1907, 18,000 in 1904, and 17,500 in 1901. The number of inhabitants is increasing rapidly, and the number of inhabitants is increasing.

Live Births

1910	1907	1904	1901
Live Births	1,200	1,150	1,100
Deaths	1,100	1,050	1,000
Net Increase	100	100	100

The number of live births registered during the year 1910 is 1,200, compared with 1,150 in 1907, 1,150 in 1904, and 1,100 in 1901. The number of live births is increasing, and the number of live births is increasing.

The Registrar General has also registered a considerable number of deaths in 1910, which shows the proportion of the population is increasing. The number of deaths is increasing, and the number of deaths is increasing. The number of deaths is increasing, and the number of deaths is increasing.

The adjusted birth rate for the district was 18.9 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 18.3 per 1,000 estimated population for the previous year and with 16.9 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

BIRTH RATE

YEAR	BIRTHS			Rate per 1,000 population		
				WOMBWELL		England and Wales
	Males	Females	TOTAL	Crude	Adjusted	
1959	146	157	303	15.9	15.9	16.5
1960	159	151	310	16.2	16.2	17.1
1961	149	137	286	15.2	15.2	17.4
1962	172	154	326	17.2	17.2	18.0
1963	203	189	392	20.9	20.5	18.2
1964	177	161	338	18.1	17.8	18.4
1965	168	177	345	18.4	18.0	18.0
1966	156	150	306	15.9	16.3	17.7
1967	184	159	343	17.9	18.3	17.2
1968	184	171	355	18.5	18.9	16.9

Stillbirths

The 3 stillbirths were institutional births and one was of the male sex. I give below the causes of stillbirths in Wombwell during 1968.

	Birth Weight	Sex
1. Anencephaly (Hospital)	4 lbs. 4 oz.	F
2. Accidental Haemorrhage (Hospital)	7 lbs. 0 oz.	F
3. Macerated Stillborn Placental Insufficiency (Hospital)	1 lb. 1 oz.	M

The adjusted birth rate for the period 1950-1959 was 21.5 per 1,000 population as compared with 21.5 per 1,000 population for the period 1950-1959 and 21.5 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.

TABLE 1

YEAR	BIRTHS			Rate per 1,000 population	
	Female	Male	Total	England and Wales	1950-1959
1959	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5
1958	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5
1957	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5
1956	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5
1955	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5
1954	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5
1953	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5
1952	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5
1951	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5
1950	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5

Footnote

The 3 stillbirths were included in the total for 1959. The rate for 1959 is based on the number of live births in 1959.

Year	Rate per 1,000 population	England and Wales
1959	21.5	21.5
1958	21.5	21.5
1957	21.5	21.5
1956	21.5	21.5
1955	21.5	21.5
1954	21.5	21.5
1953	21.5	21.5
1952	21.5	21.5
1951	21.5	21.5
1950	21.5	21.5

STILLBIRTHS

Year	Stillbirths	Total Births Live and Still	Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Births
1959	10	313	31.9
1960	10	320	31.3
1961	5	291	17.2
1962	2	328	6.1
1963	11	403	27.3
1964	7	345	20.3
1965	6	351	17.1
1966	6	312	19.2
1967	9	352	25.6
1968	3	358	8.4

DEATH RATES

Year	No. of Deaths	Males	Females	Rate per 1,000 Population		
				WOMBWELL		England and Wales
				Crude	Adjusted	
1959	169	100	69	8.9	11.3	11.6
1960	172	94	78	9.0	11.5	11.5
1961	205	112	93	10.9	13.8	12.0
1962	183	98	85	9.7	12.4	11.9
1963	216	115	101	11.3	14.2	12.2
1964	186	92	94	9.8	12.3	11.3
1965	177	97	80	9.2	11.6	11.5
1966	197	108	89	10.3	12.9	11.7
1967	212	124	88	11.1	13.7	11.2
1968	229	126	103	12.0	15.1	11.9

TABLE 1

Year	Production (1000 tons)	Consumption (1000 tons)	Stock (1000 tons)
1950	100	100	0
1951	110	105	5
1952	120	110	10
1953	130	120	10
1954	140	130	10
1955	150	140	10
1956	160	150	10
1957	170	160	10
1958	180	170	10
1959	190	180	10

TABLE 2

Year	Production (1000 tons)	Consumption (1000 tons)		Stock (1000 tons)
		Domestic	Export	
1950	100	100	0	0
1951	110	105	5	5
1952	120	110	10	10
1953	130	120	10	10
1954	140	130	10	10
1955	150	140	10	10
1956	160	150	10	10
1957	170	160	10	10
1958	180	170	10	10
1959	190	180	10	10

Deaths

The total number of deaths last year, including deaths of residents dying outside the district but excluding non-residents who died in the district was 229, comprised of 126 males and 103 females. The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor was 15.1 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 11.9 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. A table at the end of this section of the report shows the causes of death in the various age groups.

The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were: heart and circulatory with cancer and respiratory diseases equal.

Infant Mortality and Peri-natal Mortality

The infant mortality rate for the year was 22.5 per 1,000 live births as compared with 11.7 per 1,000 in 1967 and with 18.3 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales. Of the 8 infant deaths, 6 occurred within the first week of life and were classified as early neo-natal deaths. The illegitimate infant death rate was nil. The peri-natal mortality rate was 25.1 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, compared with the County rate of 25.0. The following table is a record for your district for the past ten years in respect of peri-natal mortality.

PERI-NATAL MORTALITY

Year	Deaths in first week of life	Stillbirths	Total Live and Stillbirths	Peri-natal Mortality
1959	6	10	313	51.1
1960	3	10	320	40.6
1961	3	5	291	27.5
1962	4	2	328	18.3
1963	7	11	403	44.6
1964	4	7	345	31.9
1965	5	6	351	31.3
1966	8	6	312	44.9
1967	3	9	352	34.1
1968	6	3	358	25.1

The total number of deaths last year, including deaths of persons being treated for cancer but excluding non-cancer deaths, was 1,000, compared with 1,100 in 1951 and 1,200 in 1950. The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the demographic factor was 11.5 per 1,000 population, as compared with 11.9 per 1,000 population in 1951 and 12.3 per 1,000 population in 1950. A table at the end of this section of the report shows the causes of death in the various age groups.

The principal causes of death in order of decreasing importance were heart and circulatory system and respiratory system.

Infant Mortality and Post-natal Mortality

The infant mortality rate for the year was 22.7 per 1,000 live births as compared with 21.7 per 1,000 in 1951 and 21.1 per 1,000 live births in 1950. On the 5 infant deaths, 1,000 live births the highest and lowest were 11.5 and 34.5 respectively within the first week of life and were classified as early neonatal deaths. The infant mortality rate was 17.1 per 1,000 live births. The post-natal mortality rate was 5.6 per 1,000 live births, compared with the 1951 rate of 4.6. The following table is a record for year showing the post-natal mortality rate in post-natal mortality.

POST-NATAL MORTALITY

Year	Deaths in first week of life	Deaths in second week of life	Total	Rate per 1,000 live births
1952	1	4	5	5.6
1951	1	3	4	4.6
1950	1	3	4	4.6
1949	1	4	5	5.6
1948	1	4	5	5.6
1947	1	4	5	5.6
1946	1	4	5	5.6
1945	1	4	5	5.6
1944	1	4	5	5.6
1943	1	4	5	5.6
1942	1	4	5	5.6
1941	1	4	5	5.6
1940	1	4	5	5.6

INFANT MORTALITY

Sex	Age at death	Birth Weight	Cause of Death	Place of Death
M	4 months	6 lbs. 2 ozs.	Gastro-enteritis Chronic Bronchitis and Emphysema	Home
M	5 minutes	3 lbs. 6 ozs.	Prematurity	Home
M	12 hours	Not weighed	Extreme prematurity	St. Helen Hospital, BARNSELY.
M	5 days	6 lbs. 14 ozs.	E. Coli Meningitis and Septicaemia Broncho- pneumonia	St. Helen Hospital, BARNSELY.
F	1 month	8 lbs. 14 ozs.	Cardiac Failure Broncho- pneumonia	Kendray Hospital, BARNSELY.
M	1 day	4 lbs. 7 ozs.	Cerebral haemorrhage Tentorial tear	St. Helen Hospital, BARNSELY.
M	8 hours	2 lbs. 11 ozs.	Atatectasis Extreme prematurity	St. Helen Hospital, BARNSELY.
M	12 hours	3 lbs. 3 ozs.	Cardio- respiratory failure, Prematurity	Jessop Hospital, SHEFFIELD.

Five deaths that occurred were in premature infants; prematurity was an important factor in these early neo-natal deaths. The table of infant mortality shows details of the individual deaths.

Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report that there were no deaths attributable to maternal causes during the year.

TABLE I

Sex	Age at death	Time of death	Cause of death	Place of death
M	1 month	1 day, 7 hrs.	Septicemia and pneumonia	Home
M	1 month	1 day, 8 hrs.	Pneumonia	Home
M	12 hours	Not weighed	Septicemia pneumonia	St. John's Hospital, Boston
M	1 day	1 day, 12 hrs.	Septicemia and pneumonia	St. John's Hospital, Boston
F	1 month	1 day, 12 hrs.	Septicemia pneumonia	Longwood Hospital, Boston
M	1 day	1 day, 7 hrs.	Septicemia pneumonia	St. John's Hospital, Boston
M	6 hours	1 day, 12 hrs.	Septicemia pneumonia	Longwood Hospital, Boston
M	12 hours	1 day, 12 hrs.	Septicemia pneumonia	Longwood Hospital, Boston

From the fact that the above cases in general were in general subjects, pneumonia was an important factor in their early mortality. The time of death usually shows details of the infectious process.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

I am happy to report that there were no other deaths during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Cause of Death	Under 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	TOTAL	
											Male	Female
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal disease	1										1	-
Malignant neoplasm - stomach								1		1	-	2
Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus								2	7	1	9	1
Malignant neoplasm - breast						1					-	1
Malignant neoplasm - uterus							1		1		-	2
Leukaemia								1	2		2	1
Other malignant neoplasms, etc.				1	1	1	1	5	6	5	12	7
Benign and unspecified neoplasms						1					-	1
Diabetes mellitus										1	1	-
Other endocrine etc. diseases										1	-	1
Other diseases of blood etc.						1					1	-
Mental disorders										1	-	1
Meningitis	1										1	-
Chronic rheumatic heart disease						1				1	1	1
Hypertensive disease				1				2		2	-	5
Ischaemic heart disease						1	6	13	17	24	37	24
Other forms of heart disease							1		2	3	2	4
Cerebrovascular disease							1	4	10	20	13	22
Other diseases of circulatory system								1	3	4	5	3
Pneumonia	1						1		2	10	5	9
Bronchitis and Emphysema							1	6	8	7	17	5
Other diseases of respiratory system								1			1	-
Intestinal obstruction and hernia									1	1	1	1

(Contd.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Disease	Year											
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Ischaemic heart disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other heart disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stroke	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of blood vessels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diabetes mellitus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other endocrine diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of blood	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neoplasms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of nervous system	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hypertensive disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Technical heart disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other cause of heart disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cardiomyopathic disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of circulatory system	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intoxication	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infectious and parasitic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Internal tuberculosis and pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS (Contd.)

Cause of Death	Under 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	TOTAL	
											Male	Female
Cirrhosis of liver					1		1				1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis								1		2	2	1
Hyperplasia of prostate										1	1	-
Other diseases of genito-urinary system										2	2	-
Diseases of musculo- skeletal system										1	1	-
Congenital anomalies		1									-	1
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	3										3	-
Other causes of peri- natal mortality	2										2	-
Motor vehicle accidents									1	1	1	1
All other accidents				1	1		1			5	2	6
Suicide and self- inflicted injuries							1			1	2	-
All other external causes				1			1				-	2
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	8	1	-	2	4	5	17	37	60	95	126	103

Infant mortality	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Child mortality	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Maternal	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Perinatal mortality	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1968

	WOMBWELL Urban District	West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (provisional figures)
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude 	18.5	17.5	17.6	16.9
Adjusted... ...	18.9	17.9	17.8	
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude 	12.0	12.3	11.6	11.9
Adjusted... ...	15.1	12.9	12.6	
Tuberculosis:				
Respiratory ...	-	0.03	0.03	0.03
Other 	-	0.02	0.01	0.01
All forms ...	-	0.05	0.05	0.04
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus 	0.52	0.49	0.48	0.59
Cancer of uterus ...	0.10	0.10	0.09	not available
Cancer, all forms...	1.93	2.25	2.14	2.32
Cerebro-vascular disease 	1.83	1.89	1.76	not available
Circulatory disease excluding cerebro- vascular disease	4.28	4.64	4.34	not available
Respiratory disease	1.93	1.74	1.66	not available
Maternal Mortality	-	0.09	0.09	0.24
Infant Mortality	22.5	19.7	18.5	18.3
Stillbirths	8.4	14.4	14.3	14.3
Peri-natal Mortality rate 	25.1	25.8	25.0	24.7

MORBIDITY RATE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962

Year ending March (provisional)	Year ending March (final)	Year ending March (provisional)	Year ending March (final)	
				Deaths rate per 1,000 estimated population
1962	11.4	11.3	10.3	Deaths
	11.8	11.9	10.9	Adjusted
				Deaths rate per 1,000 estimated population
1961	11.2	10.9	10.8	Deaths
	10.6	10.9	10.4	Adjusted
				Tuberculosis
0.02	0.02	0.02	-	Respiratory
0.02	0.02	0.02	-	Other
0.02	0.02	0.02	-	All forms
				Number of long and short
0.46	0.46	0.46	0.32	Deaths
not available	0.33	0.33	0.19	Deaths of other
1.31	1.14	1.12	1.12	Deaths, all forms
				Deaths - women
not available	1.78	1.88	1.80	Deaths
				Deaths of other respiratory disease
not available	4.74	4.61	4.58	Deaths
				Deaths of other respiratory disease
not available	1.56	1.74	1.52	Deaths
				Deaths - men
0.81	0.77	0.77	-	Deaths
				Deaths - women
10.3	10.3	10.7	10.2	Deaths
				Deaths - men
14.3	14.5	14.4	14.1	Deaths
				Deaths - women
10.7	10.5	10.8	10.5	Deaths

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. Three Public Health Inspectors are employed.

General Hospitals

The general hospitals serving your district and administered through the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board are given below:-

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.
2. The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
4. Mount Vernon Hospital, Barnsley. (Geriatrics).
5. The Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals

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

Maternity Hospitals

Maternity cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals:

1. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
2. Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.
3. Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapelton.
4. Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley.

The services of the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, 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.

SECTION II
GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE HEALTH SERVICE
IN THE AREA

1.1

The National Office of Health is a part-time office of the Council but is engaged on whole-time public health work, being also the National Office of Health for the surrounding districts and the Regional Medical Officer for Division No. 15 of the West Riding County Council. These public health responsibilities are assigned.

1.2

The general hospitals serving four districts and administered through the National Health Service are listed below:

1. The Royal Group Hospital, Bradford.
2. The Royal Hospital, Harrogate.
3. The St. James Hospital, Harrogate.
4. Mount Vernon Hospital, Harrogate (District).
5. The Yorkshire General Hospital, Harrogate.

1.3

All infectious diseases requiring hospital admission are reported to Harrogate Hospital, Harrogate. The infectious diseases unit was the one at the outbreak of the epidemic in 1948 and the only one for this service.

1.4

Patients are usually admitted to the following hospitals:

1. The St. James Hospital, Harrogate.
2. Harrogate Hospital, Harrogate.
3. The National Hospital, Harrogate.
4. The Royal Group Hospital, Bradford.

The services of the Harrogate Hospital, Bradford, are also available for general medical cases.

1.5

Most patients suffering from the disease are treated in the Harrogate Hospital and co-operation is maintained with the Harrogate Hospital, Harrogate, and the Harrogate Hospital, Harrogate. The Harrogate Hospital, Harrogate, is the only hospital in the Harrogate area.

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 Wombwell 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, Doncaster and Rotherham, and a patient suffering from Venereal Disease is at liberty to attend at the centre of his choice. Treatment is completely confidential.

Clinic Facilities

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the West Riding County Council Clinic, Summer Lane, Wombwell, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. and at Jump Clinic, Miners' Welfare Hall, on Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

Laboratory Service

The Laboratory service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield. 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 provided by the West Riding County Council, the depot for your area being at Hoyland, Telephone No. Hoyland 3168 and 2112.

Details of services are as follows:

- Monday - 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (admission)
- Tuesday - 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon
- Wednesday - 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon
- Thursday - 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (admission)
- Friday - 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon

General Services

The contact centre for medical patients for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is in London.

Address: Special Treatment Centre,
Green Road,
MARSFIELD.

Other centres are situated at Bellingham, Buntingford and Betchworth, and a further unit at Newmarket. The contact centre is at London, as stated at the end of this notice. Treatment is completely confidential.

Private Facilities

Private facilities are available at the following centres:
London: Green Road, Buntingford, Betchworth and Bellingham.
10.0 a.m. to 12.0 p.m. and at Newmarket, Buntingford, Bellingham and
Marsfield: 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 p.m.

Laboratory Services

The laboratory services are provided by the Public Health Laboratory at Bellingham. The laboratory is equipped to deal with all bacteriological and pathological examinations, and a complete investigation is undertaken and reports furnished for every specimen sent for examination.

Specimens of sputum, urine, stool and blood for the various analyses are examined by the Public Analyst at the expense of the County Council.

Reference Services

The reference services are provided by the West Essex County Council, the report for your area being at Buntingford, telephone No. 2125 and 2126.

Swimming Baths

I am indebted to Mr. D. L. Milner, your Baths Manager, for the following report:

"The major repairs and improvements carried out in 1966 continued to give satisfaction and once again patrons of the Public Baths were able to enjoy a full years uninterrupted swimming. The popularity of swimming in the township continued to increase, which resulted in many swimming and life saving awards being gained by young people using the Baths and in an increase in the number of Evening Classes organised for adults.

The automatic refreshment service was expanded by the installation of two snack merchandising machines, which together with the hot drinks vending machine already installed, give patrons a wide choice of refreshments throughout the many hours during which the Public Baths are open.

Attendances during 1968 were as follows:-

Slipper Baths	...	...	...	1,991
Swimming	...	...	...	74,657
Schools and Evening Classes	...	...	...	53,219
Spectators	...	...	...	8,417

TOTAL 138,284

I am indebted to Mr. J. L. Wilson, your Health Manager, for the

following report:

The report regarding the investigation conducted in 1935 concerned the following conditions and some other factors of the Public Health work in regard to 1935 year's activities. The possibility of your participation in the investigation is mentioned in the report, which resulted in very valuable and life-saving work being done by your people during the year and in an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for malaria.

The malaria treatment service was expanded by the installation of two more treatment centers which together with the two other existing centers already installed, give service to the whole of the community throughout the year during which the Public Health work was done.

Summary of work done in 1935 was as follows:

1,301	...	...	...	...	...
12,807	...	...	...	...	...
57,512	...	...	...	...	...
8,417	...	...	...	...	...
<hr/>					
128,104	...	...	...	...	...

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were 104 cases of notifiable infectious diseases, compared with 82 in the previous year.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)
During the year 1968

	<u>Total cases notified</u>
Dysentery	1
Measles	92
Scarlet Fever	10
Food Poisoning	1
TOTAL	<u>104</u>

The increase in incidence of notifiable infectious disease was due to the fact that notification of Measles cases amounted to 92 cases, compared with 34 cases in 1967. The cases mainly occurred in the last quarter of the year, even though the immunisation programme against Measles using live vaccine commenced in May, 1968.

Scarlet Fever

10 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified and no cases of Erysipelas, compared with 25 and Nil respectively in 1967. This disease was mild and no case required hospitalisation.

Measles

92 cases of Measles occurred during the year mostly in the last quarter. This compares with 34 in 1967.

Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year.

Infectious Jaundice

During 1968 this disease became statutorily notifiable. No notifications of the disease were received during 1968.

SECTION III

INCIDENTS AND CASES OF SIGNIFICANT IMPORTANCE

There were 101 cases of significant importance reported with 81 in the previous year.

Significant Incidents and Cases Reported During the Year 1968

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Outcome</u>
1
2
3
4
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100

The increase in incidence of significant importance was due to the fact that notification of cases was required to be made to the local health department in 1968. This was a change from the previous year when notification was required only in the case of deaths. The increase in the number of cases reported in the last quarter of the year was due to the fact that notification of cases was required to be made to the local health department in 1968.

Significant Cases

In case of Significant Case No. 1, the patient was a male, aged 45, who was admitted to the hospital on 1/15/68. The patient was admitted to the hospital with a diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction. The patient died on 1/22/68.

Significant Incidents

In case of Significant Incident No. 1, the patient was a male, aged 45, who was admitted to the hospital on 1/15/68. The patient was admitted to the hospital with a diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction. The patient died on 1/22/68.

Significant Deaths

In case of Significant Death No. 1, the patient was a male, aged 45, who was admitted to the hospital on 1/15/68. The patient was admitted to the hospital with a diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction. The patient died on 1/22/68.

Significant Injuries

In case of Significant Injury No. 1, the patient was a male, aged 45, who was admitted to the hospital on 1/15/68. The patient was admitted to the hospital with a diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction. The patient died on 1/22/68.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN
MOMBWELI DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS

YEAR	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculous Disease	Smallpox	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	Acute Poliomyelitis	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	Infectious Jaundice
1959	34	-	1	3	1	1	16	-	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	465	1	-
1960	7	-	-	1	1	1	11	-	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	100	43	1	-
1961	4	-	-	-	4	1	38	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	359	-	-
1962	19	-	-	-	2	-	28	-	7	1	-	3	-	-	-	16	241	27	-
1963	77	-	-	2	4	-	51	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	154	5	-
1964	34	-	-	-	2	-	17	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	128	2	-
1965	29	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	243	-	-
1966	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	264	-	-
1967	25	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	34	1	-
1968	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	1	-

№	Адрес	Вид	Содержание	Датум	Возраст	Состояние	Классификация	Земельный участок	Итого
1001	Кв. 10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1002	Кв. 11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1003	Кв. 12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1004	Кв. 13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1005	Кв. 14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1006	Кв. 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
1007	Кв. 16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
1008	Кв. 17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
1009	Кв. 18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
1010	Кв. 19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1011	Кв. 20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
1012	Кв. 21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
1013	Кв. 22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
1014	Кв. 23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
1015	Кв. 24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
1016	Кв. 25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25

Адрес: ...

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

No case of Diphtheria, Whooping Cough nor Tetanus was brought to the notice of the department during the year.

I would like once again to take this opportunity to stress the importance of immunisation in early infancy against these diseases and Poliomyelitis. It is just not good enough to wait until the child starts school before commencing an immunisation programme. Reference to the computer scheme for vaccination and immunisation which commenced in January, 1968, is made in the appropriate section of the Divisional report

Poliomyelitis

No case of the disease was notified during the year.

Tuberculosis

Two new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, compared with 1 in the previous year. No death from the disease was recorded during the year.

Good protection against Tuberculosis can be obtained by the use of B.C.G. Vaccine in children. The parents of every child entering the Wombwell High School are offered this protection for their child and I would strongly advise parents to take advantage of the scheme. The response from parents in 1968 was excellent.

TUBERCULOSIS - New Cases and Mortality in 1968

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64 years	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	1	1	1	Nil			

Table 1 - Number of cases by age group

No case at all, however, showing that the number was zero for the entire year. The number of cases during the year 1948 was 10. I would like to state that this opportunity to show the importance of vaccination in early infancy against these diseases and polio. It is not too good enough to wait until the child starts school before commencing an immunization program. Reference to the computer system for vaccination and immunization which commenced in January, 1948, is made in the appropriate section of the Director's report.

Table 2 - Number of cases by sex

No case at all, however, showing that the number was zero for the entire year.

Table 3 - Number of cases by race

The two cases of poliomyelitis, however, and 2 cases of non-polio myelitis were notified during the year, compared with 1 in the previous year. The total for the 2 years was recorded during the year.

Good protection against poliomyelitis can be obtained by the use of S.P. Vaccine in children. The parents of every child entering the Washburn High School are offered this protection for their child and I would strongly advise parents to take advantage of the vaccine. The vaccine from Seattle in 1948 was excellent.

Table 4 - Age group and mortality in 1948

Age Group	1948				1947			
	Male	Female	Total	Mortality	Male	Female	Total	Mortality
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	1	1	1

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

No case of Diphtheria, Whooping Cough nor Tetanus was brought to the notice of the department during the year.

I would like once again to take this opportunity to stress the importance of immunisation in early infancy against these diseases and Poliomyelitis. It is just not good enough to wait until the child starts school before commencing an immunisation programme. Reference to the computer scheme for vaccination and immunisation which commenced in January, 1968, is made in the appropriate section of the Divisional report

Poliomyelitis

No case of the disease was notified during the year.

Tuberculosis

Two new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, compared with 1 in the previous year. No death from the disease was recorded during the year.

Good protection against Tuberculosis can be obtained by the use of B.C.G. Vaccine in children. The parents of every child entering the Wombwell High School are offered this protection for their child and I would strongly advise parents to take advantage of the scheme. The response from parents in 1968 was excellent.

TUBERCULOSIS - New Cases and Mortality in 1968

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64 years	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	1	1	1	Nil			

Poliovirus, Wild-Type and Vaccine

No case of Poliovirus, Wild-Type was reported to the notice of the department during the year. I would like to refer to the fact that the importance of vaccination in early infancy against Wild-Type Poliovirus is well known. It is just not good enough to wait until the child starts school before commencing an immunization programme. Reference to the computer system for vaccination and immunization which commenced in January, 1968, is made in the appropriate section of the Departmental report.

Poliovirus

No case of the disease was notified during the year.

Tuberculosis

The new cases of Primary Tuberculosis and 2 cases of Non-Primary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, compared with 1 in the previous year. No death from the disease was recorded during the year.

Good protection against Tuberculosis can be obtained by the use of B.C.G. Vaccine in children. The parents of every child entering the Westwell High School are offered this protection for their child and I would strongly advise parents to take advantage of the scheme. The response from parents in 1968 was excellent.

TUBERCULOSIS - New Cases and Hospitalizations in 1968

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS		
	Primary	Non-Primary	Primary	Non-Primary	Primary	Non-Primary	Total
Below 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	2	1	1	-	-	4

TUBERCULOSIS - New Cases and Mortality for the past ten years

Year	NEW CASES		DEATHS	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1959	5	-	2	-
1960	6	2	1	-
1961	1	-	-	-
1962	5	2	-	-
1963	10	-	2	-
1964	7	-	-	-
1965	5	-	3	-
1966	7	2	-	-
1967	1	-	1	-
1968	2	2	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS - Record of cases during 1968

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No of cases on Register at 1st January 1968	69	34	4	4
No of cases notified for the first time during the year	1	1	1	1
No. of cases restored to Register	-	-	-	-
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	-	-	-	-
No. removed to other districts	6	-	-	-
No. cured or otherwise removed from Register	1	5	1	-
No. died from Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
No. died from other causes	5	-	-	-
Totals at end of 1968	58	30	4	5

STATISTICS - 1950-1959 - 1959

Year	1959	
	1959	1959
1959	1	1
1960	1	1
1961	1	1
1962	1	1
1963	1	1
1964	1	1
1965	1	1
1966	1	1
1967	1	1
1968	1	1
1969	1	1

STATISTICS - 1950-1959 - 1959

Year	1959	
	1959	1959
1959	1	1
1960	1	1
1961	1	1
1962	1	1
1963	1	1
1964	1	1
1965	1	1
1966	1	1
1967	1	1
1968	1	1
1969	1	1

SECTION IV
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
& CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT
FOR THE YEAR 1968.

Public Health Department,
Church Street,
WOMBWELL.

To the Chairman and Members of the
WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Owing to the absence from work due to illness of the Chief Public Health Inspector, it has fallen to me to present the Annual Report on the environmental health of Wombwell for the year of 1968.

On behalf of the Chief Public Health Inspector, I would offer most sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their patience, support and understanding, to Dr. C. G. Oddy, the Medical Officer of Health, the Heads of other Departments, the Additional Public Health Inspector and the clerical members of the staff who continued throughout the year to discharge their duties in a most efficient manner.

Some difficulty was encountered during the year due to turnover in staff and the department was below establishment strength for approximately six months. Mr. W. Dyke, Additional Public Health Inspector terminated his employment in March to take up a post with a neighbouring authority. Mr. K. Barker who was appointed in July terminated his employment in September. Mr. B. Rawdon was appointed to the post in November.

Whilst most aspects of the Department's activities are covered in such a report as this, there are inevitably many matters arising during the year to which it is not possible to make individual reference. Such items are time consuming and are undoubtedly important to someone and may extend over a wide range of subjects including subsidence damage, questions involving the Public Health and Housing Acts, slum clearance, rent and tenancy difficulties, trouble with neighbours etc. It is felt that the help and advice given is greatly appreciated by those seeking it.

REPORT OF
THE
COMMISSION ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF
THE
STATE DEPARTMENT

Public Health Department,
Health Branch,
WASHINGTON.

To the Chairman and Members of the
VERMONT LEGAL DISTRICT COMMISSION

Mr. Chairman and Members,

Owing to the absence from work and to illness of the Chief
Public Health Inspector, it has failed to be possible to present the Annual
Report on the administrative health of Vermont for the year of 1934.
On behalf of the Chief Public Health Inspector, I wish to
most sincerely thank you for the Chairman and Members of the Public Health
Commission for their patience, support and understanding in
Dr. G. H. Oddy, the Medical Officer of Health, the State of Vermont,
Department, the Administrative Health Branch, the State of Vermont,
members of the staff who organized throughout the year to discharge
their duties in a most efficient manner.

Some difficulty was experienced during the year in
turnover in staff and the department was held up
attempts for approximately six months. Mr. W. J. Lyman, Assistant
Public Health Inspector, received his assignment in March to take
up a post with a temporary assignment. Mr. E. J. Lyman was
appointed to this position and his assignment in December.
Mr. H. Lyman was appointed to the post in November.

While most reports of the Department's activities are prepared
in such a report as this, there are inevitably very many
omissions during the year in which it is not possible to cover
individual instances. Some of the more important are the
undoubtedly important to mention and are actual part of the
of subjects including administrative changes, personnel involving the
Public Health and Nursing Acts, the State, and the
difficulties, trouble with relations etc. It is felt that the
help and advice given is greatly appreciated by those seeking it.

Legislation introduced during the year and affecting the Department included the Caravan Sites Act, 1968, The Imported Food Regulations, 1968 and various orders in respect of Clean Air, Offices, Shops & Railway Premises and Rag Flock and other Filling Materials.

Whilst every attempt is made to maintain progress in all aspects of the Department's activities, it is inevitable that more attention is given to the more important subjects and once again the emphasis has been on Housing, Food, Atmospheric Pollution and Public Cleansing.

Your obedient servant,

R. SEWELL.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

The following table shows the number of premises visited during the year under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

Details of the number of premises visited during the year under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, are given in the following table.

Clean Air Act, 1956

Details of the number of premises visited during the year under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, are given in the following table.

The following table shows the number of premises visited during the year under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

Widened

No. 10, 20, 30 & 40, 15 and 17, Market Street	...	...	...	...
No. 14, 15 and 17, George Street	...	...	...	...

Widened

No. 10, 15, 17 and 19, Market Street	...	...	...	...
No. 11, 17 and 19, The Quay	...	...	...	...

Widened

No. 10, 11 and 13, Kilmoghney, Londonderry	...	...	...	...
				10
				10

During the year the Department has had the policy of continuing to visit all houses and premises where it is known that atmospheric pollution is a problem or where there is a history of atmospheric pollution. This was continued throughout the year and was again carried out by Departmental employees.

Legislation introduced during the year and affecting the
Department includes the Finance Bill, 1911, the Finance
Bill, 1912, and the Finance Bill, 1913. In regard to these
the following are the main features and the effect of the
provisions.

With effect from 1st April 1911 the following is
a list of the principal provisions of the Finance Bill, 1911,
and also the provisions of the Finance Bill, 1912,
and also the provisions of the Finance Bill, 1913.

The Finance Bill, 1911,

1. 1911.

The Finance Bill, 1912,

Housing

During the year 9 new dwellings were erected in your area by private enterprise and were situate at Jump, Wombwell and Broomhill.

The total number of inhabited houses within your district is 6,371. The estimated population for mid 1968 was 19,140. Approximately 100 houses were vacant awaiting demolition at the end of the year but despite this the average number of persons per house was 3.004. Attention has been drawn in previous reports to the significance of this figure and it is again suggested that the housing situation in the Area should be given very serious thought and a decision made as to whether any additional dwellings are required.

During the year 21 re-lets on existing housing estates were utilised as follows:-

Slum Clearance	...	...	...	...	19
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	2

4 cases of overcrowding were alleviated, 2 in the process of Slum Clearance.

Slum Clearance

Limited progress was made during the year under this heading, 19 families from unfit houses being rehoused.

The inhabitants of the following addresses were rehoused during the year:-

Wombwell

Nos. 10, 20, 34 & 38, 11 and 17, Hawson Street	...	...	...	6
Nos. 16, 18 and 22, George Street	...	...	...	3

Hemingfield

Nos. 50, 15, 17 and 25, Lundhill Row	...	...	...	4
Nos. 11, 19 and 21, The Green	...	...	...	3

Jump

Nos. 52, 54 and 58, Kitroyd, Jump	...	...	...	3
				<u>19</u>

During the Slum Clearance Programme it has been the policy prior to rehousing to disinfect all houses and furniture where it is known that infestation exists or where there is a history of infestation. This was continued throughout the year and was again carried out by departmental employees.

Worcester

During the year 2 new dwellings were erected in four lots by private enterprise and were situated at 104, 106, 108 and 110.

The total number of inhabited houses within the year district is 4,711. The estimated population for the year was 19,100.

Approximately 100 houses were vacant during the year at the end of the year but during the year the average number of persons per house was 2.00. Attention has been given to previous reports in the neighborhood of this district and it is again suggested that the housing situation in the area should be given very serious thought and a decision made as to whether any additional dwellings are required.

During the year 21 houses on existing housing estates were situated as follows:-

19	... ..	21
2	... ..	23

A number of improvements were effected, 2 in the process of completion.

Worcester

During the year 21 houses were erected on the year district, 19 houses from existing housing estates.

The following table shows the number of houses erected during the year:-

Worcester

19	... ..	21
2	... ..	23

Worcester

19	... ..	21
2	... ..	23

Worcester

19	... ..	21
2	... ..	23

During the year 21 houses were erected on the year district, 19 houses from existing housing estates. This was continued throughout the year and was again carried out by departmental engineers.

When the Programme was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in September, 1955 it was proposed that 299 houses should be dealt with in the first five years and 50 per year subsequently. At the end of 1968 700 houses should have been dealt with, whereas in fact, the number closed and occupants rehoused was 688 and it is pleasing to report that the Programme remains close to schedule.

During the year work was commenced on the building of 174 dwellings on the Aldham House Estate but none were completed before the end of the year.

During the year 4 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation at Wombwell. These were included as Individual Unfit Houses.

The houses were numbered 11 to 17, Hawson Street, Wombwell.

Demolition

During the year the demolition of 17 houses was secured, as follows:-

1. <u>In Clearance Areas</u>	...	NIL
2. <u>Not in Clearance Areas</u>		
26, Park Street, Wombwell	...	1
15 to 23, The Green, Hemingfield	...	5
50 to 58, Kitroyd, Jump	...	5
3. <u>Local Authority Houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health</u>		
16 to 26, George Street, Wombwell	...	6
		—
		17
		—

This is perhaps a disappointing report but when seen within the general framework of housing activities in the Urban District it will be realised that, at the end of the year, many other houses were vacant, awaiting demolition. When dealing with long rows of property, for example, it is not possible to commence demolition operations until all occupants of all the houses have been removed.

Improvement Grants

During the year 61 grants were made. 45 Discretionary Grants and 16 Standard Grants. In response to a Circular from the Ministry the Council were reluctantly compelled to suspend the making of grants in November, 1967 until further notice.

When the program was reported to the Institute at Boston and that Government in December, 1957 it was pointed out that the program would be dealt with in the first two years and 50 per cent of the cost of the first two years should have been paid. At the end of the first two years and 50 per cent of the cost of the first two years should have been paid. At the end of the first two years and 50 per cent of the cost of the first two years should have been paid.

During the year 1957 was reported on the progress of the program on the other hand it was pointed out that the program was completed before the end of the year.

During the year 1958 was reported on the progress of the program on the other hand it was pointed out that the program was completed before the end of the year.

The program was reported to the Institute at Boston.

Summary

During the year 1957 a total of 17 houses was reported, as follows:

1. In Government Areas	
1	100
2. Not in Government Areas	
1	100
2	100
3	100
3. Local Initiative in Government Areas	
4. Local Initiative in Non-Government Areas	
4	100
Total	
17	100

This is perhaps a disappointing report but when one thinks of the general situation of housing in the United States it will be realized that at the end of the year, very little progress was made, and that the situation was still very poor. It is hoped that the program will be continued in the future.

Conclusions

During the year 1957 a total of 17 houses were reported. It is hoped that the program will be continued in the future.

The suspension was lifted in April, 1968 and the figures given therefore represent a nine month period.

The details are given below:-

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

<u>Address</u>		<u>Amount of Grant</u>		
		f.	s.	d.
29, Victoria Road,	Wombwell.	275	0.	0.
11, Coronation Terrace,	Wombwell.	270.	0.	0.
68, Stonyford Road,	Wombwell.	170.	0.	0.
30, Bartholomew Street,	Wombwell.	250.	0.	0.
32, Bartholomew Street,	Wombwell.	240.	0.	0.
34, Bartholomew Street,	Wombwell.	250.	0.	0.
24, Cemetery Road,	Wombwell.	159.	0.	0.
87, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	178.	0.	0.
172, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	210.	0.	0.
81, Blythe Street,	Wombwell.	195.	0.	0.
172A, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	165.	0.	0.
73, Summer Lane,	Wombwell.	242.	0.	0.
265, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	160.	0.	0.
155, Barnsley Road,	Wombwell.	230.	0.	0.
213, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	240.	0.	0.
13, Frederick Street,	Wombwell.	170.	0.	0.
3, Princess Street,	Wombwell.	350.	0.	0.
9, Frederick Street,	Wombwell.	175.	0.	0.
14, Western Terrace,	Wombwell.	270.	0.	0.
184, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	149.	0.	0.
15, Main Street,	Wombwell.	275.	0.	0.
24, Church Street,	Jump.	210.	0.	0.
28, Garden Grove,	Hemingfield.	310.	0.	0.
5, Myrtle Road,	Wombwell.	210.	0.	0.
9, School Street,	Wombwell.	190.	0.	0.
61A, Station Road,	Wombwell.	140.	0.	0.
137, Barnsley Road,	Wombwell.	315.	0.	0.
159, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	195.	0.	0.
161, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	195.	0.	0.
3, Stonyford Road,	Wombwell.	124.	0.	0.
5, Coronation Terrace,	Hemingfield.	315.	0.	0.
11, William Street,	Wombwell.	205.	0.	0.
64, Stonyford Road,	Wombwell.	220.	0.	0.
66, Stonyford Road,	Wombwell.	245.	0.	0.
52, Summer Lane,	Wombwell.	195.	0.	0.
140, Station Road,	Wombwell.	220.	0.	0.
142, Station Road,	Wombwell.	220.	0.	0.
144, Station Road,	Wombwell.	220.	0.	0.
154, Station Road,	Wombwell.	220.	0.	0.
7, Robert Street,	Wombwell.	315.	0.	0.
85, Barnsley Road,	Wombwell.	200.	0.	0.
247, Cemetery Road,	Jump.	170.	0.	0.
5, Robert Street,	Wombwell.	310.	0.	0.
33, Stonyford Road,	Wombwell.	205.	0.	0.
186, Barnsley Road,	Wombwell.	215.	0.	0.
TOTAL		£9987.	0.	0.

The following are listed for 1968 and the 1969
 above described property with each parcel.
 The details are given below.

PROPERTY LIST

Amount of Grant			Parcel	Description
A	B	C		
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 1	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 2	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 3	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 4	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 5	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 6	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 7	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 8	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 9	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 10	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 11	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 12	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 13	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 14	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 15	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 16	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 17	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 18	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 19	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 20	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 21	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 22	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 23	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 24	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 25	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 26	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 27	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 28	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 29	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 30	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 31	100.00 Acres
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0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 37	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 38	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 39	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 40	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 41	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 42	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 43	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 44	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 45	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 46	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 47	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 48	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 49	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 50	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 51	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 52	100.00 Acres
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0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 94	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 95	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 96	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 97	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 98	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 99	100.00 Acres
0.0	0.0	0.0	Parcel 100	100.00 Acres

STANDARD GRANTS

<u>Address</u>		<u>Amount of Grant</u>		
		£.	s.	d.
215, Summer Lane,	Wombwell.	27.	10.	0.
80, Tingle Bridge Lane,	Hemingfield.	40.	0.	0.
31, West Avenue,	Wombwell.	24.	0.	0.
10, South Place,	Wombwell.	31.	10.	0.
63, Station Road,	Wombwell.	31.	16.	9.
4, South Place,	Wombwell.	40.	0.	0.
52, East Avenue,	Wombwell.	40.	0.	0.
11, Cemetery Road,	Wombwell.	27.	10.	0.
28, Park Street,	Wombwell.	36.	0.	0.
10, Tingle Bridge Lane,	Hemingfield.	38.	7.	6.
34, Broomhead Road,	Wombwell.	40.	0.	0.
11, West Avenue,	Wombwell.	40.	0.	0.
74, Kingsway,	Wombwell.	40.	0.	0.
1, Wath Road,	Wombwell.	24.	0.	0.
25, Summer Lane,	Wombwell.	40.	0.	0.
45, Cemetery Road,	Wombwell.	33.	19.	9.
TOTAL		<u>£554.</u>	<u>14.</u>	<u>0.</u>

Housing Repairs

The securing of repairs and renewals involves inspections, re-inspections, service of notices, informal and formal and is a vital part of the Department's activities. It is mostly unspectacular work, is frequently frustrating and cannot possibly be given the time it merits. In order that this work might be carried out on a systematic basis as required by the Housing Act a great deal more time would be required but I am sure it would be worthwhile. It is essential that the work of securing repairs and renewals be synchronised with the programme for Slum Clearance and Improvements.

During the year 91 Informal Notices were served and of these 81% were complied with. In addition 10 Notices brought forward from 1967 were dealt with. 17 Notices were carried forward to be dealt with in 1969.

Damage by Subsidence

During the year many areas in the town were affected, including the new housing estate at Aldham House Lane.

Close liaison is maintained at all times with the Land and Minerals Officers of the National Coal Board and by a close collaboration it is possible to remain well informed and to secure very prompt action when the necessity arises.

GENERAL INDEX

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96	96	96. Lists of names
97	97	97. Lists of names
98	98	98. Lists of names
99	99	99. Lists of names
100	100	100. Lists of names

General Index

The purpose of this index is to provide a comprehensive listing of the names and titles of the authors and subjects included in this volume. The index is arranged in alphabetical order by author's name, with sub-entries for specific works or subjects. This will facilitate the reader's search for information on any of the authors or topics discussed in the book.

In some instances, the author's name is followed by the title of the work, or the author's name is listed under a specific subject heading. This is done to ensure that all relevant entries are included in the index. The index is intended to be a useful tool for researchers, students, and anyone interested in the subjects covered in this volume.

The index is compiled from the following sources:

- Books and articles published by the author.
- Books and articles published by other authors, where the subject matter is relevant to the volume.
- Books and articles published in other languages, where the subject matter is relevant to the volume.

The index is intended to be a comprehensive and up-to-date listing of the names and titles of the authors and subjects included in this volume. It is hoped that this index will be a valuable resource for anyone interested in the subjects covered in this volume.

Index of Authors

The following is a list of the authors whose works are included in this volume. The authors are listed in alphabetical order by name. The titles of the works are listed in the following column. This list is intended to provide a complete and accurate listing of the authors and their works included in the volume.

The authors listed in this index are:

- Author 1
- Author 2
- Author 3
- Author 4
- Author 5
- Author 6
- Author 7
- Author 8
- Author 9
- Author 10

This list is intended to provide a complete and accurate listing of the authors and their works included in the volume. It is hoped that this list will be a valuable resource for anyone interested in the subjects covered in this volume.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1.	Number of dwelling houses in the District	...	...	6,371
2.	Number of houses included in the above:			
	(a) Back-to-back	...	...	Nil
	(b) Single back	...	...	3
3.	Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere:			
	Number of houses included in Representations made during the year:			
	(a) In Clearance Areas	...	...	Nil
	(b) Individual Unfit Houses	...	...	4
A.1.	Houses Demolished			
	In Clearance Areas:			
	(1) Houses unfit for human habitation:			
	Houses demolished	...	...	Nil
	Persons displaced during the year	...	...	4
	Families Displaced during the year	...	...	2
	(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.			Nil
	(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	...	...	Nil
	NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS			
	(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957:			
	Houses demolished	...	...	11
	Persons displaced during the year	...	...	43
	Families displaced during the year	...	...	16
	(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	6
	(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	...	...	Nil
	(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	...	...	Nil
A.2.	Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed	...	...	Nil
B.	Unfit houses closed			
	(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	...	...	Nil
	Persons displaced during the year	...	...	Nil
	Families displaced during the year	...	...	Nil
	(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957			1
	Persons displaced during the year	...	...	1
	Families displaced during the year	...	...	1
	(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	...	...	Nil
C.	Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:			
	(11) After Informal action by Local Authority:			
	By Owner	...	...	109
	(12) After Formal notice under			
	(a) Public Health Acts:			
	By Owner	...	...	26
	By Local Authority	...	...	Nil

HEALTH SERVICES

6,771	1. Number of health plans in the District
	2. Number of health plans in the District
221	(a) Health plans
7	(b) Health plans
	3. Number of health plans in the District
	Number of health plans in the District
211	(a) Health plans
4	(b) Health plans
	4.1. Health plans
	In the District
	(1) Health plans
211	Health plans
4	Health plans
5	Health plans
211	(2) Health plans
	(3) Health plans
211	(4) Health plans
	(5) Health plans
	(6) Health plans
	(7) Health plans
	(8) Health plans
	(9) Health plans
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	(93) Health plans
	(94) Health plans
	(95) Health plans
	(96) Health plans
	(97) Health plans
	(98) Health plans
	(99) Health plans
	(100) Health plans

(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957:		
By Owner	... ..	Nil
By Local Authority	... ..	Nil
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957:		
By Owner	... ..	Nil
D. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)		
14) Retained for temporary accommodation:		
(a) Under Section 48	... ..	Nil
(b) Under Section 17(2)	... ..	Nil
(c) Under Section 46	... ..	Nil
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 and 53		Nil
E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement		
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year		Nil
4. Number of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings:		
(a) Clearance Areas	... ..	19
(b) Overcrowding	... ..	2
5. Rent Act, 1957:		
(a) Number of certificates of disrepair granted	... ..	Nil
(b) Number of undertakings to execute repairs by owners to the Local Authority	... ..	Nil
(c) Number of certificates of disrepair cancelled	... ..	Nil
6. Overcrowding		
2 cases of overcrowding were alleviated during the year.		
7. New Dwellings		
Number of dwellings completed during the year:		
(a) By the Local Authority	... ..	Nil
(b) By Private Enterprise	... ..	9
8. Grants for conversions or Improvement of Housing Accommodation:		
(a) Conversions (the number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)..	... ..	Nil
(b) Improvements - Number of dwellings completed during the year	... ..	61
Formal applications received during the year	... ..	64
Applications approved during the year	... ..	71
9. Details of Advances for the purpose of acquiring or constructing houses - Advances approved in 42 cases. Further advances approved in 17 cases.		

711	(a)
712	(b)
713	(c)
714	(d)
715	(e)
716	(f)
717	(g)
718	(h)
719	(i)
720	(j)
721	(k)
722	(l)
723	(m)
724	(n)
725	(o)
726	(p)
727	(q)
728	(r)
729	(s)
730	(t)
731	(u)
732	(v)
733	(w)
734	(x)
735	(y)
736	(z)
737	(aa)
738	(ab)
739	(ac)
740	(ad)
741	(ae)
742	(af)
743	(ag)
744	(ah)
745	(ai)
746	(aj)
747	(ak)
748	(al)
749	(am)
750	(an)
751	(ao)
752	(ap)
753	(aq)
754	(ar)
755	(as)
756	(at)
757	(au)
758	(av)
759	(aw)
760	(ax)
761	(ay)
762	(az)
763	(ba)
764	(bb)
765	(bc)
766	(bd)
767	(be)
768	(bf)
769	(bg)
770	(bh)
771	(bi)
772	(bj)
773	(bk)
774	(bl)
775	(bm)
776	(bn)
777	(bo)
778	(bp)
779	(bq)
780	(br)
781	(bs)
782	(bt)
783	(bu)
784	(bv)
785	(bw)
786	(bx)
787	(by)
788	(bz)
789	(ca)
790	(cb)
791	(cc)
792	(cd)
793	(ce)
794	(cf)
795	(cg)
796	(ch)
797	(ci)
798	(cj)
799	(ck)
800	(cl)
801	(cm)
802	(cn)
803	(co)
804	(cp)
805	(cq)
806	(cr)
807	(cs)
808	(ct)
809	(cu)
810	(cv)
811	(cw)
812	(cx)
813	(cy)
814	(cz)
815	(da)
816	(db)
817	(dc)
818	(dd)
819	(de)
820	(df)
821	(dg)
822	(dh)
823	(di)
824	(dj)
825	(dk)
826	(dl)
827	(dm)
828	(dn)
829	(do)
830	(dp)
831	(dq)
832	(dr)
833	(ds)
834	(dt)
835	(du)
836	(dv)
837	(dw)
838	(dx)
839	(dy)
840	(dz)
841	(ea)
842	(eb)
843	(ec)
844	(ed)
845	(ee)
846	(ef)
847	(eg)
848	(eh)
849	(ei)
850	(ej)
851	(ek)
852	(el)
853	(em)
854	(en)
855	(eo)
856	(ep)
857	(eq)
858	(er)
859	(es)
860	(et)
861	(eu)
862	(ev)
863	(ew)
864	(ex)
865	(ey)
866	(ez)
867	(fa)
868	(fb)
869	(fc)
870	(fd)
871	(fe)
872	(ff)
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876	(fj)
877	(fk)
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880	(fn)
881	(fo)
882	(fp)
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885	(fs)
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930	(hl)
931	(hm)
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933	(ho)
934	(hp)
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937	(hs)
938	(ht)
939	(hu)
940	(hv)
941	(hw)
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955	(ik)
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959	(io)
960	(ip)
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963	(is)
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967	(iw)
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969	(iy)
970	(iz)
971	(ja)
972	(jb)
973	(jc)
974	(jd)
975	(je)
976	(jf)
977	(jg)
978	(jh)
979	(ji)
980	(jj)
981	(jk)
982	(jl)
983	(jm)
984	(jn)
985	(jo)
986	(jp)
987	(jq)
988	(jr)
989	(js)
990	(jt)
991	(ju)
992	(jv)
993	(jw)
994	(jx)
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996	(jz)
997	(ka)
998	(kb)
999	(kc)
1000	(kd)

Milk Supply

Regular supervision of milk distribution was once again a feature of the Department's activities and contact is maintained with the suppliers in order that improvements may be effected as necessary. To this end samples were procured for the routine Methylene Blue Reduction and Phosphatase Tests and all milk sold in a raw state was, in addition, tested at least quarterly for the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus and Brucella Abortus.

There are altogether 59 retail milk sellers registered whose premises are inspected at regular intervals.

269 samples of milk were taken and despatched to the Public Health Laboratory Service at Wakefield. The staff of the laboratory are always extremely helpful and a high value is placed on their services.

The results of the tests carried out are given below:

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR EXAMINATION DURING 1968

Type of Milk	Type of Test and Results					
	Methylene Blue		Phosphatase		Presence of Tuberculosis	
	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>	<u>Neg.</u>	<u>Pos.</u>
Untreated (formerly Tuberculin Tested)	44	4	-	-	14	-
Pasteurised	19	-	19	-	-	-

Very close attention was again paid to the presence of Brucella Abortus and 124 samples were submitted to the Laboratory for examination for this purpose. There were 13 positive reactions to the Ring Test, 3 to the Cream Culture Test and 1 positive to the Spleen Culture Test and none to the Serum Agglutination Test.

During the year the Brucellosis Eradication Scheme was commenced but it is as yet early for it to have had any noticeable effect.

Meat Supply

The main part of the town's meat supply is brought from a public abattoir in a neighbouring town. Good modern conditions are provided for slaughter and hanging of meat. In addition, it is possible to exercise a good degree of control and to ensure that 100% meat inspection is carried out.

Regular operation of milk distribution was maintained in view of the Department's activities and control in connection with the operation in order that improvement may be effected as necessary. To this end samples were prepared for the various Metropolitan Milk Producers and Distributors' Associations and all milk sold in a new state was, in addition, tested at least quarterly for the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus and Striped Bacillus. There are altogether 50 retail milk depots throughout the province and inspected at regular intervals.

The samples of milk were taken and analyzed for the Tubercle Bacillus at the Metropolitan Milk Producers' Association. The staff of the laboratory has always extremely helpful and a high value is placed on their services.

The results of the tests carried out are given below:

RESULTS OF MILK SAMPLES FOR EXAMINATION DURING 1906

Type of Milk	Type of Test and Results				
	Tubercle Bacillus		Striped Bacillus		Presence of Contaminants
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Unpasteurized	19	-	19	-	-
Pasteurized (Locally Tubercle Tested)	11	1	-	-	11

Very close attention was given to the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus and the results were analyzed by the laboratory for examination for this purpose. There were 11 positive reactions to the Ring Test 2 to the Open Culture Test and 1 positive to the Spine Culture Test and none to the Stern Light Test. Under the year the Metropolitan Milk Producers' Association was organized but it is not easy for it to be carried out any other effect.

Milk Supply

The main part of the town's milk supply is brought from a public station in a neighbouring town. Good water supply was provided for animals was brought of milk. In addition, it is possible to exercise a good degree of control and to ensure that 100% milk inspection is carried out.

Properly constructed, metal lined vans with good hanging facilities are provided for delivery of the meat to the shops in the town. Action is necessary from time to time where careless or rough handling are observed. Leaving the van doors open when travelling, allowing meat to fall on the floor of the van or on the tailboard etc., are examples of the practices to which exception is taken. In addition, there were cases where handlers were not wearing the correct type of overall or head cover.

Food Preparing Premises, Shops and Markets

It is true to say that whilst there are many members of the public who take an active interest in the way foodstuffs are presented for sale and handled in markets, shops, cafes etc., there are still many who take so much for granted and are quite prepared to accept any sort of behaviour in food premises. If this latter group would insist on the utmost care on the part of food handlers they would be of immense assistance, not only to themselves, but to the community in general. Your Public Health Staff can achieve so much in securing compliance with legislation but they are physically incapable of devoting sufficient time to this part of the Department's activities to ensure that all Staff comply with all requirements at all times. Members of the Public, especially housewives, have the means in their hands to play an important part in a matter so vital in securing and maintaining good health. The number of inspections of the various types of food premises made during the year were as follows:-

	<u>Number of Premises</u>	<u>Number of Visits</u>
(a) Butchers Shops	14	98
(b) Grocers and General Dealers	66	113
(c) Fried Fish Shops	14	13
(d) Wet Fish Shops	3	16
(e) Greengrocers	4	4
(f) Bakehouses	11	103
(g) Meat Products	6	56
(h) Markets	2	263
(i) Canteens	9	26
(j) Confectionery Shops	8	56
(k) Catering Establishments...	32	49

... facilities are provided for delivery of the milk to the shops in the town. ... facilities are provided for delivery of the milk to the shops in the town. ... facilities are provided for delivery of the milk to the shops in the town.

Food Inspection Officer, Steps and Stages

It is true to say that while there are many aspects of the public who take an active interest in the way foodstuffs are prepared for sale and handled in markets, shops, etc., there are still many who do not for granted and are prone to accept any sort of behaviour as food business. It is this latter group which must be the object of the part of food handling they wish to be of interest and assistance, not only to themselves, but to the community in general. Your public health officer can achieve as much in working together with the inspectors but they are primarily inspectors of domestic establishments and the part of the department's activities to ensure that all comply with all requirements at all times. Matters of the public, especially householders, may be more in their hands to play an important part in a matter so vital to hygiene and maintaining good health. The number of inspections of the various types of food premises made during the year are as follows:-

Number of Premises	Number of Visits
(a) Butchers Shops	14
(b) Grocers and General Dealers	66
(c) Fish and Shellfish	11
(d) Wet Food Shops	1
(e) Greenhouses	1
(f) Bakers	11
(g) Meat Products	6
(h) Bakers	11
(i) Confectionery Shops	1
(j) Catering Establishments	11

Food Hygiene (General Regulations) 1960, Regulations 16 & 18

Type of Premises	Total No. of Premises	Premises complying with Reg. 16.	Premises to which Reg. 18. applies	Premises complying with Reg. 18.
Butchers	14	14	14	14
Grocers & General	66	66	66	66
Fried Fish Shops	14	14	14	14
Wet Fish Shops	3	3	3	3
Greengrocers	4	4	4	4
Bakehouses	11	11	11	11
Meat Products	6	6	6	6
Canteens and Cafes	9	8	9	9
Confectionery Shops	8	8	8	8
Catering Establishment	32	32	32	32

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16

The number of premises registered under this section is as follows:

Manufacture of Meat Products (Sausage, etc.)	...	22
Manufacture and sale of Ice-cream	... ..	81
Sale of Fried Fish and Chips	... ..	14

Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles

The shops provided by the Council in the old market for the use of certain food trades have greatly raised the standards of food hygiene on the Market. Although all purveyors of 'vulnerable' foods such as cooked meats are now housed in these shops the erection of further shops for the remaining food vendors would be a considerable advancement in market food hygiene.

Hawkers of Food

There are 56 persons registered under section 76 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 as hawkers of food within the Urban District.

All vehicles are inspected at regular intervals and notices served where necessary.

Ice Cream - Manufacture and Sale

There are within your district 2 premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream.

Food Labels (General Regulations) 1955, Paragraphs 14 & 15

Type of Food	Total No. of Premises	Premises registered with Reg. No.	Premises to which Reg. No. Applied	Premises complying with Reg. No.
Butter	14	14	14	14
Cheese & Cream	60	60	60	60
Food with Drugs	14	14	14	14
Meat with Drugs	2	2	2	2
Confectionery	4	4	4	4
Bakery	11	11	11	11
Meat Products	5	5	5	5
Confectionery Shops	9	9	9	9
Confectionery Shops	8	8	8	8
Catering Establishments	32	32	32	32

Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 14

The number of premises registered under this section is as follows:

Manufacture of Meat Products (Sausages, etc.)	...	10
Manufacture and sale of Ice-cream	...	40
Sale of Food with Drugs	...	14

Meat, Poultry and Dairy Vehicles

The shops provided by the Council in the old market for the sale of certain food items have recently raised the standards of food hygiene on the market. Although all purveyors of 'wholesale' food such as dressed meats are now housed in these shops the extension of further shops for the remaining food vendors would be a considerable improvement in market food hygiene.

Labels of Food

There are 16 premises registered under section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act (General Food) Act, 1955 as purveyors of food within the Food District.

All vehicles are inspected at regular intervals and notices served where necessary.

Ice Cream - Production and Sale

There are within your District 3 premises registered for the production of ice-cream.

In addition there are 79 shops registered for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream only, which is stored in refrigerators. The wisdom of encouraging the sale of wrapped ice-cream from shops is undeniable and obviously ensures that this popular commodity is retailed in safe, clean conditions.

36 samples of ice-cream were obtained during the year and the results of the examination of these samples are shown below:

	Number of Samples Taken	Provisional Grades			
		1	2	3	4
Manufacturer No. 1	6	6	-	-	-
Manufacturer No. 2	6	6	-	-	-
Manufacturer No. 3	6	6	-	-	-
Manufacturer No. 4	7	6	-	1	-
Manufacturer No. 5	5	5	-	-	-
Manufacturer No. 6	5	5	-	-	-
Manufacturer No. 7	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	36	35	-	1	-

Where the sample was placed in Grade 3 an investigation was carried out. It was discovered that the container was at fault. An improvement was effected and subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory.

Unsound Food

Quantities of foodstuffs which were inspected and found to be unfit were disposed of according to circumstances. A detailed list of food so condemned is shown below:

	lbs.	ozs.
Chicken	1	3
Hams	830	13
Stewed Steak	38	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Corned Beef	66	0
Sausage	4	0
Tongue	7	6
Luncheon Meat	13	0
Pork	34	3
Irish Stew	24	5
Other Meats	21	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit	518	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jam	1	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tomatoes	128	1
Fish	34	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mixed Goods	184	0
Vegetables	245	12
Butter	1	2
Frozen Food	1564	0
Biscuits	97	8
Tinned Milk	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	pts. equiv.
Cream	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	pts. equiv.

is similar to that of the other samples, the results of the analysis of these samples are given below. The results of the analysis of these samples are given below.

The results of the analysis of these samples are given below.

Sample No.	Elemental Analysis	Empirical Formula
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
TOTAL

When the sample was heated in air, the results of the analysis are given below. It was observed that the sample was not fully oxidized. An improvement was effected by repeating the process in an oxygen atmosphere.

Elemental Analysis

Quantities of materials which were analyzed are listed in the table below. A detailed list of the analysis of these samples is given below.

Sample No.	Elemental Analysis	Empirical Formula
1
2
3
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5
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All unsound food is disposed of by treating with lime and burying beneath the town's refuse.

Water Supply

The Sheffield Corporation Waterworks Department is the Water undertaking for this area. The water supplied is of a good bacteriological standard and samples are taken regularly from different parts of the area. The source of the water is the Yorkshire Derwent (natural fluoride content 0.15 p.p.m.).

During the year 54 samples were taken and all were satisfactory.

Insufficiency and other supply difficulties arise from time to time from a variety of causes. Where the inadequacy of the supply is attributable to lime, etc., deposits in the services, the owner is required to fit new ferrules to the main scrape and pressure clean the services, or where necessary to lay a larger diameter service. Subsidence causes a considerable interruption in supplies. Such breaks will also cause sediment and discolouration of water as will turbulence in the mains caused when certain sections are cut off in order to carry out repairs.

Improvements to the water supply were secured in 8 cases. In addition wherever Improvement Grant works are carried out an individual water service is required. Improvements in the water supply to a further 61 houses were effected in this way.

Of 6,371 occupied houses in the township 6,368 are on the public supply. 19,128 people occupy these 6368 houses. The remaining 3 houses have water laid on from private supplies. In all cases, water is laid on direct to the houses.

Public Baths

The Public Baths were again kept open during the winter and 58 samples of the water were obtained from both pools before the end of the year. All samples were satisfactory. Coliforms were absent in all cases, the pH value remained fairly constant but the Chlorine content fluctuated.

Atmospheric Pollution

During the year 33 observations were made and smoke of such colour and density as to constitute a nuisance was observed on 3 occasions. Necessary cautions were issued.

In an effort to minimise pollution from industrial furnaces, Spoil Banks, Scrap Yards and other non-domestic sources, regular contact is maintained with the managements.

Scrap Yards

Close observation of all scrap yards in the district was maintained throughout the year and 29 visits were made to these premises.

Spoil Banks

A constant watch is kept on all colliery spoil banks in the area and on one in an adjoining area which has frequently caused complaints to be received in the past from residents in Beech House Road, Hemingfield.

Non-Industrial Pollution

The pollution of the air from domestic sources is by far the most serious problem in this area. There are 6,371 occupied houses and the method of heating the majority of these is to burn valuable bituminous coal in the most wasteful and dangerous manner possible. The poisonous products of such inefficient combustion in obsolete open grates are discharged at a height uncomfortably close to breathing level.

It is not difficult to see how this pollution builds up if one takes notice of the amount of visible matter erupting from domestic chimneys, especially around dusk on a cold day when everyone is stoking up or in a morning when fires are being kindled. It has been stressed many times in the past what damage is caused to health, vegetation, buildings, furnishings, clothing etc. It is a wonder that any life at all survives in such heavy pollution.

Clean Air Act, 1956

Smoke Control

The Wombwell Smoke Control Order No. 1. came into operation on the 1st October, 1968.

The area concerned is approximately 106.14 acres in extent and includes 326 Council owned houses, flats and bungalows, a large factory a Welfare Club, a Garage, an Electricity Sub-Station, 55 privately owned houses and bungalows and land upon which further building will take place in the near future.

The Wombwell Smoke Control Order No. 2. covering approximately 200 acres of land and a small number of houses was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government towards the end of the year. Confirmation of the Order is anticipated early in 1969.

In an effort to minimize pollution from industrial processes, Shell has been working with other governmental agencies, regular contact is maintained with the authorities.

Water Pollution

Close observation of all water bodies in the district was maintained throughout the year and 23 visits were made to these premises.

Soil Pollution

A constant watch is kept on all existing soil pollution in the area and on one of the existing sites which has recently caused complaints to be received in the past, two residents in South Korea Road, Bhubaneswar.

Non-Industrial Pollution

The pollution of the air from domestic sources is by far the most serious problem in this area. There are 6,111 registered houses and the method of cooking the majority of them is to burn kerosene stoves in the open air, and this causes serious pollution. The poisonous products of such inefficient combustion in domestic open spaces are discharged at a height, usually about 10 to 15 feet, depending on the wind.

It is not sufficient to say that this pollution builds up in the form of smog at the expense of visible water vapour. The smog is a mixture of various pollutants, especially carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, which are released up to a height of 10 to 15 feet. It has been observed many times in the past that smog is caused in localities, especially Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, etc. It is a matter that any one who has lived in such a city will appreciate.

Clean Air Act, 1986

Smoke Control

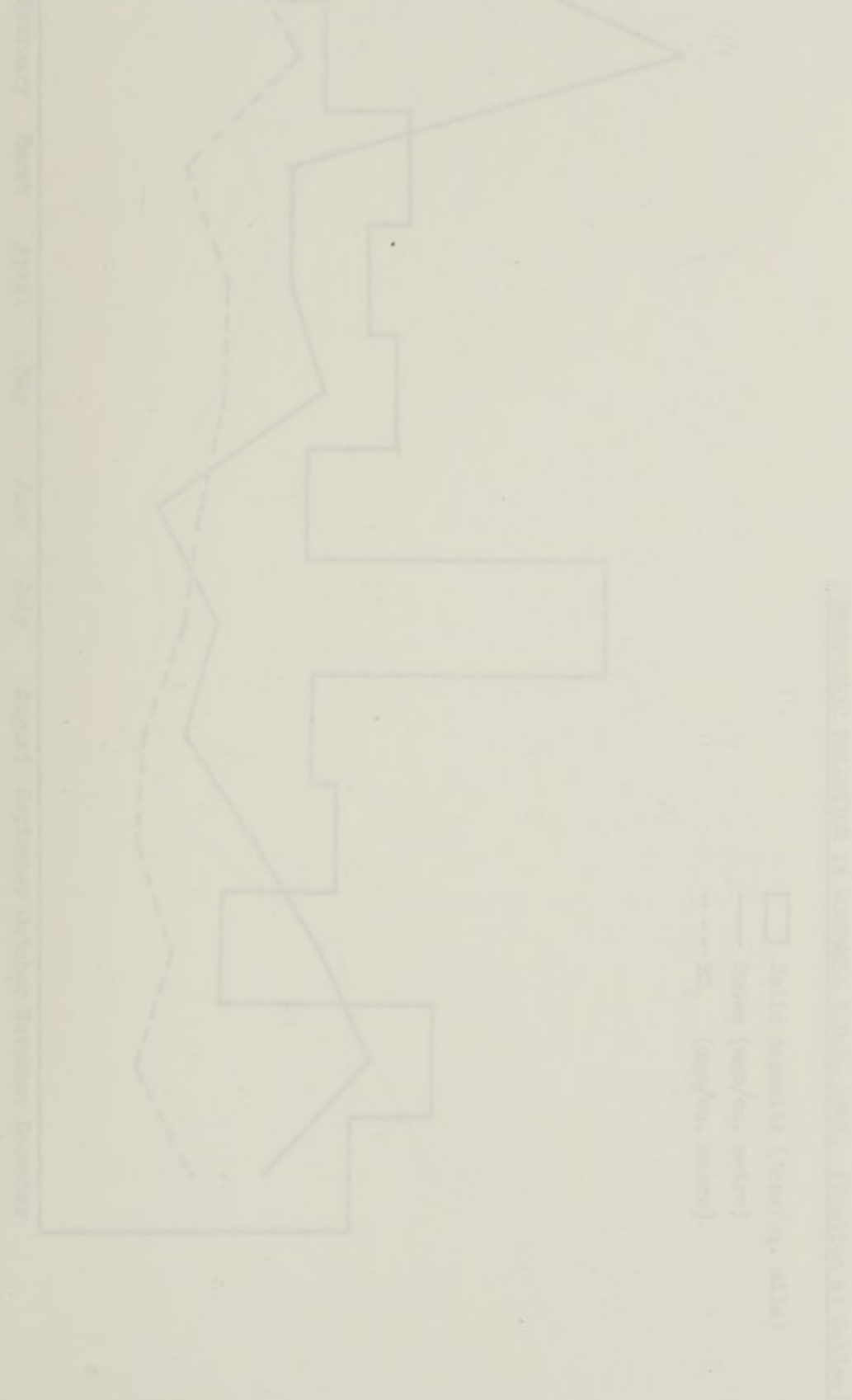
The West Bengal Smoke Control Order No. 1, dated 19th November, 1986, was issued on 1st October, 1986.

The area concerned is approximately 100.14 acres in extent and includes the Central power house, State and Industrial, a power house, a water tank, a garage, an electricity sub-station, 50 privately owned houses and buildings and land upon which 1000 sq. ft. of area is the main feature.

The West Bengal Smoke Control Order No. 2, covering approximately 100 acres of land and a small number of houses was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government towards the end of the year. Continuation of the Order is anticipated early in 1987.

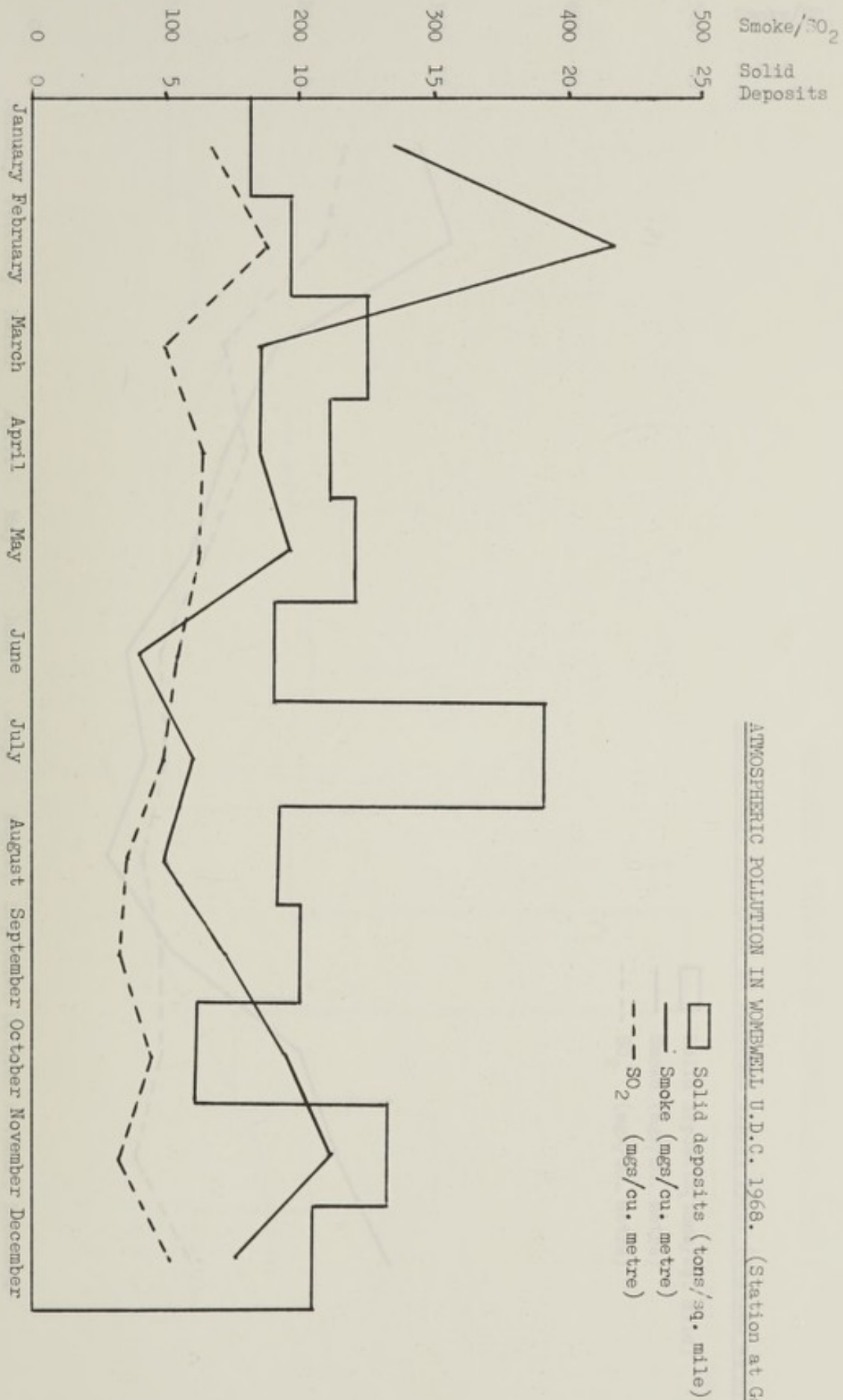
Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

The graphs on the following pages give a pictorial representation of the three groups of pollution along with the rainfall for each month of the year. Two stations are maintained for the measurement of smoke and SO₂ concentration.



Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

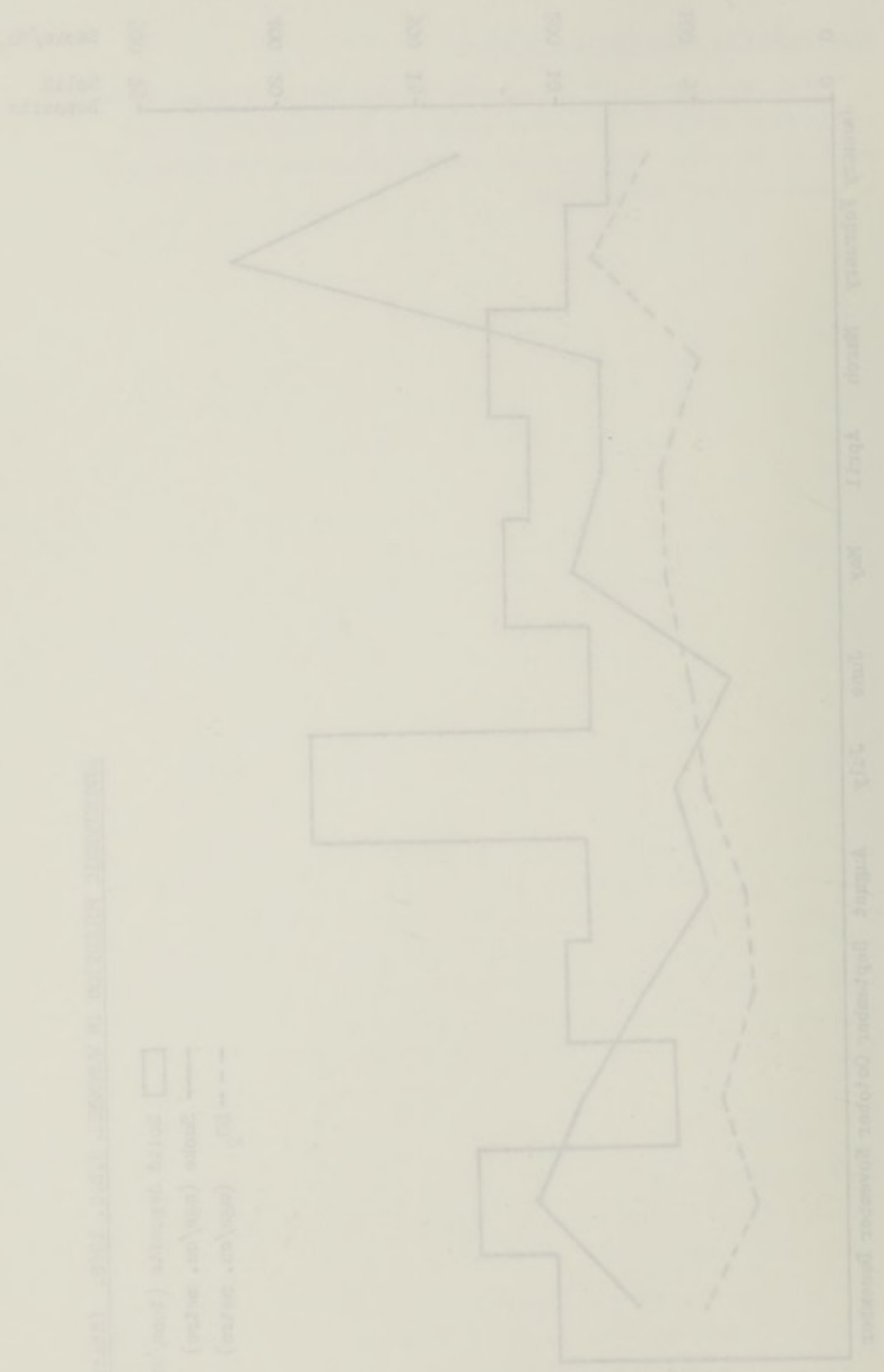
The graphs on the following pages give a pictorial representation of the three groups of pollution along with the rainfall for each month of the year. The stations are situated for the measurement of smoke and SO₂ concentrations.

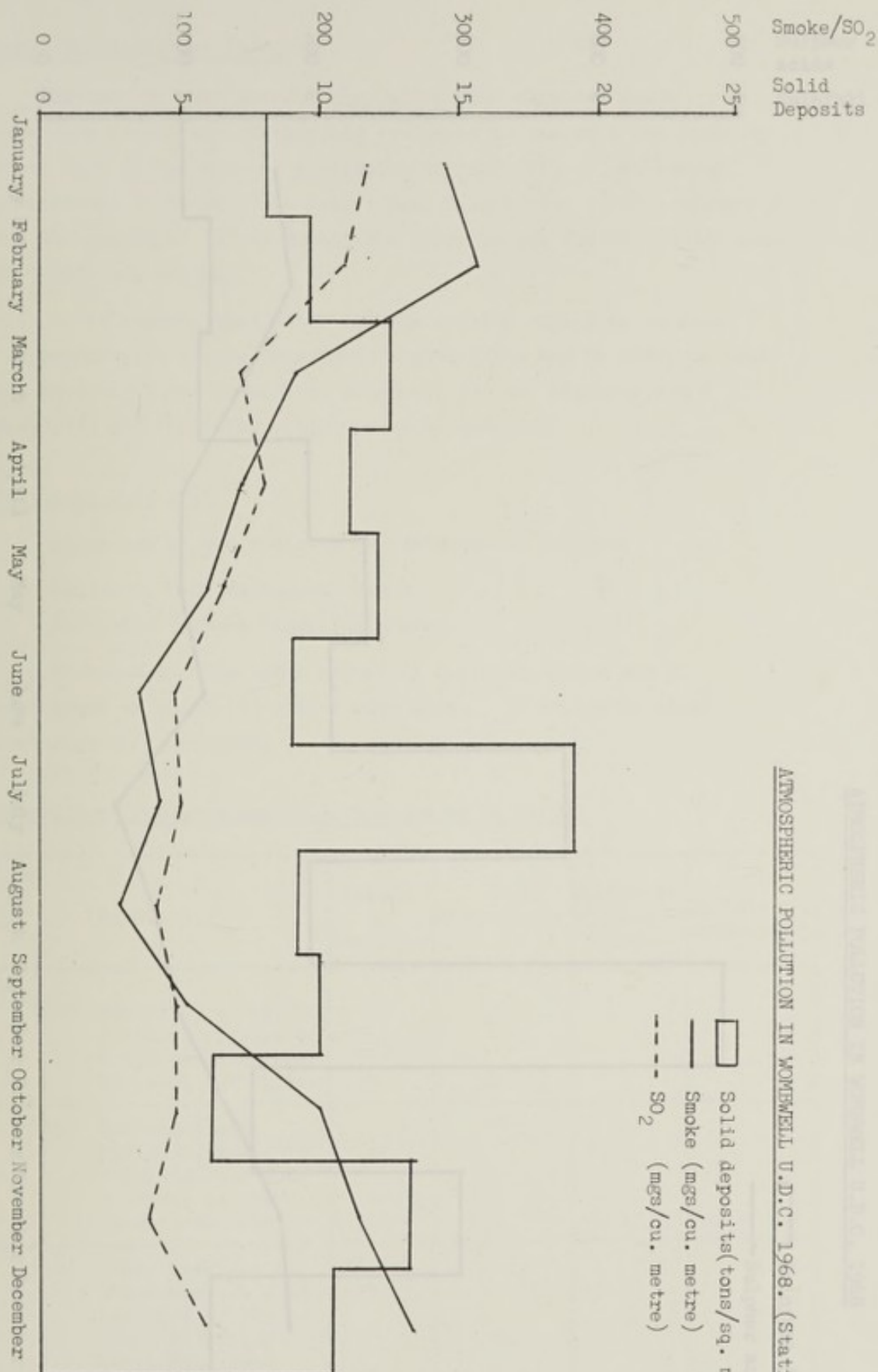


ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN WOMBWEEL U.D.C. 1968. (Station at Gables)

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DATA ON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE

(state of) (state) (state)
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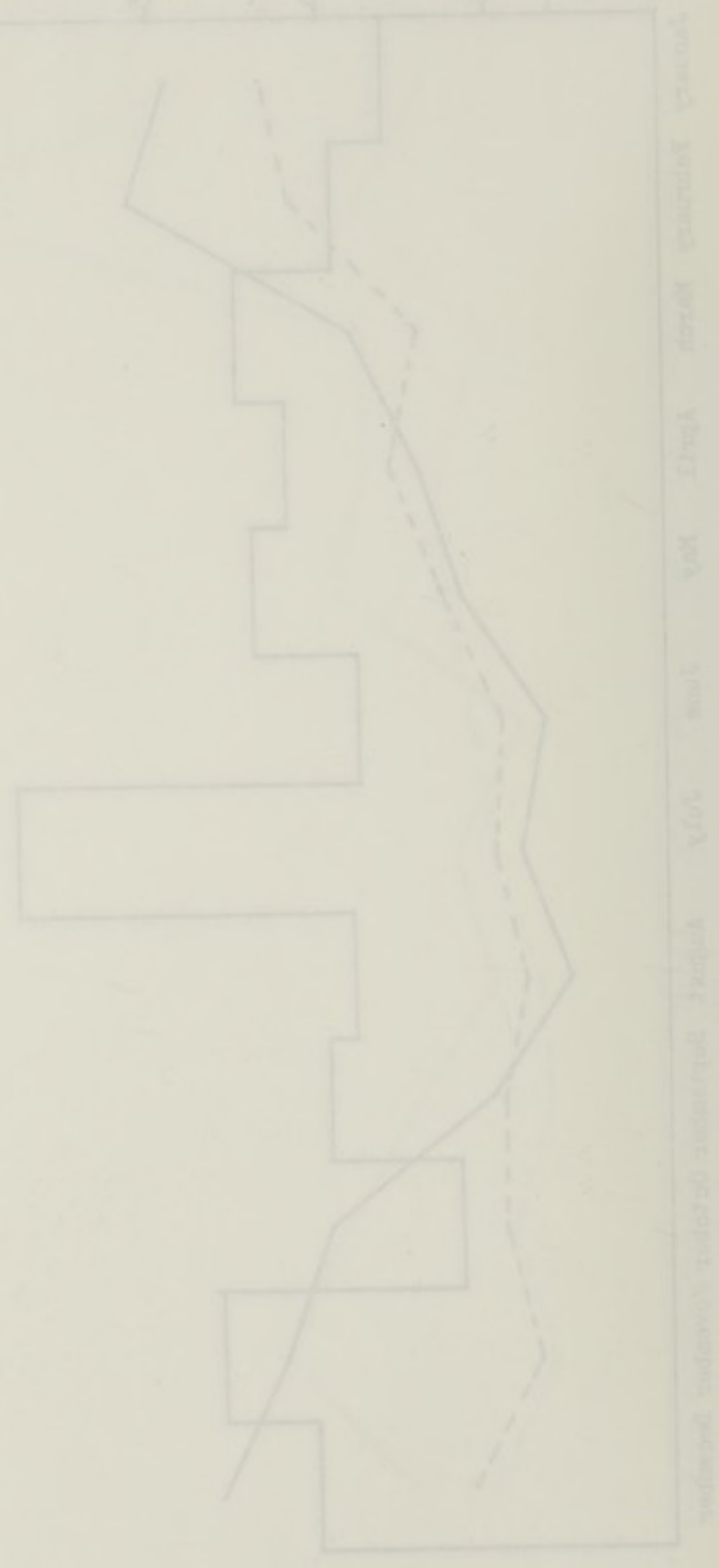


ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN MOMBWELI U.D.C. 1968. (Station at Library)

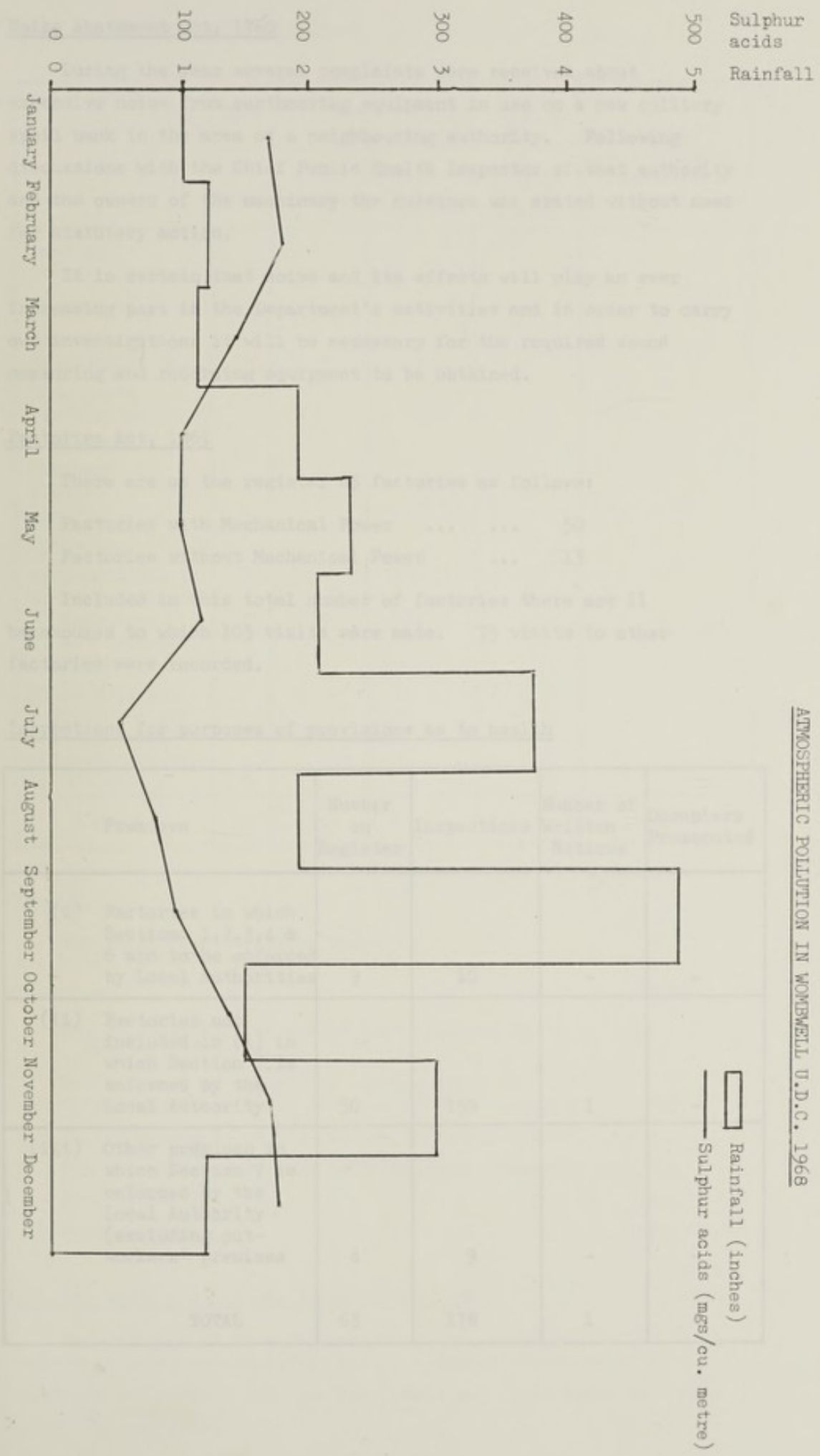
0 100 200 300 400 500
 0 100 200 300 400 500

(Date) (Time) (Location) (Observer)

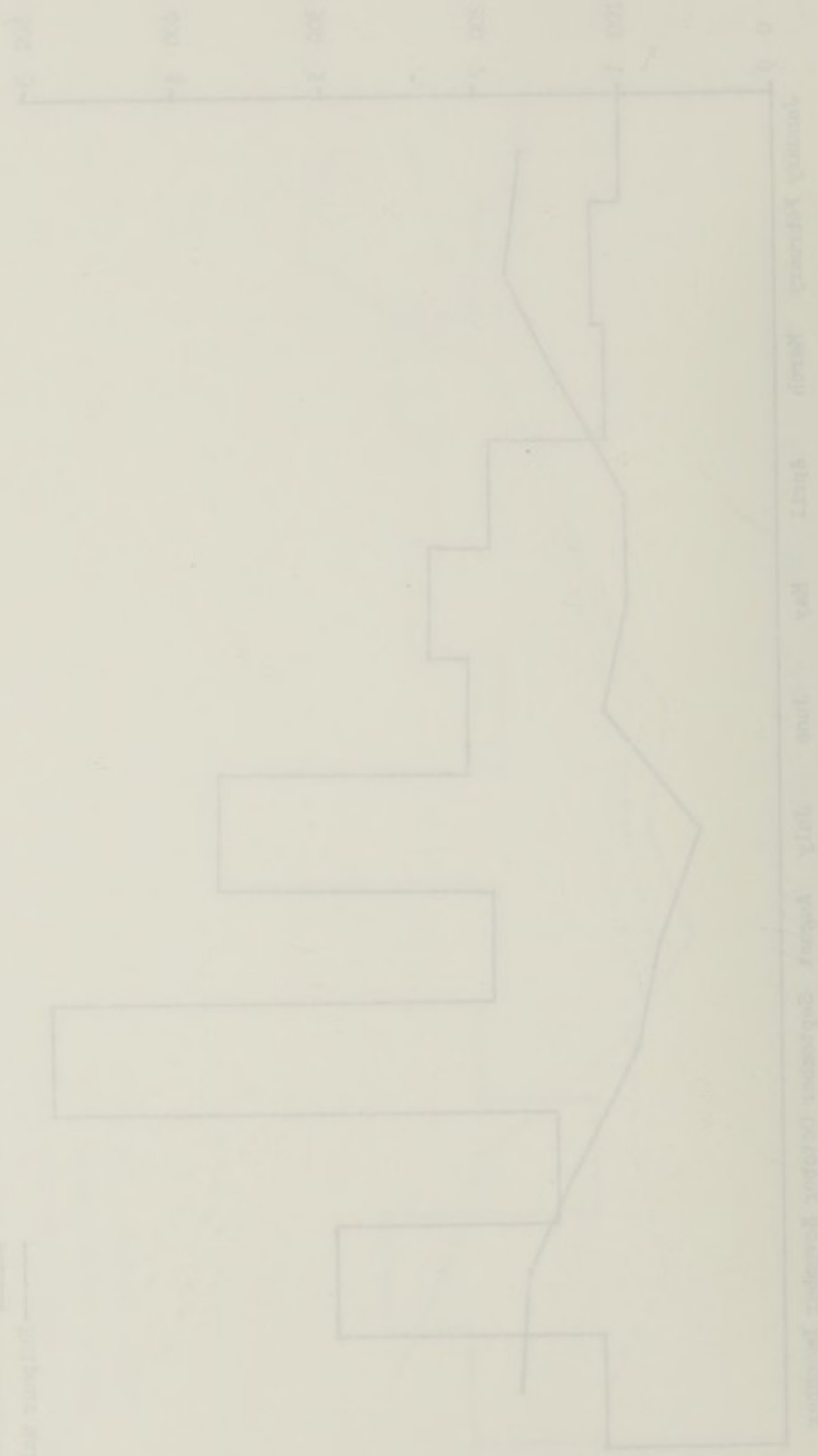
(Symbol) (Unit) (Scale)



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN WOMESWELL U.D.C. 1968



Temperature
 (Celsius)



Monthly Temperature and Precipitation

Temperature (Celsius) ———
 Precipitation (mm) ———

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

During the year several complaints were received about excessive noise from earthmoving equipment in use on a new colliery spoil bank in the area of a neighbouring authority. Following discussions with the Chief Public Health Inspector of that authority and the owners of the machinery the nuisance was abated without need for statutory action.

It is certain that noise and its effects will play an ever increasing part in the Department's activities and in order to carry out investigations it will be necessary for the required sound measuring and recording equipment to be obtained.

Factories Act, 1961

There are on the register 63 factories as follows:

Factories with Mechanical Power 50
Factories without Mechanical Power 13

Included in this total number of factories there are 11 bakehouses to which 103 visits were made. 75 visits to other factories were recorded.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	10	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	50	159	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises	4	9	-	-
TOTAL	63	178	1	-

Factorial Act, 1961

During the past several months several complaints were received about excessive noise from a certain type of equipment in use as a law enforcement tool in the area of a certain city authority. Following discussions with the Chief Public Health Inspector of that authority and the owners of the machinery the nuisance was stated without need for statutory action.

It is certain that noise and the activity will play an ever increasing part in the Department's activities and in order to carry out investigations it will be necessary for the required amount of equipment and working equipment to be obtained.

Factorial Act, 1961

There are on the register 67 factories as follows:

Factories with mechanical power	...	30
Factories without mechanical power	...	37

Included in this total number of factories there are 11 factories to which 105 visits were made. 45 visits to other factories were recorded.

Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health

Number of factories inspected	Number of factories visited	Number of factories on register	Factories
-	-	10	(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 are to be enforced by local authority
-	1	30	(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority
-	-	2	(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-works, premises)
-	1	47	TOTAL

Cases in which defects were found

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness(S.1)	12	11	-	-	-
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	10	9	-	1	-
c. Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	22	20	-	1	-

Outwork

Nature of work - Textile Weaving

	<u>Total</u>
No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	1
No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Nil
No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Nil
No. of instances of work in unwholesome Premises	Nil
Notices served	Nil
Prosecutions	Nil

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Once again much time was devoted to the inspection of registered premises under this Act. A gradual improvement in standards was noticed over previous years and it is hoped that this trend will continue.

Cases in which relative work hours

Number of cases in which provisions were included	Number of cases in which relative work hours		Cases involving relative work hours	Cases involving relative work hours	Cases involving relative work hours
	Cases involving relative work hours	Cases involving relative work hours			
			Cases involving relative work hours		Cases involving relative work hours
-	-	-	-	15				15
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	10	10
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	20	20

Notes

Notes of Work - Textile Weaving

Total

1	No. of activities in which provisions of Section 133(1)(a)
111	No. of cases of default in working hours to the benefit
111	No. of provisions for failure to supply funds
111	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises
111	Relative work
111	Provisions

Relative Work and Relative Provisions (Part 1)

These figures show time as devoted to the production of regulated provisions under this Act. A similar comparison is made between the number of provisions and it is hoped that this trend will continue.

Table A - Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises Registered during the year	Total no. of registered premises at end of year	No. of Registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year	Total premises inspected at end of year
Offices	-	25	14	25
Retail Shops	2	77	73	77
Wholesale Shops	-	1	1	1
Catering Establishments	-	11	13	11
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	114	101	114

Table B - Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises - 245

Table C - Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

<u>Class of Workplace</u>	<u>No of persons employed</u>
Offices	125
Retail Shops	313
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	5
Catering Establishments open to the public	58
Canteens	4
Fuel Storage Depots	-
Total	505
Total Males	200
Total Females	305

A total of 505 persons (comprising 200 males and 305 females) are employed to work in registered premises within the district.

4 notices were served during the year in respect of retail shops. The contraventions or requirements referred to in these notices totalled 16 and are itemised below under the respective sections of the Act.

<u>Section</u>	<u>No. of Contraventions</u>
S.4. (Cleanliness)	1
S.6. (Temperature)	1
S.9. (Sanitary Conveniences)	4
S.16. (Floors, Passages and Stairs)	6
S.24. (First Aid)	2
S.50. (Information)	2

Without exception owners and occupiers of premises visited were co-operative and it was not necessary to institute legal proceedings under the Act.

Table 4 - Registrations and License Applications

Class of License	No. of persons registered during the year ending at end of year	Total no. of persons registered during the year ending at end of year	No. of persons registered during the year ending at end of year
Offices	-	25	14
Retail Shops	2	77	77
Wholesale Shops	-	1	1
Catering Establishments	-	11	77
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	114	169

Table 5 - Number of visits of all shops by inspectors to registered premises - 1951

Table 6 - Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	107
Retail Shops	141
Wholesale Shops, Restaurants, Catering Establishments open to the public	7
Offices	18
Fuel Storage Depots	1
Total	274
Total Males	200
Total Females	74

A total of 207 persons (comprising 200 males and 7 females) are employed to work in registered premises within the district. A notice was served during the year in respect of retail shops. The convictions or requirements referred to in these notices are detailed below under the respective sections of the Act.

Section	No. of convictions
2.4. (Classification)	1
2.5. (Requirements)	1
2.6. (Sanitary Conditions)	1
2.7. (Hours, Hours and Days)	1
2.8. (Hours 42)	1
2.9. (Inspection)	1

Without exception owners and occupiers of premises visited were co-operative and it was not necessary to institute legal proceedings under the Act.

Accidents in Registered Premises

Section 48 of the Act requires that any accident occurring in premises to which the Act applies which results in the death of or prevents from working for 3 days, any person employed therein, shall be notified to the Local Authority.

During the year 9 accidents were reported and all were investigated. No fatal accidents were reported.

Six of these accidents were caused by hand tools i.e., butchers knives and the remainder due to lifting and carrying heavy weights.

Exemptions

A certificate of exemption which was issued in 1966 was renewed for a further two years in respect of a shop where it is impossible to provide reasonably accessible sanitary accommodation.

Moveable Dwellings

62 Caravans were parked on land in the area without licence at various times of the year. The areas in the town which are principally affected are Broomhill (land off Pontefract Road and at various points on the Ings), Lundhill (Greenland), land off Station Road, land off Netherwood Road and the Mitchells Area. 193 visits were paid to these unauthorised sites.

The parking of such caravans presents considerable problems. The occupants are frequently of an undesirable type and are invariably engaged in the collection of rags, scrap metals, etc. There is no water supply, no sanitary accommodation, no drainage, no refuse storage accommodation, and the areas affected are littered with masses of discarded cartons, bottles, cans, motor car bodies etc., all of which give the countryside a most unprepossessing appearance.

The assistance of the Chief Inspector of Police and his staff was requested on several occasions and as always this was promptly and freely given.

Verminous Premises

3 Council owned houses were disinfested during the year. The houses and furniture were treated in certain cases rehoused as a result of Slum Clearance activities in the New Scarbro' Area.

A number of complaints were received from tenants of houses and bungalows in the new Council Housing Estate at Aldham House Farm and Arundel View, Jump, of clover mite. These small red mite were found on paths, in walls etc., and a programme of spraying a wettable insecticide was put in hand immediately. 54 dwellings were found to be affected.

Accidents in Hospitals

Section 56 of the Act requires that any accident occurring in a hospital in which the Act applies which results in the death of or personal injury to a patient or in the loss of a patient's property shall be notified to the local Authority.

During the year 1957 accidents were reported and all were investigated. No fatal accidents were reported. Six of these accidents were caused by hand tools etc., knives and the remainder due to lifting and carrying heavy weights.

Examinations

A certificate of completion which was issued in 1957 was renewed for a further two years in respect of a shop where it is impossible to provide necessary sanitary arrangements.

Mobile Buildings

13 Outcrops were visited on foot in the area without licence at various times of the year. The areas in the town which are principally affected are Broadwell (and all outcrops) and at various points on the river, Broadwell (Broadwell), and at Station Road, and all Broadwell Road and the Broadwell area. 1957 visits were held in these unlicensed areas.

The parking of such vehicles presents considerable problems. The occupants are frequently of an indeterminate type and are invariably engaged in the collection of scrap metal, etc. There is no water supply, no sanitary arrangements, no drainage, no refuse storage accommodation, and the areas affected are littered with masses of discarded material, bottles, cans, motor car bodies etc., all of which give the surroundings a most unappealing appearance.

The assistance of the Chief Inspector of Police and his staff was requested on several occasions and as a result this was promptly and freely given.

Yearbook

1 Council's year books were distributed during the year. The houses and furniture were located in certain areas reported as a result of the Yearbook activities in the New Building area. A number of complaints were received from landlords of houses and premises in the new Council Housing Estate at Linden House Lane and Broadwell Road, from all other areas. These will be given more fully in the Yearbook, in which also a programme of carrying out various inspections was put in hand immediately. 14 buildings were found to be affected.

Rodent Control

Particular attention has been given to all known sources of infestation, including refuse tips, sewage works and allotments which have regularly been surveyed and treated when necessary.

All food premises, shops, canteens, etc., are inspected for evidence of infestation during the course of normal routine visits. Advice has been given on rodent proofing and other control measures.

A sewer treatment was carried out during the year and the results were satisfactory. The regular treatment of sewers in your District over the past twenty years has kept infestation at a reasonably low level.

Two of your employees have been trained in modern methods of Rodent Control and one of these men is employed as much as possible on this work. Any complaints have been dealt with as quickly as possible. The following is a brief analysis of the work carried out during the period under review.

Properties other than Sewers

	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non-agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1. Number of properties in district	7105	23
2. a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	144	2
b) Number infested by (i) Mice	19	-
(ii) Rats	125	2
3. a) Total number of properties inspected for rats/or mice for reasons other than notification	1120	23
b) Number infested by (i) Mice	19	-
(ii) Rats	47	19

Hairdressers and Barbers

Since the Council made Byelaws in 1953, hairdressers and barbers have been registered. There were on the register at the end of 1968 40 premises. 22 inspections were made during the year. The standard of cleanliness maintained is reasonably good.

Public Conveniences

Every effort is made to maintain the conveniences in a clean and efficient condition but it is virtually impossible to achieve this desired end due to the gross amount of wilful damage done to equipment and fittings. Members of the public occasionally make complaints concerning the damage and abuse and it would seem that

Industrial Control

Industrial activities have been given the highest priority of industrial, including safety, health, and environmental which have regularly been reviewed and revised when necessary.

All food products, drugs, cosmetics, etc., are inspected for evidence of adulteration during the course of normal routine visits. Further has been given on recent product and other control measures.

A recent treatment was carried out during the year and the results were satisfactory. The regular treatment of sewage in your district over the past twenty years has kept industrial at a reasonably low level.

700 of your employees have been trained in various subjects in Home Control and one of these has been assigned as such as possible on his work. Any regulations have been dealt with as widely as possible. The following is a list of analysis of the work carried out during the period under review.

Properties other than Houses

<u>Non-residential (Industrial)</u>		<u>Type of Property</u>	
1	Number of properties in district	1105	52
2	a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	144	5
	b) Number inspected by (i) WMO (ii) WAs	13	5
3	a) Total number of properties inspected for rats or mice for reasons other than notification	1250	53
	b) Number inspected by (i) WMO (ii) WAs	22	13

Buildings and Factories

Since the Council made Orders in 1957, buildings and factories have been registered. There were on the register at the end of 1968 23 premises. 22 inspections were made during the year. The standard of cleanliness maintained is reasonably good.

Public Conveniences

Every effort is made to maintain the conveniences in a clean and efficient condition but it is virtually impossible to achieve this desired end due to the gross amount of litter thrown into them and to the fact that the public occasionally carelessly littering the area and thus not it would seem that

the majority of decent citizens must suffer inconvenience and annoyance because of the thoughtless, wilful actions of a few. Full-time attendants would seem to be the only remedy.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

<u>Type of Convenience</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Water Closets	8196	99.94
Pail Closets	2	.02
Privy Middens	3	.04

9 W.C's were constructed for new houses and other property. 61 additional W.C's were provided for existing property.

PUBLIC CLEANSING 1967

Collection

The Service is carried out entirely by the Council's own employees with four vehicles. There are 2 side-loading vehicles (one of 45 cwts. capacity and one of 60 cwts. capacity) and 2 dual-tip lorries, each of 18/20 cu. yards capacity. They are of all steel construction and diesel driven. All four lorries are well maintained, kept well painted and are a credit to the township.

The older of the two dual-tip lorries was scrapped during the year and a new compression type vehicle was brought into use in August.

The unsatisfactory garage accommodation remains one of our most pressing problems.

Urgent consideration should be given to the provision of a suitable depot, including garages, stores, maintenance and repair departments, dining, locker and sanitary accommodation for the Public Cleansing Staff.

Generally speaking a weekly collection was maintained throughout the year. Extreme difficulty is experienced from time to time due to shortage of labour.

The staff engaged on these duties are provided with donkey jackets, overalls, gloves, eyeshields and protective barrier cream.

The weighing of refuse was continued and this makes for greater accuracy in the compilation of the following statistics

During the year 3298 loads of refuse were collected as follows:

The majority of school children were either transportation and
 emergency vehicles of the Department, which makes it a fact
 that the Department would have to be the only agency.

SAFETY INSURANCE

Type of Coverage	Number	Amount
Motor Vehicle	100	\$5.00
Life Insurance	2	100
Fire Insurance	2	100

W.V.'s were considered for new homes and other property.
 21 additional W.V.'s were provided for existing property.

VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

Collection

The Service is carried out entirely by the County's own
 employees with four vehicles. There are 2 one-ton trucks
 (one of 45 cubic capacity and one of 60 cubic capacity) and 2
 dual-tire trucks, each of 1870 cubic capacity. There are 2
 All steel construction and diesel driven. All four trucks are
 well maintained, kept well painted and are a credit to the County.

The other of the two dual-tire trucks was damaged during the
 year and a new conventional type vehicle was bought into use in
 August.

The maintenance garage accommodations remain one of our
 most pressing problems.

Typical consideration should be given to the provision of a
 suitable depot, including garages, stores, maintenance and repair
 departments, dining, locker and sanitary accommodations for the Police
 Cleaning Staff.

Generally speaking a weekly collection was maintained throughout
 the year. Extreme difficulty is experienced from time to time due
 to shortage of labor.

The staff engaged on these duties are provided with dungy
 jackets, overalls, gloves, spades and protective rubber boots.

The weighing of refuse was continued and this aided for greater
 accuracy in the compilation of the following statistics.

During the year 1958 loads of refuse were collected as
 follows:

	No. of Loads	No. of tons	No. of working days	Daily Average Loads	Daily Average Weight Tons
No.3 Lorry 80 cwts. diesel	567	1984	256	2.20	7.70
No.5 Lorry 60 cwts. diesel	1098	2196	306	3.58	7.10
No.6 Lorry 45 cwts. diesel	856	1284	302	2.80	4.20
No.7 Lorry 80 cwts. diesel	567	1701	222	2.50	7.60
No.8 Lorry 35 cu.yd. diesel	210	840	126	1.66	6.60

It is estimated that 3298 loads weighed 8005 tons.

The estimated weight collected per 1,000 premises was 1257 tons.

The estimated weight collected per 1,000 population was 418 tons.

The average estimated amount of refuse collected from each house during the year was 1256 tons.

Disposal

Since the introduction of mechanical disposal of the town's refuse in 1955 the work has been carried out far more satisfactorily than was ever possible previously. There has been a financial saving and it is possible for the tip attendant to devote time to controlling insects on the tips. There is a noticeable absence of flies, crickets, woodlice and rodents from our tips. The constant application of B.H.C. Gammexane controls insects to a great extent and regular survey and baiting maintain a satisfactory control over rodents.

Refuse is consolidated in comparatively thin layers, covering material is stored whenever obtainable and spread and levelled on the tipped surface. The system has, no doubt, contributed to the reduction in vermin and insects, reduced the danger of fire, brought a reduction in expenditure on tyres and has made it possible to dispense with the use of sleepers.

The refuse was disposed of as follows:-

<u>Place</u>	<u>Number of Loads</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Wombwell Wood Quarry	3298	100

Year	Daily Average Loads	No. of Loads	% of Total	No. of Loads
1930	2.20	450	19%	707
1931	2.30	300	13%	1000
1932	2.50	300	13%	850
1933	2.70	330	14%	907
1934	2.80	350	15%	910

It is estimated that 3000 loads weighed 6000 tons. The estimated weight collected per 1,000 pounds was 137 tons. The estimated weight collected per 1,000 population was 418 tons. The average estimated amount of refuse collected from each house during the year was 1528 tons.

Discussion

Since the introduction of mechanical disposal of the refuse refuse in 1935 the work has been carried out in more satisfactory than was ever possible previously. There has been a considerable saving and it is possible for the tip attendants to devote time to controlling insects on the tips. There is a noticeable absence of flies, cockroaches, woodrats and rodents from our tips. The constant application of D.D.T. to garbage controls insects to a great extent and regular survey and better control a satisfactory control over rodents.

Refuse is consolidated in comparatively thin layers, covering material is stored whenever obtainable and spread and leveled on the tipped surface. The system has, no doubt, contributed to the reduction in vermin and insects, reduced the danger of fire, brought a reduction in expenditure on tips and has made it possible to dispose with the use of airplanes.

The refuse was disposed of as follows:-

Place	Number of Loads	Percentage
Woodwell Wood Quarry	1598	100

CLEANSING COSTS

	Collection			Disposal			Total		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Cost per estimated ton	2	6	5	5	11		2	12	4
Cost per 1,000 population	962	19	1	124	3	9	1087	2	10
Cost per 1,000 premises	2892	19	0	373	1	11	3266	0	11
INCOME	1687	0	0				1687	0	0
NETT COSTS	18431	0	0	2377	0	0	20808	0	0

The rate required for Public Cleansing (Street Cleansing excluded) was 12.40d.

Municipal Dustbin Scheme

Since the Council undertook to supply refuse bins to domestic premises under Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, 6,831 worn out bins have been replaced. 349 during the year under review.

The operation of a scheme such as this has brought considerable benefit. Refuse bins are part of the tools of refuse collection and to have a bin of adequate dimensions and of a satisfactory type is one of the factors in maintaining a regular weekly collection of domestic refuse.

Trade Refuse

The Council has arrangements to remove trade refuse from 30 different premises. Such refuse is cleared twice weekly and when circumstances necessitate it butcher's and fishmongers' waste is removed more frequently.

Inspection of District

A total of 1,184 inspections were made to investigate nuisances and housing defects and 799 re-visits were recorded.

91 Informal Notices were served and of these 84 were complied with along with 10 brought forward from 1967. 17 relating to 17 nuisances were carried forward.

During the year 250 complaints were received and all were dealt with.

A considerable amount of time is taken up in interviewing tenants, owners, contractors, estate agents, etc., at the office at various types of property. There were 1,867 such interviews during the year.

TABLE 1

Year	Collection		Disposal		Total
	1957	1958	1957	1958	
1957	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
1958	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
					8,000

The rate reported for Public Disposal (Street Cleaning) excluded was 12.5%.

Municipal Public Works

Since the Council undertakes to supply refuse bins to domestic premises under Section 10(1) of the Public Health Act, 1936, 5,821 more bins have been replaced. 242 during the year under review.

The operation of a scheme such as this has proved profitable benefit. Refuse bins are part of the tools of refuse collection and to have a bin of adequate dimensions and of a satisfactory type is one of the factors in maintaining a regular weekly collection of domestic refuse.

Public Works

The Council has arrangements to receive refuse from 10 different premises. Such refuse is cleared twice weekly and when circumstances necessitate it Hatcher's and Lister's refuse is removed more frequently.

Inspection of District

A total of 1,184 inspections were made to investigate nuisances and housing defects and 139 re-visits were made.

91 Informal Notices were served out of these 11 cases reported with 10 groups forward from 1957. 11 referring to 17 nuisances were carried forward.

During the year 250 complaints were received and all were dealt with.

A considerable amount of time is taken up in interviewing tenants, owners, contractors, estate agents, etc., at the office as well as upon the property. There were 1,607 such interviews during the year.

Details are given below of defects remedied after informal discussions with the persons concerned or after the service of Informal and Formal Notices.

Repairs and Renewals to Houses

Made dry - roof	...	...	...	...	20
Made dry - spouting	...	...	...	...	41
Made dry - pointing or structural plaster	...	...	...	...	30
Damp proof course inserted	...	...	...	...	12
Plaster work repaired	...	...	...	...	37
Floors repairs	...	...	...	...	8
Window frames repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	14
Door frames and door repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	12
Fire ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	7
Firebacks repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	3
Sash cords renewed	...	...	...	...	12
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	11
Handrails fixed	...	...	...	...	1

Drainage

Drains reconstructed, repaired or opened out...	...	...	...	...	27
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	15
Inspection chamber covers renewed	...	...	...	...	4
Sink Gullies renewed	...	...	...	...	18
Vent shafts provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	1
Choked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	858

Sanitary Accommodation

Water closets fittings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	23
Water service pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	28
Water closet structural repairs	...	...	...	...	16
Additional Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	64
Dustbins renewed or provided	...	...	...	...	349

Miscellaneous

Yards paved or pavement renewed	...	...	...	...	6
Large diameter water services installed	...	...	...	...	61
Accumulations of refuse cleared	...	...	...	...	1
Water services repaired	...	...	...	...	7
Verminous houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	3
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	2

Referred to other Departments

Water Board	...	...	...	...	41
Surveyor	...	...	...	...	78

25 of the above matters were dealt with by statutory notices where owners or persons concerned failed within a reasonable time to abate nuisances or to execute works required.

18 of these notices were served under the Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961. 13 relating to nuisances, 4 to sanitary accommodation, 1 to the provision of drainage. 14 of these notices had been complied with at the end of the year.

Details are given in the following table with the person concerned or other person affected.

General and Domestic

20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30

General

31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
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General Association

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43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50

Miscellaneous

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52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

Noted to other departments

61
62

Of the above matters were dealt with by the various departments and persons concerned failed within a reasonable time to state otherwise or to execute works required.

15 of these notices were raised under the Public Health Act 1936 and 1961. 16 relating to nuisance, 4 to sanitary arrangements, 1 to the provision of drainage. 14 of these notices had been complied with at the end of the year.

7 notices were served under Sections 35 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. They were served in cases of urgency where, having regard to all the circumstances there would have been unreasonable delay in remedying the defects by following the procedure prescribed in Sections 93 to 95 of the Public Health Act, 1936. All of these notices were complied with.

Salvage Reclamation

The gross income derived from Salvage during the year ended 31st March, 1969 was £1,910. 1s. 11d.

The following table gives details of articles salvaged together with the amounts received for them:

<u>Salvaged Materials</u>	<u>Weight</u>				<u>Totals</u>		
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	lbs	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	183	16	0	23	1769.	6.	2.
Textiles	3	6	3	0	53.	8.	0.
Ferrous Metals	4	14	1	0	37.	14.	0.
Non-Ferrous Metals		8	3	12	49.	13.	9.
TOTALS	192	6	0	7	1910.	1.	11.

The salvage of waste paper was commenced by the Department in 1940.

Since that time to the end of March, 1969, 4,242 tons of waste paper has been collected. The income derived from these sales amounts to £34,429.

7 notices were issued under Section 35 of the Water Pollution Control Act, 1961. They were issued in cases of riparian owners, having regard to all the circumstances. There would have been no objection if the notices were issued by following the procedure prescribed in Section 35 of the Water Pollution Act, 1961. All of these notices were complied with.

Water Pollution

The gross income derived from water during the year ended 31st March, 1967 was Rs. 10,000.00.

The following table gives details of water charges together with the amounts received for them:

Particulars	1966-67		1965-66	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Water Supply	100	0	100	0
Water Charges	100	0	100	0
Water Rates	100	0	100	0
Water Charges	100	0	100	0
Total	100	0	100	0

The balance of water charges was accounted for by the Department in 1967.

There has been no change in the end of March, 1967, Rs. 10,000.00 of water charges has been collected. The income derived from these charges amounts to Rs. 10,000.00.

SECTION V
DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer: C. G. Oddy, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Departmental Medical Officer: Post vacant since August, 1966.

Departmental Medical Officer: A. M. Gill, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Clinic Medical Officers:

Dr. C. B. Ball	Dr. W. G. S. Maxwell
Dr. J. D. Byrne	Dr. M. S. Scott
Dr. D. J. Fairclough	Dr. M. E. Tapissier
Dr. H. W. Gothard	Dr. L. Taylor
Dr. K. Mathers	

Divisional Nursing Officer: Miss M. E. Pilling.

Health Visitors:

Mrs. D. Dyson	Mrs. E.A.M. Thompson
Mrs. A. M. Harston	Mrs. C. Totty
Mrs. M. Jones	Mrs. M. Tullie
Miss M. E. Lee	Miss D. Westerman
Mrs. D. M. Parry	Mrs. A. M. Widdison
Mrs. K. Rowe	

Tuberculosis Health Visitor: Mrs. E. Beever (retired June)

Clinic Nurses:

Mrs. E. Allen	Mrs. P. A. Hewitt
Miss E. Durkin	Mrs. D. Hodgson
Mrs. J. C. Greensmith	Mrs. S. A. Potts

Midwives:

Mrs. B. Burns	Mrs. I. L. Jones
Mrs. B. Burtoft	Miss M. T. Rochford
Mrs. C. M. Dempsey (res. May)	Miss A. C. Senior
Mrs. J. Dodds	Mrs. E. A. Staley
Mrs. B. Fitzpatrick	Mrs. M. Walters
Miss J. Hampton	Mrs. M. Wroe (ret. April)
Mrs. B. Horsfield	

Home Nurses:

Mrs. V. Beech (res. March)	Mrs. M. Jarvis
Mrs. M. Bexon	Mrs. M. McConnell
Mrs. H. Biegalski	Mrs. H. Padgett (ret. Oct.)
Mrs. E. Brooks	Mrs. B. Parker
Mrs. F. G. Cartwright	Mrs. J. B. Seales
Miss B. Chapman	(app. Aug.)
Miss N. C. Crofton	Mrs. B. Walker
Mrs. E. Cross	(app. Oct.)
Mrs. P. E. Hall	Mrs. C. M. Wilson
Mrs. R. Hamshaw	(res. July)

Mental Welfare Officers: Mr. J. Armitage Mr. T. Johnson

Speech Therapist: Post Vacant

Senior Clerk: Mr. L. S. Wrigg

MEMBERS
1917-1918

<u>Divisional Medical Officers:</u>	Mr. J. H. G. ...
<u>Senior Experimental Medical Officers:</u>	Mr. ...
<u>Departmental Medical Officers:</u>	Mr. ...
<u>Clinic Medical Officers:</u>	Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ...
<u>Divisional Nursing Officers:</u>	Miss ...
<u>Health Visitors:</u>	Miss ... Miss ... Miss ... Miss ... Miss ...
<u>Tuberculosis Health Visitors:</u>	Miss ...
<u>Clinic Nurses:</u>	Miss ... Miss ... Miss ...
<u>Miscellaneous:</u>	Miss ... Miss ... Miss ... Miss ... Miss ... Miss ... Miss ... Miss ... Miss ... Miss ...
<u>Home Nurses:</u>	Miss ... Miss ... Miss ... Miss ... Miss ... Miss ... Miss ... Miss ... Miss ... Miss ...
<u>Senior Medical Officers:</u>	Mr. J. ...
<u>Senior Chemists:</u>	Mr. ...
<u>Senior Clerks:</u>	Mr. ...

DIVISIONAL REPORT

Vital Statistics

A table of comparable vital statistics is shown for each of the County districts in the Division. This may be of interest to each authority in assessing how each stand in relation to each other and in relation to the County and National statistics.

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population in the Division at mid 1968 was 80,190 compared with 79,750 in the previous year. The natural increase in population showing the number of births over deaths was 555 in 1968, compared with 628 in the previous year.

Births

The number of live births registered in the Division in 1968 was 1,422, compared with 1,475 in 1967. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 17.7 per 1,000 compared with 18.5 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of illegitimate births was 83 in 1968. This represents 5.8% of the total births, compared with 4.9% in 1967 and 5.3% in 1966.

Stillbirths

There were 22 stillbirths during the year, compared with 24 during 1967. This gives a stillbirth rate of 15.2 compared with 16.0 in 1967 and with 14.3 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Division after the addition and subtraction of inward and outward transfers was 867, which was 20 more than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the Division of 10.8, as compared with 10.6 in 1967.

Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report that there was no death from this cause during the year. The maternal mortality rate for the Division was Nil, compared with 0.09 for the administrative County and with 0.24 for England and Wales.

DEPARTMENT REPORT

Vital Statistics

A table of comparative vital statistics is shown for each of the County districts in the Division. This was of interest to each authority in determining how each district is doing in each other and is related to the County and National statistics.

Population

The Division Director's estimate of the population in the Division at mid 1958 was 60,100 compared with 59,100 in the previous year. The actual increase in population during the number of deaths over deaths was 100 in 1958, compared with 500 in the previous year.

Births

The number of live births registered in the Division in 1958 was 1,400, compared with 1,317 in 1957. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 17.7 per 1,000 compared with 18.7 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of illegitimate births was 35 in 1958. This represents 2.5% of the total births, compared with 2.5% in 1957 and 2.3% in 1956.

Stillbirths

There were 52 stillbirths during the year, compared with 51 during 1957. This gives a stillbirth rate of 15.2 compared with 16.0 in 1957 and with 14.7 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Division since the addition and subtraction of inland and outland territories was 361, which was 4% more than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the Division of 10.8, as compared with 10.5 in 1957.

Natural Mortality

I am happy to report that there was no death from this cause during the year. The natural mortality rate for the Division was 0.1, compared with 0.09 for the administrative County and with 0.11 for England and Wales.

VITAL STATISTICS

District	Acres	Registrar General's estimate of Population mid 1967	Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	Still-Birth Rate	Infant Death Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate
CUDWORTH	1,746	9,210	19.0	15.2	-	16.0	5.3
DARFIELD	2,018	7,170	20.7	11.3	24.2	6.2	24.2
DARTON	4,718	15,270	16.0	12.2	23.7	-	23.7
DODWORTH	1,857	4,390	16.8	15.6	25.3	13.0	36.0
ROYSTON	1,452	8,610	16.0	13.3	32.1	13.2	38.5
WOMBWELL	3,050	19,140	18.9	15.1	8.4	22.5	25.1
WORSBROUGH	3,420	16,400	13.8	12.5	8.2	8.2	16.3
DIVISION 25	19,061	80,190	17.7 (crude)	10.8 (crude)	15.2	12.0	22.9
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY		1,774,270	17.8	11.6	14.3	18.5	25.0
ENGLAND AND WALES		Not available	16.9	11.9	14.3	18.3	24.7

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS IN THE DIVISION

	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Under 4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	TOTAL
Prematurity	9	-	-	-	*9	-	-	-	-	9
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Congenital defects	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broncho-pneumonia and Acute Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Meningitis (bacterial)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Accidental	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	11	-	-	1	12	2	3	-	-	17

* 7 of these were non-viable due to extreme prematurity.

Approximate number of red-dwarf stars per cubic pc

DATE	LI	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Feb 10/2010	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mar 10/2010	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apr 10/2010	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May 10/2010	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jun 10/2010	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jul 10/2010	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aug 10/2010	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sep 10/2010	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oct 10/2010	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nov 10/2010	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dec 10/2010	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DATE REPORT GIVEN IN LABAL BEHIND LA SHE PLATE

Infant Deaths and Peri-natal Mortality Rates

There were 17 infant deaths in the division in the year, of which 12 occurred in the neo-natal period. This compares with 28 and 22 respectively in the previous year. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the division of 12.0, compared with 19.0 for the previous year and with 18.3 for England and Wales.

I would like to again draw attention to the fact that of the 11 infant deaths occurring within the first week of life 7 of them were so premature as to be below the age of viability. This means that had they not breathed they would not even have been regarded as stillbirths, but rather as miscarriages and as such would never have entered the official statistics at all. Prematurity was associated with no less than 9 deaths in the early neo-natal period, demonstrating the importance of this factor as a contributory cause of death in early infancy. Of the 17 babies who died under one year of age 12 were born in hospital and 5 at home.

The peri-natal mortality rate for the division was 22.9, compared with 25.0 for the administrative County. The Registrar General has provided a peri-natal rate for England and Wales, which this year represents 24.7. It is pleasing to record a peri-natal death rate for the year which is less than the comparable value for the administrative County and for England and Wales.

The illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births = Nil for the Division.

Smallpox Vaccination

Some 574 persons under 16 years of age were vaccinated against Smallpox during the year, including 23 re-vaccinations, which represents a decrease of 10 compared with 1967. Every effort is made to encourage parents to have their children vaccinated against smallpox during the second year of life. This is the optimum time to perform primary vaccination and reactions tend to be minimal.

Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis Immunisation

Pre-school children On 1st January, 1968, the West Riding County Council introduced a computer scheme of immunisation into the Division following successful pilot schemes in the High Green and Keighley Divisions. The effect of the scheme has been to centralise records of immunisation procedures from the whole County area and, therefore, records of immunisation performed in the Division are now recorded on magnetic tape in Wakefield. Local records are no longer available and it is now impossible to present local district statistics as was usual in the past. The scheme on the whole worked

Infant Deaths and Post-natal Mortality Rates

There were 11 infant deaths in the division in the year, of which 10 occurred in the neo-natal period. This compares with 20 and 22 respectively in the previous years. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the division of 12.0, compared with 18.0 for the previous year and with 18.7 for England and Wales.

I would like to again draw attention to the fact that of the 11 infant deaths occurring within the first week of life 7 of these were so premature as to be below the age of viability. This means that had they not happened they would not even have been regarded as stillbirths, but rather as miscarriages and as such would have been entered on the official statistics as stillbirths. It is interesting to note that 7 deaths in the early neonatal period, demonstrating the importance of this factor as a contributory cause of death in early infancy. Of the 11 babies who died within one year of age 10 were born in hospital and 1 at home.

The post-natal mortality rate for the division was 27.5, compared with 25.0 for the administrative County. The Registrar General has provided a post-natal rate for England and Wales, which this year represents 24.7. It is pleasing to note that the post-natal death rate for the year which is less than the comparative value for the administrative County and for England and Wales.

The 11 registered infant deaths for 1960 represented five girls - 45% for the Division.

Scarlet Fever

Some 271 persons under 16 years of age were vaccinated against Scarlet during the year, including 15 re-vaccinations, which represents a decrease of 10 compared with 1961. Every effort is made to encourage parents to have their children vaccinated against scarlet during the second year of life. This is the optimum time to receive primary vaccination and reactions tend to be minimal.

Births, Deaths, Marriages, Adoptions and Stillbirths

Inter-Departmental Liaison On 1st January, 1965, the West Riding County Council transferred a computer system of transmitting data to the Division following successful pilot schemes in the West Green and Kelso Divisions. The effect of the scheme has been to centralize records of registration procedures from the whole County area and therefore records of transmission received in the Division are now recorded on magnetic tape in Wakefield. Local records are no longer available and it is now impossible to present local district statistics as was usual in the past. The losses on the data which

quite smoothly and immunisation against these diseases has been maintained at a satisfactory level. Evidence shows that the introduction of computer scheme of this nature is likely to increase the overall immunisation rate for a district by approximately ten per cent. This is probably due to the fact that appointments for immunisation are made automatically at the appropriate time to every child in the area where consent for immunisation has been given by the parent of the child. Parents are also allowed the choice of local clinic or family doctor.

Measles Immunisation

In May of 1968 live Measles vaccine for the protection of susceptible children became available and a scheme for the protection of these children was inaugurated. Susceptible school children and children from four to five years of age were dealt with initially and later on in the year immunisation was offered to younger susceptible children and babies from fourteen months onwards.

Measles Immunisation 1968

	Year of Birth						TOTAL
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	1952-60	
Number Immunised	-	202	219	180	740	12	1,353

Tetanus Immunisation

Schoolchildren - Immunisation against Tetanus continued during 1968. Rather fewer children were immunised with primary doses but considerably more booster doses of tetanus vaccine were given in 1968 than in the previous year. Every effort is made to encourage the administration of active tetanus immunisation in the school child. More children are now becoming of school age who were immunised against Tetanus in infancy.

Tetanus Immunisation

	Primary	Booster
No. immunised during 1968	1,320	1,623
No. immunised during 1967	1,615	1,091

Poliomyelitis

During the year 1,462 children were vaccinated with three doses of oral vaccine, 130 more than were vaccinated during 1967. I am pleased to report that no cases of this disease were notified during the year. This is undoubtedly due to the success of the immunisation scheme which continued during the year. This makes a grand total of 38,152 persons vaccinated since the inception of the scheme, and of these 12,390 have received a fourth dose.

quite widely and immunization against these diseases has been maintained at a satisfactory level. It is noted that the introduction of computer systems of this nature is likely to increase the overall immunization rate for a district by approximately ten per cent. This is probably due to the fact that appointments for immunization are now automatically at the appropriate time to every child in the area where coverage for immunization has been given by the parent of the child. Reports are also allowed the choice of local clinics to health factors.

Measles Immunization

In May of 1969 the Measles vaccine was first introduced in the district. It is noted that the vaccine is a live virus vaccine and is given to children aged 15 months and 4 years. The vaccine is given to children aged 15 months and 4 years. The vaccine is given to children aged 15 months and 4 years. The vaccine is given to children aged 15 months and 4 years.

Measles Immunization Data

Year of Birth	Number Immunized					
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1968-69	100	100	100	100	100	100
1969-70	100	100	100	100	100	100
1970-71	100	100	100	100	100	100
1971-72	100	100	100	100	100	100
1972-73	100	100	100	100	100	100
1973-74	100	100	100	100	100	100

Tetanus Immunization

Background - Immunization against Tetanus continued during 1968. Further lower children were immunized with primary doses but considerably more booster doses of tetanus vaccine were given in 1968 than in the previous year. Every effort is made to encourage the administration of active tetanus immunization in the school child. Now children are not receiving of school age are now immunized against Tetanus in infancy.

Tetanus Immunization

Year	Tetanus	Booster
No. immunized during 1968	1,150	1,000
No. immunized during 1969	1,600	1,000

Polio

During the year 1,400 children were vaccinated with three doses of oral vaccine, 150 more than were vaccinated during 1967. It is noted to report that no cases of this disease were notified during the year. This is undoubtedly due to the success of the immunization which continued during the year. This makes a grand total of 18,150 persons vaccinated since the inception of the scheme, and of these 15,500 have received a fourth dose.

Poliomyelitis Immunisation

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTAL
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	OTHERS under 16 years	
Primary Course of Oral (3 Doses)	374	842	80	36	113	17	1,462
Booster (4th Dose)	All age Groups eligible						1,549

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The number of children examined at routine medical inspection increased by about one third during the year to a total of 2,836. The method of "selective" medical inspection continued in the case of children attending junior schools in the Division and later on the scheme was introduced into the senior schools in place of the customary leaver's inspection. This scheme is intended to replace the old system of routine inspection whereby every child was submitted for medical inspection by the school doctor. Essentially, the children are selected for examination by questionnaire and teacher referral. At present the scheme is working well and helps to save doctor's time and allows a more detailed study of the children who are selected for examination. Shortage of medical staff continued throughout the year and added to the difficulties of providing a complete school health service capable of dealing with educational and health problems presented to it. Despite repeated efforts to try and recruit experienced doctors into the service no appointment of Senior Departmental Medical Officer could be made and the outlook for the future seems gloomy. Much of the routine work was entrusted to sessionally employed medical practitioners.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND

Defect	Treatment	Observation
Eye	92	165
Ear, Nose and Throat	26	102
Heart	3	12
Lungs	10	31
Orthopaedic	37	38
OTHER	85	281

Table 1.1 - Summary of Data

Year	Year of Birth						Total
	1955-59	1960-64	1965-69	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	
1985	11	22	34	46	58	70	242
1986							All age groups included

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The number of children examined at various medical institutions increased by about one-third during the year to a total of 1,218. The method of "selective" medical inspection continued in the case of children attending primary schools in the District and later on the same was introduced into the other schools in view of the increasing number of children. This school is intended to replace the old system of routine inspection/health check-up which was subject to annual inspection by the school doctor. Essentially, the children are selected for examination by questionnaires and health records. At present the school is working with the aim to have doctor's visit and allow a more detailed study of the children who are selected for examination. Reports of medical staff continued throughout the year and added to the effectiveness of providing a complete school health service capable of dealing with educational and health problems presented to it. Health records are kept to try and record expansion factors into the service an appointment of doctor Department Medical Officer could be made and the outlook for the future more clear. Most of the earlier work was restricted to seasonally acquired medical problems.

NUMBER OF VISITS MADE

Organ	Year	Number of Visits
Eye	85	167
Ear, Nose and Throat	56	100
Heart	7	12
Lungs	10	21
Orthopaedics	17	18
Other	87	201

SCHOOL DOCTORS' AND SPECIALIST CLINIC ATTENDANCES

District	Ophthalmic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Orthopaedic	Child Guidance
Cudworth	107	2	63	16
Darfield	80	1	14	4
Darton	156	1	94	35
Dodworth	47	9	13	8
Royston	92	-	8	19
Wombwell	209	4	3	8
Worsbrough	191	8	54	31
Other areas	38	3	30	85
TOTAL	920	28	279	206

B.C.G. Vaccination

Routine Mantoux testing and B.C.G. Vaccination continued during 1968. A total of 938 children entering Senior Schools in the division were vaccinated against Tuberculosis. A table showing the results of the vaccination scheme is shown below.

B.C.G. VACCINATION 1968

District	Number Skin Tested	Number Positive	% Positive	Number found to be negative	Number Vaccinated
Cudworth	128	8	6.2	117	113
Darfield	101	5	4.9	82	79
Darton	167	11	6.5	154	150
Dodworth	48	2	4.1	46	46
Royston	177	9	5.0	166	161
Wombwell	177	8	4.5	161	148
Worsbrough	185	10	5.4	173	159
Barnsley Girls' High School	106	6	5.6	97	94
TOTAL	1,089	59	5.4	996	950
TUBERCULOSIS CONTACT SCHEME	120	5	4.1	115	115

District	Open Air	Indoor	Total
Delaware	107	5	112
Dartford	50	1	51
London	112	1	113
Leeds	47	0	47
Manchester	35	-	35
Nottingham	207	4	211
Sheffield	432	8	440
Other areas	18	1	19
TOTAL	871	10	881

3.2.2. Vaccination

Results of the vaccination of 881 children in the 1958-59 season. A total of 881 children were vaccinated in the 1958-59 season. The results of the vaccination are given in the table below.

3.2.2.1. Vaccination 1958-59

District	Number of children vaccinated	Number of children vaccinated	% of children vaccinated
Delaware	112	112	100
Dartford	51	51	100
London	113	113	100
Leeds	47	47	100
Manchester	35	35	100
Nottingham	211	211	100
Sheffield	440	440	100
Other areas	19	19	100
TOTAL	881	881	100

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives fell to 437, compared with 444 in the previous year. There were 993 institutional confinements, compared with 1,053 in 1967. The proportion of patients delivered in hospitals and maternity homes rose from 68% to 69.8% in 1968. The proportion of domiciliary patients receiving some form of analgesia was 77%. The trend towards using Trilene instead of Gas and Air continued, and in 1968, no patients had Gas and Air.

Pethidine	59
Trilene alone	121
Trilene and Pethidine	<u>157</u>
TOTAL	<u>337</u>

Ante-Natal Clinics

There was a decrease in the number of women attending West Riding Ante-Natal Clinics and yet the number of attendances remained almost constant. The trend towards general practitioners running their own ante-natal clinics, either in their own premises or at West Riding Clinics continued and this accounts for the decline in the official West Riding Clinics, because such attendances are not reflected in our statistics.

Attendances at relaxation and mothercraft classes continued to increase during the year. This educational aspect of the work of the domiciliary midwife is becoming increasingly important.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics in the Division showed a decrease. During 1968, 40,313 attendances were made showing a decrease of approximately 5.4% over the previous year. The attendances, however, clearly indicate that good use is being made of the clinic facilities available in the area.

TABLE SHOWING INFANT WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES DURING 1968

District	Total number of children attending	Number of Attendances
Cudworth	519	3,724
Darfield	511	3,576
Darton	422	3,525
Staincross	328	3,061
Gawber	90	1,203
Dodworth	291	2,561
Royston	457	5,383
Wombwell	572	7,875
Jump	93	1,346
Worsbrough	508	4,320
Birdwell	192	1,758
Blacker Hill	180	1,981
TOTAL	4,163	40,313

The number of cases handled by committee members fell to 117 compared with 141 in the previous year. There were 103 individual committee members compared with 101 in 1967. The proportion of patients delivered in hospital was 50% compared with 48% in 1966. The proportion of committee members meeting was 100% compared with 97%. The total number of patients treated in 1968 was 1,000 compared with 950 in 1967, an increase of 5%.

Patients	1,000
Patients in hospital	500
Patients not in hospital	500
Total	1,000

1968-1969

There was a decrease in the number of cases attended this year. The total number of patients treated was 950 compared with 1,000 in 1968. The proportion of patients delivered in hospital was 48% compared with 50% in 1968. The proportion of committee members meeting was 97% compared with 100% in 1968. The total number of patients treated in 1969 was 950 compared with 1,000 in 1968, a decrease of 5%.

Attendance at meetings was 97% compared with 100% in 1968. The total number of patients treated was 950 compared with 1,000 in 1968, a decrease of 5%.

1969-1970

Attendance at meetings was 97% compared with 97% in 1969. The total number of patients treated was 950 compared with 950 in 1969, no change. The proportion of patients delivered in hospital was 48% compared with 48% in 1969. The proportion of committee members meeting was 97% compared with 97% in 1969. The total number of patients treated in 1970 was 950 compared with 950 in 1969, no change.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS ATTENDED DURING 1968

District	Total number of patients attending	Number of attendances
Cardiff	117	1,170
Belfast	117	1,170
Birmingham	117	1,170
London	117	1,170
Manchester	117	1,170
Nottingham	117	1,170
Sheffield	117	1,170
Southampton	117	1,170
Wolverhampton	117	1,170
Wrexham	117	1,170
TOTAL	1,170	11,700

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS AND RELAXATION CLASSES

CLINIC	NUMBER OF WOMEN ATTENDING ANTE-NATAL CLINICS		TOTAL NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS		ATTENDANCES AT RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES		
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	By Hospital Booked Patients	By Domiciliary Booked Patients	
CUDWORTH	116	72	813	72	199	73	
DARFIELD	-	-	-	-	194	158	
DARTON	-	-	-	-	209	46	
GAWBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ROYSTON	93	60	667	60	130	128	
WOMBWELL	-	-	-	-	516	189	
WORSBROUGH	-	-	-	-	242	15	
TOTALS	209	132	1,480	132	1,490	609	

LOKALITE	500	100	1000	100	1000	1000	1000
ALUMINUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARGENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BISMUTH	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
COPPER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZINC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SILVER	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
OTHER	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

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Health Visiting

The table below shows the number of first visits made by the Health Visitors in 1968. Other visits made are no longer recorded and the information is, therefore, no longer available for statistical purposes.

HEALTH VISITING CARRIED OUT IN 1968

	First Visits
Visits to children born in 1968	1,440
Visits to children born in 1967	1,569
Visits to children born in 1963-1966	2,413
<u>TOTAL</u> visits to children under 5 years	5,422
Geriatric other than for domestic help	713
Other visits including Tuberculosis	3,265
<u>TOTAL</u>	9,400

Health Visiting and Home Nursing Attachment Scheme

On the 1st September, 1968, a scheme of attachment of Health Visitors and Home Nurses to general practitioners was introduced along the lines comparable to schemes in other areas. In principle the scheme allows the attached nurse to work with a general practitioner as a "team" in a practice area rather than a geographical area as in the past. The scheme has been well accepted by the general practitioners but it is a little early yet to comment on the success or otherwise of the scheme.

Screening Techniques

During the year 1,397 babies were tested for the presence of Phenylketonuria, all of whom proved negative. This is an important screening technique aimed at preventing mental sub-normality developing in a baby who has a positive reaction. Ortolani tests were carried out on all babies born in the Division to discover cases of congenital dislocation of the hip. If such cases are discovered early the treatment is of much shorter duration and the results enormously improved. As a result of this screening technique no less than 20 cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Surgeon and confirmed as dislocation; thereby qualifying for early treatment of the condition.

The table below shows the number of visits made by the Health Visitors in 1955. These visits were not as numerous as in the previous year, but the information is available for statistical purposes.

HEALTH VISITING CARDS FOR 1955

Year	Visits
1955	Visits to children born in 1955
1,500	Visits to children born in 1954
1,200	Visits to children born in 1953-1954
1,000	Other visits including tuberculosis
115	Other visits other than for tuberculosis
1,185	TOTAL
1,400	TOTAL

Health Visitors and Home Nursing Attendance Schemes

On the 1st September, 1955, a survey of attendance at Health Visitors and Home Nurses for general practitioners was introduced along the lines envisaged in the scheme. In practice the scheme allows the attendance nurse to work with a general practitioner as a "team" in a particular area rather than a geographical area as in the past. The scheme has been well accepted by the general practitioners but it is a little early yet to comment on the success or otherwise of the scheme.

Preventive Techniques

During the year 1,157 babies were tested for the presence of Pharyngotonsils, all of whom proved negative. This is an important preventive technique aimed at preventing mental sub-normality developing in a baby who has a positive reaction. Similar tests were carried out on all babies born in the Division to discover cases of congenital dislocation of the hip. It had been assumed that dislocation of the hip is of more serious nature and the results of treatment improved as a result of this preventive technique to less than 50 cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Surgeon and confirmed as dislocations thereby enabling for early treatment of the condition.

Routine Hearing Tests in Infants

A computer scheme was introduced into the Division in March, 1968, to enable the Health Visiting staff to perform simple routine hearing tests on all young babies between the ages of six and nine months. The purpose of the scheme is to detect serious loss of hearing as soon as possible, preferably before speech has been acquired. Appointments are made automatically by the computer and the information provided by the tests is recorded centrally.

Cervical Cytology

In February of 1968 it was decided to extend the work of the Cervical Cytology Clinic held at 6, Victoria Road. Women attending the clinic now have a more complete medical examination which includes a cervical smear, examination of the breasts, heart, blood pressure, urine and chest. The patient's general practitioner is informed in any case where an abnormality is discovered. Sessions are held twice weekly on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings by appointment. During the year 803 women attended, compared with 631 women in 1967, and two early cases of cancer of the uterine cervix were detected.

Home Nursing Service

There was an increase in the number of visits carried out by the Home Nursing Service during the year. 48,156 visits were made, compared with 46,180 in the previous year. Attachment of nursing staff to general practitioners means that it is no longer possible to breakdown work into areas. Analysis of work is still possible in clinical varieties and is shown below:

HOME NURSING CARRIED OUT DURING 1968

Total Number of Cases	...	...	...	...	1,691
No. of cases who were over 65 years of age	...				941

VISITS MADE

Medical	...	...	...	37,129
Surgical	...	...	...	10,235
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	34
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	602
Maternal Complications	...	...	...	136
Other cases	...	...	...	20
			<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>48,156</u>

Geriatric Services

Excellent liaison was maintained with the Consultant Geriatrician in the form of weekly meetings at the Mount Vernon Hospital attended by the Divisional Medical Officer, Divisional Nursing Officer and a member of the Staff of the West Riding Welfare Department, together with the Consultant Geriatrician, Dr. P. K. Ramaswami, and the hospital social worker. Discussions took place both with regard to the admission and discharge of geriatric patients with mutual benefit.

Health Education

Health education in the Division has been carried on quite smoothly throughout the year. Subjects have been varied and health education takes place in clinics, schools and in the homes. All members of the medical and nursing staff contribute in some way or another. Where a formal programme is followed as in schools and relaxation classes, group discussions are playing a larger part. These appear to produce a livelier and long-lasting interest of the subject, by the participants.

In some ways, health education can count its successes, e.g., the rise in the number of women seeking the services of the cervical cytology clinic. It can also count its failures in the fact that 43 children from this Division, in the age range 0 - 5 years, were admitted into Barnsley Hospitals suffering from accidental poisoning. Many more were treated in the Casualty Departments. The treatment, in most cases, is usually a stomach wash-out - a shattering experience to a child. The two years and three years group are at greatest risk when as most parents will admit - they "are into everything". Aspirin and other tablets still provide the biggest source of danger with bleach, turpentine and liniments coming next. All children have to undergo unpleasant experiences, but poisoning should not be one of them.

Loan of Equipment

This service was continued and issues made are indicated below:

	<u>No. of Issues</u>		<u>No. of Issues</u>
Bedding - blankets	17	Mattresses	54
pillows	14	Pressure Rings	103
pillow-cases	14	Rubber Sheets	234
sheets	38	Walking Aids inc. crutches	138
Bed Cradles	63	Wheel Chairs - Adult	67
Bed Pans	208	Junior	-
Bed Rests	107	Adult Cot	1
Bedsteads with Poles	24	Fracture Boards	10
Bedsteads other	14	Cool Air Humidifiers	-
Commodes	81	Electric Suction Pump	1
Cushions Dunlopillo	7	Hydraulic Hoists	2

Research is being conducted with the following objectives: to determine the effect of various factors on the rate of growth and development of the child, to determine the effect of various factors on the rate of growth and development of the child, to determine the effect of various factors on the rate of growth and development of the child.

Health Statistics

Health statistics in the United States are compiled on a regular basis by the various Federal agencies. The most important of these are the Bureau of the Census, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Department of Agriculture. The Bureau of the Census is responsible for the collection and publication of the vital statistics, which include the number of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is responsible for the collection and publication of the statistics on the health and development of the child. The Department of Agriculture is responsible for the collection and publication of the statistics on the health and development of the child.

Loss of Patients

This section contains the following data:

No. of Patients	No. of Deaths	No. of Discharges	No. of Admissions
100	10	80	100
200	20	180	200
300	30	270	300
400	40	360	400
500	50	450	500
600	60	540	600
700	70	630	700
800	80	720	800
900	90	810	900
1000	100	900	1000

The increasing demand for nursing equipment is probably related to the early discharge of treated geriatric patients following mobilisation and rehabilitation within the hospital. There was a trend during the year to receive requests for more sophisticated types of equipment than was the case in the past.

Day and Night Nursing Service

This service was taken over by the County Council from the Marie Curie Trust. No cases required help during 1968.

Chiropody

The number of patients treated last year showed a decrease of approximately 6%. I feel that it is important that we should encourage patients to make every effort to visit the Chiropodist at his clinic or surgery rather than rely on domiciliary treatment, not only is domiciliary treatment much more expensive to provide but it is felt that the old people would generally benefit by the social contacts made whilst attending the Clinic.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service was again provided mainly for the elderly. The number of households assisted during the year increased to over 1,000, while the number of hours expended fell by just over 12%. An increased demand for the service is inevitable in view of the fact that the proportion of elderly infirm in the general population increases slightly year by year. Increasing family mobility can result in the elderly having no relatives who live nearby to help them and indeed, in some cases, relatives who do live in close proximity are unwilling to help their elderly parents. These latter cases are always the more distressing and produce an increasing demand on the service. Working in heavy industries and in particular mining, seems to produce early invalidation and infirmity in the retired male age group, this in turn can produce a demand for the service. Recently there has been a welcome tendency to rehabilitation and early discharge in the case of geriatric patients. Cases of this nature on discharge often require substantial assistance in the form of domestic help. These factors should emphasise the importance of this service in this area and it is inevitable that the increasing demand for the service will continue.

Category	Number of Cases		TOTAL	Hours employed
	From previous year	New Cases		
Over 65 years	790	187	977	139,280
Under 65 years:				
Chronic Sick	61	16	77	13,178
Mentally Disordered	2	-	2	950
Maternity	1	7	8	423
Others	5	9	14	4,903
TOTAL	859	219	1078	158,734

The following table shows the number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1958. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1958 was 1,000. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1958 was 1,000.

How Many Patients

This report was taken from the report of the hospital for the year 1958. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1958 was 1,000.

Summary

The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1958 was 1,000. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1958 was 1,000. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1958 was 1,000.

How Many Patients

The following table shows the number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1958. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1958 was 1,000. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1958 was 1,000.

How Many Patients	Number of Patients		Outgoing
	Year	How Many Patients	
1,000	1958	1,000	1,000
1,000	1957	1,000	1,000
1,000	1956	1,000	1,000
1,000	1955	1,000	1,000
1,000	1954	1,000	1,000
1,000	1953	1,000	1,000
1,000	1952	1,000	1,000
1,000	1951	1,000	1,000
1,000	1950	1,000	1,000

CHIROPODY SERVICE

AREA	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	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped
CUDWORTH	50	138	1	-	388	4	-	36	2	157	7
DARFIELD	162	200	7	-	1,080	33	-	68	9	308	58
DARTON	135	208	9	-	1,025	8	-	163	2	895	14
DODWORTH	98	148	2	-	746	8	-	62	3	215	10
HOYSTON	133	193	6	2	1,056	1	2	109	3	772	12
WOMBWELL	198	336	12	-	1,536	34	-	55	2	582	5
WORSBROUGH	249	332	5	-	2,166	28	-	193	11	1,080	49
DIVISIONAL TOTALS	1,025	1,555	42	2	7,997	116	2	686	32	4,009	155

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

A. Mental Sub-Normality

Distribution of Mentally Handicapped

	FEMALES		MALES		TOTAL
	Over 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	Over 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	
Cases on Register at 31st December, 1968	110	36	106	33	285
No. attending Training Centre	37	17	29	28	111
No. resident in Hostels	2	-	1	-	3
No. working or assisting in the home	61	18	76	-	155
No. refused Training Centres place	10	1	-	5	16

During the year 15 sub-normal cases were admitted for short-stay care.

Training Facilities for Mentally Sub-Normal Patients

Training facilities continued at the Wombwell Comprehensive Training Centre at Wombwell. The essential basic training in the Junior Wing continued under Mrs. E. Large, the Centre Supervisor, and the policy of taking children under the age of five years continued to be successful.

Contract work continued for County Supplies Department in the Adult Wing and during the year a gradual expansion of work and variety of jobs occurred.

The Special Care Unit situated in the grounds of the Centre opened in January, 1968, and provides facilities to cater for up to twelve severely handicapped patients who are unable to attend the Training Centre.

The Parent-Teachers' Association continued to do valuable work. Fund raising activities were successful and social events, outings and games were organised. The members of the Association are to be congratulated for the help they gave in making the social events such a success.

Various gifts which were given to the Association by voluntary bodies during the year were very much appreciated.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

A. Mental Sub-Centers

Distribution of Mentally Handicapped

SEX	Males		Females		
	Under 15 yrs.	Over 15 yrs.	Under 15 yrs.	Over 15 yrs.	
28	21	100	15	210	Cases on Register as of December, 1968
11	28	13	17	37	No. attending Training Center
	-	2	-	2	No. resident in Hospital
13	-	25	18	42	No. working or studying in the home
1	2	-	1	10	No. attending Training Center in place

during the year 15 sub-normal cases were admitted for short-stay care.

Training Facilities for Mentally Sub-Normal Patients

Training facilities continued at the Woodhill Community Training Center at Woodhill. The essential needs continue in the Junior Wing continued under Mr. K. Latta, the Center Supervisor, and the policy of taking children under the age of five years continued to be successful. Continued work continued for County Supplies Department in the Adult Wing and during the year a gradual expansion of work and variety of jobs occurred.

The Special Care Unit situated in the grounds of the Centre opened in January, 1968, and provides facilities for care for up to twelve severely handicapped patients who are unable to attend the Training Centre.

The Incent-System's Association continued to do valuable work. Fund raising activities were successful and social events, outings and games were organized. The members of the Association are to be congratulated for the help they give in making the social events such a success.

Various gifts were given to the Association by voluntary bodies during the year very much appreciated.

B. Psychiatric Service

Throughout the year good liaison was maintained between the Mental Welfare Officers, the general practitioners in the Division and the Hospital Psychiatric Out-Patient Department.

There were 116 admissions to mental hospitals during the year:

Classification of Admissions

	No. of Patients
Informal - Section 5	84
Emergency - Section 29	15
Observation - Section 25	13
Treatment - Section 26	4
TOTAL	116

C. After-Care

30 new patients were added to the register as requiring support from the Mental Welfare Officers. This is a fall of 20 cases.

2. Inpatient Services

Throughout the year, good relations were maintained between the Mental Health Division, the general practitioners in the Division and the Hospital Psychiatric Out-Patient Department.

There were 117 admissions to mental hospitals during the year.

Classification of Admissions

Classification	No. of Patients
Isolated - Section 2	24
Emergency - Section 24	22
Operative - Section 25	13
Treatment - Section 26	4
TOTAL	117

3. After-care

16 new patients were added to the register as requiring support from the Mental Health Division. This is a fall of 10 cases.



