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WORTLEY
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



Annual Report

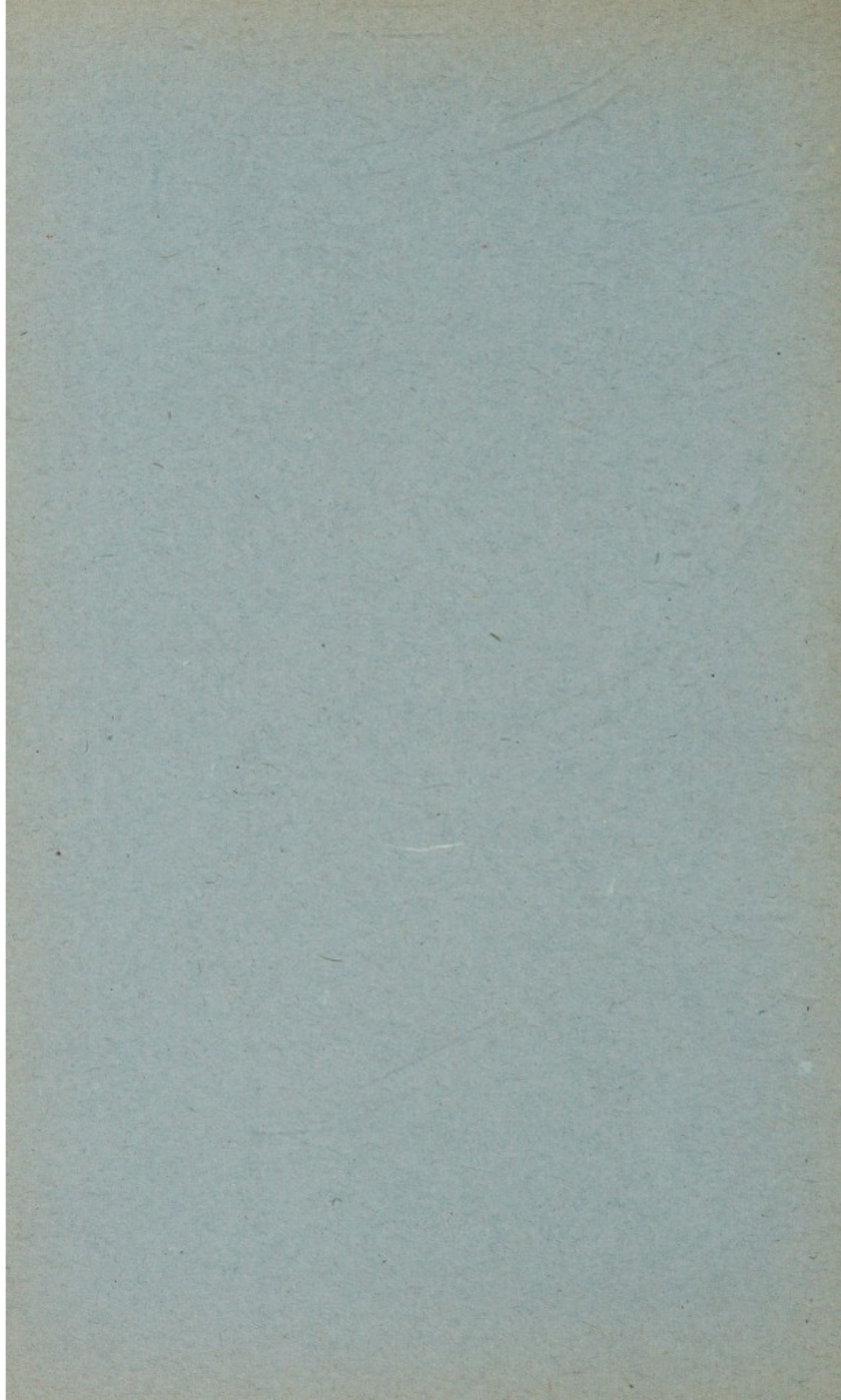
of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1952





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WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1952.

Councillor Mrs. E. RATCLIFFE, C.C., J.P. (*Chairman*).

„ C. DEWSBURY (*Vice-Chairman*).

„ G. BARROTT.

„ H. BRADBURY.

„ H. G. BROOK.

„ K. FLETCHER.

„ H. KEMP.

„ H. LEE.

„ A. LOMAS

„ R. N. MATTHEWMAN.

„ Mrs. B. E. WALKER.

„ W. WALTON.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

J. MAIN RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), B.Hy., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

Vacancy.

Sanitary Inspectors :

L. VICKERS, M.S.I.A., A.M. Inst. P.C., R.S.I. Certs., F.I. & Smoke.

G. BENNETT, M.S.I.A., Cert. M. & F.I.

E. FROST, M.S.I.A., Cert. M. & F.I.

Departmental Clerk :

Miss A. TURNER.

WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1932.

- Chairman: Mrs. E. RATCLIFFE
- Members: C. DEWBURY, G. BARROT, H. BRADBY, H. G. BROOK, E. MITCHELL, H. KEMP, H. LEE, A. LOMAS, B. N. MATTHEWMAN, Mrs. B. E. WALKER, W. WALTON.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

- Medical Officer of Health: J. MAIN ROSSILL
- Deputy Medical Officer of Health: [Name]
- Sanitary Inspectors: L. TICKNER, G. HENNETT, E. FROST
- Departmental Clerk: Miss A. TURNER

WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1952.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the Health Services for the Wortley Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1952.

In a circular letter from the Ministry of Health dated 22nd January, instructions were given as to the general lines upon which the Report should be prepared. The suggestion was made in that communication that those requirements asked for in a similar circular of the previous year should be fulfilled again for the year under review. The main sections requiring this emphasis are principally those which deal with the services provided under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and which are administered by the County Council. Whilst you, as a County District Council, do not administer those services, I propose, nevertheless, to include briefly in my Report some statistics concerning the extent to which the services are used within this district.

It would seem from the circular referred to above that the Medical Officers of Health for District Councils should continue to comment upon such matters as Water Supplies, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, Clean Food Campaigns and other Health Education matters.

A brief glance at the statistics for 1952 would suggest that the conditions within the Wortley Rural District are satisfactory. The Birth Rate has fallen slightly. This is the general trend throughout the whole country. At 14·8 per 1,000 of the population, it is lower than that for England and Wales, and for the aggregate of the Rural Districts within the Administrative County of the West Riding. After application of the areal comparability factor the rate remains the same. The Still-Birth Rate has fallen, and at 0·11 per 1,000 of the population, it compares very favourably with the figure for the country generally.

The Death Rate is the lowest ever recorded in the Wortley Rural District. At 8·1 the Crude Death Rate compares very favourably with that for the country generally, 11·3, and with that for the aggregate of Rural Districts within the Administrative County, 9·8. After application of the areal comparability factor, the corrected Death Rate was 8·42.

On studying the table of Principal Causes of Death, we see that for every 8 deaths approximately 3 were due to heart disease and diseases of the circulatory system, and nearly 1 in every 6 were due to malignant diseases. Approximately 1 in 3 deaths occurred in the "65 and over" age group.

The Infantile Mortality Rate at 23·6 per 1,000 live births is a big improvement on the figure of 32 which we experienced in 1951. It also compares favourably with the figure for England and Wales, which is the lowest ever recorded for the country. The rate also compares favourably with that of the aggregate of Rural Districts within the Administrative County, at 29·8, and is the lowest in this district since 1941. On closer examination of the actual causes of the infantile deaths one finds that prematurity accounted for more than one third of the cases, whilst congenital and wasting diseases accounted for fully another third. The infections, to which children are very prone in their early life, seem to have been guarded against more during 1952 than in previous years. Only one death was attributed to infection, and that was a case of infection of the upper respiratory tract. I think that we must congratulate the Mothers for the care which they are giving to their very young children, and one would like to believe that this low incidence of mortality from such infections indicates a correspondingly low incidence of infection generally amongst those children. The Field Workers of the Health Department are continually emphasising the dangers of infection in infants. One

would also like to believe that this lower incidence of such infections is the result of the lessons learned at the Clinic and in the home from these Field Workers.

The number of deaths due to premature birth and to congenital conditions still remains rather high in comparison with other causes. One hesitates to draw any conclusion from these figures, except to say that they serve to emphasise the necessity for expectant Mothers to submit themselves to Ante-Natal care either at the established Ante-Natal Clinic of the Local Authority, or to the Ante-Natal care provided by their own Family Doctor.

So far as the Part III Services are concerned, the district is well provided for in every Department. The Home Nursing section, after its re-organisation late in 1951, has improved and we now find that this service is being used very much more, and the advantages of the service have been experienced by many more than had been previously. The same could be said of the Health Visiting Service, where additions to the establishment, together with some reorganisation involving amendments to districts covered by each respective Health Visitor, has completed a very full and comprehensive service for the district. We now have a Health Visitor resident on the Colley Estate and in the near future it is anticipated that another will be added to the establishment to give a more complete service in the Colley Ward and in Ecclesfield.

With regard to Clinic facilities, one is not in a position to report any further developments with regard to the building of a Multiple Clinic on the Colley Estate. I have every hope, however, that in the near future a temporary arrangement can be made to establish a Clinic in Church premises in Wheata Road (as a matter of fact at the time of the preparation of this Report the final negotiations for the use of the premises are nearly completed).

With regard to the Midwifery Services, we now have the district completely covered by Midwives who are all mobile, and who possess, and are qualified to use, apparatus for the provision of Gas and Air Analgesia. One of the difficulties which had to be overcome was the question of satisfactory relief for Midwives during their days off and for holiday time. This has been largely overcome by the organisation of a group of Midwives in the Colley, Ecclesfield and Chapeltown areas, working as a complete unit, with their own system of relief. The other parts of the district are automatically relieved by their neighbouring colleagues. The service is working most satisfactorily.

On studying that part of the Report which deals with Sanitary Circumstances, and which has been prepared by my Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Vickers, one can get a fairly detailed story of those important sections of the Department's work, e.g., the efficiency of the Water Supplies, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, Hygiene in Food Handling, and Public Cleansing.

There is not very much to comment upon the Water Supplies since all but a little less than 3% of the 13,000 houses within the district are on a main water supply. There is one point to which I must draw your attention, and that is the continued unfavourable Bacteriological reports we are receiving from time to time in connection with the Hall Broom supply. Some pollution still exists, the source of which is undoubtedly surface drainage into the gathering ponds, the organisms causing pollution being undoubtedly of animal origin. In my Report for 1951 I mentioned that the installation of a Chlorination Plant was an urgent necessity, and I am glad that you, as a Council, decided during the year to promote a scheme for the installation of such a plant. One trusts that there will be little delay in the promotion of this measure. The situation at High Bradfield, where the original supply provided by the Council was grossly polluted and which caused us very much concern, has now been superseded by a wholesome supply from the Sheffield Corporation as a result of the extension of the mains from Low Bradfield. Another section of the district which up till last year had a water supply problem was Hollow Meadows. With the extension of the Sheffield Corporation main, 16 houses and the Institution now enjoy a satisfactory water supply. At the small hamlet of Folderings, above Oughtibridge, a scheme was promoted to provide a main supply to approximately ten houses. Pipes were laid, and at the end of the year the supply had not been available owing to a delay in the supplying of pumping machinery. It is anticipated that this supply will be available without much more delay.

With regard to Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, I might mention one point which must be of extreme satisfaction to the Council, and that is that all Privies which are possible of conversion to W.C.'s have been so converted. Those relative few that remain, remain because there is no sewer and/or water supply at a reasonable distance from the premises concerned.

I conclude my short introduction to this Report with an expression of gratitude to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued encouragement and support during the

year. I would also like to render my grateful acknowledgment to the Clerk for his kindly help and advice on the many occasions it has been sought, and to his staff for their general co-operation. I would like to pay a special tribute to my Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Vickers, and the other members of the staff in the Health Department for their continued loyalty and their enthusiastic work for the Department during the year. A special tribute is due to these good officers on this occasion, since during the year I was without a Deputy, and in consequence added work was thrown on their shoulders from time to time. This was inevitable, since I was unable to be in two places at once and certain urgent duties had to be performed. I am grateful to those officers for that extra help.

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, Wortley and Tankersley. The approximate acreage and the number of houses in each is as follows:—

Parish.			Acreage.			Number of Houses.
Ecclesfield	...	...	6,147	...	...	8,748
Bradfield	...	...	35,134	...	...	3,153
Tankersley	...	...	2,436	...	...	599
Wortley ...	...	...	4,980	...	...	185
			48,697			12,680
Total	...					

The Rateable Value of the district is £246,003, while the product of a penny rate is £992 as at 1st April, 1952.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population. The Registrar General has given his estimation of the population as 45,710. This is an increase of 470 compared with the 1951 figure. The total, of course, includes the population of patients and staff in the Middlewood Mental Hospital, and staff at the Wharncliffe Hospital, which is estimated at 2,278. The nett population of the district would thus be 43,432.

Births. There were 677 live births registered in the district during 1952. Of these 328 were males and 335 females. This number is 10 less than for 1951. There were 14 illegitimate births, 9 males and 5 females.

Still-Births. During the year there were 5 still-births, 2 males and 3 females. This was 8 less than in 1951.

Deaths. During 1952, 372 deaths, 197 males and 175 females, were attributed to the district, 45 less than for the year 1951.

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. These show how the district compares with the country generally.

Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.

Year	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Administrative County	Wortley R. D.
LIVE BIRTHS					
1952	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6	14.8
1951	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8	15.2
1950	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8	15.5
1949	16.7	18.7	18.0	18.5	16.4
1948	17.9	20.0	19.2	20.1	19.8
STILL-BIRTHS					
1952	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34	0.11
1951	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.28
1950	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36	0.24
1949	0.39	0.47	0.40	0.37	0.41
1948	0.42	0.52	0.43	0.39	0.26
DEATHS (CRUDE DEATH RATES)					
1952	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6	8.13
1951	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1	9.21
1950	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8	8.7
1949	11.7	12.5	11.6	12.2	8.8
1948	10.8	11.6	10.7	11.6	8.5

Principal Causes of Death.

INFECTIVE DISEASES.	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ...	5	2	7
„ (Non-Respiratory) ...	—	1	1
Other Infective Diseases ...	2	—	2
CANCER.			
Stomach	9	7	16
Lung—Bronchus	7	1	8
Breast	—	5	5
Uterus	—	2	2
Other Sites, including Leukæmia	19	12	31
VASCULAR DISEASE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM			
	21	43	64
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.			
Coronary Disease	40	16	56
Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	5	8
Other Heart Diseases	17	34	51
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	18	12	30
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.			
Pneumonia	9	3	12
Bronchitis	9	8	17
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	2	—	2
INFLUENZA			
	—	3	3
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.			
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	1	3
Gastritis and Enteritis	—	1	1
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.			
Nephritis and Nephrosis	5	2	7
Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	—	4
MATERNAL DEATHS			
	—	1	1
INFANT DEATHS.			
Congenital Malformations ...	2	1	3
VIOLENCE.			
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	—	2
Suicide	2	—	2
All Other Accidents	6	2	8
OTHER DEFINED AND ILL-DEFINED DISEASES			
	13	13	26

Age Distribution of Deaths.

AGE GROUP	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Under 1 year ...	20	23	26	22	16
1 to 2 years ...	2	1	2	1	1
2 to 5 years ...	2	8	3	2	3
5 to 15 years ...	1	2	4	5	—
15 to 25 years ...	2	3	3	3	5
25 to 45 years ...	25	33	17	32	23
45 to 65 years ...	66	86	76	80	90
65 yrs. and over ...	211	223	229	272	234
Totals ...	329	379	360	417	372

Infantile Mortality. There were 16 Infant Deaths during 1952 (10 males and 6 females), including 2 male illegitimate, equivalent to a rate of 23·6 per 1,000 related Live Births. This is the lowest rate since 1941 when the figure was 11·1. It is the third lowest rate since records were kept, the year 1939 giving a figure of 12·8.

Deaths under 1 year.

RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

Year	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Administrative County	Wortley R. D.
1952 ...	27·6	31·2	25·8	23·8	23·6
1951 ...	29	34	27	26	32
1950 ...	30	34	29	26	41
1949 ...	32	37	30	29	32
1948 ...	34	39	32	31	28

Table showing Age Distribution and Cause 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	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Congenital and Wasting Diseases	5	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Accident	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Total	13	1	-	-	14	2	-	-	-	16
1951	11	-	-	1	12	4	4	1	1	22
1950	11	1	1	1	14	-	7	5	-	26
1949	9	3	-	-	12	3	5	2	1	23
1948	8	1	-	1	10	4	-	5	1	20
1947	14	1	1	1	17	8	3	5	-	33

Maternal Mortality. There was 1 maternal death recorded during the year, giving a Maternal Mortality Rate of 1.47 per 1,000 total (live and still) births. The death occurred fully twelve months after parturition.

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

DISEASE	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Diarrhœa (under 2 years) ..	5	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria
Whooping Cough	1	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	1	..	1	..
Puerperal Pyrexia
Acute Infective Encephalitis
Syphilitic Diseases	2	..	2	..
Poliomyelitis	2	..	..
Acute Infective Hepatitis	1	..	..

Inquests. Inquests were held on 15 occasions and in 52 cases the cause of death was certified after Post Mortem Examination without inquest.

Attack Rate of Commoner Infectious Diseases.

(After correction of Notification.)

DISEASE	England and Wales	160 Smaller Towns	Wortley R. D.
Scarlet Fever ...	1.53	1.58	1.48
Diphtheria ...	0.01	0.03	0.00
Para-Typhoid Fever ...	0.02	0.03	0.00
Pneumonia ...	0.72	0.62	1.42
Measles ...	8.86	8.49	10.58
Whooping Cough ...	2.61	2.57	3.30
Erysipelas ...	0.14	0.12	0.21
Poliomyelitis & Paralytic ...	0.06	0.06	0.02
Polioencephalitis } Non-Paralytic	0.03	0.02	0.09

Distribution of Infectious Diseases by Age Groups.

DISEASE	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Age unknown	TOTALS	After correction
	Scarlet Fever	..	1	5	5	14	35	4	..	3	1	68
Pneumonia	..	2	4	2	4	7	1	1	10	8	12	8	1	65	65
Polio-myelitis	..	..	..	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	3	1	10	10
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	1	8	3	1	21	21
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	11	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Meningococcal Infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Measles ..	18	51	54	74	67	211	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	484	484
Whooping Cough	13	19	22	23	20	52	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	151
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para-Typhoid Fever	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
TOTALS	36	74	85	105	115	311	14	4	26	9	25	16	9	829	825

Residential Distribution of Infectious Diseases.

DISTRICT	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Poliomyelitis	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia	Meningococcal Infections	Diphtheria	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Para-Typhoid Fever
ECCLESFIELD PARISH :													
Ecclesfield ..	43	14	5	7	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Chapelton ..	83	18	16	5	-	2	4	1	1	-	-	-	1
High Green ..	49	15	18	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thorpe Hesley ..	1	5	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenoside ..	24	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colley ..	240	52	21	24	2	1	2	-	4	1	-	-	-
TANKERSLEY PARISH :													
Tankersley ..	8	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birdwell ..	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hoyland Common	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORTLEY PARISH :													
Wortley ..	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRADFIELD PARISH :													
Bradfield ..	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worrall ..	9	7	2	5	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Oughtibridge ..	8	11	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Dungworth ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stannington ..	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loxley ..	-	2	-	8	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Wharnccliffe Side & Brightholmlee	7	12	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Middlewood ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holdsworth ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hollowmeadows	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ..	484	151	68	65	6	10	21	11	8	2	2	-	1

Scarlet Fever. During the year, 69 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, equivalent to an attack rate of 1.51 for the district. Whilst this rate is lower than that for the country generally, it is considerably higher when compared with the figures for last year. That steady decline in the incidence of Scarlet Fever which we were experiencing for the past few years terminated about the commencement of the fourth quarter of 1952, during which quarter 39 cases occurred. This, of course, is the time of the year when such infections occur, but I cannot offer any explanation for this rather increased incidence during 1952. There did not seem to be any resultant morbidity following the disease, and my information is that it was mild in type and not every case required hospitalisation for the purpose of isolation.

The parts of the district principally affected were Colley Estate (22), High Green (18), and Chapeltown (16).

Diphtheria. Once again Diphtheria was absent from the district during the year under review. Two cases were notified as Diphtheria, but were not confirmed. This is the fourth year in succession that the district has been free from Diphtheria, a very satisfactory state of affairs indeed. One can remember, not so very long ago, when this disease was quite common, with its trail of tragedy in permanent ill health, if not in death. Less than a decade ago, in the Isolation Hospital, there was a Ward known as the "Diphtheria Ward", and seldom was it that this Ward did not have one or two patients. The picture is brighter now.

The attack rate of Diphtheria for the country generally is 0.01, a most favourable one for this killer disease. Throughout the country generally the incidence of Diphtheria is falling at a steady rate. In 1944 over 23,000 notifications of the disease were received in the country, with a death roll of 934. During the first nine months of 1952 only 274 notifications were received, with a provisional death roll of 31. This is remarkable progress, and all that the authorities have done to bring this about is deserving of highest praise. I do not think that there is any doubt about the fact that systematic immunisation against the disease has brought us to this state.

Our aim is still to get as many children as possible immunised before their first birthday. One of the difficulties we have to overcome is the fear of complacency amongst parents as a result of the decline in the incidence of the disease. If we could only get them to understand that the decline in the incidence is due to the large number of

children immunised, that would be going a long way in the campaign. If the state of immunity declines because of the decreasing number of immunisations the disease will reappear again, and probably in a severe form. I urge parents and guardians of young children, therefore, to keep up the habit of immunisation.

It is also of importance that reinforcing doses of Prophylactic should be given to the children at regular intervals to maintain the immunity at a high level. Advice about this can be obtained from Field Workers and other staff of the Health Department.

In this district during the year, 444 children under the age of 5 and 170 between the ages of 5 and 15 received the protective treatment. Besides this, a total of 546 children were given reinforcing doses of the Prophylactic, mostly at the School entrance age.

Measles. The relatively high incidence of the infection which has been experienced in this district in 1950 and 1951 continued into 1952. There were in all 484 cases notified during the year, 19 less than in the previous year. The attack rate for the district, at 10.58, compares unfavourably with the rate for England and Wales at 8.86, and means, in fact, that there were still many more children susceptible to Measles in the district than one would have imagined possible. A little less than half of the cases occurred in the "5 to 10" age group, which is the period following the commencement of School, when the child experiences the first effects of being one of many aggregated together.

The part of the district principally affected was the Ecclesfield Parish, and particularly the Colley Estate, where 50% of the cases occurred. Chapeltown and High Green together accounted for 132, and Ecclesfield and Grenoside together, 67. In Bradfield Parish the incidence was very small indeed compared with the comparatively large incidence experienced in 1951. It might mean, therefore, that there was much more movement and interchange of population in the Ecclesfield Parish compared with that in the Bradfield Parish which, by the very nature of the districts, is to be expected.

I have repeatedly tried to emphasise the extreme infectivity of the Measles germ, and have endeavoured, through the various Field Workers of my Department, to impress upon the general public with whom they come in contact, the danger of the infection of Measles. Probably, because the type of Measles experienced was mild and the after effects were benign in almost every case, the fear of the disease

has not been of much concern to the parents and guardians. I appeal to all parents of children suffering from Measles to make sure that the children are free from infection before they are allowed to mix again with other children who might be susceptible to the disease. When Measles is prevalent in a district, parents of children should be more alert than ever to notice any slight malaise on the part of the child, and when such is observed should call for medical advice without delay. It is too late to withdraw a child from contact with his fellows when the rash of Measles appears. It would have been much better to have done so when the first evidence of malaise was noticed in the child's case. It is also a mistake to consider that when the rash has disappeared the child is no longer infectious and may conveniently resume his normal activities and mix with his playmates. Medical advice should be sought before such a step is taken.

Whooping Cough. During the year, 151 cases of Whooping Cough were notified, 54 more than in 1951. Whilst the figures are higher than last year, they are still considerably less than in 1950. The attack rate for the district of 3.30 is higher than that for England and Wales generally, 2.61. Probably you would notice that towards the end of 1951 the prevalence of the disease was waning, and the figures for 1952 show that this decline in incidence was maintained. In the first quarter 81 cases occurred, in the second quarter 53 cases, in the third quarter 15 cases, and in the last quarter 2 cases. It would appear, therefore, that at the end of the year Whooping Cough had relatively disappeared from the district. The age group principally affected was the early School life age group, "5 to 10", but there was a fairly high incidence amongst infants under the age of one year.

The districts principally affected were, as in the case of Measles, the Parish of Ecclesfield, the Colley Estate accounting for 52 cases, Chapeltown and High Green 33, Ecclesfield and Grenoside 21. Bradfield Parish had a total of 34 cases, 23 of them occurring in Oughtibridge and Wharnccliffe Side.

Much the same can be said about the infectious nature of Whooping Cough as I said about Measles. It is a very highly infectious disease and infants are prone to the infection. The disease plays havoc with the child's health, and it is a most unhappy experience to watch a child of tender years struggling through a paroxysm of coughing which the disease produces. Parents are alarmed, and rightly so, when they see this, and the demand has increased in recent years for some prophylactic measure which can be applied to the children to minimise the Whooping Cough infection.

You will probably remember that in my Report for last year I mentioned that the West Riding County Council were considering a scheme for immunisation against Whooping Cough similar to that employed for Diphtheria. The immunisation against the disease has been practised by General Practitioners for some time now, and has usually been incorporated with that Prophylactic used for immunisation against Diphtheria. The child has thus received a combined Prophylactic against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. The West Riding County Council have been advised that at this stage it would be better, if any scheme were adopted, to keep the Prophylactics separate. The scheme started in the West Riding during the year, and has been operating in the Clinics since early in the Summer. Thus, parents who particularly ask for this protective measure for their children receive it at the Clinic and parents are advised that the child should have this protection early in life.

Poliomyelitis. During the year under review, six cases of Poliomyelitis were notified, of which one was unconfirmed. The same number of cases occurred in 1951, but in 1952 only one was paralytic, and that of a mild type. My information is that all cases of the non-paralytic type have made a satisfactory recovery, and the other case of mild paralysis is making very satisfactory progress. The attack rate for Poliomyelitis of the paralytic type, at 0·02, compares favourably with that for the rest of the country, but the attack rate for the non-paralytic type is slightly higher. All cases occurred under the age of 15, four of them under the age of 5, and the five positive cases all came from the Parish of Ecclesfield.

During the first year that the disease was notified in the two forms, paralytic and non-paralytic, approximately 30% of the notifications throughout the country were of the non-paralytic type. During the latter part of 1951 an alteration took place in the percentage, when there seemed to be a great preponderance of non-paralytic cases. At the end of the year there was a tendency for a return to the original ratio. In this district during 1952, the non-paralytic type were in the majority 4 to 1, and the same occurred in 1951.

Tuberculosis. During the year, 87 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified as compared with 81 in 1951. Of these cases, 24 were notified from the larger Hospitals and Institutions in the district, which leaves a total of 63 district cases, an increase of 3 compared with the figure of last year. Of the 63 cases, 53 were Pulmonary, and 10 were Non-Pulmonary. Below I set out in tabular form the age and sex distribution and the residential distribution of the cases.

Cases Notified in Age Groups.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non - Resp.		Respiratory		Non - Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 — 5 years	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 15 years	1	6	3	..	..	..	..	1
15 — 25 years	10	6	3	..	2	1	..	..
25 — 35 years	8	5	..	1	1	..	..	..
35 — 45 years	10	4	..	..	2	..	..	..
45 — 65 years	14	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
65 years and over	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	50	27	9	1	5	2	..	1

Area of Distribution of Tuberculosis Cases.

	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
PARISH OF ECCLESFIELD :						
Ecclesfield	7	1	—	1
High Green	2	3	1	—
Chapelton	—	3	1	1
Grenoside	1	—	1	—
Thorpe Hesley	—	—	1	—
Colley Estate	13	14	3	—
PARISH OF WORTLEY :						
Wortley	—	—	—	—
PARISH OF BRADFIELD :						
Oughtibridge	1	—	—	—
Stannington	1	1	1	2
Worrall	—	—	—	—
Wharncliffe Side...	2	—	2	—
PARISH OF TANKERSLEY :						
Tankersley	—	—	—	—
Totals	27	22	10	4

**Notifications of Tuberculosis received from Larger Hospitals and
Institutions in the District — usual place of residence
not in Wortley Rural District.**

Age		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
0 — 25 years	...	1	—	—	—
25 — 45 years	...	7	1	—	—
45 — 65 years	...	10	1	—	—
Over 65 years	...	4	—	—	—
Totals	...	22	2	—	—

During the year, 71 cases were admitted to Sanatoria for treatment.

There remained on the Register at the end of the year 462 cases, 350 Pulmonary and 112 Non-Pulmonary.

Notifications of cases of Tuberculosis received by me are duly forwarded to the Chest Physician and the Tuberculosis Health Visitor; thus the cases are followed up and all contacts prevailed upon to report for examination. I am glad to report that the general public are very co-operative, and are only too willing to act on the advice of the Field Worker from the Department and attend for the necessary contact check-up. Infants in a family suspected of having a Tuberculosis history are submitted to a skin test, and if negative are duly protected by B.C.G. Vaccination. A very happy relationship exists between the Department of the Chest Physician and a special Department of the Children's Hospital on the one hand, and us in the epidemiological field on the other hand, which relationship is strengthened by the enthusiasm of the full-time Tuberculosis Nurse. In this way early cases of Tuberculosis can be detected and the proper treatment begun. Much more important, the unknown infected person and source of the infection is generally found and submitted to treatment, and if need be, Sanatorium isolation during the treatment.

This practice of skin testing the infants and young persons is a very valuable procedure, in that if done systematically it will naturally eliminate those who have not yet met with the primary infection and thus can be protected by B.C.G. Vaccination. Those who are positive can have the necessary careful check to see if the primary infection has indeed subsided, or is still mildly active. It is anticipated that in the near future it will become a routine measure at Medical Inspections of

all children at their commencement of School life and it is to be hoped that parents will co-operate as fully with us then as they do now in the question of ascertaining this Tuberculosis picture.

As a Council you have your part to play in the general scheme for the treatment and prevention of Tuberculosis. The most important from your point of view, of course, is housing. On each occasion when I have met with a case where the housing was inadequate I have not hesitated to ask you to give this applicant first priority for the provision of better living accommodation. During the year you provided re-housing in three cases of this type. I am grateful for this help in the environmental work in connection with Tuberculosis, and I look for continued support from the Housing Committee in any other cases brought to your notice.

FOOD POISONING.

During the year there were 21 cases of Food Poisoning notified to the Department. On two occasions the outbreaks were family outbreaks, in that two or more related cases occurred in the members of the same family. This accounted for four incidents. There were three sporadic cases which seemed to be quite unrelated to one another, and there were fourteen cases notified as a result of the small explosive outbreak which occurred at Pilley early in August, the details of which I include below.

This small outbreak of Food Poisoning which occurred during last Summer, when at least 12 persons were affected, was the subject of a full report to the Council in October. The facts were that at a social gathering these 12 people were taken ill with symptoms of Food Poisoning, 4 being taken into Hospital because of the severity of these symptoms.

Fortunately, although it was a Saturday evening, the General Practitioner who was called in communicated with me at my home, and accompanied by my Chief Sanitary Inspector I was able to start investigations without any delay. Many people were questioned and many samples, in various forms, were collected and submitted for Laboratory examination. Special attention was paid to those who had prepared the meal, and particularly so to the lady who was responsible for the preparation of the meat course consumed at the meal. This lady was found to have a healing wound on one of her fingers which, after swabbing, produced an organism similar to the one found in some of the specimens submitted for bacteriological investigation.

The conclusion arrived at as a result of this experience was that here was a typical example of a minor explosive outbreak of Food Poisoning which had affected at least 12 people. The person who had been engaged in the preparation of the meat course was found to have an infected finger, and also an infection of the nose, with the same organism as was found later in the specimens. It indicates the extreme care which is necessary in the preparation of food, and how absolutely essential it is that all food handlers should be ultra-particular in seeing that their hands are scrupulously clean, and that they have no infections about their skin and nose and throat.

I want to put on record here my very deep appreciation of the way in which all persons involved in this investigation, including the food handlers, co-operated so helpfully and happily with us. Nothing was too much trouble for them, and it was a pleasure to deal with them. It makes the work of the Medical Officer of Health and his Officers very much easier and happier when they receive such generous co-operation from the public.

Other than the Pilley outbreak one was unable to do anything at all in investigating the cause of the other incidents. If the causal factor of an outbreak of Food Poisoning is to be ascertained, then speed of notification and commencing investigation is all important. There are many, no doubt, who suffer from a mild degree of Food Poisoning, and who do not even seek the services of the Doctor. Those, on the other hand, who do seek the services of the Doctor, do so probably after the symptoms have been present for 24 hours or more. Whilst it is true that the resources of the Health Department would be strained to the uttermost if each case of Gastro-Enteritis were reported and thoroughly investigated, one does feel that in certain cases where there are related attacks of those symptoms, they should be investigated as early as possible after the onset of the symptoms.

The prevention of outbreaks of Food Poisoning, of course, is a matter of personal care and hygiene on the part of caterers and food handlers generally. I think it is safe to say that Food Poisoning is almost always the result of some carelessness in personal hygiene in food handling. The customer should demand that any food purchased should be prepared on clean premises. It is also essential that those persons who handle food should be fully aware of the danger which might result from bacteria getting into the food from dirty hands and clothes and from the use of sub-standard utensils. There are many suggestions which can be given by the experts to caterers and food handlers to assist them in maintaining a proper standard of hygiene in their premises.

It is also easy for a whole family to be infected with Food Poisoning by faulty technique on the part of someone in the home in regard to the preparation of a meal. It may not be carelessness; it may be just lack of knowledge of the dangers, and the person concerned might, because of this ignorance of the subject, quite innocently do untold harm. The outbreak reported in more detail which occurred at Pilley is a case in point.

One feels that continued propaganda efforts on this business of clean food handling and personal hygiene must be the main means of getting the general public to understand the danger, thus eliminating, if not preventing, those outbreaks of Food Poisoning.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Part of the duties of the Medical Officer of Health is to do all he can to teach Healthy Living and Preventive Medicine at every available opportunity. It is not easy to interest the public in Preventive Medicine. I would not say that the public were not interested in it, but it takes a long time to get the public to think from the preventive angle. There is no doubt that in recent years the treatment of disease has had all the limelight. It is much more exciting to discuss the new cures for disease, or to make arrangements to provide glasses or false teeth for those who require them. I wonder how much of all that would have been necessary if the unfortunate patient had been taught how to prevent the onset of those misfortunes.

I believe that had more been spent in the education of the public in preventive measures, there would have been less need to-day to spend a great deal more in the provision of cures for the ailments brought on as a result of faulty living. Prevention is still better than cure, even these days, and I venture to suggest that it is less expensive too. How are we, therefore, to teach the people? We must start at the beginning and try and teach the children at School the elementary principles of personal hygiene — how the body is made, and how it works. They must be taught how the body should be cared for and fed, exercised and rested, and how the waste products of the machine should be regularly and adequately eliminated. This we try to do by taking every opportunity to teach in Schools. We try to talk in Schools at School Medical Inspections, and Health Visitors make use of their opportunities to speak to children during their School surveys.

In Clinics, both Ante-Natal and Maternity and Child Welfare, every opportunity is taken to teach health to the Mothers of young children, and I am very pleased to record that I have detected in the last two or three years a certain added interest in health matters. It will be a long drawn out effort, and sometimes it will be difficult, but to teach health to the growing population is essential for the future well being of the nation.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT.

There was no occasion to use the provision of Section 47 of the above Act or the amending Act during the period under review.

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

Isolation Hospitals. For the most part the cases of Infectious Disease requiring isolation treatment are admitted to the Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield. The few cases occurring in the Tankersley area are admitted to the Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. Maternity cases are admitted to the Hallamshire Maternity Home, the St. Helen's Hospital, Barnsley, or the Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield.

General Hospitals. The General Hospitals serving the area are the Teaching Hospitals in Sheffield and also the Barnsley Beckett Hospital.

Laboratory Services Facilities for all types of Laboratory work are available at the Sheffield, Barnsley and Wakefield Laboratories of the Medical Research Council. The Directors of these Laboratories are always willing to help and advise on any problem which may occur.

Mortuary. There is a Mortuary situated at Grenoside which belongs to the District Council and is available for the whole of the district.

Ambulance Facilities. The Hoyland Depot covers the whole of the Wortley Rural District and if necessary there is a fleet at Wath which can be called upon. The Service is controlled direct by the County Ambulance Officer, and so far as I am aware there have been no reports of misuse of the Service. Reciprocal arrangements exist with neighbouring authorities to deal with any emergency cases.

Clinics. Below are tables showing the various Clinics held in the district, and in some cases indicating the number of attendances during the year.

Tuberculosis. The district is served by the Chest Clinics at Queen's Road, Sheffield; Moorgate, Rotherham; and Church Street, Barnsley.

There is a close liaison between these Clinics and the Tuberculosis Health Visitor employed by the West Riding County Council and working exclusively within this Division.

Venereal Diseases Clinics. The undermentioned are the Centres where specialist treatment in Venereal Disease is available:—

Address.	Men.	Women and Children.
Barnsley (Queen's Road)	Monday, 10 a.m.— 12 noon. Thursday, 4-30—6-30 p.m.	Monday, 5—7 p.m. Thursday, 2—4 p.m.
Sheffield (City General Hospital)	————	Tuesday, 2—4 p.m.
Sheffield (Jessop Hospital for Women)	————	Tuesday, 4—6 p.m. Thursday, 4—6 p.m.
Sheffield (Royal Hospital)	Monday & Wednesday, 9-30 a.m.—12 noon. Tuesday, 4-30—6-30 p.m. Friday, 9-30 a.m.—12 noon and 4-30—6-30 p.m.	Thursday, 9-30 a.m.— 12 noon.
Sheffield (Royal Infirmary)	Monday and Thursday, 5—7 p.m.	Monday, 2—4 p.m. and 5—7 p.m. Thursday, 5—7 p.m.

Child Welfare Centres.

Name and Address of Centre. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of sessions	Total number of attendances during the year	
		Number who attended for first time during this year	Children up to 5 years
CHAPELTOWN. * Miners' Welfare Pavilion. Miss N. Redshaw (resigned 29/9/52). Miss M. J. Booker (appointed 1/7/52).	Wednesday afternoon	100	2612
ECCLESFIELD. Gatty Memorial Hall. Dr. I. A. Fraser and Miss B. S. Ward.	Monday afternoon	237	3644
GRENOSIDE. Scout Hut. Dr. J. Smail and Miss B. S. Ward.	Tuesday afternoon	46	1352
HIGH GREEN. * Methodist Sunday School, Wortley Rd. Miss N. Redshaw (resigned 29/9/52). Miss M. J. Booker (appointed 1/7/52).	Tuesday afternoon	69	2000
LOXLEY. Congregational Chapel. Dr. S. Lindsay and Miss E. Keeton.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons	24	530
OUGHTIBRIDGE. Church Hall. Dr. S. Lindsay and Miss E. Keeton.	Thursday afternoon	40	991
STANNINGTON. Methodist Sunday School. Dr. S. Lindsay and Miss E. Keeton.	Wednesday afternoon	36	1699
TANKERSLEY. Scout Hall. Dr. E. S. L. Allott and Miss D. Rimmer.	Alternate Monday afternoons	14	181
WORRALL. Memorial Hall. Dr. S. Lindsay and Miss T. Walker.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons	17	487

* In the absence of a successor to Dr. Taggart there was no fixed Medical Officer for these Clinics. I carried out the duties for the first half of the year and Dr. Grace Henderson officiated for the latter half.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Name and Address of Clinic. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and time of Sessions	Total number of attendances during the year
ECCLESFIELD. Gatty Memorial Hall. Dr. I. A. Fraser, Dr. M. Rushbrooke, Mrs. M. Orr and Miss B. S. Ward.	Thursday afternoon	802
WHARNCLIFFE SIDE (Established June 1952). Miss R. M. Smith and Miss T. Walker.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons	87

Child Welfare Clinics. Attendance at the Welfare Clinics remained very good during the year. The exception was Grenoside where the falling off in attendances might be attributed to the poor premises in which the Clinic is held. During very bad weather it is difficult to make the premises really satisfactory for the attendance of Mothers and young babies. The staff work under considerable difficulties, but it is amazing what results they do get under the circumstances. There are no other premises available in the village, and we must be thankful we are able to have a Clinic at all.

At Wharncliffe Side there is no Clinic, although one is necessary. Within recent years there has been quite a noticeable migration of the younger population from Oughtibridge to Wharncliffe Side as a result of the development of the large Council Estate in the latter village. It is quite an undertaking to bring a young baby from Wharncliffe Side to Oughtibridge, taking into account the topography of the district. The only premises in which the Clinic could be held is the Chapel Schoolroom, but since there is no footpath in front of the hall, and going and coming is directly to and from the main highway, the Road Safety element comes very much into the picture. The question of the provision of a Clinic for the village has been brought to County level and has been discussed at that level.

As mentioned in the introduction to this Report, we hope that within the very near future a Clinic will be established on the Colley Estate as a temporary measure until the proposed Multiple Clinic has been built.

Ante-Natal Clinics. There are two established Ante-Natal Clinics in the district. One is the well established and very busy one at the Gatty Hall, Ecclesfield, and the other is a more recent one established during June 1952 at Wharncliffe Side. This is held in the Chapel Schoolroom mentioned above in connection with the Welfare Clinic. Whilst it is not convenient for the attendance of infants and toddlers at these premises, I consider it is quite safe for adults.

I am still a firm believer in the Ante-Natal Clinic. I am certain that the Clinic can play a very important part in the day to day experience of the expectant Mother. At this Clinic she can see the Doctor, the Midwife who will be in attendance at her confinement, and the Health Visitor, who is a highly trained and experienced Nurse and Social Worker. I assume that not every expectant Mother engages her own Private Practitioner to attend her confinement, but those who do have the added benefit of the personal supervision of their own Doctor which, of course, they receive either at home or at his Consulting Room.

If any-expectant Mother wishes to have Ante-Natal supervision and no established Ante-Natal Clinic exists, arrangements are always made for the lady to be seen at the ordinary Welfare Clinic. This is particularly so at Grenoside, Stannington, and occasionally Loxley.

Minor Ailment Clinics. Minor Ailment Clinics are established principally for Schoolchildren, where minor skin conditions, ear swabbing, or minor dressings can be carried out. It is also a useful Centre at which special examinations of Schoolchildren can be conveniently held. Generally speaking, these Clinics should take place in the School. There ought to be a room set aside in every School as a Medical Inspection Room, where the School Nurse can visit and be available to advise or give minor treatment. In this district not all Schools have the facilities, and there are separate Minor Ailment Clinics held in outside premises, e.g., Gatty Hall, Ecclesfield.

Other Clinics which are held from time to time throughout the district, principally in connection with Schoolchildren, are those when the Ophthalmologist, Dr. McNeil, attends to do eye examinations. In connection with this it is interesting to note that all Schoolchildren within the district who have been found to be suspected of having some defect in sight have been examined by Dr. McNeil, and where necessary Spectacles have been prescribed.

Another Clinic which is held at regular intervals in the district is the Speech Therapy Clinic. A fully trained Speech Therapist visits the School and advises on speech difficulties, and a regular weekly session is held in the Ecclesfield district when special speech therapy and speech training are carried out.

In connection with Mental Deficiency, we share with another Division the services of a Home Teacher for Mental Defectives. As it is very difficult for this lady to visit the respective homes of those children capable of receiving some training, I arranged to have the children brought to a fixed centre at regular intervals. This has been very successful and teaching sessions have been held at Ecclesfield and in Mortomley Hall once per week. With the opening of the New Occupation Centre at Barnsley quite a number of those children have been able to move on for the more detailed training which can be obtained there, and the result is that the numbers who are available to attend the weekly class are very much less.

Health Visiting.

Details regarding the Health Visitors employed within the Wortley Rural District during the year are as indicated below:—

Health Visitor.	Address.
Miss N. Redshaw (Resigned 29/9/52)	28, Loundside, Chapeltown.
Miss B. S. Ward	95, Trap Lane, Sheffield 11.
Miss E. Keeton	24, Hall Road, Handsworth, Sheffield 9.
Miss T. Walker.. ..	2, The Bungalows, Clowne, Nr. Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
Mrs. M. Orr (Appointed June 1952)	468, Wordsworth Avenue, Sheffield 5.
Miss M. J. Booker (Appointed June 1952)	Jeffcock Memorial Nurses Home, Ecclesfield.
Miss C. M. Carroll (Appointed December 1952)	157, Cross Hill, Ecclesfield.
Mrs. L. M. Beaumont (Assistant)	4, Green Lane, Ecclesfield.
Mrs. D. M. Simpson (Assistant)	Potter Hill Lane, High Green.
Mrs. D. E. Todd (Tuberculosis)	Stainboro' Low, nr. Barnsley.

The Health Visitor is one of the most important members of the Health Department's team of workers in the field of Preventive and Social Medicine. After all, she is a very highly trained Nurse as well as a very highly trained Social Worker. She should be the link between the person in the home and the General Practitioner. She should also be the link between the Hospital and the home. She should be recognised as an advisor on environmental health matters within the home. The Health Visitor is also a teacher, and at her Clinics and in the Schools she teaches the elementary principles of personal hygiene as well as those of Preventive Medicine. She ought to be the confidant of the people in their homes, and particularly in those homes where sickness exists or where there is a young baby.

Until last year I was still below my establishment for Health Visitors working within the district, and I am glad to say that we have now reached the establishment, which includes an extra Health Visitor on the Colley Estate. Mrs. Orr took up residence in a house on the Estate in June, and besides the many and varied Health Visitor's duties she performs, she takes a particular interest in the elderly people living in the Old People's Flats.

During the year one of our Health Visitors, Miss N. Redshaw, left the district to specialise in Tuberculosis work in one of the larger County Boroughs. She was succeeded by Miss M. J. Booker. Another addition to our Health Visiting staff was the transfer of Miss C. M. Carroll from Division 31 to this district in December, to work in the High Green and Grenoside areas. All the Health Visitors working within your district, in fact within the Division, now constitute a very efficient team of very capable field-workers in the Health Service. I am grateful to them all for their enthusiasm and for their devotion to their duties. Sometimes they meet with difficult problems, and rarely are they left unsolved. During the year the Health Visitors in the Wortley Rural District made approximately 25,000 visits to the homes of the people.

Midwifery Service.

The Midwifery Service within the Wortley District is carried out by five Midwives and one Home Nurse/Midwife. They are as follows:—

Midwife.	Address.	Telephone No.
Miss S. Billing	Jeffcock Memorial Nurses Home, .. Ecclesfield	Ecclesfield 38438
Mrs. M. E. Quirk	42, Knutton Road, Parson Cross, .. Sheffield 5.	Sheffield 44347
Miss C. Hemingway	93, Mansell Crescent, Parson Cross, Sheffield 5.	Sheffield 44820
Mrs. F. O'Sullivan	16, Worrall Road, High Green ..	High Green 49
Mrs. N. McNamara	Dale View, Rodney Hill, Loxley ..	Sheffield 43643
Miss R. M. Smith (District Nurse Midwife)	"The Haven," Bedford Road, Oughtibridge	Oughtibridge 40892

Each of those Midwives is a very highly trained and efficient Nurse, and each has done most excellent work during the year. They are all mobile, and each possesses and is trained to use the Gas and Air Machine for the provision of Analgesia in childbirth. During the year, altogether they attended 279 confinements, 215 of which were in the capacity of Midwife and 64 in the capacity of Maternity Nurse. Besides their attendance at confinements and for the lying-in period those Midwives attend the Ante-Natal Clinics.

Home Nursing.

The Home Nursing Service in the Wortley Rural District is carried out by five Home Nurses and one District Nurse Midwife, as indicated below:—

Home Nurse.	Address.	Telephone No.
Miss A. Middleton	17, South Road, High Green ..	High Green 325
Mrs. I. Rose	3, Rocher Avenue, Grenoside ..	Ecclesfield 38722
Miss R. M. Smith (District Nurse Midwife)	"The Haven," Bedford Road, Oughtibridge	Oughtibridge 40892
Mrs. A. Woodhead	1a, King Street, Charlton Brook, .. Chapelton	Ecclesfield 38582
Mrs. A. White	7, Highfield Rise, Stannington, .. Sheffield 6	Sheffield 43688
Mrs. F. Needham	75, Mill Road, Ecclesfield	Ecclesfield 38365

During the year a total of 14,017 visits were made by the Home Nurses, an increase of nearly 5,000 on the previous year. I think it is true to say that it is now being realised that the Home Nursing Service is one which is of immense practical value to the general public. All the Nurses are well qualified and experienced in the Nursing care of patients in their own homes; they are all mobile and fully equipped to carry out any Nursing instructions requested by the General Practitioners. The General Practitioners are certainly using this service more, and there is no doubt that the Nursing Service can be of great value to a busy General Practitioner.

Domestic Help Service.

During 1952 Domestic Helps attended 186 cases throughout the district. Of these cases 88 were continued from 1951, leaving 153 new cases during the year. This represents slightly over 50% of the number of new cases attended throughout the whole of the Division. There is no doubt that this service is one of the most popular that is available to the general public. It is an expression of practical help at a time of need. All members of the Nursing Staff have got complete freedom to call in a Domestic Help to a household whenever they meet a situation which demands such action. The fact that this help can be given immediately is, I am sure, a great advantage. The aged ill and the aged infirm received more attention than any other type of illness during the year, and I feel that they are greatly appreciative. To some extent their loneliness is eased by the knowledge that a Domestic Help is visiting them periodically and by the visit of the supervising Nurse, in whom they can confide all their troubles.

Once again I would like to put on record my appreciation for the work that the Domestic Helps are doing. It is not an easy job. At times they have to be diplomats as well as domestic workers, but there is no doubt they are doing a wonderful job of work. I have tried to split up the figures of the amount of work done for each County District within the Division. So far as the Wortley Rural District is concerned, 54 Domestic Helps are at present employed, and there is a list of applicants awaiting vacancies. During the year Domestic Helps attended 153 homes, performing in all 38,791 Domestic Help hours. Again these figures show a large increase over the figures for 1951, and clearly illustrate the all-embracing scope of the service which is now provided.

I give below two small tables showing the distribution of the cases in your district, and the number and type of cases attended by those Domestic Helps.

Type of Case	Number of Cases
Illness	27
Children	3
Confinements	52
Expectant Mothers	3
Aged ill	54
Aged infirm	14
TOTAL	153

Distribution of Cases	Number of Cases
Midhoptones	1
Wharnclyffe Side	9
Chapelton	27
Colley Estate	42
Grenoside	8
High Green	14
Stannington	8
Oughtibridge	10
Ecclesfield	17
Worrall	3
Loxley	8
Low Bradfield	1
Tankersley	4
Birdwell	1
TOTAL	153

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Rainfall.

Complete rainfall figures are not available for 1952. The total rainfall for the 343 days on which measurements were recorded was 22·63 inches.

The heaviest monthly rainfall occurred in October when 4·48 inches were recorded over 30 days.

The lightest rainfall, excluding April when recordings were not available for 16 days, occurred in February, the figure being 0·63 inches for the complete month.

The average annual rainfall for the previous 25 years was 28·847 inches.

The gauge is now sited at the rear of the Council Offices.

Water Supply.

At the end of the year there were 12,680 occupied dwellings in the district, 12,243 of which obtain domestic water from a mains supply. Expressed as a percentage figure, the proportion of dwellings on a mains supply was 96·5.

The mains water for the district is supplied from several sources by undertakings as follows:—

1. Sheffield Corporation Waterworks.
2. Wortley Rural District Council — Hallbroom.
3. Wharncliffe Estates Company's Waterworks.
4. Dearne Valley Water Board.
5. Barnsley Corporation Waterworks.
6. Whitley Private Supply.

The number and localisation of dwellings supplied from each source is shown by the following table:—

DISTRICT	No. of Houses	No. on Main	Percentage on Main	Sheffield Corporation 1.	Hall-broom 2.	Wharncliffe 3.	Dearne 4.	Barnsley 5.	Whitley 6.
Ecclesfield	2330	2322	99	2322	..	..	..	..	..
Colley	1926	1926	100	1926	..	..	..	..	..
Chapelton	2342	2333	99	2333	..	..	..	..	..
High Green	1019	1015	99	1015	..	..	..	..	..
Grenoside	966	920	95	891	..	..	..	..	29
Thorpe Hesley ..	160	159	99	159	..	..	..	..	..
ECCLESFIELD PARISH ..	8743	8675	99	8646	..	..	..	..	29
Wadsley	42	40	95	40	..	..	..	..	..
Worrall	324	317	98	24	293	..	..	..	..
Oughtibridge ..	816	764	93	763	1	..	..	..	..
Wharncliffe Side ..	354	327	92	327	..	..	..	..	..
Brightholmlee ..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loxley	352	337	96	224	113	..	..	..	..
Stannington	809	785	97	..	785	..	..	..	..
Dungworth	115	108	94	..	108	..	..	..	..
Storrs	30	30	100	..	30	..	..	..	..
High Bradfield ..	69	17	25	17	..	..	..	..	..
Low Bradfield ..	113	28	25	28	..	..	..	..	..
Midhope	49	31	63	16	..	..	..	15	..
Hollowmeadows ..	48	16	33	16	..	..	..	..	..
BRADFELD PARISH ..	3153	2800	89	1455	1330	..	..	15	..
TANKERSLEY PARISH ..	599	599	100	117	..	322	100	60	..
WORTLEY PARISH ..	185	169	98	..	..	168	..	1	..
GRAND TOTALS ..	12680	12243	96·5	10218	1330	490	100	76	29

The Sheffield Corporation, Wharncliffe Estates Company and Barnsley supplies are from impounding reservoirs. The water in each case has similar natural characteristics, being soft and acid in reaction. Suitable treatment is given before the water leaves the filter house for distribution.

The Wortley Council Hallbroom supply is obtained from springs and boreholes and its characteristics fluctuate according to the relative proportion of each type of water used. The spring water is soft and acid in character. There are seasonal fluctuations in the volume of water available from this source. The borehole water is fairly hard, the hardness being of a temporary character and therefore precipitated by boiling.

The Dearne Valley Water Board supply is a mixture of deep well and impounded surface water. The water is hard.

The Whitley Private Supply serves 29 dwellings in the Grenoside part of the district. It is impounded spring water.

A total of 377 samples of water were taken by the Council's officers for bacteriological examination. Details are set out in the following table:—

Water Undertakings	Sheffield Corp'n	Wortley R.D.C.		Wharncliffe Estates	Dearne Valley	Barnsley Corp'n	Whitley	Private Supplies
		Hall-broom	High Bradfield					
Total Houses Supplied..	10,201	1,330	17*	490	100	76	29	458
Proportion of Houses on all Mains Supplies ..	83.3%	11%	0.1%	4%	.8%	.6%	.2%	-
Number of Samples taken ..	..	303	56	3	10 †	-	3	12
Number Reported Satisfactory ..	..	231	35	3	10	-	3	8
Number Reported Unsatisfactory ..	..	72	21	-	-	-	-	4

* Taken over by Sheffield Corporation during the year.

† Taken by Dearne Valley Water Board Officers.

As will be seen from the above figures, a large proportion of the samples have been taken from the Hallbroom supply. The unsatisfactory reports indicated pollution by faecal type coli organisms. The gathering ground for the supply is protected, but introduction of an efficient system of chlorination is needed as an urgent measure to ensure a continuous satisfactory supply.

The Council's High Bradfield supply, which has been kept under close observation by means of regular sampling, was taken over by the Sheffield Corporation Waterworks during the year and the water supplied to the dwellings involved is now pumped from the Filter House at Low Bradfield.

As the purity of the Sheffield Corporation supply is closely supervised from the Waterworks Laboratory, no samples were taken from dwellings on the supply during the year.

Steps were taken to obtain improvement of the unsatisfactory private sources sampled.

The Sheffield Corporation supply was extended during the year so as to supply an Institution at Hollowmeadows and 16 dwelling-houses en route. All had previously obtained a supply from private sources.

Mains were also laid to supply 8 dwellings at Folderings, but the supply had not been made available by the year end owing to delay in obtaining necessary equipment.

The extension of the main from Wharncliffe Side to supply the hamlet at Brightholmlee has been deferred for the time being owing to the heavy capital and maintenance costs involved.

Schemes for the extension of water mains to supply Skew Hill and Birley Edge, Grenoside, are still under consideration.

The only two houses in the Tankersley Parish on well supplies were connected to the Sheffield Corporation supply during the year.

The overall percentage of dwellings within the district on a mains supply again shows a small increase. There is little scope at present for further improvement beyond the schemes already under consideration as the remaining dwellings are isolated and can only be connected to existing mains at very heavy cost.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

At the year end 11,509 houses representing approximately 90% of the total in the district were connected to one or other of the sewerage systems serving the district. Further details are set out in the following table:—

District	No. of Houses	No. on Sewer	Percentage to Sewer	Disposal System							
				Shelfield	Pilley	Wharncliffe Side	Rotherham	Wortley	Hoyland	Whitley	
Ecclesfield	2330	2268	97	2322	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colley ..	1926	1926	100	1926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chapelton	2342	2311	99	2311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Green	1019	1001	98	1001	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Grenoside	966	883	91	869	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thorpe Hesley	160	151	94	..	..	..	151	..	..	..	..
ECCLESFIELD PARISH	8743	8540	98	8429	..	..	151	..	..	..	14
Wadsley	42	40	95	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worrall	324	292	90	292	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oughtibridge	816	751	92	751	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wharncliffe Side	354	319	90	..	..	319	..	..	..	..	..
Brightholme	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loxley ..	352	235	67	235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stannington	809	733	90	733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dungworth	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storrs ..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Bradfield	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low Bradfield	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midhope	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hollowmeadows	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BRADFELD PARISH	3153	2370	75	2051	..	319	..	..	..	..	..
TANKERSLEY PARISH	599	495	82	66	385	..	..	..	44	..	..
WORTLEY PARISH	185	50	27	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
GRAND TOTALS	12680	11509	90	10546	385	319	151	50	44	..	14

It is of interest to note that sewage from 91·6% of all houses connected to sewerage systems in the district discharges into the Sheffield Corporation sewerage system; 3·4% to the Pilley Works; 2·8% to the Wharncliffe Side Works; 1·3% to the Rotherham Corporation Thorpe Hesley Works; 0·4% to the Wortley Works; 0·4% to Hoyland, and the remaining 0·1% to the small Whitley plant.

The Pilley, Wharncliffe Side and Whitley Works are operated by this Council. Arrangements are proceeding for extension of the Wharncliffe Side Works which are overloaded.

Sewage from the remaining 1,169 houses in the district is dealt with by means of cesspools, septic tank and filters and land treatment.

The largest populated unsewered areas are at Howbrook in the Wortley Parish and at Bradfield and Dungworth in the Bradfield Parish. Little further progress can be made in connecting existing non-connected houses to sewers without heavy capital expenditure.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

GENERAL.

The whole of the district is now scavenged by direct labour. The total number of dwellings served at the year end was 12,680, an increase of 100 over 1951.

In addition to dwelling-houses, a service is also given to schools, hospitals, canteens and other similar premises throughout the district.

The service was generally well maintained, the few complaints received arising during periods of bad weather coinciding with shortages of personnel.

Details of houses, sanitary conveniences, and refuse receptacles in use at the year end are set out in the following table:—

District	Houses	Houses using					Number of				
		Water Closets	Privies	Pail Closets	Ash Pits	Bins	Water Closets	Privies	Pail Closets	Ash Pits	Bins
Ecclesfield ..	2330	2283	44	3	47	2283	37	3	33	2283	
Colley ..	1926	1926	..	..	..	1926	..	..	..	1926
Chapelton ..	2342	2302	36	4	44	2298	24	3	30	2311	
High Green ..	1019	1008	10	1	21	998	10	1	16	999	
Grenoside ..	966	881	78	7	96	870	61	9	67	875	
Thorpe Hesley ..	160	147	13	..	21	139	10	..	13	139	
ECCLESFIELD PARISH ..	8743	8547	181	15	229	8514	142	16	159	8533	
Wadsley ..	42	41	1	..	1	41	1	..	1	43	
Worrall ..	324	299	24	1	25	299	17	1	18	299	
Oughtibridge ..	816	751	64	1	74	742	49	1	44	742	
Wharnciffe Side ..	354	323	31	..	32	322	31	..	32	322	
Brightholmlee ..	32	3	27	2	30	2	24	1	27	2	
Loxley ..	352	256	94	2	97	255	66	2	55	257	
Stannington ..	809	737	71	1	77	732	61	1	59	733	
Dungworth ..	115	26	88	1	88	27	68	1	56	27	
Storr's ..	30	2	28	..	29	1	23	..	22	1	
High Bradfield ..	69	7	62	..	65	4	48	..	48	4	
Low Bradfield ..	113	24	76	13	101	12	60	14	79	12	
Midhope ..	49	4	29	16	45	4	23	16	34	4	
Hollowmeadows ..	48	29	13	6	20	28	11	6	18	31	
BRADFELD PARISH ..	3153	2502	608	43	684	2469	482	43	493	2477	
TANKERSLEY PARISH ..	599	530	63	6	74	525	59	6	58	527	
WORTLEY PARISH ..	185	83	102	..	111	74	98	..	96	81	
GRAND TOTALS ..	12680	11662	954	64	1098	11582	781	65	806	11618	

Refuse Collection.

There was no increase in the number of refuse collection personnel employed during the year, the establishment remaining at 9 loader-drivers and 30 loaders. Two loaders left the Council's service during the year and were subsequently replaced by new employees. There is difficulty in recruiting suitable personnel for the job owing to the availability of more amenable work in industry with opportunity for overtime and bonus payments.

The frequency of collection generally given was as follows:—

Bins and pails in urbanised parts of district—weekly.

Bins and pails in outlying parts of district—fortnightly.

Privy middens in all parts of district—monthly to six weekly.

Disposal.

All refuse not separated for salvage was disposed of by tipping as follows:—

	Site	Owner	Refuse Received from	Tip Men employed
1	Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works	Wortley R.D.C.	Ecclesfield, Colley, Grenoside, Chapeltown (part), Thorpe Hesley	} 2
2	Westwood Bottom, High Green	Wortley R.D.C.	High Green, Tankersley (part), Chapeltown (part)	
3	Peafield Lane, Wortley	Wharncliffe Estates Co.	Wortley	} 1
4	Westwood New Road, Tankersley	Earl Fitzwilliam's Wentworth Estates Co.	Tankersley (part)	
5	Haggstones Road, Worrall	Wortley R.D.C.	Westnall Ward, Bradfield (part)	} 1
6	Long Lane, Loxley	Wortley R.D.C.	Stannington, Loxley, Bradfield (part)	

A leased tip at Cowley Hill, Chapeltown, was used during the first half of the year but the lease was not then renewed. Refuse from Chapeltown and Thorpe Hesley previously deposited on this tip is now disposed of on the Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works and Westwood Sites.

Long term refuse disposal by tipping has been safeguarded by the compulsory acquisition of land at Loxley to serve the Bradfield Parish and by the purchase of additional land at Westwood to extend the existing tip. Arrangements are also in hand for tipping at Potter Hill, High Green, so as to improve the levels of land acquired by the Council for use as a recreation ground.

Some trouble has been experienced with tip fires during the summer months. The composition of the refuse at this time of the year is conducive to easy combustion owing to the high proportion of easily ignited material contained therein. Spontaneous combustion is rarely the cause of ignition, the principal causes being either firing of paper by unauthorised persons on the tips after the tip attendant leaves, or deposit of hot ashes into the bins by householders immediately before collection. In view of the regular service given it is surprising to find some householders making a special effort to empty the hot contents of the ashpan into the bin immediately before its removal as though they were unlikely to receive any further collection service. Tip fires must be extinguished to avoid public health nuisance and for other technical reasons and this is often a difficult and very costly operation which the housewife with a little consideration can help to prevent.

Transport.

The refuse collection transport is fully mechanised, nine vehicles being employed for the purpose. An additional old vehicle is in use to act as spare when required and also for occasional use in salvage operations. One new vehicle was brought into service during the year, displacing a very old dilapidated lorry.

Details and dispositions of vehicles in use at the year end were as follows:—

No.	Vehicle			District Served
	Make	Capacity	Year of Manufacture	
1	S. & D. Freighter ..	8.9 cu. yds.	1947	Ecclesfield & Thorpe Hesley.
2	S. & D. Freighter	8.9 cu. yds.	1947	Colley Ward (part), Ecclesfield Ward (part).
3	S. & D. Freighter	8.9 cu. yds.	1947	Colley Ward (part), Ecclesfield Ward (part), Grenoside Ward (part).
4	Dennis ..	8 cu. yds.	1950	Grenoside Ward (part), Chapelton Ward (part).
5	Dennis ..	10 cu. yds.	1951	Chapelton Ward (part).
6	Dennis ..	8 cu. yds.	1950	High Green, Tankersley Parish, Wortley Parish.
7	Dennis ..	8 cu. yds.	1949	Stannington, Dungworth, Loxley (part).
8	Dennis ..	8 cu. yds.	1943	Westnall Ward (part), Loxley (part).
9	Dennis ..	10 cu. yds.	1952	Bradfield Parish (outlying parts).
10	Fordson ..	7 cu. yds.	1937	Spare Vehicle.

No progress was made during the year with the establishment of improved depot facilities. The need for more satisfactory garage accommodation is particularly pressing as five vehicles are garaged in open sheds and two of the remaining five in rented buildings.

The acquisition of a new vehicle during 1953 will complete the modernisation of the whole collection fleet including reserve vehicle and should, in the absence of extraordinary housing development in the district, obviate the necessity for further transport capital expenditure for some time.

Welfare Facilities.

It is extremely difficult in view of the scattered nature of the district to arrange welfare facilities for employees comparable with those provided by the larger industrial firms in the district. The organisation of the work so as to provide for early finishing is, however, much appreciated by the collection personnel and compensates for the lack of other welfare facilities.

Protective clothing is provided as follows:—

Two pairs of overalls per man per annum.

Overcoat per man bi-annually.

Gloves as required.

Gum boots for each man engaged on privy emptying.

Costing.

The nett cost of collection and disposal of refuse during the year ended 31st March 1952 was £18,710 2s. 3d. This figure includes the purchase of one new refuse collection vehicle from revenue at a cost of £1,315, but does not take into account profit from salvage operations. The increased cost was accounted for principally by increases in wages, rises in the price of petrol, and increase in the establishment as allowed in the estimates.

The estimated tonnage collected and disposed of was 15,000 tons. In the absence of proper weighing facilities the tonnage figure is calculated on recorded loads of refuse and test weighings.

The population figure of 43,500 which is used in the costing calculations excludes the 2,500 residents at the Middlewood Mental Hospital. A limited collection service only is provided at this hospital. Comparative costing details are as follows:—

Refuse Collection and Disposal. Statistics and Costing.

STATISTICS AND COST ITEMS	1949			
	1952	1951	1950	1949
Area of District	48,697	48,697	48,697	48,697
Estimated Population	43,500	43,000	42,000	40,000
Number of Houses Scavenged	12,680	12,580	12,141	11,831
Rateable Value of District	£246,003	£244,918	£237,054	£232,985
Product of 1d. Rate	£992	£952 6s.	£937 6s.	£889 1s.
Nett Cost of Collection and Disposal	£18,710	£17,504	£13,747	£12,539
Nett Cost Equivalent Rate in £	18·86d.	18·38d.	14·66d.	14·10d.
Estimated Annual Yield of Refuse	15,000 tons	14,900 tons	14,500 tons	14,500 tons
Yield per 1,000 population per day	19·2 cwts.	19 cwts.	18·9 cwts.	19·86 cwts.
Cost per 1,000 population per annum	£430 0s. 3d.	£407 1s. 4d.	£327 6s. 2d.	£313 9s. 8d.
Cost per head per annum	8s. 7½d.	8s. 1½d.	6s. 6½d.	6s. 3d.
Cost per 1,000 houses per annum	£1,475 11s.	£1,390 11s.	£1,132 5s. 7d.	£1059 16s. 10d.
Cost per house per annum	£1 9s. 6d.	£1 7s. 10d.	£1 2s. 8d.	£1 1s. 2d.
Cost per ton	24s. 11d.	23s. 6d.	18s. 11½d.	17s. 3½d.

Provision of Dustbins.

During the year, 122 formal notices requiring provision of dustbins were served under the appropriate section of the Public Health Act 1936, as amended by the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951. Eleven notices had not been complied with at the year end.

There were appeals against the requirements of three notices and in each of two cases the magistrates placed the onus of providing the bin on the occupier. In the third case the owner was required to contribute two-thirds and the occupier one-third towards the cost of a new bin. The anticipated advantages of the appeal provisions brought into operation by the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act were confirmed as a result of these appeals.

A total of 268 new dustbins were provided in the district as a result of action from the department. 89 of these bins were supplied to Council houses.

The lifting of restrictions on the use of spelter has resulted in the welcome return of the galvanised dustbin, thereby ensuring a reasonable length of "life" for these receptacles.

Privy Conversions.

The Council's privy replacement programme was completed during the year.

The remaining 846 privies, pails and waste water closets in the district are either

- (a) Convertible but serving dwelling-houses on the Council's slum clearance programme—(20), or
- (b) Not convertible by enforcement due to the absence of available sewers or piped water supplies—(826).

The total number of privies, pails and waste water closets replaced by water closets during the year was 12. In five cases, owners of the dwellings concerned undertook voluntarily to substitute water closets for privies and pails as owing to the absence of available public sewers the replacements were not statutorily enforceable. The remaining 7 cases formed the final phase of the Council's programme.

Although it is probable that a further limited number of property owners will undertake the installation of individual sewage disposal plants so as to provide water borne sanitation, substantial reduction of the number of remaining privies and pails is impracticable unless further areas are sewered by the Council.

Two additional W.C's not associated with privy conversions were provided to serve existing houses during the year.

Further information on privy conversions is set out in the following table:—

Locality	Conveniences Converted		Replaced by No. of W.C's	Amount of Contribution		Additional W.C's provided	Privies, W.W.C's & Pails serving dwellinghouses	
	Privies	Pails and W.W.C's		£	s. d.		Total	Convertible
Ecclesfield ..	2	..	2	59	2 0	1	40	Nil
Chapelton ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	27	11 (11)
High Green ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	Nil
Grenoside ..	..	1	1	14	0 0	..	70	6 (6)
Thorpe Hesley ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3 (3)
Loxley ..	3	..	3	72	0 0	..	68	Nil
Oughtibridge and Wharnciffe Side..	1	1	2	22	2 6	..	81	Nil
Tankersley ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	65	Nil
Wortley ..	2	..	2	55	5 6	..	98	Nil
Rest of District ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	376	Nil
TOTALS ..	10	2	12	222	10 0	2	846	20 (20)

NOTE.—Figures in brackets in the last column indicate the number of conveniences included in the associated figure which serve property recommended for slum clearance.

Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation.

With the completion of the privy replacement programme, attention was directed during the year to sufficiency of sanitary accommodation in the district. A survey of the position in Ecclesfield was completed and 43 notices requiring the provision of 89 additional W.C's to serve 172 houses were served in September under the provisions of Section 44 of the Public Health Act 1936. The dwelling-houses involved have a substantial "life" and the additional W.C's required will provide separate accommodation for each dwelling. Houses with shared accommodation but with limited "life" were excluded from the programme. The response of property owners was generally satisfactory. There was one appeal against the requirements of a notice in respect of one dwelling and this was dismissed by the magistrates.

Satisfactory progress was being made with the works involved at the year end.

Further surveys of other urbanised parts of the district are being carried out with a view to similar proceedings in due course.

SALVAGE OF WASTE.

Following last year's record breaking salvage operations, 1952 has seen the bottom fall out of the waste paper market and the total income has therefore been considerably reduced. Salvage of light ferrous metal and rags both showed an increase in tonnage but in the case of rags prices were lower and there was a reduction in income.

As this Report goes to print there appears to be some prospect of a revival in demand for waste paper although it is extremely unlikely that prices will again reach 1951 levels. The desirability of disposing of the commodity through trade channels is emphasised by the problems of control which have arisen in the refuse tips during the early summer months when large quantities of waste paper and cardboard have had to be tipped, causing untidiness on windy days and increasing the fire risk.

The following table gives comparative statistics relating to salvage operations in 1951 and 1952.

Commodity	Salvage Statistics, 1952			Salvage Statistics, 1951								
	Weight T. C. Q.			Value £ s. d.			Weight T. C. Q.			Value £ s. d.		
Paper (Council Coll.)	93	8	1	971	0	4½	166	11	0	2363	4	8¾
Scrap (Ferrous) ..	—			—			7	16	3	38	13	9
Scrap (Tins) ..	28	1	0	76	13	3½	21	14	3	53	19	6¼
Rags	2	5	0	22	10	0	2	1	1½	56	11	3
Twine	—			—			2¼			3 1½		
TOTALS	123	14	1	£1070	3	8	198	4	1¾	£2512	12	4½

The total quantity of refuse disposed of as salvage since the inception of the campaign in 1939 is shown by the following table:—

INCOME			EXPENDITURE							
Commodity	Quantity Sold			Amount Received			Source	£ s. d.		
	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Paper (Council Coll.)	1669	12	2½	11346	12	11¼	Wages ..	5112	5	10
Paper (Private Coll.) <i>a</i>	15	7	3	3	5	5¼	Materials..	476	0	4
„ „ „ <i>b</i>	1153	12	1½	—	—	—	Machinery	48	19	5
Scrap (Ferrous) ..	176	15	3	448	3	11¼	Publicity ..	109	8	3
Scrap (Non-Ferrous)..	5	2	3	185	1	8	Transport ..	1	9	6
Scrap (Tins) ..	156	1	0	130	12	9¾	Rental & Rates	60	2	1
Rags	83	8	1¾	1058	9	8	Total ..	5808	5	5
Bones	61	12	3½	267	7	7¾	Balance ..	7963	13	2
Bottles, Jars & Cullett	34	19	2¼	216	12	4½				
Rubber	9	13	1	24	3	2				
Twine	10	0	¾	2	10	11¼				
Board of Trade Grant	—			88	18	0				
GRAND TOTALS ..	3366	16	2¼	£13771	18	7		£13771	18	7

Towards the end of the year the Council reconsidered the salvage bonus scheme for employees engaged in the service and formulated a more remunerative scheme. Unfortunately the reduced demand for the commodity has virtually rendered the scheme inoperative.

HOUSING.

New Development.

The total number of houses in the district at the year end was 12,680, compared with 12,580 at the end of 1951.

There were 115 new dwellings occupied and 15 dwellings put out of use during the year, giving a net increase of 100.

Further details of these changes are set out hereunder:—

New houses built by Wortley R.D. Council .. ..	..	..	93
New houses built by private enterprise .. ..	..	..	22
Total new houses .. ..	..	..	115
Houses demolished or otherwise put out of use ..	..	..	15
Nett increase .. ..	..	..	100
Total houses at 31st December 1951 .. ..	..	..	12,580
Total houses at 31st December 1952 .. ..	..	..	12,680

The 93 houses built by the Council included 16 A.P. Bungalows and were sited as follows:—

DISTRICT	NO. OF HOUSES
Chapelton	71 (16 A.P.B's)
Ecclesfield	8
Grenoside	4
Wharnccliffe Side	10
Total	93

There was one additional dwelling (Church Flat) constructed on the Ecclesfield part of the Parson Cross Estate. The ward distribution of the dwellings on the estate is now as follows:—

Ward	Dwellings built 1940 - 51	Dwellings built 1952	Total Number of Dwellings
Ecclesfield ..	846	1	847
Colley	1,926	..	1,926
Grenoside ..	140	..	140
TOTALS ..	2,912	1	2,913

The remaining 21 dwellings built by private enterprise are localised as follows:—

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF HOUSES	
Chapelton	3
High Green	5
Ecclesfield	1
Grenoside	1
Thorpe Hesley	1
Tankersley	3
Wortley	1
Stannington	2
Worrall	2
Dungworth	2
Total	21

The complete picture of new development and loss of accommodation for the year is shown by the following table:—

District	New Dwellings, 1952		Total	Put out of use	Nett Increase
	Wortley R.D.C.	Private Enterprise			
Ecclesfield	8	2	10	4	6
Chapelton	71	3	74	4	70
High Green .. ..	..	5	5	3	2
Grenoside	4	1	5	..	5
Thorpe Hesley .. ..	..	1	1	..	1
Tankersley .. ..	..	3	3	..	3
Wortley .. ..	..	1	1	1	..
Wharncliffe Side	10	..	10	..	10
Stannington .. ..	..	2	2	2	..
Worrall .. ..	..	2	2	..	2
Dungworth .. ..	..	2	2	..	2
Loxley .. ..	..	..	..	1	-1
TOTALS	93	22	115	15	100

Housing Development since 1920.

During the period 1920/1952 the Council have been responsible for erection, adaption or acquisition of 2,329 dwellings of the following types :—

Permanent Estate Houses	1,944
Prefabricated Permanent Bungalows	18
Prefabricated Temporary Bungalows	80
Adapted Hutments at Bracken Hill, Potter Hill and Worrall	251
Adapted Houses at Grenoside	1
Dwellings acquired under Housing Acts at Ecclesfield	1
Hutments at Ecclesfield, Chapelton and High Green which are now either demolished or disused as dwellings	34
Total	2,329

The Council also control 7 other dwellings at :— Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works (2), Tankersley Sewage Disposal Works (1), Glen Howe Park (1), Council Offices (1), and dwellings acquired in compulsory purchase orders at Ecclesfield (2).

Private enterprise has been responsible for the erection of 2,263 houses in the district during the same 32 year period.

Sheffield Corporation have developed the Parson Cross Extension involving the erection of 2,913 dwellings since 1940.

There were approximately 5,750 dwellings in the district as now constituted in 1921 with a population of slightly over 28,000, giving an average of 4·9 persons per house. Development since that time has more than doubled the total houses in the district and the average number of persons per house is now 3·4.

An overall picture of development during the last 32 years is given by the following table :—

Locality	Houses Erected by				Total Built since 1920	Total Houses in Locality	Percentage of Total Built since 1920
	Wortley R.D.C.		Sheffield Corporation	Private Enterprise			
	Per- manent	Temp- orary					
ECCLESFIELD PARISH.							
Ecclesfield ..	352	20	846	417	1635	2380	70
Colley ..	..	..	1926	..	1926	1926	100
Chapelton } ..	507	151	..	438	1555	3361	46
High Green } ..	341	118	..	..	593	966	61
Grenoside ..	114	..	140	339	7	160	4
Thorpe Hesley ..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
BRADFIELD PARISH.							
Oughtibridge ..	154	..	..	234	388	816	47
Worrall ..	38	6	..	169	213	324	66
Stannington ..	110	20	..	395	525	809	65
Loxley ..	86	10	..	57	153	352	43
Dungworth ..	8	..	..	6	14	115	11
Wadsley ..	..	..	..	5	5	42	12
Wharnccliffe Side ..	120	..	..	80	200	354	56
Other Parts of Parish ..	..	..	..	38	38	341	11
TANKERSLEY PARISH							
..	132	6	..	66	204	599	34
WORTLEY PARISH							
..	..	..	..	12	12	185	6
TOTALS	1962	331	2912	2263	7468	12680	59

Housing Repairs, Slum Clearance and Overcrowding.

Number of dwellinghouses in district	12,680
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	225
1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.	
1. (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	185
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	605
2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	6
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	18
3. Number of dwellinghouses needing further action :—	
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation..	179
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.	
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ..	145
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.	
A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act 1936.	
1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	9
2. Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	9
(b) By Local Authority	—
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	25
2. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	25
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936.	
1. Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwellinghouses unfit for habitation	* 6
2. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
2a. Undertakings accepted by Council.. .. .	2
3. Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of old and new Demolition Orders	7

* Includes one dwelling on Crown property exempt from Housing Act provisions.

At the year end there were 34 occupied houses the subject of demolition orders, closing orders, or undertakings, and 32 vacant houses covered by operative clearance or demolition orders. Disposition of these slum clearance houses is shown in the following table:—

Locality	Existing Houses Condemned		No. of Houses Occupied	No. of Houses Vacant
	A. Before 1940	B. After 1940		
Ecclesfield	3	14	12	5
Chapeltown .. ..	..	14	7	7
High Green	3	5	..	8
Grenoside	2	4	3	3
Howbrook .. ..	..	1	1	..
Oughtibridge ..	4	4	4	4
Worrall	3	..	1	2
Stannington ..	1	6	6	1
Hollowmeadows ..	1	..	..	1
Bradfield	1	..	..	1
TOTALS	18	48	34	32

4. Housing Act 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ..	14
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	17
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	101
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding during the year ..	2
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	5
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	45

Housing Act 1949.

An application for a grant under the provisions of Section 20 of the above Act was received in respect of one dwelling at Stannington. The application was referred to the Ministry for approval but had not been determined at the end of the year.

An application was received in 1950 for the "quashing" of a Demolition Order under the provisions of Section 2 of the Act. The applicant undertook to carry out further specified works in addition to those already completed at the date of application and the Council intimated that when these had been satisfactorily completed application would be made to County Court for "quashing" of the Order. The works in question were nearing completion at the year end.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

During the year, 23 applications for licences to cover the stationing and use of moveable dwellings within the district were received and dealt with as follows:—

Number of applications received	...	23
Applications approved	... ..	18
Applications rejected...	... ..	5
Appeals against rejection	... ..	1

The appeal was in respect of a dilapidated bus body brought into the Stannington district from Sheffield. It was occupied by a family comprising three adults and five children. The appeal was dismissed by the magistrates. Efforts were being made at the year end to find alternative accommodation for the family.

The total number of moveable dwellings in the district at the year end was 142, showing a slight increase on 1951 when the number was 136. There are 21 licenced sites, the large majority of which were in existence before 1936.

Two dwellings were removed from the district during the year; one further caravan, permanently occupied, was made the subject of a demolition order and demolished after re-housing of the occupier, and one site with 6 dwellings was closed by the occupier, the dwellings being removed to other sites.

Distribution of the dwellings is shown in the following table:—

Parish	Situation	Total No. of Dwellings	Type of Dwelling		
			Trailer	Van	Shed
Bradfield	Upper Midhope ..	1	..	..	1
	Hollowmeadows ..	43	21	3	19
	Low Bradfield ..	2	..	1	1
	High Bradfield ..	8	..	1	7
	Bradfield Dale ..	5	..	1	4
	Worrall ..	6	3	..	3
	Loxley and Holdworth ..	3	..	..	3
	Stannington ..	5	3	1	1
	Dungworth ..	20	..	2	18
	Ughill ..	13	..	2	11
	Oughtibridge, Wharnciffe Side & Brightholmlee	9	6	1	2
	Folderings ..	5	..	2	3
	Ewden Valley ..	2	..	..	2
	Ecclesfield	Ecclesfield ..	6	5	1
Thorpe Hesley ..		1	1	..	..
Chapelton ..		2	2	..	..
Grenoside ..		6	4	1	1
Tankersley	Warren and Westwood ..	4	1	3	..
Wortley	Woodhead ..	1	1	..	..
	TOTALS ..	142	47	19	76

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year, 413 visits have been made to 353 premises within the district for the purposes of inspection for and eradication of insect pests. Insects dealt with have included bed-bugs, cockroaches, silverfish, fleas, crickets, flies and wasps. Council owned houses are inspected for the presence of insect pests on complaint and when vacancies occur and suitable treatment is applied as found necessary.

Details of visits and treatments carried out are shown in the following table :—

Ward	Premises Inspected		Total Visits		Premises found Verminous due to			Treatment by	
	Council	Private	Council	Private	Bugs	Cock-roaches	Other Insects	Council	Private
Chapelton	78	49	90	50	3	6	5	14	..
High Green	60	21	75	22	6	12	3	21	..
Ecclesfield	23	17	28	24	..	5	9	14	..
Colley ..	..	13	..	14	..	..	2	1	1
Grenoside ..	4	10	4	10	..	..	2	2	..
Tankersley	8	6	8	6	..	..	..	..	..
Wortley ..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Westnall ..	28	12	42	12	..	15	1	14	2
Stannington	4	6	4	7	..	1	2	1	2
Loxley ..	7	3	7	4	..	..	1	1	..
TOTALS ..	212	141	258	153	9	39	25	68	5

Insecticides used in both solid and liquid form have included D.D.T., Gammexane and Pyrethrum. A rotary blower is used for powder dissemination on refuse tips and other large areas. A knapsack sprayer is in use for application of liquid insecticides. Block control is employed in cockroach infestations and has proved very effective. Although the total inspections was greater the number of bed-bug and cockroach infestations found during the year shows a reduction on the figure for 1951. The operational part of the service has been carried out efficiently and conscientiously by the Council's operative.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

During the year a total of 1,595 visits have been made in connection with the destruction of rats and mice within the district. The baiting and recording of takes in sewers has necessitated 891 of these visits.

Further details in respect of surface infestations are shown in the following table:—

Ward	Premises Inspected	No. found Infested and Treated by		Total Visits
		Council	W.R.A.E.C.	
Chapelton ..	40	28	..	124
High Green ..	25	16	..	94
Ecclesfield ..	38	11	1	118
Colley	8	4	..	21
Grenoside ..	39	30	..	106
Tankersley ..	16	12	..	41
Wortley	27	9	..	57
Westnall	33	15	..	72
Stannington ..	10	..	2	10
Loxley	10	8	..	37
Thorpe Hesley ..	8	8	..	24
TOTALS	254	141	3	704

The 144 surface premises treated have included tips, salvage depots and sewage disposal works all administered by the Council, and schools, business premises, dwellinghouses and agricultural holdings. Whilst it is the Council's duty to survey agricultural properties for the detection of rodent infestations and to see that any infestation is suitably dealt with, it is considered advisable when possible to persuade the occupier of infested land to take out a contract with the West Riding Agricultural Executive Committee who employ operatives specially trained to treat farm buildings where there is particular danger to livestock.

Treatment of the sewers in the district has again been carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Pests Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. In view of the apparent failure of six monthly treatments to substantially reduce the level of rat population in sewers generally in the country, there is a growing body of opinion that the expense involved in testing and treatment could be better utilised in repairing defective sewers and other rat-proofing works. The relation between surface and sewer infestations is a matter which must be taken into consideration, however, in assessing the value of sewer treatments.

The degree of infestation in the sewers in this district has always been light and it would be unwise therefore to be too dogmatic about any conclusion to be drawn from the fluctuations which have occurred during the whole sewer campaign.

In order to qualify for the Ministry's grant towards the cost of operating the rodent control service in the district, the Council are required to make an annual report. A copy of the report for 1952 is set out hereunder :—

	Local Authority	Type of Property				Total
		Dwelling-houses	Agri-culture	All other (including Business & Industrial)		
1	Total number of properties in Local Authority's District ..	20	12,680	386	570	13,656
2	Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1952 as a result of (a) notification (b) survey or otherwise	(a) ..	100	3	30	133
	(b) 20	7	89	5	121	
3	Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by rats	Major ..	..	..	..	..
	Minor 10	67	6	14	97	
4	Number of properties inspected which were found to be seriously infested by mice ..	4	21	1	21	47
5	Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority ..	14	88	4	35	141
6	Number of notices served under Section 4 :—					
	(1) Treatment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	(2) Structural Works (i.e., Proofing) ..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Number of cases in which default action was taken by the Local Authority following the issue of a notice under Section 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Legal Proceedings .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Number of "block" control schemes carried out.. ..		Nil			

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. REPORTS AND DISINFECTION.

During the year enquiries have been made in respect of 94 reported cases of notifiable disease as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	...	70
Poliomyelitis	...	6
Diphtheria ...	...	3
Dysentery ...	...	2
Typhoid Fever	...	1
Food Poisoning	...	12

Disinfection was carried out as appropriate.

In addition, 107 pathological specimens were collected and delivered to the Public Health Laboratory in connection with suspected outbreaks of food poisoning and dysentery.

NUISANCES.

During the year, 525 visits were made for the detection and abatement of nuisances and supervision of work in progress. Visits in connection with nuisances involving housing repairs are not included in this figure, having already been accounted for in the part of the report dealing with housing.

The number of nuisances other than housing repairs investigated was 151, which together with 5 outstanding from 1951 made a total of 156 requiring abatement. The number abated in 1952 was 149, leaving 7 outstanding at the year end. 82 informal and 1 formal notice were served, of which 76 and 1 respectively were complied with.

The formal notice was served under the provisions of Section 53 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951. By virtue of the provisions of this section, cleansing of drains can be carried out in default after 48 hours' notice and reasonable expenses are then recoverable.

It was not necessary to take court action in respect of nuisances during the year. The 151 nuisances reported comprised:—

Choked and defective drains	...	...	75
Defective sanitary conveniences	...	...	27
Nuisances from keeping of animals	...	...	12
Overflowing cesspools, etc.	...	...	10
Offensive accumulations or deposits	...	...	8
Smoke nuisances	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	15
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	151

Choked drains on privately owned properties are cleansed by a Council workman at a nominal charge of 7s. 6d. on request by the owner.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The number of smoke observations carried out during the year was 30. It was necessary to interview the management in respect of excessive emission from chimneys at three factories. No formal notices were served.

The atmospheric pollution recording apparatus operated by the Council on behalf of the County Council continued to function during the year on the following sites:—

- (a) Smoke Filter—recording suspended matter in the atmosphere; sited at the Council Offices, Grenoside, and requiring daily attention.
- (b) Deposit Gauge—recording heavier particles settling out of the atmosphere; sited at Hallwood and requiring monthly attention, and
- (c) Lead Peroxide Gauge—recording sulphur present in the atmosphere; also sited at Hallwood and requiring monthly attention.

The smoke filter was removed from Mortomley Hall and installed in the Council Offices on the 1st May so that it could be more conveniently operated.

Measurements recorded by the various sets of apparatus are set out in the following table:—

Month	Smoke Filter	Deposit Gauge	Lead Peroxide Gauge
	Average Daily Filtrate	Monthly Deposit	Average Daily Concentration
	mg / m ³	Tons per sq. mile	mg S O ₃ /100 cm.
January ..	0·215	8·17	0·82
February ..	0·210	4·10	1·00
March	0·160	13·08	1·43
April	0·125	9·61	0·74
May	0·091	12·61	0·64
June	0·065	8·14	0·32
* July	0·048	10·48	0·36
August.. ..	0·051	7·14	0·39
September ..	0·076	8·97	0·67
October ..	0·092	11·21	0·84
November ..	0·157	No record, Apparatus disturbed	1·21
§ December ..	0·142	10·71	1·10

* Includes Works Holiday Week in district.

§ Includes Xmas Holiday when filter was out of use.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 / 48.

The number of factories in the district at the year end was 96 representing a nett increase of 5 over 1951.

The number of visits made was 120.

There are 2 registered outworkers residing in the district.

Two formal and 6 informal notices were served requiring the provision of additional sanitary accommodation or attention to other matters. Approval was given for prosecution following non-compliance with one formal notice but the necessary works were finally carried out without recourse to court action.

All matters requiring attention had been dealt with by the year end and four items outstanding from 1951 had also been completed.

Details of the factories in the district are given in the following table:—

Location	Total Factories			Trade Classification												
	Power	No Power	Special	Motor Eng.	Gen. Eng.	Forging and Rolling	Fireclay	Food Prep.	Joinery	Foundries	Cinemas	Boot Repairs	Coal By-Products	Masonry	Building Contractors	Others
Ecclesfield ..	19	1	5	2	9	2	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	3
Chapelton ..	16	..	3	1	2	..	..	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	3	1
High Green ..	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Grenoside ..	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tankersley ..	7	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Wortley ..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Stannington ..	10	..	..	2	1	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oughtibridge	11	1	2	2	..	4	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
Loxley ..	8	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bradfield ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTALS ..	83	2	11	11	15	12	10	8	6	4	3	3	3	1	9	11

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951.

The above Act came into operation on 1st April 1952, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector was made responsible by the Council for enforcement of its provisions.

No licences in respect of pet shops were issued during the year.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

The above Act requiring registration of premises where rag flock is used for filling bedding, toys, etc., and licencing of premises where rag flock is manufactured came into operation on the 1st November 1951. There are no premises within this district covered by the terms of the Act.

FOOD PREPARATION, SALE AND DISTRIBUTION.

Milk.

The number of registered milk distributors at the year end was 31. This figure excludes producer-retailers, who are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The number of registered dairies was 6. This figure is exclusive of dairies used in connection with dairy farms which are also registered by the Ministry. Twenty-two visits were made to the registered dairies in the district.

Towards the end of the year the Ministry of Food made known their proposals in respect of specification of Sheffield and District under the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act 1950. The Wortley Rural District is excluded from the area. As and from the operative date in early 1953 all milk distributed in the specified area will be sold under an approved designation. Distributors operating from outside the specified area but selling milk within the area are required to sell designated milks both inside and outside the area. As all small deliveries of special designated milk must be made in bottles filled on approved dairy premises, hand-can deliveries will be eliminated in the specified area. The position in the Wortley Rural District will be that distributors selling solely within the district may continue to sell raw undesignated milk by hand-can delivery, but that retailers operating both in the district and in the specified area will sell bottled designated milks only. A large proportion of the milk sold in this district is already designated but from the public health view point it is a little disappointing that at least that part of the district to the east of the River Don is not included in the area. It is appreciated, however, that a sufficient milk supply is of primary importance and steps for ensuring a completely safe supply with hygienic distribution must be introduced so as not to prejudice the sufficiency of supply to the more sparsely populated areas. It is assumed that the specified area will be extended to cover this district as circumstances permit.

The number of licences in force at the year end for the sale of designated milks within this district were as follows:—

Special Designation	Licences Issued	
	Dealers	Supplementary
Pasteurised	22	8
Sterilised	1	3
Tuberculin Tested	23	7
Accredited .. ..	..	..

Dairy farmers retailing home produced designated milks are licenced by the Ministry and are not therefore included in the above statistics.

There are no pasteurising or sterilising plants operating in the district.

The number of samples of milk taken for biological examination was 26. In 2 cases positive evidence of tubercle infection was found and notices were served under the provisions of Regulation 20, Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949, requiring heat treatment of the milk before distribution. Compensation is payable to dairy farmers in respect of financial loss occurring due to compliance with such notices, 75% of the compensation paid by the local authority being recoverable from the Ministry.

Ice Cream.

There are three premises in the district registered for the manufacture of ice cream and 48 for the storage and sale of the commodity. The number of inspections made was 110. The premises were found to be generally satisfactory. Four new registrations were approved during the year. Two samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, both of which were reported Grade 1.

Meat.

The meat supply for the district is allocated from the Regional Abattoir of the Ministry of Food at Sheffield and inspection of the home killed carcasses and organs is carried out there.

The only approved slaughtering which takes place in this district is carried out under the provisions of F.I.G. 107 (Individual Self Suppliers of Meat). Owing to the scattered nature of the district and the irregular hours of slaughter it was not possible to inspect all the animals slaughtered during the year. A total of 159 pig carcasses and organs were examined. Very little disease was found.

The number of licenced slaughtermen operating at the year end was 46.

There were 35 butchers' shops in use for meat distribution at the year end. Progress has been achieved in obtaining improved hygienic standards in some of the lesser satisfactory shops. The Ministry of Works Licencing Officer was helpful in granting licences to cover the major works involved.

No meat was seized under the provisions of Section 10 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938 during the year.

Other Foods.

There were 401 food distributors' premises in use in the district at the year end. Localisation of the premises is shown by the following table:—

Locality	Trade Classification									Total
	Butchers	Bakehouses	Fried Fish	Grocers	Wet Fish and Vegetables	Ice Cream (Sale)	Cafes	Sweets	Licensed Premises	
Ecclesfield	11	4	6	23	6	16	..	9	13	88
Chapelton	9	6	6	34	8	14	2	7	20	106
High Green	2	1	5	19	3	5	..	3	10	48
Grenoside	3	1	2	8	2	3	..	..	6	25
Thorpe Hesley ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	4
ECCLESFIELD PARISH ..	25	12	19	85	20	38	2	19	51	271
Oughtibridge	3	..	1	17	1	5	..	..	8	35
Wharnciffe Side ..	..	..	1	4	1	1	..	1	2	10
Worrall .. ..	..	..	1	5	..	2	..	..	2	10
Loxley	1	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	3	11
Stannington }	4	1	1	12	1	1	..	..	8	28
Dungworth } .. ..	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	2	7	15
Storrs } .. ..	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	2	7	15
Rest of Bradfield ..	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	2	7	15
BRADFIELD PARISH ..	8	1	4	47	3	12	1	3	30	109
TANKERSLEY PARISH ..	2	..	2	8	..	1	..	..	3	16
WORTLEY PARISH ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	5
TOTALS	35	13	25	143	23	51	3	22	86	401

450 visits were made in addition to those specifically referred to under special food headings.

Requests were received for examination of quantities of foodstuffs of which approximately 5 cwts. were found to be unfit for human consumption and were accordingly removed for destruction. Details of the foodstuffs are set out hereunder:—

118 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	...	Tinned Ham
35 tins	...	Processed Meats
7 tins	...	Fish
1 tin	...	Salmon
1 tin	...	Crab
1 jar	...	Fishpaste
68 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	...	Cheese
4 lbs.	...	Butter
6 tins	...	Milk
113 tins	...	Tomatoes
4 tins	...	Peas
2 tins	...	Carrots
1 tin	...	Mixed Vegetables
11 tins	...	Baked Beans
39 tins	...	Plums
2 tins	...	Pears
15 tins	...	Oranges
1 tin	...	Peaches
1 tin	...	Prunes
4 tins	...	Pineapples
1 tin	...	Apples
3 tins	...	Apricots
9 tins	...	Grapes
72 tins	...	Cherries
7 tins	...	Strawberries
1 tin	...	Bilberries

Other Foods — *continued.*

15 jars	...	Jam
3 jars	...	Marmalade
3 jars	...	Lemon Cheese
4 jars	...	Mincemeat
1 bottle	...	Sauce
3 jars	...	Pickles
1 packet	...	Cereal
3	...	Sponge Buns
40 lbs.	...	Haddock

Byelaws in relation to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food are in operation in the district and conditions in the food shops can be considered to be generally satisfactory. With a more hygiene conscious general public and increased competition in the food distribution trade due to the gradual withdrawal of rationing control, it is to be expected that food traders will make efforts to improve their premises to a standard which, though highly desirable, is not attainable solely by application of byelaw requirements.

