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**WORSBROUGH URBAN  
DISTRICT COUNCIL  
(YORKS.)**



**ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

**Medical Officer of Health**

and the

**Public Health Inspector**

***for the Year 1958***

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## WORSBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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### HEALTH COMMITTEE 1958

#### **Chairman of the Council:**

Councillor W. H. Wadsworth, J.P.

#### **Chairman of the Health Committee:**

Councillor R. Atkinson, B.E.M., J.P.

#### **Committee:**

Councillors C. W. Boland, A. O. Elmhirst, C. Greenwood,  
F. Holling, Mrs. A. Mallison, G. Schofield, F. Scothorn,  
W. Smith, J. Tasker, H. Wootton.

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## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

#### **Medical Officer of Health:**

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

#### **Deputy Medical Officer of Health:**

T. F. M. Jackson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

#### **Chief Public Health Inspector:**

L. Dove, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.  
Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

#### **Additional Public Health Inspector:**

G. W. Ames, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.  
Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.



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# WORSBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office,  
6 Victoria Road,  
BARNSELEY

February, 1960

## ANNUAL REPORT for the year ended 31st December, 1958

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Worsbrough Urban District Council :

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my third Annual Report on the health and social conditions of your district for the year ended 31st December, 1958.

The statistics were generally satisfactory. There was some increase in the stillbirth rate, but I feel that this should probably be balanced against the decrease in infant mortality. The perinatal mortality figure showed a slight increase, but remained about average for your district for the last seven years.

Much progress was made with immunisation and vaccination procedures, even though a large proportion of this Department's time was devoted specifically to Poliomyelitis Vaccination. It is encouraging to note that immunisation against other diseases continued to rise during this period.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and continued interest in all matters relating to the health of the district, my divisional health staff for their willing assistance and your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. L. Dove, for his help and loyal co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. BARNES,  
Medical Officer of Health

# URBAN DISTRICT OF WORSBROUGH

## SECTION I

### Statistics and Social Conditions

Area	....	....	....	....	....	3,420 acres
Population (Census 1951)	....	....	....	....	....	14,155
Registrar General's estimate of population mid 1958	....	....	....	....	....	14,620
No. of inhabited houses according to rate book 31st December, 1958	....	....	....	....	....	4,400
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1958	....	....	....	....	....	£113,318
Nett Product of a Penny Rate (1958-59)	....	....	....	....	....	£366/11/10

Coal mining is the principal occupation of the population. Other industries in the district include three small textile factories and a saw mill, and though the number of persons employed in these concerns is relatively small, they help, nevertheless, in the industrial life of the district.

### VITAL STATISTICS

#### Population

The Registrar General's estimated population at mid 1958 was 14,620 as compared with 14,500 at mid 1957. The excess of births over deaths or the natural increase of population was 113, as compared with 128 in the previous year.

#### Live Births

			Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	....	....	137	116	253
Illegitimate	....	....	4	5	9
Totals			141	121	262

The number of live births registered was 1 more than in 1957. The Registrar General has again supplied a comparability factor for the year, which relates the proportion of women in the district of child-bearing age 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 birth rates in other districts and with the birth rate of the country as a whole. The adjusted birth rate for your district last year was 17.9 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 18.0 per 1,000 estimated population in England and Wales.

#### Stillbirths

			Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	....	....	5	2	7
Illegitimate	....	....	1	1	2
Totals			6	3	9

The stillbirth rate was 33.2 per 1,000 total births as compared with 22.5 per 1,000 total births in 1957, and with 21.6 per 1,000 total births for England and Wales.

It is worthy of note that the illegitimate stillbirth rate is 182 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

### Deaths

The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor, was 14.0 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 12.6 per 1,000 estimated population for 1957 and with 11.7 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. There were 149 deaths among the inhabitants of your district, 16 more than in the previous year. The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were: heart and circulatory disease, cancer and respiratory diseases.

Statistics relating to death rates and the causes and ages at death are given in tabular form at the end of the section on vital statistics.

### Infant Mortality and Peri-Natal Mortality

The infant mortality rate for 1958 was 22.9 per 1,000 live births, compared with 26.8 for the previous year. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales for 1958 was 22.5.

There were 6 infant deaths during the year, 3 of them in the neo-natal period from causes which were essentially congenital and pre-natal.

#### Infant Mortality — 1958

	Under 1 week	1-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity ... ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Congenital causes	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Broncho-pneumonia ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Asthma ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Gastro-enteritis ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals ... ..	3	—	3	2	—	1	6

I give below the record of your district in respect of perinatal mortality over the past seven years.

Year	Live Births	Still-births	Under 1 week	Peri-natal
1952	237	5	2	41.3
1953	264	9	3	43.9
1954	219	4	5	40.3
EFL	238	7	1	32.6
1956	239	4	9	CLT
1957	261	6	5	41.2
1958	262	9	3	44.2

## Deaths in Age Groups

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year ... ..	4	2	6
1-5 years ... ..	—	1	1
5-10 years ... ..	1	1	2
10-15 years ... ..	—	1	1
15-20 years ... ..	—	—	—
20-25 years ... ..	—	—	—
25-35 years ... ..	1	1	2
35-45 years ... ..	4	3	7
45-55 years ... ..	7	7	14
55-65 years ... ..	13	5	18
65-70 years ... ..	8	8	16
70-75 years ... ..	16	13	29
75-80 years ... ..	11	13	24
80-85 years ... ..	10	10	20
85-95 years ... ..	1	6	7
90 years and over ...	1	1	2
Totals ...	77	72	149

## Principal Vital Statistics for the year 1958

Based on the Registrar General's figures.

	Worsbrough Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (prov. figures)
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude ... ..	17.9	16.3	16.7	16.4
Adjusted ... ..	17.9	16.4	16.9	16.4
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude ... ..	10.2	12.8	11.9	11.7
Adjusted ... ..	14.0	13.3	13.0	11.7
Infective and Parasitic diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Venereal Diseases	—	0.04	0.05	Not available
Tuberculosis:				
Respiratory ... ..	—	0.09	0.09	0.09
Other ... ..	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01
All forms ... ..	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.10
Cancer ... ..	1.85	2.11	1.97	2.12
Vascular lesions of the nervous system ... ..	1.03	2.13	1.93	Not available
Heart and Circulatory diseases	3.90	5.00	4.59	Not available
Respiratory diseases ... ..	1.64	1.4	1.33	Not available
Maternal Mortality ... ..	—	0.41	0.43	0.43
Infant Mortality ... ..	22.9	23.2	24.4	22.5
Stillbirths ... ..	33.2	23.0	22.8	21.6

## Causes of Death in 1958

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other ... ..	—	1	1
3. Syphilitic Disease ... ..	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections ... ..	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—
8. Measles ... ..	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ... ..	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach ... ..	1	1	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ... ..	4	1	5
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	—	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	—	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	5	15
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	1	—	1
16. Diabetes ... ..	—	1	1
17. Vascular lesions or nervous system ... ..	6	9	15
18. Coronary disease, angina ... ..	11	8	19
19. Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	1	3	4
20. Other heart disease ... ..	13	15	28
21. Other circulatory disease ... ..	4	1	6
22. Influenza ... ..	—	1	1
23. Pneumonia ... ..	—	4	4
24. Bronchitis ... ..	13	6	19
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ... ..	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ... ..	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformation ... ..	—	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ... ..	8	7	15
33. Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	1	1	2
34. All other accidents ... ..	2	1	3
35. Suicide ... ..	—	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war ... ..	—	—	—
All causes ... ..	77	72	149

## 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. The Chief Public Health Inspector, an Assistant Public Health Inspector and a Pupil were employed by the Council.

#### 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. The Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.

#### Infectious Diseases Hospitals

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

#### Maternity Hospitals

Maternity Cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals:

1. St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
2. Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.
3. Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown.
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. 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 Worsbrough patients for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is in Barnsley :

Address : Special Treatment Centre,  
Queens Road,  
BARNLSLEY.

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 Worsbrough Bridge on Monday afternoons and at Worsbrough Dale on Thursday mornings. Infant Welfare Clinics were also held on Wednesday afternoons at the Methodist Chapel, Chapel Street, Birdwell, and on Thursday afternoons at Blacker Hill.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held alternately at Worsbrough Bridge and Worsbrough Dale on Tuesday afternoons and at Birdwell on alternate Friday afternoons.

## **Laboratory Service**

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

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

## **Ambulance Service**

The ambulance service is operated by the West Riding County Council. The depot for your area being at Hoyland, Telephone No. Hoyland 3168 and Hoyland 2112.

## SECTION III

### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

192 cases of Infectious Diseases were notified in 1958, as compared with 704 in 1957. This reduction was largely accounted for by a reduction in the number of cases of Dysentery and Measles, but there was a marked increase in the incidence of Whooping Cough.

#### Statement of Notification of Infectious Diseases received during the year

	Cases	Removed to Hospital
Scarlet Fever ....	24	11
Pneumonia ....	53	7
Dysentery ....	24	—
Erysipelas ....	8	—
Measles (excluding German Measles)	11	—
Whooping Cough ....	65	—
Food Poisoning ....	4	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ....	1	1
Meningococcal Infection ....	1	1
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic ....	1	1

#### Infectious Diseases in Age Groups

	Under 1 yr.	1-3 yrs.	3-5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 and over
Pneumonia ...	7	3	—	3	2	2	8	15	13
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2
Scarlet Fever ...	—	5	5	11	3	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	3	20	24	17	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	1	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	2	5	3	5	—	3	6	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis — Paralytic	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### Scarlet Fever

24 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, as compared with 74 in 1957. Of the 24 cases, 11 were admitted to Hospital, which perhaps reflects rather better home conditions than in previous years, since the proportion of cases admitted to hospital showed a marked reduction.

#### Measles

11 cases of Measles were notified in the year as compared with 341 in the previous year.

### **Smallpox**

No cases of Smallpox occurred during the year. The number of babies vaccinated against Smallpox was 82 as compared with 48 in the previous year. This represents approximately 30% of the births in the area, as compared with 18% in the previous year. This is a welcome increase, but still not satisfactory.

### **Diphtheria and Whooping Cough**

No cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year and there were only 65 cases of Whooping Cough as compared with 37 in the previous year. My records show immunisation against Whooping Cough improved greatly during the year with 173 children immunised against the disease as against 90 in the previous year. This represents 63% of the births for the year as compared with 34% for the previous year. It is hard to be certain for the reason for this increase, which may have been due to the prevalence of the disease in the district, or it is probably due to the introduction of combined vaccination, which generally appears to have improved the statistics in other areas.

### **Poliomyelitis**

One case of Paralytic Poliomyelitis occurred in Worsbrough in 1958. This child was diagnosed retrospectively from an Orthopaedic Department. The child had not been vaccinated against the disease.

Vaccination against the disease continued during the year. 1,327 children under the age of 15 years were vaccinated with two doses, 44 in the young adult group and 82 expectant mothers. The total number of persons vaccinated against the disease in Worsbrough since the inception of the scheme was 1,772, and by the end of the year the waiting list stood at only 42.

### **Food Poisoning**

4 cases of food poisoning were confirmed last year.

### **Dysentery**

24 cases were notified compared with 195 cases in the previous year. The disease was well scattered in age groups and well scattered geographically, and I think it probably represents the after-math of the outbreak in 1957.

### **Tuberculosis**

There were four new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and no cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in 1958, as compared with 8 and 0 respectively in 1957. One death occurred from the disease during the year.

I feel that this disease is gradually being eradicated, but it is important that the last few remaining cases should be discovered, otherwise the disease might again become rampant.

I would like to pay tribute to the vast amount of work carried out by the Tuberculosis Health Visitors, in conjunction with the Chest Physician, in ensuring that contacts attend for examination. I feel that this is one sphere where there is excellent co-ordination and co-operation between the hospital and the local authority services.

### TUBERCULOSIS—Record of Cases during 1958

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on register at 1st January, 1958 ... ..	33	35	4	4
No. of cases notified for the first time during year ... ..	4	—	—	—
No. of cases restored to register ... ..	—	—	—	—
No. of cases added to register otherwise than by notification ... ..	—	—	—	1
No. removed to other districts ... ..	—	2	—	—
No. cured or otherwise removed from register ... ..	1	1	—	—
No. died from Tuberculosis ... ..	—	—	—	1
No. died from other causes ... ..	—	—	—	—
Total at end of 1958 ... ..	36	32	4	4

### TUBERCULOSIS—New Cases and Mortality in 1958

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0- 5 year ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 5 years ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 years ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-24 years ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-45 years ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
45-55 years ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65 years ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65 years ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

### TUBERCULOSIS—New Cases and Mortality for the past ten years

Year	NEW CASES		DEATHS	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1949 ... ..	14	3	3	1
1950 ... ..	16	4	3	2
1951 ... ..	14	3	3	1
1952 ... ..	10	5	4	—
1953 ... ..	12	—	3	—
1954 ... ..	8	1	1	—
1955 ... ..	6	—	1	—
1956 ... ..	7	1	—	—
1957 ... ..	8	—	—	—
1958 ... ..	4	—	—	1

## ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S REPORT

I am indebted to Mr. Shepherd for the undermentioned report on the Sanitary Circumstances in the area:—

### **Sewerage**

During 1958 the following lengths of additional foul sewers and surface water sewers were laid in connection with new housing development, and a 12" sewer and 4" pumping main were laid in Haverlands Lane in connection with the N.C.B. Drift Mine.

220 yds. 6" foul sewer.

440 yds. 12" foul sewer.

370 yds. 6" surface water sewer.

820 yds. 4" foul sewer pumping main.

### **Sewage Disposal Works**

The usual high standard of effluent at the Worsbrough Dale Sewage Works was maintained throughout the year in spite of increased flow, the Rivers' Board expressing themselves very satisfied with the results. The installation of new dosing syphons to the filter beds has been a contributory factor.

### **Water Supply**

The total consumption of water during the year amounted to 145,443,000 gallons and of this some 116,034,000 gallons were taken by domestic consumers. This shows the consumption per head per day to be 26.90 gallons made up of 21.75 gallons per head per day domestic and 5.15 gallons per head per day industrial and commercial.

The Council also supplied 4,900 gallons per day in bulk to Tankersley in the Wortley Rural District Area.

During the year 600 yds. of 3" main were laid along Haverlands Lane to the Drift Mine and 415 yds. of 4" main were laid in connection with new housing development.

The usual high standard of purity was maintained as shown by the Analyst's report to the Barnsley County Borough for water supplied from the Midhope Reservoir.

### **Rainfall**

Daily readings of rainfall are taken at the Council's Sewage Works and the monthly totals were as follows compared with the three preceding years:

	1955	1956	1957	1958
January . . . . .	1.11 ins.	3.35 ins.	1.17 ins.	2.29 ins.
February . . . . .	2.76 ins.	1.16 ins.	2.48 ins.	4.44 ins.
March . . . . .	2.84 ins.	0.72 ins.	1.12 ins.	1.77 ins.
April . . . . .	0.45 ins.	2.85 ins.	0.14 ins.	0.30 ins.
May . . . . .	2.59 ins.	0.45 ins.	0.66 ins.	2.91 ins.
June . . . . .	2.45 ins.	2.76 ins.	1.56 ins.	5.34 ins.
July . . . . .	0.45 ins.	4.65 ins.	2.63 ins.	5.62 ins.
August . . . . .	0.28 ins.	5.87 ins.	5.96 ins.	4.61 ins.
September . . . . .	0.73 ins.	3.39 ins.	3.53 ins.	2.16 ins.
October . . . . .	1.92 ins.	1.16 ins.	1.20 ins.	1.60 ins.
November . . . . .	2.15 ins.	0.77 ins.	2.51 ins.	0.62 ins.
December . . . . .	2.49 ins.	3.00 ins.	2.69 ins.	3.96 ins.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	20.22 ins.	30.13 ins.	25.65 ins.	35.62 ins.

This is a record since readings were taken at the Sewage Works.

### Housing

The number of houses completed during 1958 was as follows:—

3 bedroom type houses (direct labour)	22
2 bedroom type houses (direct labour)	10
Single person flats . . . . .	6
	<hr/>
	38
	<hr/>
Police houses (County Council) . . . . .	4
Private bungalows . . . . .	2
Doctor's surgery, Elm House Estate	1

**SECTION IV**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**of the**  
**PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND**  
**CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT**  
**for the Year of 1958**

---

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have very great pleasure in submitting for your approval one more Annual Report, my fifteenth, shewing the main items of interest and importance which occurred in 1958 in the work of my department.

The close co-operation with my fellow officials has continued, and I must also express my appreciation of the consideration and support you yourselves have given me during the year under review, and once more also I should like to place on record the loyalty and support given me by the three members of my staff.

1958 was something of a repetition of 1957 when we again continued to press forward with our Slum Clearance programme which is well ahead of schedule, cleaning up our food shops, and also doing all we could to clean up our atmosphere, which is perhaps the most difficult task of all. If only people regarded dirty air as seriously as they would their drinking water if it became only a fraction as dirty as the air they are breathing, we should make rapid progress.

The following pages deal with the more 'readable' events of the year.

Finally, my thanks are again due to Dr. Barnes for another year's harmonious relationship and also to Mr. Atkinson who has continued as Chairman of the Public Health Committee and shewn the same keen interest in matters of Public Health that he has always done.

Your obedient servant,

LYNDON DOVE,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

## **Water Supply**

Our water supply is purchased in bulk from Barnsley Corporation and distributed by ourselves. The supply has been plentiful and wholesome.

There still remains six houses in the district which do not enjoy what to them would be the 'luxury' of a piped supply of the town's water, viz:

Nos. 11 to 15 Dovecliffe Cottages—4 houses.  
Dovecliffe Station Cottages —2 houses.

I have explained the systems of supply to these houses so many times that I am sure that everyone by now is fully aware of them and I will not repeat them.

Neither of these supplies has failed during the year.

## **Closet Accommodation**

There were no conversions to water closets during the year of any of the remaining obsolete forms of sanitary accommodation.

As stated previously, the number of these it is possible to convert is now very low as most of them are situated in the outlying districts where no sewer is available.

The Council offer a grant of half the cost up to a maximum of £12 and so far have not compulsorily enforced conversions under the Public Health Act.

The number of the various types of sanitary conveniences in the area is shewn below:—

Water closets ....	4393 approx.
Waste water closets ....	13
Pail closets ....	4
Privies with covered middens	47

The four pail closets serve the four cottages at Dovecliffe which will ultimately be included in a clearance order.

## **Public Cleansing**

Street sweeping, street gully cleansing and maintenance of public conveniences are the responsibility of the Engineer and Surveyor.

There are no public W.C.'s in the area but there are four men's urinals. Three of these are on the main road (A.61) which runs right through the district, and the fourth is at the bottom of High Street, Worsbrough Dale. There are no facilities for women.

With the passing of the Litter Act, I believe we should provide more litter bins throughout the district, and this could probably be done without cost to the Council as there are several firms who are willing to provide these if they can

be used as advertising media. We frequently see accumulations of ice-cream and toffee papers in front of sweet shops making both the shop and the street look most untidy. Some shopkeepers provide waste baskets supplied them by ice-cream manufacturers but these are very often taken in when the shop closes, whereas bins on lamp posts would look more 'official' and be on duty at all hours.

### **House Refuse Collection**

The collection and disposal of house refuse is my responsibility, and I am pleased to say that we have maintained our usual weekly collection of bins during the year except for short periods following holidays.

Two collection vehicles are in use, a 16/18 cu. yard Shelvoke Drewry fore and aft tipper, and a 7 cu. yard Dennis side loader which are adequate for the work.

Ten men, including the two drivers, are engaged on refuse collection, plus one man engaged on the tip, and one working foreman who does just about every job in turn—loading, driving, tip control and at the same time maintaining supervision of the men, and we are indebted to him and these men for doing a wonderful job under what are at times very trying conditions. In February, for instance, we had exceptionally heavy snowfalls which impeded the work seriously.

We do get an occasional complaint, but this can be expected when over 4,000 premises are visited every week of the year, and when we still have many people who think that the dustbin is the receptacle for everything—wet tea leaves, potatoe peelings, garden refuse, builders refuse, the lot! A dustbin could last many households a month without becoming full or offensive, if properly used, but let me hasten to add that I am not advocating anything longer than a weekly collection.

### **House Refuse Disposal**

Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping in various parts of the district. Most of it is tipped on land in Haverlands Lane, Worsbrough Bridge, which has provided us with a very convenient tip for many years now. The owner of the land makes no charge for its use, and we in return are raising the level of land which was very often flooded in winter. We also have a very useful arrangement for covering material for this land, the owner ploughs a small area in front of the advancing tip, we provide a tractor shovel and he provides tractors and trailers and leads the soil onto the top of the tip, so that valuable soil is not buried.

We also tipped one day's refuse per week on land behind the Cock Inn at Pilley until October when we completed the

tip and had to bring refuse down to Haverlands Lane. Negotiations were proceeding to fill in another small area adjoining this tip when the year ended.

A close watch was kept on this Birdwell tip after the cricket plague of last year, but after a few slight infestations early on, we were satisfied before the summer ended that we had completely eradicated the pest.

### **Tents, Vans and Sheds**

There are no sites in the area licensed for moveable dwellings.

The Council are opposed to the use of trailers and vans as dwellings and only in certain cases have they granted a licence for them to be so used.

During the year under review we had several applications for licences and I wondered if the Council had granted every application it had received since the war, how many of these unsatisfactory forms of dwellings we should now have scattered throughout the district.

Two applications were received in June, both to station and use caravans on land behind Upper Sheffield Road. One was from a young couple in Barnsley wishing to get married and come to live in Worsbrough, and the other was from a Scottish miner who was lodging in Barnsley with his wife and child and had received notice to quit. Both applications were refused.

Another applicant was a Rotherham man who had commenced work at Barrow Colliery and was having to travel a long way to his work. This application was refused.

A further application was received from a firm of Civil Engineering Contractors for a licence to station four caravans at the Gas Works for the use of their own men engaged on gas main renewals which was expected to last six months. The Council normally grant this type of licence and did so in this case. Only three vans actually came and they did cause us a bit of trouble at first, mainly because of unsightly dumping of refuse, etc., but they had all moved on before the six months had expired.

Overnight a small encampment of three caravans and a mobile workshop pulled on to the canal bank at Worsbrough Bridge. A visit shewed us that the occupants were Spanish gypsies who were moving round the country and were engaged in polishing brass and repairing and re-painting Catholic statuettes. The senior member of the family, a charming man, said they expected to be in the district for four weeks and of course they did not need a licence for this period. They caused no nuisance and were on their way in five weeks.

## Clean Air

The Clean Air Act came into full operation on the 1st June, 1958.

The main effect of this was that the emission of "dark" smoke from any chimney was prohibited and local authorities were asked to ensure that the provisions of the Act were promptly and effectually implemented.

Previously to this, only certain sections were operative and industrial chimneys for instance were not controlled by the Act.

The only two industrial chimneys which have caused us any concern are those belonging to the Barnsley District Coking Company, and the Barrow Colliery of the National Coal Board, and both these concerns were reminded of their obligations under the Act.

June 1st came, and the effect in the case of the Coking Company was really spectacular, for almost overnight it seemed, the volumes of black smoke were replaced by a white haze. This firm who have collaborated with us so well in the past, had taken their responsibilities seriously and deserved congratulation for their genuine attempt to prevent smoke emission. They had fitted their boiler furnaces with forced secondary air units, designed by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, at the cost of a considerable amount of money and also installed photo-electric cell equipment in the chimney flue coupled with an alarm bell. As an additional precaution three of the furnaces were being fired with small coke.

We did not see a similar improvement or anything approaching it at the Barrow Colliery. This did not mean that they were ignoring the Clean Air Act, but that they were finding it impossible to burn coal smokelessly on the grates they had, despite the fact that they had switched to a high grade fuel. The Area Chief informed me that they intended changing from their sprinkler stokers to moving chain grates, but the delivery and fitting of these would take up to nine months. They had a second chimney serving a battery of hand-fired Lancashire boilers but this had always been free from smoke nuisance, and all the trouble had been with the automatically fired boilers. My only feeling was that the coal mining industry which depends entirely for its existence on other industries burning coal, should have set an example and shewn that coal can be burnt smokelessly, as it most certainly can, and without any risk of prosecution under the Act.

Twenty-six observations were made during the year of these two chimneys, twenty-two of these being after the appointed day. These observations shewed that on twelve

occasions there had been no contravention of the Act but all twelve were on the chimney to the hand-fired plant. The remaining fourteen were all of the mechanically-fired boilers and all were in excess of the amount of smoke permitted by law.

With the passing of the Clean Air Act, the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council decided to hold a Clean Air Campaign throughout the West Riding during the winter months. The idea was to divide the Riding into areas, with a static exhibition centred in a large town in the area and mobile exhibitions to serve the districts surrounding.

One of the static centres was Barnsley County Borough who convened a meeting, out of which a Barnsley and District Clean Air Campaign Committee was formed. This Committee had several meetings and the campaign was arranged for the middle of November. Worsbrough decided not to have the mobile exhibitions, but instead to organise its own static exhibition and this was eventually held in the Ambulance Hall, Worsbrough Bridge. I cannot pay too much tribute to the co-operation I received from the Yorkshire Electricity Board and the East Midlands Gas Board, through their Barnsley offices, Messrs. Contractors' Sales Limited and the Barnsley District Coking Company, who each erected stands and put on a wonderful display on space allocated to them. The exhibition was held for three days, in foggy weather, and the attendance was slightly over 250 which comparatively was as good as the attendance at the main exhibition held in Barnsley.

In 1957, the Council accepted in principle the formation of a smoke control area covering 240 houses on the west side of the district. This was forwarded to the Ministry who during 1958 provisionally agreed to this proposal, but by the end of the year it had not been possible to proceed further with the detailed survey work, which was the next necessary step, because we were awaiting information from the East Midlands Gas Board regarding gas supplies to some of the houses.

### **Colliery Spoilbanks**

We are once more appreciative of the control that the National Coal Board has maintained over the spoilbank to the Barrow Colliery. It has not been necessary at any time during the year to draw their attention to any infringement of the Clean Air Act caused by this spoilbank being on fire.

### **Eradication of Bedbugs**

Eight cases of infestation by bedbugs came to our notice last year.

The premises were sprayed in all eight cases and the infestations cleared.

### **Other Pests**

Sixty-one complaints of other insect pests were received. The greater proportion of these, fifty-seven to be exact, was in respect of cockroaches which is one of the most difficult infestations to clear. We do give householders a free supply of pybuthrin insecticide powder, but unfortunately we do not have much control over the way it is used. The extermination of cockroaches is a slow process and can only be achieved with present methods by determined and continued effort on the part of the householder.

The other complaints were in respect of ants and earwigs, and one was something we had never come across before, so I submitted a specimen for identification. The report was that it was a garden pest, and not a household one, but in this case odd insects persisted in finding their way into the hall and front room.

### **Rodent Control**

The Council have continued to carry out the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food with regard to rodent control.

One man is engaged part-time on the work, but we are finding that he needs to spend less and less time on it.

## **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD**

### **Milk Supply**

Routine check on the district's milk supply was kept, and twelve samples were taken in course of delivery to the consumer, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield for the examination appropriate to the type of milk.

Four of these were raw milks, i.e. T.T./Farm bottled, produced by a local farmer and all were reported on as being free from tubercle bacillus. We always request these milks to be tested for brucella abortus also, and all four were free from this organism.

The remaining eight samples were of heat treated milks, three being T.T./Pasteurised and five Pasteurised. All were satisfactory.

### **Ice-Cream**

There are thirty-three premises in the district registered under section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 for the sale or manufacture of ice-cream.

Only one of these is for the manufacture of ice-cream, the other thirty-two being retail shops which sell a pre-wrapped ice-cream only.

Thirty-nine samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield for bacteriological examination.

The results were as follows:—

	Total number of Samples	Provisional Grades			
		1	2	3	4
Manufacturer No. 1	12	11	1	—	—
Manufacturer No. 2	7	7	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 3	1	1	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 4	4	3	—	1	—
Manufacturer No. 5	8	8	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 6	2	1	1	—	—
Manufacturer No. 7	3	3	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 8	2	2	—	—	—
	39	36	2	1	—

It will be seen that 93% of the samples fell into Grade 1, 5% into Grade 2 and 2% into Grade 3, which is well above the provisional standard laid down by the Ministry.

### **Meat Supply**

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the district and the butchers' meat supply is killed mainly in the Barnsley Public Abattoir.

### **Food Hygiene**

Practically all our shops now have hand washing facilities (sink and hot water) within the shop itself. There are one or two exceptions mainly at Birdwell where they have asked us to wait until the damage by mining subsidence has ceased.

We always press for the sinks to be in the shop itself where the customer can see it, as I think this is a good psychology, in addition to the important fact that it is convenient to the shopkeeper and far more likely to be used there.

One of the biggest obstacles we have to contend with is the exhibition of cakes without any form of covering protection against dust, flies, and coughs of the customer. Glass display cases will be filled by some shopkeepers with anything but cakes and they are invariably found to be containing medicines, mustards, setting lotions and similar articles in preference to foods which need protection.

### **Unsound Food**

In response to a request by the manageress of the Secondary Modern School Canteen I inspected a small quantity of beef, 5½lbs., which in my opinion was unsound and accordingly condemned.

Complaint was made by a housewife that 1 lb. of cheese delivered with her grocery order was mouldy. The manager of the shop was interviewed and he personally went to the lady to apologise and replace the cheese, which satisfied her. I examined the stock of cheese at the shop but found it to be satisfactory. The Council did not take any action in the case.

The following were also examined at the request of shopkeepers and condemned:—

21 lbs. of Raisins	....	Mouldy.
42 lbs. of Butter	....	Rancid.

Two complaints concerning bread were dealt with during the year.

The first one was from a housewife who found a small piece of foreign matter in a loaf when she cut it. I believed it to be a small piece of old dried yeast and no action was taken.

The second case was of the type which happens fairly often in the baking industry and is very difficult to control, that is contamination by grease from the machinery. Machinery has to be lubricated and to avoid any risk it is done with an edible oil, usually ground nut oil, and occasionally for one reason or another, a drop of this falls into the dough. To the housewife it looks very unwholesome and she rightly objects to it. In this case the Council decided to issue a strong warning as it was the first complaint we had received about the Company concerned, but any further case would be followed by prosecution.

## HOUSING

### **New Houses**

The number of council houses completed during the year was rather lower than for several years.

It must not be construed from this that the Council does not want to build houses—it does! Our building programme has been dictated by the Government policy of only allowing subsidy on houses built for slum clearance work. If we did build for overcrowding and other cases, it would be without the benefit of a subsidy and of course this would mean higher rents, whereas we think our policy is the sound one, and by it we charge one of the lowest council house rents in the whole country. In the meantime, we are pressing on, well ahead of schedule, with our slum clearance programme and then perhaps when subsidies return for all building, we shall have completed the clearance of unfit houses and can then concentrate on houses for general needs.

1958	....	....	38 houses
1957	....	....	80 houses
1956	....	....	56 houses
1955	....	....	158 houses
1954	....	....	92 houses

All the houses in 1958 were built by our own direct labour force.

The number of houses built by private enterprise was only six, but two firms of speculative builders bought land in the district for development.

In December, one of these started building operations, and as they have sufficient land for several hundred private houses if the demand requires them, we look forward to the next year or two with very great interest.

I am surprised that with the low rate that Worsbrough levies, and with the service and value they give for it, that it has taken until 1958 for speculative building to get started. It surprises me even more that some of the light industrial concerns have not also taken advantage of what we can offer them.

### **Council House Lettings**

The Council continued its policy of letting houses according to date of application.

The only houses available for ordinary cases are re-lets but we must take into account the speculative building which will be taking place from now on and which must have some effect, direct or otherwise, on our waiting list.

One would have expected this list to be colossal when we are only building for slum clearance work, but in September the Housing Manager circulated all applicants and the replies received shewed that there were 274 'live' applications at September 30th. This included 89 applications received during the first nine months of the year, and 64 during 1957, so that we had only just over 100 applications which were more than a year old, which does not indicate a serious housing problem.

### **Overcrowding**

With a limitation on the building of new houses it cannot be expected that many cases of overcrowding can be relieved.

Thirteen cases were re-housed during the year, however, by the Housing Manager in council house re-lets.

### **Unfit Houses**

#### **(a) Slum Clearance**

In my last report I stated that a Public Inquiry had been held in December into the Worsbrough Dale Compulsory Purchase Order and that we were awaiting the result.

The confirmation of the Order in its entirety was received in May 1958 and so an ambitious re-development scheme which was to mean the clearance of 53 back-to-back houses, 41 other houses, 1 house and shop, 2 beer-off premises, 1 public house and 1 library premise and their replacement by modern houses, bungalows, and flats was set in motion.

The Minister ordered that well-maintained payments were to be made in respect of six of the unfit houses and that the Council should give consideration to making the payment to the occupiers in four of the six cases. This was done and the occupiers did receive the payment.

In January I submitted a special report to the Council on the housing conditions at Blacker Hill in which I stated that 58 houses in that district were unfit for human habitation. I did feel that Blacker Hill presented a problem all of its own and careful re-development was essential if we were to preserve the village and keep its well-known community spirit alive, and so I advocated the setting up of a special Sub-Committee to consider the question. The Council agreed to this and it was generally accepted that we should deal with Blacker Hill as a whole and make it our 1959-60 programme.

In October, the 1958-59 unfit house programme was submitted and covered 41 houses in six Clearance Areas and 3 individual unfits.

The Clearance Areas were as follows:—

Marriotts Terrace and West Street	....	16 houses
20 and 22 West Street	.... ....	2 houses
2 to 14 West Street and 206 High Street		8 houses
High Street and Wrights Court	.... ....	8 houses
1 to 4 Cork Lane, Swaithe	.... ....	4 houses
5 to 9 Genn Lane, Ward Green	.... ....	3 houses
		—
		41 houses
		—

Pursuing its policy of re-developing cleared sites, rather than leaving them to look like relics of the last war, the Council also made Compulsory Purchase Orders to cover the Marriotts Terrace and High Street areas.

The Inquiry into these areas was not heard until 1959.

#### (b) **Individual Unfits**

The owner of one cottage, viz. 6 Martin Lane, Blacker Hill, changed his mind after agreeing with me to its closure, and appeared before the Council with a scheme for rendering it habitable. After hearing the owner and myself they made a Closing Order and gave him permission to convert it into a garage for his own use.

Severe rainfall and heavy flooding of the River Dove made the house No. 1 Beaumont Cottage, Worsbrough Bridge untenable. This cottage adjoined one that had already been closed as unfit two or three years ago but at that time it was in a fairly reasonable condition and could afford to be left whilst we dealt with more urgent cases. The Council made a Demolition Order to which no objection was raised by the owners.

A further two houses were represented as unfit in October and Demolition Orders made in respect of them viz:—

Nos. 7 and 8 Blackburn Lane.

### **Rent Act 1957**

Two applications for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair were received in January but both were refused as the defects specified in the certificates had not been properly remedied.

In March an application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received and after the necessary notice to the owner it was issued.

Two more applications were received in June and similarly dealt with.

In July we received one application for a Certificate of Disrepair, and three applications for withdrawal of Certificates of Disrepair, all of which were granted.

Two more applications were received in September and Certificates of Disrepair issued.

Three more applications were received in October and all were granted. One of these was rather tricky as it was in respect of a house which I knew would be represented in twelve months time. The tenant was adamant in his demand for a Certificate, but we did manage to persuade him to scale down his list of repairs.

In December another application was received and a Certificate issued after the usual three weeks notice to the owner.

### **Improvement Grants**

There was a substantial increase in the number of these applications when 26 were received and granted as against 7 in the previous year.

Again, all were in respect of owner-occupied houses which was not the primary intention of the Act.

The Council itself purchased and modernised seventeen sub-standard dwellings during 1958 with the aid of improvement grants.

### **Advances for House Purchase**

Twenty-one applications were received for advances granted to persons wishing to acquire or build their own houses.

## SECTION V

### DIVISIONAL STAFF

#### Divisional Medical Officer:

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

#### Assistant County Medical Officers:

T. F. M. JACKSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.  
S. G. A. HENRIQUES, M.B., Ch.B.

#### Clinic Medical Officers:

Dr. C. B. Ball	Dr. N. M. Piercy
Dr. J. H. Fairclough	Dr. J. H. Ritchie (res. Oct., 1958)
Dr. H. W. Gothard	Dr. M. Scott
Dr. G. Ingram	Dr. M. E. Tapissier
Dr. J. Leishman	Dr. L. Taylor
Dr. K. Mathers	Dr. J. W. Whitworth
Dr. W. G. S. Maxwell	

#### Health Visitors:

M. Baker, Miss	G. M. Lodge, Mrs.
B. Clarke, Mrs.	F. A. Manley, Mrs.
D. Gibson, Mrs.	B. Swift, Miss
A. M. Harston, Mrs.	C. Totty, Mrs.
B. Hunter, Miss (res. 31.12.58)	D. Westerman, Miss
M. E. Lee, Miss	F. H. Whittlestone, Miss
M. Lloyd, Miss	A. M. Widdison, Mrs.

#### Tuberculosis Health Visitors:

M. Mellor, Miss                      E. Beever, Mrs.

#### Midwives:

E. Cheetham, Mrs. (res. Dec., 1958)	M. Marsland, Mrs.
D. Crossley, Miss	D. Newton, Mrs.
B. Fitzpatrick, Mrs.	E. Parkes, Mrs.
C. M. Hill, Mrs. (res. 1.6.58)	E. A. Staley, Mrs.
I. O. Kilner, Mrs.	M. Walters, Mrs.
E. Leather, Mrs.	E. Ward, Mrs.
	M. Wroe, Mrs.
	B. Horsfield, Mrs.

#### Home Nurses:

M. Allen, Mrs.	M. Johnson, Miss (res. 31.10.58)
F. G. Cartwright, Mrs.	C. D. Lee, Miss
N. C. Crofton, Miss	M. McConnell, Mrs.
E. Cross, Mrs.	H. Padgett, Mrs.
R. Edwards, Mrs.	B. Parker, Mrs.
A. C. Goldthorpe, Mrs. (App. 1.9.58)	R. E. Scott, Miss
K. M. Hanson, Mrs. (App. 1.11.58)	E. A. Walker, Miss
	K. M. Winterburn, Mrs. (Res. 22.10.58)

#### Mental Health Social Worker:

M. Webster, Mrs.

#### Mental Health Home Teacher:

E. Harrott, Mrs.

#### Speech Therapist:

S. Holmes, Mrs.

#### Duly Authorised Officers:

H. Nettleton, Mr.                      J. Hyland, Mr.

#### Senior Clerk:

L. S. Wrigg, Mr.

## DIVISIONAL REPORT

### Vital Statistics

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

### Births

The number of live births registered in the divisional area in 1958 was 1,329. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 17.4 per 1,000. There were 29 stillbirths giving a stillbirth rate of 21.4.

### Deaths

The deaths assigned to the divisional area, after the addition and deduction of inward and outward transfers was 763, giving a crude death rate for the division of 10.0. You will notice in the table that this is lower than any of the other figures given for individual districts, but the other figures show adjusted rates. Unfortunately, no adjusted rate is available for the division.

### Infant Mortality

There were 36 infant deaths in the division during the year, of which 24 occurred in the neo-natal period. This gives an infant mortality rate for the division of 27.1.

### Vaccination and Immunisation Statistics

I give a table showing the figures for vaccination and immunisation during 1958. It is pleasing to be able to report that my predictions with regard to increased popularity have proved to be true. In six out of the seven districts there has been an increase in both the number and percentage of children vaccinated against Smallpox, and in all districts there has been a sharp increase in the immunisations against Whooping Cough.

I do not suggest that there is any room for complacency with regard to Smallpox vaccination, but it is pleasing to think that these figures are increasing at a time when Poliomyelitis vaccination is very much to the fore. I have included a separate table on the total position with regard to Poliomyelitis vaccination, as so much of the work and time of the Department has been concentrated on this subject during the year.

## Midwifery and Maternity Services

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives was 704. This compares with 618 hospital confinements. The year 1958 showed a marked trend to domiciliary confinements, which coincided with a decline in the midwifery staff available. This was fore-shadowed in last year's report, and conditions in this service have been very difficult. It is not a matter of too many cases for the available midwives, but rather the difficulty of ensuring that our midwifery staff have adequate off-duty time and of providing the necessary cover during such periods. The number of new cases attending ante-natal clinics in the division was 686 and the total number of attendances was 3,896. This is very little different from the relative figures for 1957.

District	Acres	Population Registrar General's Estimate Mid 1958	Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 population	Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 population	Stillbirth Rate	Infant Death Rate
Cudworth . . . .	1,746	8,870	17.7	13.9	6.1	54.9
Darfield . . . . .	2,018	6,540	17.7	12.5	8.5	8.6
Darton . . . . .	4,726	14,680	15.7	12.9	24.9	17.0
Dodworth . . . .	1,857	4,190	15.7	15.1	29.0	29.9
Royston . . . . .	1,452	8,330	19.0	14.0	12.1	24.5
Wombwell . . . .	3,850	19,050	16.9	12.4	24.2	31.1
Worsbrough . . .	3,420	14,620	17.9	14.0	33.2	22.9
(Crude) (Crude)						
Rates for the Division . . .	20,099	76,280	17.4	10.0	21.4	27.1
Rates for the Administrative County . . .			16.7	11.9	22.8	32.0

District	Population	Smallpox Vaccination		Whooping Cough Immunisation		Diphtheria Immunisation		
		No.	%	No.	%	Years 0-15	Years 0-4	Years 5-15
Cudworth . . . .	8,870	42	25	153	91	80.5	48.8	98
Darfield . . . . .	6,540	73	62	91	77	88.6	63.0	99
Darton . . . . .	14,680	103	43	215	91	67.1	49.6	74.3
Dodworth . . . .	4,190	19	27	50	70	82.3	48.7	95.7
Royston . . . . .	8,330	44	26	119	70	82.9	49.6	98
Wombwell . . . .	19,050	133	40	217	65	73.5	41.1	87.4
Worsbrough . . .	14,620	82	30	173	63	80.0	53.4	88.5
Rates for the Division . . .	76,280	496	36	1,018	74	77.7	49.4	90.0

**POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION 1958**

DISTRICT	POSITION AT 31st DECEMBER, 1957		No. OF PERSONS VACCINATED WITH TWO DOSES DURING 1958				POSITION AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958					
	No. of children with two doses	No. of children waiting	Under 15	15-25	Expectant Mother	Other Groups	Total	Total under 15	All others	Grand Total	No. who have had 1 dose	No. Waiting
Cudworth . . . . .	127	804	1,311	66	148	—	1,525	1,438	214	1,652	121	38
Darfield . . . . .	383	709	837	56	56	—	949	1,220	112	1,332	21	7
Darton . . . . .	424	888	768	21	26	2	817	1,192	49	1,241	99	23
Dodworth . . . . .	205	313	380	7	5	—	392	585	12	597	145	33
Royston . . . . .	264	634	800	39	5	—	844	1,064	44	1,108	42	37
Wombwell . . . . .	582	1,534	2,213	148	40	—	2,401	2,795	188	2,983	114	33
Worsbrough . . . . .	319	1,030	1,327	44	82	—	1,453	1,646	126	1,772	91	42
Barnsley Grammar School (W.R. Pupils) . . . . .	—	—	145	—	—	—	145	145	—	145	51	7
Barnsley High School (W.R. Pupils) . . . . .	—	—	172	69	—	—	241	172	69	241	—	2
School of Technology . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Occupation Centre, Wombwell	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	12	—	12	—	—
<b>DIVISIONAL TOTALS . . . . .</b>	<b>2,304</b>	<b>5,912</b>	<b>7,965</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8,779</b>	<b>10,269</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>11,083</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>261</b>

## Ante-Natal Clinics

The attendances at ante-natal clinics in the Worsbrough area, on the whole, showed a slight increase. There was a marked falling off in attendances at relaxation classes, but this was probably due to the lack of midwifery staff.

### Attendances

CLINIC	1958		1957	
	Ante-Natal Clinic	Relax-ation Classes	Ante-Natal Clinic	Relax-ation Classes
<b>Birdwell</b>				
Methodist Church, Friday, 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. ... (fortnightly)	132	65	83	119
<b>Worsbrough Bridge</b>				
St. John Ambulance Hall, Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ... (fortnightly)	380	—	392	141
<b>Worsbrough Dale</b>				
Community Centre, Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ... (fortnightly)	344	46	266	104

## Infant Welfare Clinics

Most of the infant welfare clinics in the division continued to thrive, and 1,347 cases attended under the age of 1 year. The total number of children attending local health authority clinics was 2,578. These figures are almost identical with those for 1957.

All the infant welfare clinics in your area continued to thrive and attendances continued to rise.

### Attendances

CLINIC	1958		1957	
	Children under 1 year	Children 1 - 4 years	Children under 1 year	Children 1 - 4 years
<b>Birdwell</b>				
Methodist Church, Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	1011	389	816	340
<b>Blacker Hill</b>				
Methodist Church, Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ...	892	641	822	761
<b>Worsbrough Bridge</b>				
St. John Ambulance Hall, Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ...	1849	936	1769	822
<b>Worsbrough Dale</b>				
Community Centre, Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ...	1519	1121	1631	800

### **School Health Service**

The routine work of the school medical inspections showed a substantial increase over 1957. During 1958, Dr. Jackson was attending part-time at Leeds University and I was allowed to engage Dr. Mathers on a part-time basis to compensate for Dr. Jackson's absence at Leeds. This was a very welcome addition to the staff, but so much medical and clerical time had to be spent on Poliomyelitis vaccination that the routine medical inspection is still not as up-to-date as I would wish it to be. The table shows the work carried out by the school health service during the year.

Specialist clinics continued to be held during the year. Some in this office and some in hospitals by arrangement with the local Hospital Boards.

Speech Therapy continued and there is still much work to be done in this sphere.

## SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND

District	No. of children examined	No. satis- factory	No. unsatis- factory	DEFECTS FOUND		Lungs	Other	Passed for treatment
				Ocular	E.N.T.			
Cudworth	753	—	—	120	70	20	76	124
Darfield	215	—	—	26	12	6	24	33
Darton	849	—	—	140	66	17	57	92
Dodworth	304	—	—	94	22	18	28	53
Royston	487	2	2	106	66	22	74	78
Wombwell	578	2	2	132	31	5	51	103
Worsbrough	422	2	2	79	32	14	32	77
Total	3,608	3,602	6	697	299	102	342	560

## SPECIALIST CLINICS

Clinic	No. OF ATTENDANCES						Royston
	Darton	Worsbrough	Darfield	Wombwell	Dodworth	Cudworth	
Ophthalmic	201	202	67	278	80	224	113
Orthopaedic	38	33	9	33	6	51	22
Ear, Nose and Throat	51	23	3	13	6	26	13
Paediatric	4	3	3	15	2	9	5
Child Guidance	7	19	1	14	—	15	5

District	MINOR AILMENT CLINICS		SCHOOL CLINICS
	No. of Children	Total attendances	No. seen by doctor
Darton ....	113	147	297
Worsborough ....	554	572	128
Darfield ....	112	140	177
Wombwell ....	51	64	178
Dodworth ....	78	100	48
Cudworth ....	—	—	138
Royston ....	88	118	173

### Speech Therapy

	No. of Children	Total Attendances
Worsbrough ....	7	129
Royston ....	4	91
Wombwell ....	14	280
Cudworth ....	9	45
Darton ....	10	187
Darfield ....	1	16
Dodworth ....	3	68

### Wombwell Special School

Wombwell ....	2	67
Darton ....	2	65
Darfield ....	1	13
Barnsley Borough	2	66

### Health Visiting

There was some improvement in the staffing position of this service compared with 1957, but nevertheless we are still not up to establishment. There was a sharp fall in the number of visits paid to infants under one year; 8,197 visits being made. The total number of visits made by health visitors increased during the year and 32,549 visits were made of which 22,683 were made to pre-school children.

As in other spheres, Poliomyelitis Vaccination took up a great deal of the health visitors' time during 1958, and I feel that the time is fast approaching when we must consider if such routine work could not be done by some lesser qualified person. It is not generally realised that the health visitor is a qualified nurse, a qualified midwife with a further post-graduate certificate in health visiting.

## Home Nursing

The Home Nurses in the division made 55,223 visits last year. 45,770 of these being to medical cases; 8,562 were to surgical cases and 746 visits were made to tuberculosis patients. The total number of visits made during the year showed a slight decrease, and the number of visits made for the purpose of injections was 23,334. I feel that with the present establishment of Home Nurses a peak has been reached in the number of visits made. There is obviously a limit to the amount of work which can be done by a given number of nurses. The number of visits made to old people over the age of 65 again accounted for nearly 64% of the total visits. 862 visits were made to children under five years of age. The home nursing service, in conjunction with the general practitioners of your area, is undoubtedly making a large contribution towards treating many patients in their own homes. But for this, I am afraid, the problem of chronic sick accommodation might be even worse than it is today.

## Home Help Service

The Home Help Service continued to provide a service mainly for old people. 89% of the help being provided to people of 65 and over. The total number of home help cases was 589, all these cases received a total of 98,880 hours. This represents an average of only 3.2 hours per case. You will appreciate that all these cases were not operating at the same time and during the last half of the year the average number was 438 cases for any one week, an increase of 32 over the previous year. The total number of hours expended rose about 10% in 1958.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

### Mental Deficiency

A. Cases ascertained to be defective and subject to be dealt with during 1958 :

Number in which action was taken on reports by :

	Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
i. Local Education Authority :				
a. While at school or liable to attend school ....	3	1	—	—
b. On leaving Special School ....	—	—	2	—
c. On leaving Ordinary School	5	3	—	—
ii. Police or by the Courts ....	—	—	—	—
iii. Other sources (transfers from other districts, re-ascertainments, etc.) ....	1	—	3	5
	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

B. Particulars of cases removed from Register during 1958 :

	Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
i. By reason of death ....	—	—	—	—
ii. De-classified ....	—	—	11	8
iii. Removal to Mental Deficiency Hospitals ....	3	1	—	—
iv. Transfers to other districts ....	1	—	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4	1	12	10

C. Particulars of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1958 :

	Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
i. Statutory Supervision ....	21	19	54	61
ii. Voluntary Supervision ....	—	—	17	21
iii. Under Guardianship ....	—	—	—	—
iv. On Licence from Mental Deficiency Hospitals ....	—	1	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	21	19	71	82

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that 19 mentally handicapped persons were removed from The Statutory Supervision and Voluntary Supervision Registers during the year. This was a direct result from re-assessment of mentally handicapped who had worked regularly after leaving school and who it was felt were able to cope with every day happenings. The parents of the mentally handicapped concerned were appreciative of the fact that supervision was no longer necessary particularly as they are aware of the fact that if help should be needed in future application has only to be made to the Mental Health Service. It is felt that the boys and girls who are ascertained on leaving school as feeble-minded should on proving their ability to fit in with a normal community pattern be given the chance of re-assessment either at 18 years or 21 years of age, and I hope that in future years it will be possible to re-assess further mentally handicapped with this view in mind. Many parents although appreciating the fact that continued interest is being shown in their children after leaving school, however do feel the stigma of having their children assessed as mentally deficient, and if they are aware of the fact that re-assessment can take place in future years, I feel that they will accept the ascertainment with much happier feelings.

## Training Facilities for Mental Defectives

Particulars of Mental Defectives attending Occupation  
Centres on the 31st December, 1958

Centre	Supervisor	Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Wombwell ....	Mrs. E. Large ....	7	9	3	3
Hemsworth ....	Miss Porter ....	2	3	1	—
Barnsley C.B. ....	Miss Smith ....	6	1	1	4
		15	13	5	7

All the children, with the exception of one, under the age of 16 years who are able to benefit from training at Occupation Centres are in regular attendance either at the Barnsley, Hemsworth or Wombwell Occupation Centres. A special 'bus is run to bring the children into the Wombwell Occupation Centre, and the children attending the Barnsley and Hemsworth Occupation Centres are either accompanied by parents or a paid escort. Any travelling expenses involved either by the child or parent are covered by the West Riding County Council. In line with the Education Authority free meals are provided where the family income is low, otherwise a charge of 1s. 0d. per day is made for the provision of dinner. No financial assistance is given towards the provision of clothing.

### Wombwell Occupation Centre

During the year the number of children in attendance at the Wombwell Occupation Centre was 28, and the following table shows the age groups attending:

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	yrs.														
Males ...	3	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
Females ...	1	—	1	—	—	3	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—

The average daily attendance has been 75%, there have been 3 regular absentees, one of whom has transferred now from the Occupation Centre.

The Parents' Association has been very active and has raised money which has been spent on social amenities for the Children and the Centre. Mention also should be made of the active support given by the Wombwell Branch of the Society of Mentally Handicapped Children, Rotary and the Church Movements.

The Supervisor and the two Nursery Assistants have worked hard during the year and a happy atmosphere has been achieved between the Staff, children and parents.

An outing to Mablethorpe was enjoyed in June, despite inclement weather conditions. Again the weather could have marred the Open Day, which was to have been held in the grounds of The Gables, but as a result of hasty arrangements and the co-operation of the Chapel Trustees, the Concert was held in a local Sunday School and the "Day" was saved.

An evening Nativity Play and Christmas Concert was given by the Children at a local Chapel, which was well attended by parents and friends, and the proceeds went towards an excellent Christmas Party for the children.

### **Group Training**

Facilities for training adult mentally handicapped who are unable to attend Occupation Centres are provided by Group Training Classes held in various parts of the Division, or in case of physical handicap or domestic commitments by home visits.

There are four classes, and many of the adult mentally handicapped attend all classes and are issued with travel vouchers. Classes are held in the following districts :

Monday	9.30 a.m. to 4.0 p.m.	Darby and Joan Club, Royston. (Mrs. E. Harrott)
Tuesday	9.30 a.m. to 4.0 p.m.	Parish Hall, Wombwell. (Mrs. E. Harrott)
Thursday	9.30 a.m. to 4.0 p.m.	Ambulance Hall, Worsbro' Bridge. (Mrs. E. Harrott)
Friday	9.30 a.m. to 4.0 p.m.	Old School Clinic, Darton

In an endeavour to bring the Group Classes in line with the Occupation Centres, a meeting of parents was called in October and as a result a Parents' Association was formed under the name of the West Riding Mental Health (Division No. 25) Association. The Association has so far raised funds to take the adult mentally handicapped who attend group classes or who are visited at home, to a Pantomime in the Early New Year.

Also in order to further interest in the work carried out at the Group Classes a small exhibition of the work done was staged at the Divisional Office, and I was impressed by the support given, particularly in view of the fact that there was little publicity. The support was such that it is considered that it would be worthwhile to stage an Annual Exhibition covering every aspect of Mental Health Work.

I would like to make mention here of the support given to the Occupation Centre and the Group Training Classes by the Parents' Associations, the N.A.M.H. of Wombwell and Barnsley, the Rotary and Inner Wheel of Wombwell.

As a matter of general interest, I set out on the next page the disposal of all mentally handicapped on the Supervision Register for the whole division.

### **Accommodation**

During the past year 12 cases have been admitted to Mental Deficiency Hospitals for short stay periods. I am pleased to say that the facilities are gradually extending as it is a great boon both to the Local Authority and the parents to feel that short-stay accommodation is available in emergency or in order to give the parents a brief respite.

Due to the opening of the Children's Mental Deficiency Hospital at Dronfield, two of the urgent cases have been accommodated, but there are still two children awaiting urgent accommodation, but I am hopeful that the situation will become easier during 1959. The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board despite the still overcrowded conditions do their best to give every assistance in providing vacancies. However, on two occasions during the year, due to the impossible bed position, the Leeds Regional Hospital Board have come to the help of the Division and have offered beds in their Region.

As a result of the Royal Commissioners' Report many cases in hospitals have been reviewed and next of kin were visited with a view to obtaining their reaction to the suggestion that patients be discharged and re-admitted on an "informal" basis. Many regarded this step with alarm as they felt the patients needed supervision which they could not provide. However, on assurance that the patient would still remain in hospital, but on a purely voluntary basis they were agreeable to the discharge of Order. So far 21 patients from this division who are in Mental Deficiency Hospitals have been discharged and re-admitted as Informal patients. The four mentally handicapped who were admitted permanently during the year all were admitted as informal patients.

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

Age Groups	Receiving Training O.C.	G.T.	H.T.	Working	Assisting in the home	Training offers refused	Unable to be trained because of physical or mental disability	Still in ordinary school
<b>FEMALES :</b>								
Under 16 years ....	13	—	—	2	—	—	2	1
Over 16 years ....	7	25	16	10	16	4	4	—
<b>MALES :</b>								
Under 16 years ....	15	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
Over 16 years ....	5	5	4	39	3	10	4	1
<b>TOTALS ....</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>

(Provision has yet to be made for one girl under 16 years of age for training purposes.)

## Mental Health After-Care Service

Particulars relating to discharges  
from Mental Hospitals during the year

	(Vol.)		(Cert.)		Deaths	
	Section 1.		Section 16		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Storthes Hall ....	18	25	7	13	2	3
Stanley Royd ....	6	3	—	—	1	—
Middlewood ....	4	—	—	—	1	—
Scalebor Park ....	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals ....	28	29	7	13	4	3

Of the above discharges 60 were visited with a view to after care, and disposal was as below:

After Care Register ....	34
Re-admission to Hospital ....	14
After care not required ....	13

At the end of the year there were 49 on the active after-care register, and approximately 258 visits were carried out by the Mental Health Social Worker. In addition to these visits, which at times have of necessity to be lengthy, there have been many short casual calls which are not recorded.

It would appear that after-care is taking an increasing amount of time, and will become of greater importance in Preventive Medicine as the years progress.

Technical Report on the  
Medical Education of the Physician

Year	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Number of Graduates	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Percentage of Graduates	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
Number of Graduates	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Percentage of Graduates	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200

Of the above, 100 were graduates of the medical schools of the United States and 900 were graduates of the medical schools of other countries. The number of graduates of the medical schools of the United States has increased steadily from 1910 to 1920, and it is expected that this increase will continue in the future. The number of graduates of the medical schools of other countries has also increased, but at a slower rate than that of the United States. The total number of graduates of the medical schools of the United States and other countries has increased from 1,000 in 1910 to 2,000 in 1920. This increase is due to the fact that the number of medical schools in the United States has increased from 100 in 1910 to 200 in 1920, and the number of students in each school has also increased. The number of graduates of the medical schools of other countries has increased from 0 in 1910 to 1,000 in 1920. This increase is due to the fact that the number of medical schools in other countries has increased from 0 in 1910 to 100 in 1920, and the number of students in each school has also increased.



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