

[Report 1952] / Medical Officer of Health, Bentley-with-Arksey U.D.C.

Contributors

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**BENTLEY-WITH-ARKSEY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

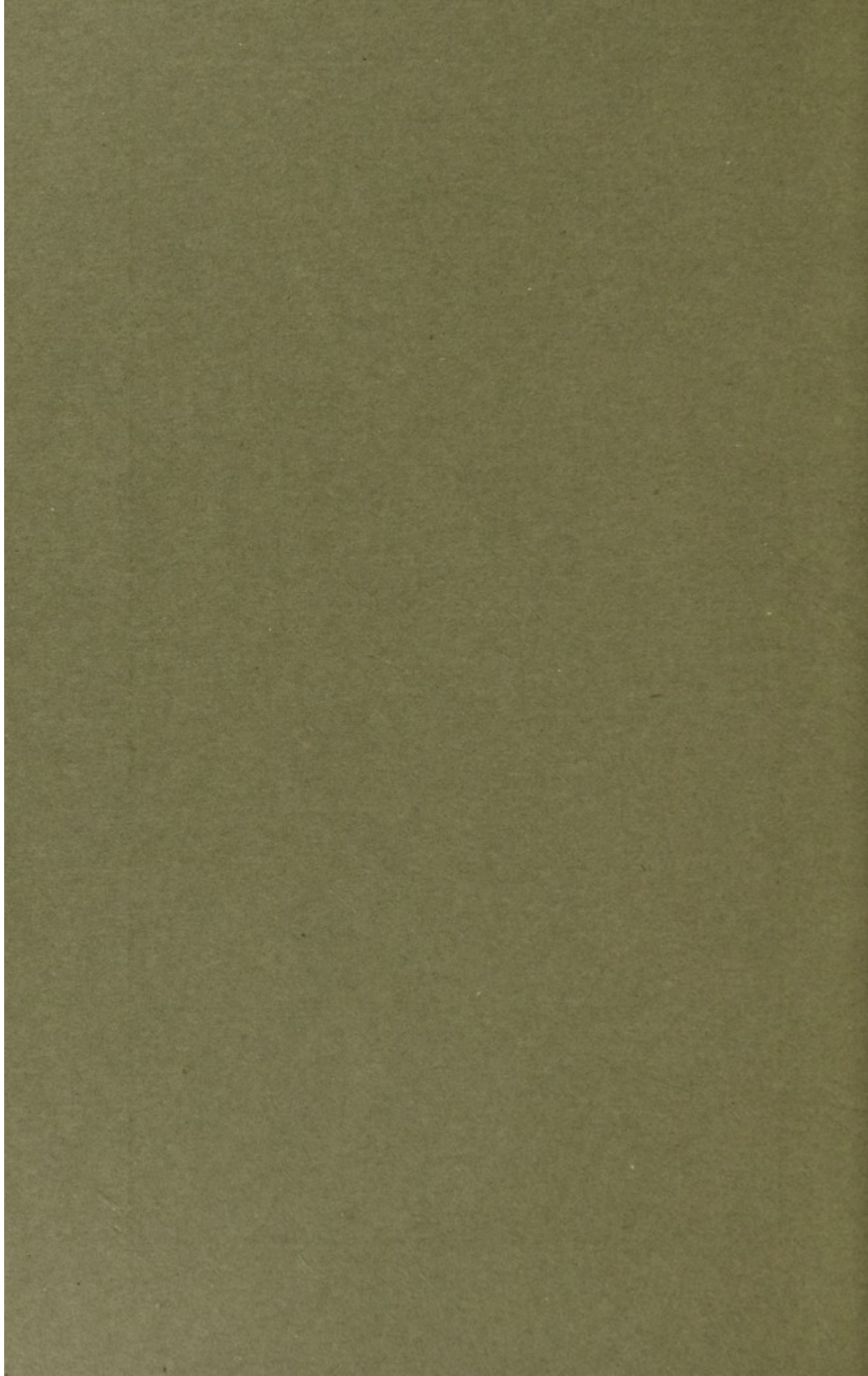
The Forty-Second
ANNUAL REPORT

Medical Officer of Health

1952

by
JOHN FERGUSON
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Council Offices, Bentley, Nr. Doncaster



**BENTLEY - WITH - ARKSEY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

***The Forty-Second*
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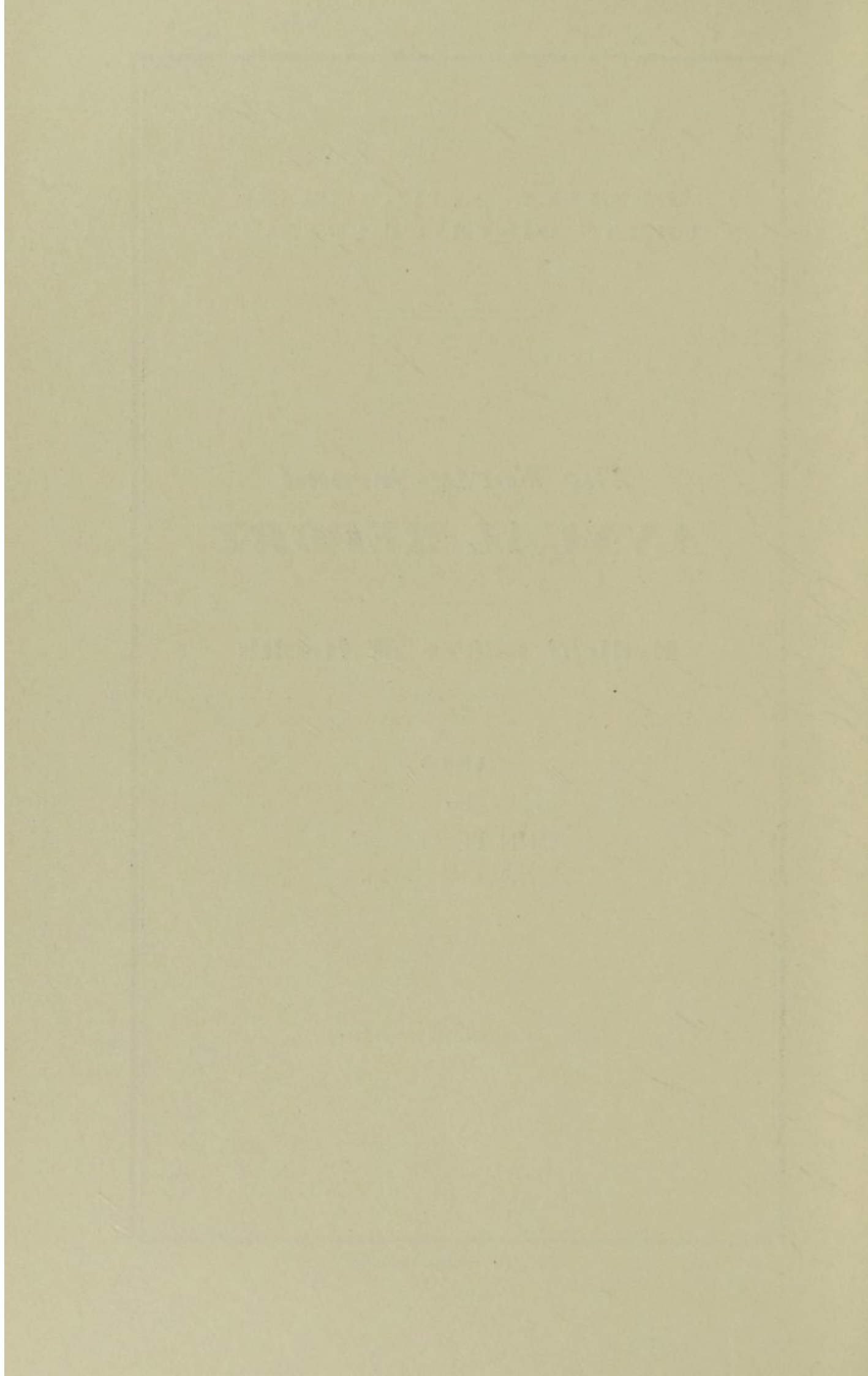
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Council Offices, Bentley, Nr. Doncaster



BENTLEY-WITH-ARKSEY URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL

Year 1952

Chairman of the Council:

Mr. D. BRAMLEY

Vice-Chairman of the Council:

Mr. E. VENABLES

Chairman of the Lighting, Streets and Sanitary Committee:

Mr. J. W. KEERS

Members of the Lighting, Streets and Sanitary Committee:

Mr. R. W. BENNETT

Rev. J. PIERCE PRICE

Mr. J. A. BIRKBY

Mr. E. ROSE

Mr. D. BRAMLEY

Mr. S. SCHOFIELD

Mr. T. W. DUNN

Mr. F. SELLORS

Mr. G. GALLIMORE

Mr. C. SMITH

Mr. A. GLOVER

Mr. E. VENABLES

Mr. L. MASSARELLA

Mr. G. WARD

Mr. J. E. OLIVER

THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF YORK

The first part of the history of the county of York is the history of the city of York. The city of York is one of the oldest cities in England, and its history is full of interest and importance. It was the capital of the kingdom of Northumbria, and was the seat of the archbishop of York. It was also the seat of the king of Northumbria, and was the most important city in the north of England.

The second part of the history of the county of York is the history of the city of Lincoln. The city of Lincoln is one of the oldest cities in England, and its history is full of interest and importance. It was the capital of the kingdom of Mercia, and was the seat of the archbishop of Lincoln. It was also the seat of the king of Mercia, and was the most important city in the south of England.

The third part of the history of the county of York is the history of the city of Leicester. The city of Leicester is one of the oldest cities in England, and its history is full of interest and importance. It was the capital of the kingdom of Mercia, and was the seat of the archbishop of Leicester. It was also the seat of the king of Mercia, and was the most important city in the south of England.

The fourth part of the history of the county of York is the history of the city of Nottingham. The city of Nottingham is one of the oldest cities in England, and its history is full of interest and importance. It was the capital of the kingdom of Mercia, and was the seat of the archbishop of Nottingham. It was also the seat of the king of Mercia, and was the most important city in the south of England.

BENTLEY-WITH-ARKSEY URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Bentley,
Doncaster.
July, 1953.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the health of the inhabitants of the district for 1952 and as in previous Annual Reports I have taken the opportunity of giving details of the work carried out in the area by the staff controlled by me as Divisional Medical Officer.

My thanks are again due to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their help and support during the year, to the Officials for their co-operation with the Health Department, and particularly to the Sanitary Inspector and the Health Department staff for their valued help throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. FERGUSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

JOHN FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector:

J. T. BRIGGS, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspector's Certificate

Sanitary Science Certificate

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate

Smoke Inspector's Certificate

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

L. HAY, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Certificate of the Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate

Smoke Inspector's Certificate

Clerk:

J. WRIGHT (Mrs.)

DIVISIONAL HEALTH STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer:

Dr. J. FERGUSON

Assistant Medical Officer:

Dr. A. KROPACZ

Child Health Specialist:

Dr. C. F. HARVEY

Ante-Natal Clinic Medical Officer:

Dr. B. COOKE

Health Visitors:

A. MEEK
E. STEVENSON
A. M. TAYLOR

Midwives:

N. BAXTER (Telephone Doncaster 49730)
A. BROWN (Telephone Doncaster 54118)
C. L. SWIFT
D. L. WARD (Resigned 28/2/52)
A. LOFTAS (Telephone Doncaster 4251)
R. HUNTER (Relief) (Telephone Doncaster 49790)
L. STONE (Relief) (Telephone Doncaster 3883).

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

P. CRAWLEY

Home Nurses:

A. BOOLEY (Telephone Doncaster 53189)
Z. MORRIS (Telephone Doncaster 54227)
B. MURGATROYD (Commenced 7/4/52) (Adwick 2193)

School Nurse:

R. L. COPESTAKE

Mental Health Visitor:

A. DUNFORD (Resigned 6/12/51)
P. M. CONWAY (Commenced 4/6/52)

Mental Social Worker:

M. LAWTON

Speech Therapist:

K. TYAS

Senior Clerk:

C. VALLANCE

BENTLEY-WITH-ARKSEY URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL

42nd ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1952

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area—4,961 acres.

Registrar General's estimate of:

Resident Population Mid Year 1952—19,630.

Number of inhabited houses at end of 1952—5,709.

Rateable Value—£84,536.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£316 19s. 5d.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS
(Corrected for inward and outward returns)

BIRTHS

Live Births	1952	1951
Total Number	323	370
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16·45	18·74
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	15·96	18·17
Birth Rate for England and Wales	15·3	15·5

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	166	148	314
Illegitimate	4	5	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	170	153	323
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Still Births		1952	1951
Total Number	...	7	8
Rate per 1,000 population	...	0·37	0·41
Rate England and Wales	...	0·35	0·36

		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	2	5	7
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
		—	—	—
		2	5	7
		—	—	—

DEATHS

		1952	1951
Total Number of Deaths	...	174	220
Death Rate per 1,000 population (crude)	...	8·86	11·14
Death Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	...	11·69	14·70
Death Rate for England and Wales		11·3	12·5

		Males	Females	Total
Deaths	...	101	73	174
Deaths from:				
		1952	1951	
Puerperal Sepsis	...	—	—	
Other Maternal Causes	...	1	—	
Cancer (all ages)	...	37	34	
Whooping Cough (all ages)		—	1	

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The Infantile Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered births.

		1952	1951
Number of deaths	...	15	16
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births	...	46·44	43·24
Death Rate for England and Wales		27·6	29·6
Death Rate of legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		44·59	42·74
Death Rate of illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	111·1	52·63

Of the 15 deaths which took place of children under one year of age, 7 were males and 8 females.

An investigation of these deaths showed that the main causes were:

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	6
Broncho Pneumonia			...	...	3
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	2
Other causes	...	...	...	...	4

The age groups at which death occurred were:

0—24 hrs.	1—7 days	1—4 weeks	1—12 months
2	4	2	7

DEATHS FROM ROAD ACCIDENTS AND OTHER VIOLENT CAUSES

There were no fatal road traffic accidents in the area, but two people lost their lives through other accidents.

COMPARATIVE TABLES

Year	Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate Corrected	Infantile Mortality Rate
1911	6,650	33·08	10·09	122·7
1920	13,001	31·9	9·5	90·9
1930	16,320	19·1	9·4	95·8
1936	17,260	18·2	14·1	82·5
1937	17,550	18·0	14·9	63·0
1938	17,700	17·7	13·8	38·7
1939	17,980	20·6	15·2	105·5
1940	18,070	17·32	12·73	38·3
1941	17,800	17·58	10·34	60·70
			(crude)	
1942	17,650	18·8	8·76	60·24
			(crude)	
1943	17,490	20·1	9·7	48·1
			(crude)	
1944	17,700	24·6	10·6	55·0
			(crude)	
1945	18,060	20·8	10·7	82·2
			(crude)	
1946	18,870	23·84	9·8	35·5
			(crude)	
1947	19,250	24·98	8·10	54·05
			(crude)	
1948	19,880	19·62	9·00	41·02
			(crude)	
1949	20,020	20·13	13·42	44·44
1950	19,990	16·96	13·17	53·09
1951	19,740	18·74	14·70	43·24
1952	19,630	16·45	11·69	46·44

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

The Birth Rate continues to fall and this year the rate of 16·45 per 1,000 of the population is the lowest ever recorded. This reduction in the number of births is of importance to the Education Committee. The increase in the number of births from 1945-1947 caused an increased demand for places in the infant departments in the schools and this wave will now pass through all departments. The reduction in the birth rate these last three years will mean a much smaller demand for accommodation from 1954 onwards.

The total number of live and still illegitimate births fell from 19 to 9. The Moral Welfare Section of the Doncaster Council of Social Service has been most helpful in caring for and advising these unmarried mothers. When required, these mothers are admitted to special homes in other areas (there being no home in this area) and the West Riding County Council contribute to the cost of their maintenance.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age has dropped from 16 to 15, but the lowered birth rate increases the infantile mortality rate from 42·74 per 1,000 live births to 44·59. Despite the increasing responsibilities of the Health Visitors and the widening scope of their work, there is nothing more important than the help and advice given by them to the mothers of young babies. Prematurity will always demand added care and attention if these babies, whose vitality is lower than the full term baby, are to survive. The accompanying table shows the success of the combined efforts of the Midwifery and Health Visiting staff in dealing with premature infants.

Maternity Home Premature Births ...	18
Home Premature Births ...	12
Total ...	30

Deaths of Premature Infants:

Maternity Home ...	5
Home ...	1
Total ...	6

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1952

The following table shows an interesting comparison between the authority's vital statistics and those of the W.R.C.C. Urban Authorities, the West Riding as a whole, and England and Wales as a whole.

Based on Registrar General's Figures.

Crude Rate	Bentley with Arksey Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales
BIRTH RATE	16·5	15·3	15·4	15·3
DEATH RATE (All causes)	8·9	12·1	11·5	11·3
Infective and Para Dis. excluding Tuberculosis but including Syph. and other V.D.	0·05	0·07	0·07	*
Tuberculosis—				
Respiratory	0·26	0·17	0·16	0·21
Other forms	0·05	0·03	0·03	0·03
All forms	0·31	0·20	0·19	0·24
Cancer	1·88	2·02	1·92	1·99
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	0·97	1·88	1·74	*
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	2·45	4·66	4·35	*
Respiratory Diseases	1·88	1·21	1·15	*
Maternal Mortality ...	3·03	0·88	0·80	0·72
Infant Mortality ...	46·4	30·1	30·0	27·6
Still Births	21·2	25·1	24·6	22·6

* Figures not available

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.

Remainder per 1,000 Population.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The chief occupations of the inhabitants of the district are coal mining, railway work and engineering, with tradesmen and shopkeepers who cater for their needs.

SERVICES

1—Child Welfare Service

(a) CLINICS

The Clinic is held every Wednesday in the Pavilion, Bentley Park. In addition to the nursing staff there is a Voluntary Committee which renders excellent service in the running of the clinic. A Medical Officer attends the morning and afternoon sessions.

It must be emphasised that these clinics are not treatment centres. All children requiring active medical treatment are referred to their own doctors. The object of these centres is to help mothers to rear healthy children, to discover defects, if any, at the earliest possible age and arrange for any necessary treatment, and to encourage a normal common sense attitude towards the rearing of children.

Clinic—Wednesday 9-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m.

The attendances at these Clinics are as follows:

(a) Children Under 1 year	...	...	4175
(b) Children 1—5 years	...	...	2858
No. of cases seen by the Doctor	...	.....	1361
No. who attended for the first time during year:			
(a) Under 1 year	...	...	234
(b) 1—5 years	...	...	22
No. of children at Centre who at the year end were:			
(a) Under 1 year	...	...	330
(b) 1—5 years	...	...	566
Total No. of Sessions	...	...	104
Average attendance per Session:			
(a) Under 1 year	...	...	40·1
(b) 1—5 years	...	...	27·3

(b) HOME VISITS

The duties of the Health Visitor have been greatly extended by the National Health Service Act, 1948. To her responsibility for the care of the expectant and nursing mothers, pre-school and school children, are added the general responsibility for all members of the family and particularly the aged.

This wider field of work necessitates a close co-operation with the hospital almoner and the general practitioners in the area. There is no well defined line between curative and preventive medicine and it is only by the co-ordination of the hospital, general practitioners and public health services, that the greatest benefit can be given to the patients.

No. of first visits to children:			
(a) Under 1 year	...	...	299
(b) 1—5 years	...	...	3
No. of re-visits to children:			
(a) Under 1 year	...	...	1622
(b) 1—5 years	...	...	1889
No. of Ante-Natal visits:			
(a) First Visits	...	...	74
(b) Subsequent Visits	...	...	44
No. of special visits	...	...	897
	Total visits	...	4828

2—Maternity Service

(a) ANTE-NATAL CLINCS

The functions of an Ante-Natal Clinic are twofold:

- (a) The medical care and supervision by the Medical Officer.
- (b) Advice on diet, the hygiene of pregnancy, mothercraft layette, maternity benefits, etc., by the Health Visitors and Midwifery staff. This instruction is most important and even where general practitioners have been engaged by mothers for medical ante-natal care they would derive much benefit by attending these clinics.

Clinic—Fridays at the Pavilion, Bentley— 10 a.m.—4 p.m.

Total No. of attendances:			
(a) Ante Natal	...	...	1149
(b) Post Natal	...	...	57
No. of individual women who attended:			
(a) Ante Natal	...	...	257
(b) Post Natal	...	...	57
No. of Sessions	...	...	98
Average attendance per Session:			
(a) Ante Natal	...	...	11.7
(b) Post Natal	...	...	0.6

(b) RELAXATION EXERCISES

This class continues to give excellent service to mothers having their first babies. It is surprising to find in these days when sex is so widely and so openly discussed that there is so much ill-formed knowledge about a perfectly natural function. The mothers attending these classes, in addition to relaxation exercises, are given a full explanation of the female anatomy, and how the baby is born. In this way the young mother loses her fear of the approaching confinement and this confidence undoubtedly adds to her feeling of well being during pregnancy.

(c) MIDWIVES

There is a full complement of midwives in the area and appended is a table of the domiciliary midwifery and visits carried out during the year.

No. of Confinements attended:

(a) As Midwife	...	...	...	...	179
(b) As Maternity Nurse	...	...	...	...	20
No. of Ante Natal visits	...	...	...	...	1357
No. of Post Natal visits	...	...	...	...	3752

All midwives must seek medical aid in the event of any abnormal condition in pregnancy, labour, lying-in-period or the child.

During the year there were 199 requests for medical aid by the midwives.

Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	69
Labour	...	...	...	...	94
Lying-in	...	...	...	...	14
The Child	...	...	...	...	22

(d) GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA

All midwives have attended a course on the administration of gas and air analgesia to ease the pain of childbirth. Ninety-eight cases were given this mild anæsthetic during the year and every midwife is equipped with a gas and air apparatus.

(e) MATERNITY HOME ACCOMMODATION

The Regional Hospital Board provide 63 maternity beds in the Hamilton Annexe of the Western Hospital and 16 beds in the Hamilton Lodge. The specialists attached to the hospitals, Miss Peaker and Mr. Stevenson, have been most

co-operative and all cases which require admission on medical or surgical grounds are admitted at once. In addition, cases which require admission on social grounds, e.g. overcrowding or unsatisfactory housing conditions, receive special consideration. These cases are put forward by the Health Department and no cases were refused admission.

It will be noted that 37 per cent. of all births in the area took place in hospital. This percentage is small compared with other county areas but having no maternity accommodation in the past in this area domiciliary midwifery has always predominated.

Cases admitted to:

Hamilton Lodge	...	...	...	...	11
Hamilton Annexe	...	...	...	...	100
Private Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	13

3—Home Nursing

This service is functioning satisfactorily and with the appointment of a relief nurse for the whole of the division it is now possible to ensure time off for the nurses. The use of the surgery premises in High Street, Bentley, is proving of value to the patients, doctors and nurses.

HOME VISITS

No. of Cases	...	...	...	...	425
Visits—Injections	...	...	...	...	2413
Others	...	...	...	...	5595

SURGERY ATTENDANCES

Visits—Injections	...	...	...	...	4428
Others	...	...	...	...	2008

4—Home Helps

This service has again expanded during the year and is now more widely than ever recognised as a most useful part of the Health Service.

With only part-time home helps the administration of the service is not always easy and the Health Visitors have to devote considerable time to the assessment of the needs of the cases and the supervision of the home helps. Difficulties do arise in aged infirm cases living alone particularly when personal service is required during the night.

Types of Cases	No. of Cases		Hours Employed	
	1952	1951	1952	1951
Illness (not to include old age)	33	32	5,314½	5,507½
Lying-in	14	27	826	1,437¼
Expectant Mother ...	—	2	—	199½
Aged (illness)	37	41	7,648	4,993
Aged (infirmity) ...	21	10	1,727½	1,023
Children of school age	1	3	145	288
Total ...	106	115	15,661	13,448¼

5—Special Clinics

Special clinics are held for all children suffering from orthopædic defects, defects of the ear, throat and nose, and defective vision. Appended is a list of such clinics held during the year.

(a) EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SPECIALIST

Clinics held at Doncaster Royal Infirmary

No. of children referred to E.N.T. Specialist	147
Operations required	78
Treatment required	37
No action	13
Did not attend	19

(b) REFRACTION

Clinics held at Doncaster Royal Infirmary

No. of children referred	196
---------------------------------	-----

(c) ORTHOPÆDIC

Clinics held bi-monthly at 20 Christ Church Road, Doncaster.

No. of Children examined	24
Operations or treatment required	15
No action	9

(d) PÆDIATRIC CLINICS

A Specialist in Diseases of Children, Dr. C. F. Harvey, holds a clinic monthly. Children are referred to this clinic by the general practitioners of the area and by the Medical Officer of the clinic.

(e) SUN-RAY CLINIC

The Sun-Ray Clinic continues to be held at the Pavilion three times a week.

During the year 57 children received treatment.

6—School Medical Inspection

Every school child is examined by a whole-time Medical Officer on entry to a primary school, in the last year at a primary school, and in the last year at a secondary school. Additional special examinations are carried out at the request of the parent or teacher or at the Medical Officers's discretion.

When the medical examination reveals a defect, arrangements are in force for the case to be followed up and the necessary treatment to be obtained. Minor ailment clinics are held by the School Nurse and quarterly visits to the schools are made for the inspection of heads.

No. of children examined	...	...	...	841
Routine	...	...	...	814
Specials	...	...	...	27
No. of children found to have defects:				
(a) Requiring treatment	...	...	..	109
(b) Requiring observation	...	...	...	68
Nutrition of children examined:				
Normal	...	...	...	838
Sub-Normal	...	...	..	3

7—Mental Health Service

The Mental Health Visitor and the Social Worker have continued to give excellent service to the parents and guardians of the mentally defective persons in the area.

There are 61 such cases in the Division (Bentley and Adwick) and 1 case was admitted to an institution during the year. Only 4 cases attend an Occupation Centre and this lack of accommodation for these defectives is most serious. It is an urgent necessity that something be done to enable these defectives to attend a centre, learn if possible to use their hands in some kind of work, and give their parents and guardians some relief from the supervision that is required all day long.

8—Speech Therapist

During the year the services of a Speech Therapist were obtained for Divisions 27, 28 and 29. It is not possible to give an adequate Speech Therapy Service with this limited share of the services of a Speech Therapist and it is to be hoped that the County Staff of Speech Therapists is increased.

Miss Tyas holds a clinic once a week at Bentley and other sessions at the schools in Carcroft and Woodlands.

9—Ambulance Facilities

This scheme is still operating satisfactorily. There is a free ambulance and sitting-car twentyfour-hour service for everyone. The vehicles are stationed at Yarborough Terrace, Bentley, and are available on request from doctors and nurses or from the general public in an emergency.

10—Telephone Numbers

Bentley Public Health Department—Doncaster 54349
 —Doncaster 54154/5
 Divisional Health Office—Adwick 2176.
 Ambulance Depot, Yarborough Terrace—Doncaster 49468
 Ambulance Depot, Doncaster—Doncaster 53173.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Appended is a list of clinics in being:

Clinic	Situation	Times of opening.
Maternity and Child Welfare	Pavilion, Bentley Park, Bentley.	Wed: 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m. 1.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m.
Ante Natal	—do—	Friday: 10 a.m.-4 p.m.
School	—do— Toll Bar School Chapel, Bentley Rd.	Tuesday: 9.30 a.m. Monday: 9 a.m. Friday: 2 p.m. Thursday: 9 a.m.
Tuberculosis	20 Christ Church Road, Doncaster.	ADULTS: Monday: 2 p.m.-4 p.m. 5 p.m.-6.30 p.m. Wed: 2 p.m.-4 p.m. Thurs: 5 p.m.-6.30 p.m. CHILDREN: Friday: 2 p.m.-4 p.m.
Venereal Diseases	Doncaster Royal Infirmary.	MEN: Tues: 5.30 p.m.-7.30 p.m. Friday: 9 a.m. 4 p.m.-6 p.m. WOMEN & CHILDREN: Monday: 4 p.m.-6 p.m. Friday: 6 p.m.-8 p.m.
Diphtheria Immunisation	Council Offices, Pavilion, Bentley Pk.	Friday: 10 a.m. By appointment.
Whooping Cough Immunisation	Council Offices, Pavilion, Bentley Pk.	Friday: 10 a.m. By appointment
Vaccination	—do—	By appointment.
Ear, Nose and Throat	Doncaster Royal Infirmary.	By appointment.
Pædiatric	Pavilion, Bentley Pk.	By appointment.
Orthopædic	20 Christ Ch. Rd.	By appointment.
Refraction	Doncaster Royal Infirmary	By appointment.
Sun Ray	Pavilion, Bentley Pk.	Three times a week.

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

The area is supplied by the Doncaster Corporation. The supply continues to be satisfactory, being of good quality, constant and sufficient.

The following is a copy of the report of a sample taken from a tap:

Chemical Examination (Parts per million)

Total Solids	...	...	...	...	300
Chloride	...	...	...	...	23
Nitrite	...	...	...	...	Nil
Nitrate	...	...	...	...	2·84
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0·01
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0·01
Poisonous Metals	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	150
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	...	152
pH	...	...	...	...	7·4

Bacteriological Examination

B. Coli Test (McConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth)

Probable number of Bacteria of the Coli Aerogenes Group present in:

100 ml. of the water Nil

Supplies

No. of houses on public water supply	5695
No. of houses on shallow well supply	10
No. of houses on deep well supply (all farms)	4
No. of houses with carried water supply (supplied by rail or road)	8

During the year the Sanitary Inspector took 14 samples for chemical analysis and 34 samples for bacteriological testing.

All the samples for chemical analysis were satisfactory, but six of the bacterial tests were unsatisfactory. The supplies concerned proved satisfactory on subsequent sampling.

Rivers and Streams

There has been no anxiety from the possibility of flooding as all internal water was drained away rapidly and the river did not reach danger level.

Drainage and Sewerage

The only extensions to the sewerage scheme are in connection with the new housing estates.

The final effluent from the Sewage Works is satisfactory.

Closet Accommodation

No. of water closets	6477
No. of privies	8
No. of pail closets	25
No. of waste water closets	Nil
No. of water closets constructed for new houses	242
No. of water closets constructed for old houses	3
Conversions	Nil

Scavenging

This work is done by the Council under the direction of your Surveyor.

The refuse collected during the year is as follows:

Dry Refuse 3519 loads

Municipal Dustbin Scheme

All dustbins are now supplied by the Council.

Sanitary Inspection of the District

Return made by the Sanitary Inspector to the Medical Officer of Health in accordance with Article 27 of the Sanitary Officer's (Outside London) Regulations, 1935:

No. of Inspections	7126
No. of Complaints received	384
No. of Complaints confirmed	308
No. of Verbal Notices	264
No. of Informal Notices	174
No. of Statutory Notices	40
No. of Letters and Notices outstanding 31st December, 1952	40
No. of matters referred to Surveyor	105

Atmospheric Pollution

The three instruments set up by the West Riding County Council on behalf of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research were in operation throughout the year. The results are appended below. There has been a smaller deposit of solids and less sulphur in the atmosphere during the year

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution Analyses.

Month	Rain in Inches	Insoluble Deposit tons per Sq. Mile	Soluble Deposit tons per Sq. Mile	Total Solids Tons per Sq. Mile	Sulphur mg/100 sq. cms. per day
January.	1.93	6.92	6.50	13.42	1.550
February.	0.43	5.35	3.69	9.04	1.200
March.	1.93	9.97	9.00	18.97	1.060
April.	0.64	7.54	6.50	14.04	0.864
May.	1.18	7.33	3.37	10.70	0.738
June.	1.66	7.12	5.60	12.72	0.504
July.	1.02	7.13	5.28	12.41	0.450
August.	1.29	10.04	4.00	14.04	0.396
September.	1.88	9.90	6.81	16.71	0.522
October.	2.31	6.36	8.34	14.70	1.296
November.	0.59	4.41	2.16	6.57	1.530
December.	1.61	7.92	5.42	13.34	0.855
Average per month.	1.37	7.48	5.64	13.05	0.915

Smoke Observations

Smoke observations were made during the year of the Bentley Colliery chimney. Minor modifications were made to the boiler plant but there was no difference to the emission of black smoke. The officials of the National Coal Board are alive to the importance of abating this nuisance and it is hoped in the very near future to have mechanical stokers installed at the colliery. For too long a time it has been accepted as normal that in colliery districts the colliery chimneys should belch forth black smoke.

Burning Colliery Tip

The colliery tip has shown a continued improvement during the year.

Swimming Baths and Pools

There are none in this area. There are Pit Head Baths at the Bentley Colliery.

Offensive Trades

Bone Boiler and Blood Drier I

Complaints were received during the year of occasional sickening and offensive smells from these works. The owner has co-operated fully with the Health Department and has made extensive alterations and installed new plant in an effort to abate the nuisance. Even with the most modern plant the type of business carried out is such that carelessness on the part of a workman can cause the nuisance to re-occur.

Fish Frying

Fish Friers 16

One mobile fish and chip shop is operated from properly built and equipped premises.

Common Lodging Houses, etc.

There are no common lodging houses in this district.

Verminous Premises

The following premises were treated for bed bugs:

No. of Council Houses disinfested ... Nil

No. of Private Houses disinfested ... 10

Liquid D.D.T. and Gammexane powder have been in general use, with excellent results.

Mortuary

The Mortuary and Post Mortem accommodation require modernising. The Council has agreed to the provision of a new post mortem slab and improved lighting and heating facilities.

Schools

The school accommodation in the area is as follows:

7 Infants' Departments.

5 Junior Mixed Departments.

1 Junior Girls' Department.

1 Junior Boys' Department.

1 Secondary Modern Mixed Department.

1 Secondary Modern Girls' Department.

1 Secondary Modern Boys' Department.

All schools are provided with a sufficient number of water closets and all have water laid on from the Corporation mains.

Defects in school buildings are reported to the County Medical Officer of Health.

In all cases of notifiable infectious diseases, the Head Teacher is informed of the cases, the contacts and the period of exclusion.

No schools were closed during the year.

Section D.

HOUSING

Housing.

Houses completed in 1952:—

By the local authority 196

By private enterprise (unassisted) ... 4

Sites for vans have been licensed at Hall Ville Lane, Toll Bar; Nelson's Yard Cooke Street; Hunt Lane, Conyers Road, Church Street, Redbourne Road and Arksey.

The total number of vans is seventeen.

By the end of the year 691 new houses had been completed and occupied. These houses are let on a points system and 15% continues to be allocated for special cases brought forward on health grounds or hardship.

Housing Act 1936, Section 11

Ten houses have been dealt with under this Section.

In six cases the Council accepted undertakings not to relet for human habitation and these families have been re-housed.

In four cases demolition orders were served and the families re-housed.

Section E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

A. Milk Supply.

Retailers taken off the register Nil

Retailers entered on register Nil

Retailers on register 31st December, 1952 ... 11

Registered premises 31st December, 1952 ... 4

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949.

Dealers licences for sale of:—

Pasteurised Milk 6

Tuberculin Tested Milk 6

Sterilised Milk—Bottled 36

Supplementary licences for sale of:—

Pasteurised Milk 3

Tuberculin Tested Milk 2

Sterilised Milk 3

Biological Raw Milks.

Samples were taken from farms from which milk was sold in the raw state, as a routine and preventative measure. Two samples were positive for tuberculosis and as a result 3 cows were slaughtered from 2 herds.

General.

In all cases of designated milks the samples were satisfactory but 11 out of 41 samples of raw milk were unsatisfactory. The only proper safeguard is heat treatment of the milk either by pasteurisation or sterilisation. In this connection the Ministry of Food could very well make Doncaster and District a designated area under the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act 1950 which would then ensure that only designated milk was sold.

MILK

Samples for Bacterial Test.

Type	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Ordinary—Raw Milks ...	41	30	11
Graded—T.T. Pasteurised	16	16	—
Graded—T.T. Certified	4	4	—
Graded—Pasteurised ...	23	23	—
Sterilised	24	24	—
Biological—Raw Milk ...	27	25	2
	135	122	13

Ordinary Milks (Raw).

Time of Decolourisation	Summer Time	Winter Time
Unsatisfactory	7	4
Under 1 hour	2	—
Between 1 hour and 2 hours	1	1
Between 2 hours and 3 hours	2	1
Between 3 hours and 4 hours	2	—
Between 4 hours and 5 hours	—	—
Between 5 hours and 5½ hours	—	2
Satisfactory	23	7

Graded Milks.

No. of Samples	Type	Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test	Remarks
16	T.T. Pasteurised	Over 5½ hours	Group 1	Satisfactory.
4	T.T. Certified	Over 5½ hours	Group 1	Satisfactory.
23	Pasteurised	Over 5½ hours	Group 1	Satisfactory.

Sterilised Milk.

No. of Samples	Turbidity Test	Remarks
24	Good	Satisfactory

Raw Milks—Biological Tests

No. of Sample	Negative	Positive
27	25	2

B. Meat and Other Foods.

Visits to Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	275
No. of animals slaughtered—Horses			...	2827
	Pigs	...	...	45
	Cows	...	...	1

No regular slaughtering takes place in any of the slaughter houses as all butchers receive their allocation of meat from the Doncaster Meat Pool.

Condemnations.	lb.	ozs.
Horses—Carcases and Offals—22	16180	
„ Livers—86	1204	
„ Spleen—1	10	
Cows—Carcase and Offal—1	405	
Vegetables—301 tins	432	
Meat—110 tins	205	11
Fruit—103 tins	150	
Ham—13 tins	133	
Fish—50 tins	11	8
Milk—10 tins	9	6
Soup—5 tins	4	
Coffee—8 tins	1	13
Jam—33 jars	33	
Pickles—2 jars	1	8
Fruit Squash—8 bottles	13	
Bacon	68	
Ham	30	8
Butter	13	14
Margarine	4	4
Lard	2	14
Eggs—48	6	
Bread—250 loaves	500	
Oatmeal	11	
Sponge Cakes, Flour, Biscuits, Cocoa	2	10
Sugar	14	
Sausage	12	
Pearl Barley, Shreaded Wheat, Gravy Salt	3	
Mixed Peel, Jellies	10	3
	19472	3

Ice Cream.

Registered Premises

The factory in the district is equipped with the most modern machinery and the most hygienic methods of working are in operation.

Samples were taken regularly from all parts of the plant with satisfactory results.

Sampling of Food for Bacterial Test.

Ice Cream.

Grading on Methylene Blue Test (All types).

Grade 1	263	93.262%	} 98.226%
Grade 2	14	4.964%	
Grade 3	4	1.419%	} 1.774%
Grade 4	1	0.355%	
	<hr/> 282		

Wrapped Choc-Ices.

Grade 1	40	88.89%	} 97.78%
Grade 2	4	8.89%	
Grade 3	1	2.22%	} 2.22%
Grade 4	—	—	
	<hr/> 45		

Fruit and Nut Block.

Grade 1 1

Ice Lollipops.

No coliform bacteria present 5

Covering Chocolate.

Prepared Mixture 1 Plate Count 2900 per ml.

Raw Chocolate 1 Plate Count 3200 per ml.

Total No. of Samples 289

These samples were taken from retailers and the factory and the results are very satisfactory. The manufacturers and health departments concerned were notified of the results.

Food and Drugs Act 1938.

Under the West Riding County Council's scheme your Sanitary Inspector carries out the sampling of milk in this area for chemical analysis. Forty-five samples were taken and only one sample was not genuine. The vendor in this case was warned.

Section 14

Registration of Food Preparing Premises.

Manufacturer of Ice Cream	1
Retailers of Ice Cream or Lollipops	36
Preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pickled, pressed or preserved foods	15
Fish Friers	16

Section F.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year 348 cases of infectious diseases were notified compared with 384 cases in 1951. Measles (288), Whooping Cough (30) and Scarlet Fever (13) accounted for most cases.

Of the 4 notified cases of Acute Poliomyelitis only 2 were confirmed. Both cases were paralytic and both made a satisfactory recovery.

One case of Diphtheria was notified but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Immunisation clinics were held throughout the year at schools, the Pavilion, Bentley, and in the Health Department.

50% of children under five years of age, and 78% of children from five years of age have been immunised. Every effort is being made to increase acceptances but this area has been so long free from the dread disease that mothers may have forgotten how fatal it can be.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Age at 31/12/52	Under 1 1952	1 1951	2 1950	3 1949	4 1948	5 to 9 1947-43	10 to 15 1937-42	Total
Number Immunised	109	98	143	230	291	1,621	850	3,342
Estimated Population 1952	1,723					3,169		4,892

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Clinics were held throughout the year at the Pavilion, Bentley, and in the Health Department. There has been no large scale acceptance of this preventive measure by the mothers but it is hoped that the numbers will increase.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

Age at 31/12/52	Under 1 1952	1 1951	2 1950	3 1949	4 1948	Total
Number Immunised ...	1	17	6	1	2	27

Vaccination

Vaccination in infancy is carried out at all the clinics but the numbers accepting this protection against Smallpox are very small.

VACCINATION

Age	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 years and over	Total
Number Vaccinated ..	24	13	1	2	3	43

Tuberculosis

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

There were 6 deaths attributed to Tuberculosis during the year, giving a death rate of 0.35 per 1,000 population.

The number of cases in the Tuberculosis Register at the 31st December, 1952, compared with the previous year was:

		1952		1951	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Respiratory	...	68	56	Respiratory	... 64 51
Other Forms	...	17	17	Other Forms	... 21 23

There have been no cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify. The medical practitioners in the area are prompt in their notification of Tuberculosis.

**NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1952
WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES, 1951**

AGE GROUP	NEW CASES								DEATHS							
	Respiratory				Other Forms				Respiratory				Other Forms			
	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	1	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	2	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	-	5	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	-	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
55-65	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9	17	14	8	-	-	3	-	2	3	3	3	-	-	1	-

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor has done much good work throughout the year and proved a valuable link with the Chest Clinic. As soon as a case is notified the Health Visitor calls and arranges for contact examination, gives advice and reports on the house and general conditions. All child contacts, when circumstances permit, are vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine as a preventive measure.

The Doncaster and District After Care Committee has done good work in providing extra nourishment, beds and bedding in necessitous cases. The West Riding County Council makes a grant each year towards the funds of this Voluntary Committee on which I serve as the County representative.

Mass Radiography

During March the South Yorkshire Mass Radiography Unit visited the district and carried out a survey of school children 14-15 years and adults.

These examinations are of great value in detecting early tuberculosis and it was disappointing that more inhabitants did not take advantage of the visit of this unit. It is hoped that periodic surveys can now be made by this unit." The findings were as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
Total radiographed	1,685	1,785	3,470
No. passed on miniature film	1,532	1,703	3,235
Failed to return for repeat miniature film ...	1	—	1
Recalled for full size film	105	69	174
Failed to attend for full size film	8	5	13
Passed on full size film	28	35	63
Recalled for medical interview after large film	69	29	98
Recalled for medical interview without large film	47	13	60
Failed to attend for medical interview	—	—	—
Referred to Chest Clinic after interview	35	17	52
Referred to own doctor after interview	75	15	90
"No action" necessary after interview	6	10	16

CANCER DEATHS

Age	Sex	Location of Disease													
		Testicle	Uterus	Lung	Stomach	Liver	Colon	Bladder	Breast	Bronchus	Ovary	Rectum	Oesophagus	Prostate	Jejunum	Lumbar
26	M	1													
32	F			1											
35	F		1												
39	M				1										
44	M					1									
44	F				1										
48	M														1
50	M			1											
50	M				1										
51	M						1								
54	F						1								
54	F						1								
54	M			1											
55	F						1								
56	M				1										
58	M				1										
59	M			1											
59	F							1							
59	M							1							
60	M				1										
64	M				1										
65	M								1						
65	M							1							
66	M						1								
66	F													1	
66	M						1								
67	M				1										
68	F									1					
70	M										1				
70	F		1												
70	M										1				
71	M											1			
73	F				1										
74	M				1										
77	F				1										
81	M												1		
82	F									1					
Total		1	2	4	11	1	6	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1

CAUSES OF DEATH—1952

	Males	Females
ALL CAUSES	101	73
1—Tuberculosis—Respiratory	2	3
2—Tuberculosis—Other forms	—	1
3—Syphilitic disease	—	1
4—Diphtheria	—	—
5—Whooping Cough	—	—
6—Meningococcal infections	—	—
7—Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8—Measles	—	—
9—Other infective and parasitic disease	—	—
10—Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	3
11—Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	1
12—Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1
13—Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2
14—Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	6
15—Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	—
16—Diabetes	—	1
17—Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	9
18—Coronary disease, angina	8	6
19—Hypertension with heart disease	1	—
20—Other heart disease	16	12
21—Other circulatory disease	4	1
22—Influenza	—	—
23—Pneumonia	2	5
24—Bronchitis	19	7
25—Other diseases of respiratory system	3	1
26—Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—
27—Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	2	2
28—Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1
29—Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—
30—Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1
31—Congenital malformations	—	2
32—Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	7
33—Motor vehicle accidents	—	—
34—All other accidents	2	—
35—Suicide	—	—
36—Homicide and operations of war	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED DURING THE YEARS 1952 AND 1951

Cases Notified (or otherwise ascertained)	1952	1951
Scarlet Fever	13	27
Diphtheria, including Mem. Croup	1	1
Acute Pneumonia (Primary or Influenzal)	7	50
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1
Erysipelas	2	1
Respiratory Tuberculosis (new cases only)	23	25
Other forms of Tuberculosis (New cases only)	3	—
Measles (excluding German Measles or Rubella)	288	201
Whooping Cough	30	102
Polioencephalomyelitis	1	—

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1952. PROVISIONAL
FIGURES BASED ON QUARTERLY RETURNS.**

	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 -50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
BIRTHS:	Rates per 1,000 home population			
Live Births	15·3	16·9	15·5	17·6
Still Births	0·35	0·43	0·36	0·34
	22·6(a)	24·6(a)	23·0(a)	19·2(a)
DEATHS:				
All Causes	11·3	12·1	11·2	12·6
Typhoid and paratyphoid ...	0·00	0·00	0·00	—
Whooping Cough	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Diphtheria	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Tuberculosis	0·24	0·28	0·22	0·31
Influenza	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·05
Smallpox	0·00	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis (incl. polioencephalitis) ...	0·01	0·01	0·00	0·01
Pneumonia	0·47	0·52	0·43	0·58
NOTIFICATIONS (corrected):				
Typhoid Fever	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Paratyphoid Fever	0·02	0·02	0·03	0·01
Meningococcal Infection ...	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·02
Scarlet Fever	1·53	1·75	1·58	1·56
Whooping Cough	2·61	2·74	2·57	1·66
Diphtheria	0·01	0·01	0·03	0·01
Erysipelas	0·14	0·15	0·12	0·14
Smallpox	0·00	0·00	0·00	—
Measles	8·86	10·11	8·49	9·23
Pneumonia	0·72	0·80	0·62	0·57
Acute Poliomyelitis (incl. Polioencephalitis)				
Paralytic	0·06	0·06	0·06	0·06
Non-paralytic	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·03
Food poisoning	0·13	0·16	0·11	0·18
Puerperal Pyrexia	17·87(a)	23·94(a)	10·22(a)	30·77(a)
DEATHS:	Rates per 1,000 Live Births			
All causes under 1 year of age	27·6(b)	31·2	25·8	23·8
Enteritis and diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	1·1	1·3	0·5	0·7

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Intermediate List No. and Cause.	No. of Deaths	Rates per 1000 Total (Live and Still) Births	Rates per million women aged 15-44
A115 Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	61	0·09	
A116 { Abortion with toxæmia	13	0·02	1
{ Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	147	0·21	
A117 Hæmorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	59	0·09	
A118 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	31	0·04	3
A119 Abortion with sepsis	47	0·07	5
A120 Other complications of preg- nancy, childbirth and the puerperium	138	0·20	

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Per 1,000 related Live Births

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health in Respect of the Year 1952 for the Urban District of Bentley-with-Arksey in the County of York.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT

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

Premises (1)	No. M/c line (2)	Number On Register (3)	Number of		
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	10	32	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	56	125	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—	—
		66	157	—	—

2—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

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

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecut'ns were instituted (7)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
(a) insufficient	9	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	40	40	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	60	41	41	—	—	—

Year	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Population	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750
Area	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750
...

AND RAILROAD DEPT.

