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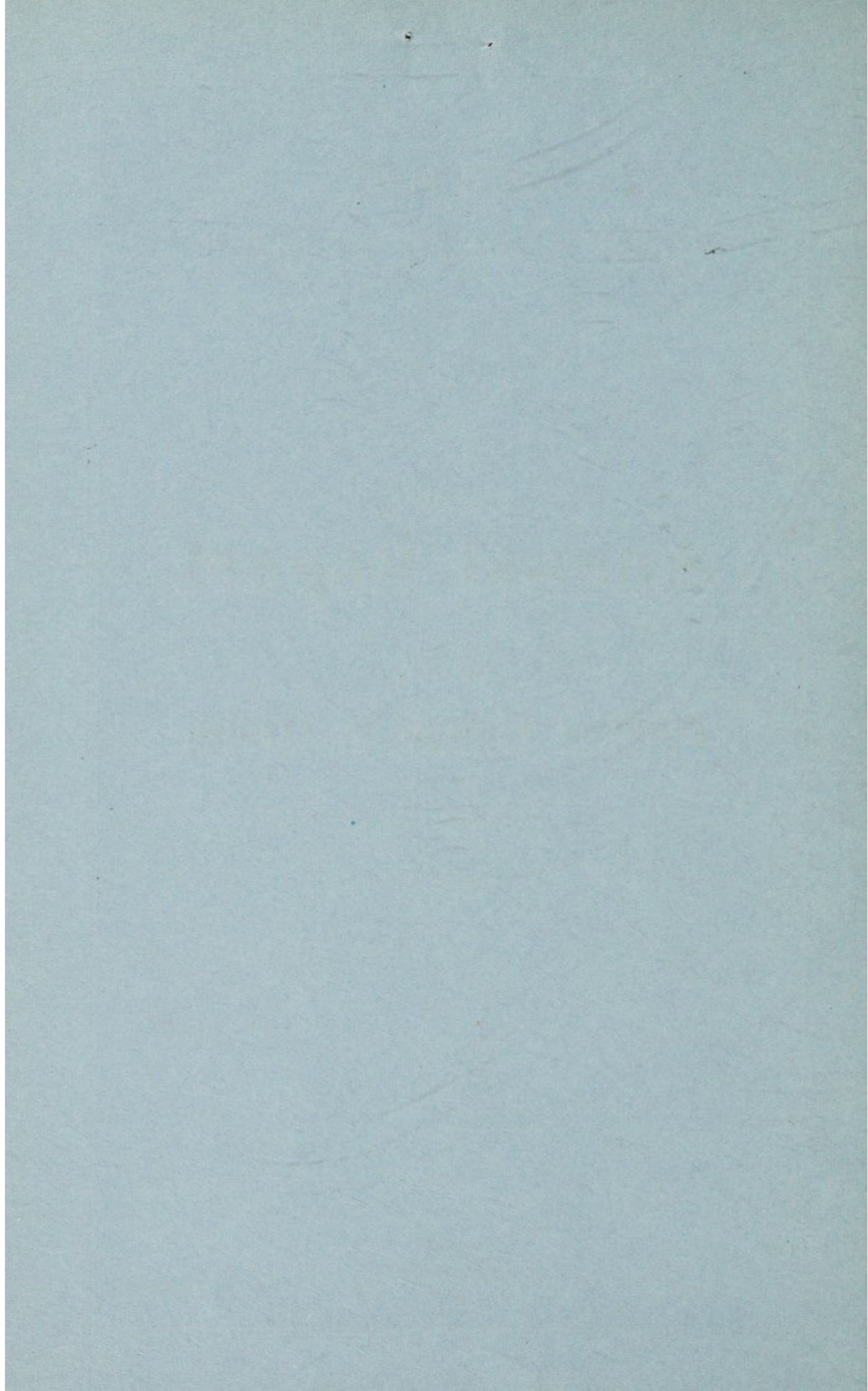
of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

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1947.

WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S INTERIM REPORT FOR 1946.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Wortley Rural District
Council.**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Interim Annual Report upon the health services of the Wortley Rural District for the year ending 31st December, 1946.

The Ministry of Health in a circular dated 5th February, 1947, stated that the Annual Report should be prepared on similar lines to that of recent years and emphasised the importance of preservation of all relevant data in the event of the production of a more comprehensive report at a later date.

Certain requests for precise information are asked for by the Ministry of Health in respect of Water Supplies, Drainage and Sewerage, and observations on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937, and this information has been included in this report. In that part of the report which deals with Sanitary Circumstances you will see the exact position as it affects this district. On the whole the district is well supplied with a first-class water supply.

The Vital Statistics for the district are set out in tabular form. As in recent years no "Comparability Factor" is available. The variety and magnitude of local population movements and the uneven incidence of civilian war deaths have combined to frustrate the attempt to secure such a "factor," i.e. to be able to apply a "factor" which would translate the statistics of one area into a comparable figure so that comparisons with other areas could be made.

In brief, the Vital Statistics for Wortley Rural District for 1946 are not unfavourable compared with the rest of the country. The Birth Rate remains the same as in 1945. Although throughout the country generally the Still-Birth Rate has increased, it has fallen in this district to its lowest level for 10 years.

The Crude Death Rate has slightly increased, but it is lower than for the country generally. The Infantile Death Rate, which many say is the most delicate index of the district's health, shows a marked increase. There were 31 infant deaths during 1946 and the rate compares unfavourably with those for the country generally. It is the highest rate in this district since 1936.

Again I wish to put on record my deep appreciation of the continued help I have received in the exercise of my duties, and to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Hospital Committee, the Clerk and other officials of the Council, and in particular my loyal staff in the Health Department, I offer my grateful thanks.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. MAIN RUSSELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF.

The Wortley Rural District covers an area of 48,697 acres. The district is divided into four parishes: Ecclesfield, Bradfield, Tankersley and Wortley. The approximate acreage and the number of houses in each is as follows:—

Parish.		Acreage.		No. of houses.
Ecclesfield	... ..	6,147	... ..	5,442
Bradfield	... ..	35,134	... ..	2,920
Tankersley	... ..	2,436	... ..	560
Wortley	... ..	4,980	... ..	185
		48,697		9,107
Total	... ..		

The Rateable value of the district is £200,333, while the product of a penny rate is £801.084358, as at December, 1946.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION: The Registrar General has given his estimation of the population at mid-1946 as 32,410. This is an increase of 840 as compared with the 1945 figure. This figure of course includes the population of patients and staff in the West Riding Mental Hospital which at mid-1946 was estimated at 2,000. The net district population would thus be 30,410.

BIRTHS: There were 567 live births registered in the district during 1946. Of these 295 were males and 272 females. This number is 18 more than that for 1945. There were 30 illegitimate births, 12 males and 18 females.

STILL BIRTHS: During the period under review there were 7 still-births, 3 males and 4 females—10 less than in 1945. There were 2 illegitimate still-births, 1 male and 1 female.

DEATHS: 317 deaths, 162 males and 155 females, were attributed to this district during 1946. This is an increase of 29 as compared with the 1945 figures.

I set out below tables of Live Birth Rates, Still-Birth Rates and Crude Death Rates, with those rates for other parts of the country. By glancing at these tables it can be seen that this district compares quite favourably with the country generally.

Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.

Year	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	Wortley R.D.
LIVE BIRTHS					
1946	19.1	22.2	21.3	21.5	18.6
1945	16.1	19.1	19.2	15.7	18.6
1944	17.6	20.3	20.9	15.0	20.5
1943	16.5	18.6	19.4	15.8	18.8
1942	15.8	17.3	18.4	14.0	16.4
STILL BIRTHS					
1946	0.53	0.67	0.59	0.54	0.23
1945	0.46	0.58	0.53	0.40	0.58
1944	0.50	0.64	0.61	0.42	0.61
1943	0.51	0.63	0.61	0.45	0.59
1942	0.54	0.66	0.62	0.48	0.72
DEATHS (CRUDE DEATH RATE)					
1946	11.5	12.7	11.7	12.7	10.4
1945	11.4	13.5	12.3	13.8	9.7
1944	11.6	13.7	12.4	15.7	10.7
1943	12.1	14.2	12.7	15.0	12.3
1942	11.6	13.3	12.1	13.0	9.8

Principal Causes of Death.

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
CANCER of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus.....	1	—	2	3	2
Uterus	5	4	6	2	2
Stomach and/or Duodenum	7	9	12	7	9
Breast	6	6	4	6	7
Other Sites	30	31	29	33	28
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.					
Intracranial Vascular Lesions.....	40	43	45	38	44
Heart Disease	66	76	77	98	87
Other Circulatory Diseases	11	5	18	7	6
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.					
Bronchitis	17	30	23	12	11
Pneumonia	16	24	14	8	21
Other Respiratory Diseases	5	5	9	3	6
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.					
Ulcer of Stomach and/or Duodenum	1	5	3	7	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	1	2	1	3
Appendicitis	1	1	—	2	1
Other Digestive Diseases	1	6	5	10	8
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.					
Nephritis	9	10	10	5	11
Puerperal and/or Post Abortion Sepsis	—	—	1	—	1
Other Maternal Causes	1	1	—	—	—
INFANTS.					
Premature Birth	6	8	6	2	12
Congenital Malformation and/or Birth Injuries and/or Infant Diseases	4	3	4	8	8
VIOLENCE.					
Suicide	2	1	3	—	—
Road Traffic Accidents	3	2	3	3	1
Other Violent Causes	8	8	9	3	12
DIABETES	1	4	1	2	—
EPIDEMIC DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis)	7	28	8	1	10

Age Distribution of Deaths.

AGE GROUP	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Under 1 year	9 ..	20 ..	26 ..	21 ..	16 ..	31
1 to 2 years	6 ..	— ..	6 ..	2 ..	— ..	3
2 to 5 years	6 ..	4 ..	4 ..	3 ..	2 ..	1
5 to 15 years	— ..	6 ..	11 ..	2 ..	8 ..	—
15 to 25 years.. ..	8 ..	4 ..	10 ..	8 ..	3 ..	4
25 to 45 years.. ..	31 ..	20 ..	52 ..	22 ..	15 ..	24
45 to 65 years.. ..	96 ..	77 ..	75 ..	85 ..	64 ..	77
65 years and over ..	142 ..	154 ..	170 ..	169 ..	180 ..	177
Totals	298 ..	285 ..	354 ..	312 ..	288 ..	317

INFANTILE MORTALITY. There were 31 Infantile deaths during 1946 (18 males and 13 females), equivalent to a rate of 55 per 1,000 live births. This is the highest rate since 1936, when it was 64 per 1,000 live births. The principal causes of death in this group were Premature Birth and Congenital Diseases (20), while the Infections—Respiratory and Gastro-Intestinal—accounted for 10.

Deaths under 1 year.

RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

Year	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	Wortley R.D.
1946 ..	43 ..	45 ..	37 ..	41 ..	55
1945 ..	46 ..	54 ..	43 ..	53 ..	29
1944 ..	46 ..	52 ..	44 ..	61 ..	35
1943 ..	49 ..	58 ..	46 ..	58 ..	48
1942 ..	49 ..	59 ..	46 ..	60 ..	41

**Table showing Age Distribution of
Infantile Deaths.**

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
Congenital and Wasting Diseases	7	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	7
Gastro-Intestinal Diseases	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
Violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	20	1	1	-	22	2	4	2	1	31
1945	7	1	-	2	10	2	2	2	-	16
1944	-	11	-	-	11	1	2	4	3	21
1943	7	2	-	-	9	2	3	5	7	26
1942	9	-	-	1	10	4	4	2	-	20
1941	4	1	-	1	6	2	-	1	-	9
1940	7	1	2	2	12	6	2	3	1	24

**Table showing Areas of Residence of
Infantile Deaths.**

PARISH	DISTRICT			1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
BRADFIELD.	Bradfield	..	..	1	-	1	-	-
	Loxley	..	..	1	-	1	-	-
	Wharncliffe Side		..	-	-	1	-	1
	Stannington	..	..	1	5	1	1	2
	Worrall	..	..	-	2	1	1	2
	Oughtibridge	..	..	1	1	-	3	1
	Holdsworth	..	..	-	-	1	-	-
ECCLESFIELD.	Ecclesfield	..	..	6	1	3	4	4
	Chapelton	..	..	6	5	9	3	12
	High Green	..	..	2	6	2	1	6
	Grenoside	..	..	-	2	-	3	1
TANKERSLEY.	Tankersley	..	..	2	2	-	-	2
WORTLEY.	Wortley	..	..	-	2	1	-	-

MATERNAL MORTALITY. There was one maternal death during 1946.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES. The following table shows the principal causes of death in the Epidemic Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) Group over the past five years.

DISEASE	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	..	1	..	1	3
Diphtheria	3	8	2	..	1
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	2	..	..	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	1	3	..	..	..
Influenza	2	11	6	..	7
Dysentery	1	1	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
Acute Infective Encephalitis ..	..	..	..	1	1
Syphilitic Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	1

INQUESTS were held on 24 occasions and in 11 cases the cause of death was certified by the Coroner after Post Mortem Examination without inquest.

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.**

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis. During the year, a total of 276 cases of Infectious Diseases were notified. Set out below are tables which are self-explanatory :

DISEASE	Total Cases Notified			Cases admitted to our Isolation Hospital			Total Deaths		
	1944	1945	1946	1944	1945	1946	1944	1945	1946
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	62	49	104	61	50	101	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	36	25	23	* 46	+ 57	25	2	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	6	3	8	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia (Notifiable) ..	21	15	26	1	—	2	4	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	3	2	4	4	3	1	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	192	—	2	3	1	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	6	1	9	2	2	2	—	—	—
Measles ..	45	491	32	—	4	8	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	57	68	55	—	—	6	—	—	1
Malaria (believed to be contracted abroad) ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever ..	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anterio Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>c</i> Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>c</i> Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

* Of this number, 8 were admitted from Stocksbridge Urban District.

† Of this number, 35 were admitted from the Dutch Camp, Bracken Hill.

Attack Rate of Commoner Infectious Diseases.

DISEASE	England and Wales	148 Smaller Towns	Wortley R. D.
Scarlet Fever ..	1.38	1.33	3.06
Diphtheria ..	0.28	0.31	0.33
Typhoid Fever ..	0.01	0.01	0.00
Para-Typhoid Fever ..	0.02	0.01	0.13
Pneumonia ..	0.89	0.74	0.82
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	0.05	0.04	0.13
Measles ..	3.92	3.70	1.08
Whooping Cough ..	2.28	2.05	1.78
Erysipelas ..	0.22	0.22	0.13

Distribution of Infectious Diseases by Age Groups.

Age Groups	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Puerperal Pyrexia		Pneumonia		Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		Dysentery		Erysipelas		Measles		Whooping Cough		Malaria		Para-Typhoid Fever		
	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	
Under 1 year
1—2	3	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	.
2—3	7	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	7	.	.	.	.
3—4	8	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	12	.	.	.	.
4—5	10	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	8	.	.	.	.
5—10	43	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	6	.	.	.	.
10—15	15	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	10	.	.	16	.	.	.	.
15—20	8	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20—35	9	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35—45	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45—65	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Over 65	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals (Sub)	104	.	22	1	8	.	26	.	1	.	4	.	2	.	9	.	32	.	55	.	1	.	11	.	
TOTALS	104		23	8	26		26		1		4		2		9		32		55		1		11		

D — Wortley Rural District.

H — Wharnccliffe Emergency Hospital and South Yorkshire Mental Hospital.

Residential Distribution of Infectious Diseases.

DISTRICT	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Malaria	Para-Typhoid Fever
ECCLESFIELD PARISH :												
Ecclesfield	7	4	1	6	-	-	2	4	4	6	1	2
Chapelton	33	4	6	6	-	-	-	-	2	19	-	-
High Green	8	4	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	4
Thorpe Hesley	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Grenoside	3	3	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-
TANKERSLEY PARISH :												
Tankersley	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-
Birdwell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hoyland Common	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
WORTLEY PARISH :												
Wortley	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
BRADFIELD PARISH :												
Bradfield	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Worrall	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oughtibridge	4	1	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	10	-	2
Dungworth	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Stannington	20	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
Loxley	4	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	3
Wharncliffe Side and Brightholmlee	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
S.Y.M. Hospital	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midhopestones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	104	23	8	26	1	4	2	9	32	55	1	11

SCARLET FEVER : During the year the incidence of this disease showed a sharp increase. It was expected that the descending curve of incidence would continue into 1946, but the opposite occurred. There were 104 cases notified during the year and over 70 of these appeared in the last quarter of the year. This was attributed to a moderate outbreak of the disease in Stannington (20 cases). A very thorough investigation was carried out by the staff of the Health Department but no origin could be traced. It was significant, however, that the incidence took a sharp upward trend following the coming together of the children in school after a holiday period. Stannington district is rural in type and the only occasion upon which the children congregate is in school. The class rooms in the school are pretty well occupied and a "missed" case, who was still infectious, could easily precipitate a mild epidemic under those conditions and in that type of district. The disease was mild in type and no resultant morbidity has been reported. The districts chiefly affected were Chapeltown, Tankersley and Stannington.

DIPHTHERIA : During the year under review 23 cases were notified. Of these only 9 proved to be Diphtheria after clinical and bacteriological investigation. One of these cases was a non-civilian. Four of the cases were over 15 years of age, two were over 25. Other than the adults all appear to have had immunisation treatment but in two cases definite proof was not available. There was 1 death—a 15 year old boy and there was a record of him having been immunised at the age of 5 years. If we deduct the non-civilian case and a case notified from the South Yorkshire Mental Hospital, we have a net total of 7 positive cases for 1946—the same figure as in 1945

IMMUNISATION : The Authority responsible for the scheme of Diphtheria Immunisation is the West Riding County Council. Facilities are available for obtaining treatment at Child Welfare Clinics, Schools, Isolation Hospitals and by General Practitioners. During the year a total of 2,719 children (1,290 "under 5" and 1,429 "5-14") were immunised. I still think that the percentage of protected children in this district is higher than average, although it would be a dangerous practice to let this fact engender complacency. It has been a hard battle to get immunisation "over" to the people, but my information is that the worst of the "fighting" is over and the "pockets of resistance" still left to be tackled will be dealt with by an intensification of propaganda. Some still think the whole idea is wrong, or unethical, or even harmful. These people must be convinced they are the wrong thinkers. Let me briefly quote some of the latest statistics.

The provisional uncorrected figure for deaths from Diphtheria in 1946 was 472, compared with an average of about 2,800 deaths annually in the ten year period 1931-1940. The numbers of deaths in each year since the campaign came into operation have been as follows :-

1941	2,641
1942	1,827
1943	1,371
1944	934
1945	722
1946	472 (provisional).

The number of original notifications of Diphtheria in 1946 was also the lowest ever recorded, and compares with an average of about 58,000 for the period 1931-1940. The totals for each year since 1940 have been :-

1941	50,797
1942	41,404
1943	34,662
1944	29,949
1945	25,246
1946	18,284 (provisional)

Is Immunisation at the age of 1 year a guarantee of immunity for life? This is a question very frequently asked. At birth a child is immune to the disease but as it reaches the end of its first year of life that immunity weakens. Thus we advise immunisation at about the age of 10 months. Now the normal age when a child's immunity is at its lowest ebb is round about the 5 year mark. The curve of the graph of immunity is at its lowest at that age. This is the age at which the child is more than ever exposed to infections—when the child mixes with others in school. We cannot guarantee that the immunity conferred at 10 months is strong enough to completely tide over this danger period but we do guarantee that a small injection of prophylactic at the age of 5 years will send the immunity curve well up out of the danger area. So there is available for all children the opportunity to have what we call a "booster" dose and we advise this to be given just when the child is due to commence school life. Are there many taking advantage of this treatment in this district? It is becoming very popular in clinics and schools, and wise parents and guardians would do well to take advantage of the treatment for their children.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA: During the year, 8 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. Of these, 6 occurred in the Hallamshire Maternity Home, and 1 which occurred in Ecclesfield was transferred to Hospital. There was 1 death—the last case referred to above.

MEASLES: There was a sudden drop in the incidence of Measles during 1946—32 cases were notified. The beginning of the year was remarkably free from Measles and it was not until the last quarter that the incidence became marked. There were 21 cases in the last quarter. The age group chiefly affected was "1-5 years," although a number came within the young adult range. The districts chiefly affected were Thorpe Hesley, Tankersley and Stannington. There were no deaths.

WHOOPIING COUGH: The number of cases of Whooping Cough in 1946 was 55. This was only a slight reduction over the 1945 figures.

One wonders if ALL cases of Whooping Cough, and Measles for that matter, do come to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health. So many times one hears that Measles has invaded a home and it is considered the inevitable thing—"all children have Measles" sort of idea. The same applies to a lesser extent to Whooping Cough. How many times has one heard a child "whooping" in a bus, or in a shop while on a shopping errand with the parent? I have heard the whoop in a train corridor and whilst passing a picture house queue. How can we ever impress upon some people that these children, besides being infectious, are passing on infection and are **DANGEROUSLY ILL**? All cases of Whooping Cough are potentially dangerous in themselves, and there is a danger of grave after-effects. The ideal is to hospitalise all cases of Measles and Whooping Cough as soon as they are diagnosed. But to do this would place too heavy a tax on the bed accommodation, even if it were possible. At all events every case should be put to bed and kept there under the care of a Doctor until the **DOCTOR** says the child is free to go about.

The districts chiefly concerned with the cases were Chapeltown, Oughtibridge, Tankersley and Ecclesfield. The age groups chiefly affected were from "0-3" and "5-10" years. There was one death—a child aged 3 years.

PARATYPHOID FEVER : During the year under review the City of Sheffield was visited by a moderately severe high incidence of Para-typhoid Fever. As this district is bounded on one side by the City of Sheffield and the inter-mixing of the City and part of this district is natural, it was to be expected that some cases of this disease would occur within the Wortley Rural District. In all, 11 cases were notified, but after investigation only 4 proved to be positive. There did not appear to be any definite link-up with the City cases, although careful and exhaustive enquiries were made. The disease affected all age groups so far as this district was concerned and all made a complete recovery.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS : Only 4 cases of this disease were notified. One case proved negative after investigation. There were no deaths.

PNEUMONIA : There were 26 cases of Pneumonia notified. Of these 1 was proved not to be suffering from Pneumonia and an altered diagnosis was made. Of the total, 18 cases were Acute Primary Pneumonia and 7 cases Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

TUBERCULOSIS : There were 35 new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year 1946 as against 21 new cases in 1945. Of the 35 cases, 12 were notified from the larger Hospitals and Institutions in the district, leaving a nett total of 23 cases notified among the residents in the Wortley Rural District. Of these 23 cases, 15 were Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases and 8 were Non-Pulmonary.

The tables below show the age, sex and residential distribution of the cases notified, other than Hospital cases and non-civilians.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non - Resp.		Respiratory		Non - Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 — 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 — 5 years	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
5 — 15 years	..	3	2	3	..	..	..	..
15 — 25 years	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
25 — 35 years	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
35 — 45 years	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
45 — 55 years	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
55 — 65 years	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
65 and upwards	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	8	2	6	2	4	..	..

AREA OF DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

PARISH OF ECCLESFIELD	Respiratory.		Non Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ecclesfield	1	—	—	—
High Green	2	2	—	—
Chapelton	—	—	—	1
Grenoside	1	1	—	—
PARISH OF WORTLEY :	—	2	—	2
PARISH OF BRADFIELD :				
Stannington	2	—	1	—
Oughtibridge	1	—	—	3
Loxley	—	1	—	—
Worrall	—	—	1	—
Dungworth	1	—	—	—
PARISH OF TANKERSLEY :				
Hoyland Common	—	1	—	—

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS RECEIVED FROM LARGER HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS IN THIS DISTRICT (INCLUDING NON-CIVILIANS)—USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE NOT IN WORTLEY R.D.

	Respiratory.		Non Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—25 years	—	—	2	—
25—35 years	1	2	2	—
35—45 years	1	—	—	—
45—55 years	—	1	—	—
55—65 years	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	—
	4	4	4	—

During the year, 2 cases were admitted to Sanatoria for treatment.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

INFESTATIONS: During the year 23 cases of Scabies were brought to my notice by Medical Officers or other staff at Clinics and School Medical Inspections and by General Practitioners. All Assistant County Medical and Nursing staffs are asked to notify the County District Medical Officer of Health of any case of Scabies coming to their notice. The trouble in the past has been that facilities have not been available for the proper treatment of such cases. In 1946, however, I was able to complete my arrangements for the treatment of these cases and now the district has all the provision necessary. Cases can now be dealt with at Barnsley, Rotherham and Sheffield. The West Riding County Council meets the costs of all such treatment.

I have made it a rule that in the event of one or more persons in one household becoming infested all members of the household go for treatment. I also arrange for all clothing to be removed for steam disinfection and in every case complete eradication of the infestation in the house has been the result.

All cases suffering from a very severe infestation causing marked disability are catered for as in-patients at one of the County Hospitals. No such case occurred within the district during 1946.

One often wonders why this infestation should be prevalent at all. I believe there are more cases than come to the notice of Medical men or nurses. Is it that the standard of domestic hygiene falls much below that of the external? In other words, is the cleanliness of the homes and the person what it should be? Glance at the Sanitary Inspector's figures in the Verminous Houses section of this report. Does that indicate cleanliness in the homes? "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," it is said. That may be a true statement or it may not be, but I am of the opinion that the health of the individual, psychological and physical, cannot be maintained if the Domestic Hygiene falls or is non-existent.

VENEREAL DISEASES: The County Council is the authority concerned with the Venereal Disease Services and all statistics are compiled by them. We are asked from time to time to advance the propaganda as far as possible. This we have tried to do.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS: There are two Isolation Hospitals provided by the District Council:

- (1) At Grenoside for the commoner type of Infectious Disease.
- (2) At Hallwood for cases of Smallpox.

At Grenoside, the Hospital is roughly divided into sections, one part for Diphtheria and the other part for Scarlet Fever. On the basis of 144 sq. ft. per bed and 72 sq. ft. per cot, there is a total of 18 beds and 8 cots. There are available, however, 7 male beds, 7 female beds and 2 cots for Scarlet Fever cases, and 7 male beds, 7 female beds and 3 cots for Diphtheria cases. There is also a cubicle observation block containing 4 cubicles. Available in this block are 7 beds and 1 cot. At Hallwood there are available 7 male beds, 7 female beds and 5 cots.

Staff.

Medical Superintendent Medical Officer of Health

Matron Mrs. C. McCaughey, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.
(resigned 3-1-46).

Miss A. Robertson, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.
(commenced duties 15-2-46).

Enrolled Assistant Nurses Miss J. Nicholls,
(resigned Oct. 1946).

Miss D. Dane,
(resigned May, 1946).

6 Junior Assistant Nurses.

There are Kitchen and Domestic Staff indoor and outdoor—2 Gardener-Porters and an assistant Gardener employed.

During the year under review, a total of 173 cases was admitted to Hospital, as follows :-

Scarlet Fever (or suspected Scarlet Fever) ...	101
Diphtheria (or suspected Diphtheria)	25
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2
Dysentery	2
Erysipelas	2
Whooping Cough	6
Measles	8
Pneumonia	2
Paratyphoid Fever	11
Not Infectious Diseases	7
Cases admitted from outside the Wortley R.D.	7
	173

There were 2 deaths.

No cases were admitted to Hallwood during 1946.

LABORATORY FACILITIES: All necessary facilities are available at the County Laboratory, Wakefield, and any urgent diagnostic examinations can be carried out at the Laboratory of the Sheffield University. The cost of the latter examinations is met by this Council.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS were made by the County Laboratory on 48 specimens during 1946. They were as follows :-

Blood Films	3
Widal Reactions	2
Sputa for Tubercle bacilli	8
Swabs for B. Diphtheria	12
Urine and faeces for T.A.B., etc. ...	17
Miscellaneous Specimens	1
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci ...	4
Urine for Friedman Test	1
	48

AMBULANCE FACILITIES: This Council possesses two motor ambulances for use at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

In the event of these Ambulances being out of commission, this Council has an arrangement with Sheffield Corporation for the use of their fleet attached to the Lodge Moor Hospital at a charge of 2/6d. per mile for the mileage covered out and home.

Ambulance facilities for cases of sickness are provided by the Sheffield Central Ambulance Services for all contributors to the 1d. in the £ Scheme of the Sheffield Joint Hospitals and for all necessitous poor and old age pensioners. These facilities are available also for non-contributors in the district for any case of sickness, as the result of the District Council making an annual contribution to the Service. All street and road accidents are dealt with by the Police.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES : In the area there are nine Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. They are at Chapeltown, Ecclesfield, Grenoside, High Green, Loxley, Oughtibridge, Stannington, Tankersley and Worrall. The Clinic at Stocksbridge is available also for those residents in that part of the parish of Bradfield nearest to Stocksbridge.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS : There are three Ante-Natal Clinics in the area. These are at Chapeltown, Ecclesfield and High Green.

HALLAMSHIRE MATERNITY HOME : The West Riding County Council has a Maternity Home at Chapeltown, which has been open since 1940. This home is most modern and up to date ; it is magnificently equipped and has 22 lying-in beds for the reception of cases from the administrative County.

VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS : There are five Special Treatment Centres for Venereal Disease, particulars of which are given below :-

Address	Days and Hours of Attendance	
	Men	Women and Children
Barnsley (Queen's Road)	Mon., 6—8 p.m. Thurs., 6—8-30 p.m.	Mon., 2-30—4-30 p.m. Thurs., 2-30—6 p.m.
Rotherham (No. 12, Frederick Street)	Tues., 9-30 a.m.— 12-30 p.m., and 5-30—8 p.m. Fri., 9-30 a.m.— 12-30 p.m.	Tues., 2—5 p.m. Thurs., 2—5 p.m. Fri., 5-30—8 p.m. Sat., 9-30 a.m.— 12-30 p.m.
Sheffield (Jessop Hospital for Women)	— — —	Tues., 4—6 p.m. Thurs., 4—6 p.m. Sat., 11 a.m.— 12-30 p.m.
Royal Hospital	Tues., 6 p.m. Thurs., 6 p.m.	Thurs., 11 a.m. Fri., 6 p.m.
Royal Infirmary	Tues., 5—7 p.m. Wed., 5—8 p.m. Fri., 6—8 p.m.	Tues., 2—4 p.m. — —

TUBERCULOSIS: The greater part of the District is served by the Dispensary at Wadsley Bridge. For those patients in that part of the parish of Bradfield nearest to Stocksbridge, the Dispensary there is available, while the Barnsley Dispensary is available for patients from the Tankersley district.

MORTUARY: The public Mortuary and post mortem room at Grenoside, belonging to the District Council, is available for the whole area.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY.

The rainfall for the year, recorded at the Sewage Disposal Works, Ecclesfield (172 feet above ordnance datum), was 34.52 inches. This figure is higher than that for 1945 (26.78 inches) and is well above the average for the past 20 years (29.47 inches). The driest month was March (1.37 inches), and the wettest, November (5.99 inches).

There are 9,107 houses in the district. Of these, 8,657 obtain a main water supply from one or other of the following water undertakings :-

- Sheffield Corporation Water Works.
- Wortley Council Hallbroom Bradfield Water Supplies.
- Wortley Estate Water Works.
- Dearne Valley Water Board.
- Barnsley Corporation Water Works.
- Whitley Private Supply.

With the exception of seven houses which are supplied by standpipes, all houses on a main supply have water laid on to the sink.

The Sheffield, Barnsley and Wortley supplies are from impounding reservoirs. The water from each of these undertakings is soft and has acid characteristics. Precautions are taken at the Water Works to neutralise these plumbo-solvent tendencies, and no cases of metallic poisoning due to water supplies have been reported in the district during the year. The Dearne Valley supply is from a deep well and has no acid characteristics.

The Council's own water undertaking at Hallbroom which supplies a large proportion of the houses in the Bradfield parish is served by moorland springs supplemented, as required, by water from a borehole. The characteristics of the supply vary with the relative proportion of surface and borehole water. A second borehole close to the original is now in use as a first-line supply, the old installation acting in a reserve capacity.

The Bradfield tank is supplied by springs from a protected gathering ground.

The Whitley private supply is also impounded spring water.

All these supplies are adequate and satisfactory, both chemically and bacteriologically.

The remaining 450 isolated farms and cottages obtain their water supplies from wells and springs. Some of these supplies are unsatisfactory, particularly in respect of their sufficiency. Where the quality is in doubt users are advised to boil the water before using for drinking purposes. A fair percentage of the private supplies referred to are piped into the houses. The largest group of houses without a main water supply is 11 in number, and it does not appear to be economical, under prevailing conditions, to extend mains to such small groups. The total number of houses on a piped water supply is equivalent to 99% of the total houses in the district.

Extensions of water mains during the year have been carried out to meet the requirements of new housing development. Five houses previously supplied by standpipes were connected direct to the Hallbroom supply. In view of the scattered nature of the district, and the Bradfield parish in particular, the water supply situation can be considered generally to be very satisfactory.

Arrangements are in hand with the Sheffield Corporation to make a supply available to ten cottages at Grenoside which rely at present on spring water of doubtful quality. In the meantime the occupiers of the houses concerned and the general public have been warned not to drink this water until it has been boiled.

During the year two samples of water were examined bacteriologically and one chemically by the Public Analyst. All the samples were satisfactory. It has not been found necessary to close any supplies during the year.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Of the 9,107 houses in the district, 7,846 are connected to public or private sewers. The sewage from the remaining 1,261 houses is disposed of by private arrangements such as cesspools, septic tanks with filters, and land drainage. Where the conservancy system is still in existence, all premises, with the exception of a few outlying farms and cottages, are publicly scavenged.

The largest groups of houses not connected to sewers are at Bradfield (50 houses), Dungworth (45 houses) and Howbrook (25 houses). There are no schemes as yet in preparation for the sewerage of these areas. The sewage from Stannington, Oughtibridge and Worrall discharges into the Sheffield Corporation system and is dealt with at their sewage disposal works. Sewage from that part of Thorpe Hesley lying within this district is similarly dealt with by the Rotherham Corporation. The sewage from the remainder of the district is dealt with at the Council's works at Ecclesfield, Tankersley, Wharncliffe Side, and Whitley, and by the private works of the Wortley Estate at Wortley. The Ecclesfield works which deal with the sewage from High Green, Chapel-town, Grenoside, and Ecclesfield are overloaded, and it is proposed that this sewage shall be dealt with by the Sheffield Corporation at their Blackburn Meadows works.

During the year, 15 water closets were provided to replace 11 privies used by the occupiers of dwelling houses. Three waste-water closets were also replaced by three fresh-water closets. 127 ash-pits were replaced by dust bins. The conversion of privies into water closets is still making only slow progress owing to the shortage of labour and materials and higher costs. The following table gives details of houses, water closets, privies, etc., in the district at the year end.

Locality	Houses	Water Closets	Privies	Pail Closets	Ash Pits	Ash Bins
Ecclesfield	1683	1418	58	1	140	1418
Chapelton	1935	1558	69	1	92	1706
High Green	885	766	22	..	22	839
Grenoside	779	575	112	2	142	542
Thorpe	160	69	43	..	42	44
TOTAL ECCLESFIELD PARISH	5442	4386	304	4	438	4549
Wadsley	44	26	2	..	6	40
Worrall	291	231	32	..	37	225
Oughtibridge	817	656	49	2	114	573
Wharnccliffe Side } Brightholmlee }	237	174	37	..	58	146
Loxley	311	194	88	..	93	180
Stannington } Dungworth }	912	608	171	7	173	598
Storrs }						
Midhope	41	3	22	14	26	1
Hollowmeadows	45	25	13	4	16	11
Bradfield	107	10	66	4	59	10
Bradfield (not scavenged)	115	23	68	29	82	..
TOTAL BRADFIELD PARISH	2920	1950	548	60	664	1784
TANKERSLEY PARISH ..	560	487	67	5	67	477
WORTLEY PARISH ..	185	107	101	1	89	70
GRAND TOTALS.. ..	9107	6930	1020	70	1258	6880

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

With the exception of 115 outlying farms and cottages in the Bradfield parish, and the Sheffield Corporation houses recently built on the Parson Cross estate, the whole of the district is publicly scavenged by direct labour. Arrangements are in hand for dealing with the existing and proposed Sheffield Corporation houses within this district. Six petrol driven vehicles are in use for public cleansing purposes. One of these, together with the driver, is hired for use in the Tankersley and Wortley parishes. It is proposed to replace this vehicle by one owned by the Council as soon as circumstances permit. Details of the remaining five vehicles which are owned by the Council are as follows :-

Make of Lorry.	Capacity.	Date of Manufacture.	District in which Operated.
*Fordson	2 tonner	1932	Chapelton & High Green.
*Fordson	2 tonner	1937	Ecclesfield, Grenoside & Thorpe Hesley.
*Fordson	2 tonner	1937	Stannington & Loxley (part)
Fordson	1½ tonner	1937	Chapelton & High Green.
Dennis	4-5 tonner	1943	Westnall Ward, Bradfield, Loxley (part) and Midhope.

Three new vehicles are on order to replace those marked with an asterisk, and it is expected that they will be delivered early in 1947. The total staff employed at the end of the year, excluding the driver of the hired lorry, consisted of twenty loaders, five drivers, one tip controller, one part-time tip controller and paper baler, and one full time paper baler.

Refuse was disposed of entirely by tipping on sites at Ecclesfield, Cowley Hill, Westwood, Tankersley, Wortley and Worrall. The tip at Westwood and the two at Worrall are on land owned by the Council, the remaining sites being leased for the purpose. Tipping is carried out generally on lines recommended by the Ministry of Health, but owing to the shortage of labour and the number of tips used, it has not been possible to tip on strictly controlled lines. However, no complaints of nuisances or rat infestations have been received in connection with the tips. The tip at Station Lane, Ecclesfield, is almost filled, and it will be necessary to make alternative arrangements for disposal of the Ecclesfield and Grenoside refuse.

As we have no convenient facilities for weighing refuse collected, estimates can be given based only on trial weighings. The estimated weight collected for the year ended 31st March, 1947, was 11,000 tons, at a cost of £7,583-18-2d., representing an approximate weight of 1.2 tons collected and disposed of at an approximate cost of 17/2½ per household per annum. The estimated cost per ton of collection and disposal was 13/2. The increase in the cost of the service was due to increased wages.

A few complaints were received from householders regarding refuse removal, but in view of weather and labour difficulties the service can be considered to have been satisfactorily maintained. A drive to secure the replacement of dry ashpits by dust bins was commenced towards the end of the year and good progress was made.

SALVAGE OF WASTE.

A total weight of 105 tons 18 cwts. 2¼ qrs. of waste material, valued at £658 3s. 3¼d., was salvaged by the Council during the year, and an additional 138 tons 13 cwts. of paper was salvaged by private enterprise in the district.

The collections by the Council represent a weight of approximately 26 lbs. and a value of 1s. 5d. per household per annum.

Articles salvaged included paper (3 grades), ferrous and non-ferrous metals, rags, bones, bottles and jars.

The salvaged articles found a ready market at prices which made their collection a favourable financial proposition.

The following table compares the Salvage effort of 1946 with that of 1945.

Commodity	Salvage Statistics, 1946						Salvage Statistics, 1945					
	Weight			Value			Weight			Value		
	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Paper (Council Coll.)	82	7	2	527	12	4½	107	18	2	694	16	1
Paper (Private Coll.)	138	13	0	—	—	—	114	5	0	—	—	—
Scrap (Ferrous) ..	8	3	2	22	13	1¼	8	19	0	23	4	0
Scrap (Non-Ferrous)..	6	3	—	9	6	7	7	3½	—	9	12	2
Bones	3	5	1½	17	0	0½	6	18	1	35	12	6½
Rags	7	4	1	72	2	6½	8	18	0	94	3	6
Bottles and Jars ..	4	11	0¾	9	8	7½	7	0	—	2	1	0
Twine	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	7	6	—
TOTALS	244	11	2¼	658	3	3¼	247	15	0½	859	16	9½

The total weight and value of Salvage collected in the district during the whole campaign up to the year end is as follows :-

Commodity	Weight Collected			Value to Council		
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	£	s.	d.
Paper (Council Collection) ...	982	0	0½	5438	6	11½
Paper (Collected Privately, Disposed of by Council) ..	14	2	2	—	—	—
Paper (Collected Privately, Disposed of Privately) ...	584	13	0	—	—	—
Scrap (Ferrous) ...	156	10	2	375	5	3¾
Scrap (Non-Ferrous) ...	3	12	2½	110	6	0
Scrap (Baled and Unbaled Light Tins) ...	106	5	1	—	—	—
Bones ...	60	19	1½	681	0	0
Rags ...	58	1	3¼	246	19	5
Bottles, Jars, Cullet ...	15	14	3¾	72	10	7½
Rubber ...	9	13	1	24	3	2
Twine ...	—	4	3	1	3	9
TOTALS ...	1991	18	0½	6949	15	2¾

Extracts from the summaries of Salvage Returns made by local authorities in Yorkshire up to the year ended 31st October, 1946, provide a reasonably accurate comparison between the Salvage effort of this authority and the average effort of the combined rural districts in the County. The extracts are self-explanatory and are as follows :-

Local Authority	Value of Salvage in £'s per 1,000 Population								Annual Average over whole Period
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	Total	
Wortley R.D.	17.3	29.9	47.7	46.4	38.5	28.8	20.3	228.9	32.7
Average of Combined Yorks. Rural Districts	11.3	23.6	49.4	41.1	33.2	20.6	14.6	193.8	27.7

As is obvious from the table, the Salvage effort throughout the county has shown a continuous decline for the past four years. Whilst the Wortley Rural District's contribution has not been outstanding, the figures show that, except for the peak year of 1942, collections have been above the average.

The quantity of waste paper available for collection is now much larger than it has been during the war years, and as the need for its salvage is just as acute, it is hoped that collections will, during 1947, show an increase for the first time since 1942.

NUISANCES.

During the year, 1,555 visits were made for the detection and abatement of nuisances and the supervision of work in progress. The number of nuisances dealt with including five in hand at the end of 1945 was 340. 307 Informal and 4 Statutory Notices were served, of which 277 and 3 respectively were complied with. Legal proceedings were taken in one case. The number of nuisances outstanding at the end of the year was 30.

The 335 nuisances reported during the year comprised :-

- 61 choked and defective drains.
- 40 choked and defective water closets.
- 39 defective roofs, spouting, etc.
- 169 defective ash bins.
- 3 defective privies.
- 5 accumulations.
- 18 nuisances arising from the keeping of animals and other nuisances.

HOUSING.

A total of 290 new dwellings were completed and occupied during the year.

Private enterprise was responsible for the erection of 56 traditional houses as follows:-

Locality.	No. of Houses.
Worrall	15
Grenoside	19
Wharncliffe Side	5
Chapelton	12
Tankersley	1
Stannington	4
Total - -	56

Sheffield Corporation completed 150 new permanent houses on the part of the Parson Cross estate within this district. The total number of Sheffield Corporation estate houses in the district is now 252.

No permanent houses had been completed by this Council at the year end but the following prefabricated bungalows and hostels were occupied :-

Locality.	Type of Dwelling.	No. of Dwellings.
Chapelton.	Prefab. Bungalow.	24.
Chapelton.	Hostel.	35.
Ecclesfield.	Prefab. Bungalow.	15.
Stannington.	Prefab. Bungalow.	10.
Total - -		84.

A part of the old Council Offices was converted into a dwelling and four additional separate dwellings came into use during the year, making a total addition of 295 to the number of houses occupied at the end of 1945.

Since 1930, 2,180 houses have been built by private enterprise and 1,334 by the Council. The latter figure does not include the prefabricated bungalows, Bracken Hill Hostels and the house in Salt Box Lane, Grenoside.

The distribution of these houses is as follows :-

	By Council.	By Private Enterprise.
ECCLESFIELD PARISH :		
Ecclesfield	298	413
Chapelton	220	404
High Green	333	
Grenoside	63	332
Thorpe Hesley	-	6
BRADFIELD PARISH :		
Oughtibridge	154	158
Worrall	18	159
Stannington	84	385
Loxley	50	57
Dungworth	8	4
Middlewood	—	74
Wadsley	—	5
Wharncliffe Side	—	75
Other parts of the Parish ...	—	38
TANKERSLEY PARISH :	106	59
WORTLEY PARISH :	—	11
Totals - -		1,334
		2,180

Licences in respect of 9 houses were renewed by the Ministry of Health during the year. These houses, 8 of which were the subject of Demolition or Compulsory Purchase Orders, are for the use of families rendered homeless by enemy action. They have been repaired sufficiently for them to be used as temporary shelters.

Two camps vacated by H.M. Forces were occupied by "Squatters" during the year. Twenty-five families (principally from the Stocksbridge area) moved into the camp at Upper Midhope. Nearly all these hutments are of the "Nissen" type and were showing signs of deterioration at the year end. A main water supply was made available from a standpipe and communal sanitary conveniences were arranged.

Fifteen families, principally from the Ecclesfield parish, moved into the camp at Whitley Hall. A main water supply is available at this camp and essential sanitary arrangements have been made available. Half these hutments are Nissen type and the remainder wooden. Here again the Nissen type is likely to deteriorate rapidly. In the interests of Public Health generally, and the health of the occupiers of the huts in particular, the closing of these camps at an early date is very desirable.

In spite of the difficulties experienced with building labour and materials it has been found possible, without undue difficulty, to obtain compliance with notices for the carrying out of housing repairs.

HOUSING SURVEY: The survey of all houses in the district from structural and overcrowding aspects was completed during the year. The object of the survey was to give the Council guidance in the formulation of a long term housing programme. The structural survey was of a preliminary nature and the figures in the various groups are therefore subject to alteration when the detailed survey is completed. Every effort will be made to keep the overcrowding survey up to date. The information from both surveys is recorded on a card system.

A summary of the results of the survey is set out in the following table :-

District	General Details		Structural Details			Overcrowding Details				Housing Applications			
	Est. Pop.	Total No. Houses	Houses for Clearance	Houses for Major Repairs	Minor Repairs or no Action	Statutory Overcrowding		Border-Line Overcrowding		Total excluding Bracken Hill	Lodgers	House-holders	For Bracken Hill only
						Tenants of Houses	Lodger Families	Tenants	Lodgers				
Chapelton	5600	1866	113	155 (inc. 94 b. to b. houses)	1598	9	15	89	313	318	198	120	148
High Green	3250	885	29	103 (inc. 53 b. to b. houses)	753	3	12	43	161	219	144	75	
Ecclesfield	5000	1519	74	66 (inc. 8 b. to b. houses)	1387	2	10	51	253	293	194	99	33
Thorpe Hesley	500	160	28	22	110	1	1	5	25	31	21	10	
Grenoside	2500	759	54	85	620	12	5	18	99	102	49	53	21
Tankersley	1750	559	38	44	477	7	5	22	113	83	59	24	6
Wortley	650	185	5	43	137	..	1	7	28	14	6	8	2
Wadsley	220	44	..	11	33	4	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
Worrall	830	276	5	12	259	1	1	6	31	38	22	16	..
Oughtibridge	2700	818	28	67 (inc. 32 b. to b. houses)	755	3	5	26	84	136	81	55	7
Wharnccliffe Side	750	232	2	5	225	1	..	5	20	25	12	13	..
Midhope	150	41	..	..	41	2	1	2	6	..	..	..	..
Loxley	1000	309	3	10 (inc. 4 b. to b. houses)	300	2	1	10	34	45	27	18	1
Bradfield	600	222	2	17	203	1	..	6	16	13	4	9	..
Stannington	3370	896	27	79 (inc. 24 b. to b. houses)	814	6	2	32	85	127	81	46	1
Hollowmeadows	130	44	..	..	44	..	..	..	3	3	2	1	..
TOTALS	29000	8815	408	719	7756	54	59	323	1272	1448	901	547	219

Further action under the provisions of Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, was taken during the year in respect of 41 of the houses found during the survey to be unfit for habitation and not capable of being repaired at a reasonable expense. Demolition Orders were made in respect of 22 houses; undertakings were accepted in respect of 7 houses, and no definite decision had been reached at the year end in respect of the remaining 12. One notice of appeal regarding the making of a Demolition Order was received.

VERMINOUS HOUSES.

During the year, 334 visits were made to 202 houses in the district for the purpose of detecting and dealing with bed bug and cockroach infestations. Details of these visits are set out in the table hereunder :-

Ward	Houses Inspected		Total Visits		Houses Verminous		Treatment by	
	C.	P.	C.	P.	Bugs	Cock-roaches	C.	P.
Chapelton ..	52	32	60	68	3	17	19	1
High Green ..	18	6	29	6	11	12	22	1
Ecclesfield ..	31	18	59	55	8	7	15	..
Grenoside ..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..
Tankersley ..	5	6	7	10	..	..	..	..
Wortley ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westnall ..	6	1	12	1	1	10	11	..
Stannington ..	5	6	6	6	..	3	3	..
Bradfield ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	123	79	179	155	23	49	70	2

N.B. C.—Council. P.—Private.

Disinfestation has been carried out almost exclusively by the application of D.D.T. in its solid and liquid combinations. There is no need for me to dwell on the properties of this insecticide as it is now well known to the public. Its use against both bed bugs and cockroaches has given great satisfaction and it can be confidently recommended with safety for use against the normal household insect pests, providing it is applied as directed.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK : During the year, 985 inspections were made of the 369 cowsheds and dairies in the district. Conditions were found to be generally satisfactory. 46 notices were served on cow-keepers to cleanse and lime-wash their premises and all complied with the terms of their respective notices.

The following are details of the classification of dairy premises and milk purveyors in the district :-

- 229 Registered Cow-keepers.
- 53 Producer Wholesalers.
- 204 Producer Retailers.
- 27 Retailers only.

Two licences for the production of Tuberculin-tested milk and 12 for Accredited milk, issued by the County Council under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders 1936 and 1938, are in force in the district. Three applications for supplementary licences to sell Pasteurised milk and one to sell Tuberculin-tested milk were received and approved by the District Council during the year. A plant for bottling Pasteurised milk which is neither produced nor pasteurised on the premises is in operation in the district. There are no pasteurising plants in this district.

During the year, thirty-three samples were taken by the West Riding County Council Sampling Officers. Of these, five samples of Pasteurised milk were from school milk suppliers. Four were satisfactory and the other was unsatisfactory. Of the remaining twenty-eight from Accredited and Tuberculin-tested herds, twenty-two were satisfactory and six unsatisfactory.

Shortage of labour continues to be the predominant explanation given by the producers as the cause of unsatisfactory samples.

There were no outbreaks of infectious disease due to consumption of milk during the year.

ICE CREAM : There are three establishments in the district registered for the manufacture of ice-cream and nine for the sale of the commodity. 30 visits were made to these premises during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS : The only slaughtering in the district is carried out under the provisions of Food Circular FIG. 107. Licences are issued for the purpose by the Food Executive Officer and animals slaughtered are for the feeder's own use, except where a portion of the carcass is sold to the Butchers' pool for retail distribution. Although the slaughtering of animals for this purpose does not come within the scope of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924, and the Slaughter of Animals Act 1933, feeders are asked to notify slaughterings so that inspection of the carcasses and organs can be carried out, and slaughter-men are asked to adopt the use of a mechanical stunner to prevent cruelty. The inspection of the carcasses and organs of these pigs involves considerable work, owing to the scattered nature of the district and the irregular times at which the animals are slaughtered, but advice given is usually appreciated and when disease is found the owner is usually quite prepared to surrender the affected part for disposal.

The carcasses and organs of 508 pigs were inspected during the year and were remarkably free from disease. This figure is a considerable increase on previous numbers.

Requests for inspection of various other foods were received. Items found to be unfit for human consumption being :-

- 4 tins of cooked meat.
- 12 tins of fish (pilchards and salmon).
- 23 tins of peas or beans.
- 73 lbs. of jam.
- 39 tins of milk.
- 2 tins of soup.
- 9 tins of beetroot.
- 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of cheese.
- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ stones of fish.
- 2 bottles of sauce.
- 4 tins of Meat and Vegetable ration.
- 1 tin of Tomatoes.
- 1 tin of Apricots.
- 3 tins of Pears.
- 36 packets of Cereal.
- 3 tins of Mincemeat.
- 5 stones of flour.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919—**INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.**

320 visits have been made during the year to premises in the district infested or suspected to be infested with rats and/or mice.

Routine treatments are carried out periodically on Council property, e.g.: Ecclesfield and Tankersley Sewage works, the salvage hut at Mortomley, and the various refuse tips used by the Council. The first part of the initial treatment of all sewers in the district was completed during the year. Baits were placed on the benchings in selected man-holes in the various sewage systems and poisoning was carried out where takes of pre-bait occurred. As a result of these tests it would appear that parts of the Chapeltown, High Green, Ecclesfield, Grenoside and Oughtibridge systems are infested, but in no place is the infestation on a heavy scale. Speaking generally infestations were found in the old parts of the sewers.

A land survey was also carried out in conjunction with the sewer treatment, to detect surface infestations. Comparatively few infestations were discovered and these were only of a minor type.

Where disinfection is carried out on private property which is not covered by the Ministry of Food's survey scheme, a nominal charge is made. The treatment continued to be based on the recommendations made by the Ministry of Food and results were very satisfactory.

The Planning and Advisory Committee for Workable Area 21, on which this Council is represented, continued to meet during the year.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The number of moveable dwellings in the district is now 136. With few exceptions these dwellings are occupied only at weekends and during holiday periods. Some are occupied by persons working in this area on a temporary basis and will be removed when the work ceases. 4 applications for licences in respect of 6 dwellings were received during the year. A licence was granted in respect of one site to accommodate one dwelling. One dwelling was removed from the district during the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1912-1938.

35 inspections were made under the above Act during the year. There are 103 shops on the register and all have suitable sanitary accommodation. Conditions were found to be satisfactory on all visits.

BUILDING BYELAWS.

During the year 221 plans were passed.

- 24 for greenhouses.
- 48 for garages.
- 45 for a total of 1,731 dwellings of which 1,564 were for Sheffield Corporation and 72 for Messrs. A. Wroe and Son, Ltd.
- 12 for extensions and additions to works.
- 18 for alterations or extensions to existing buildings.
- 19 for garden tool sheds.
- 7 for coalhouses.
- 12 for amended details of dwellings.
- 6 for porches.
- 8 for drains.
- 3 for new works buildings.
- 1 for a commercial garage.
- 4 for W.Cs.
- 1 for a Club and Institute.
- 2 for Electricity sub-stations.
- 1 for a new street.
- 2 for shops.
- 2 for drill rooms, etc.
- 1 for a First Aid hut.
- 2 for agricultural buildings.
- 1 for Boarding kennels.
- 1 for a dairy.
- 1 for a piggery.

