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RURAL DISTRICT
OF
OSGOLDCROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

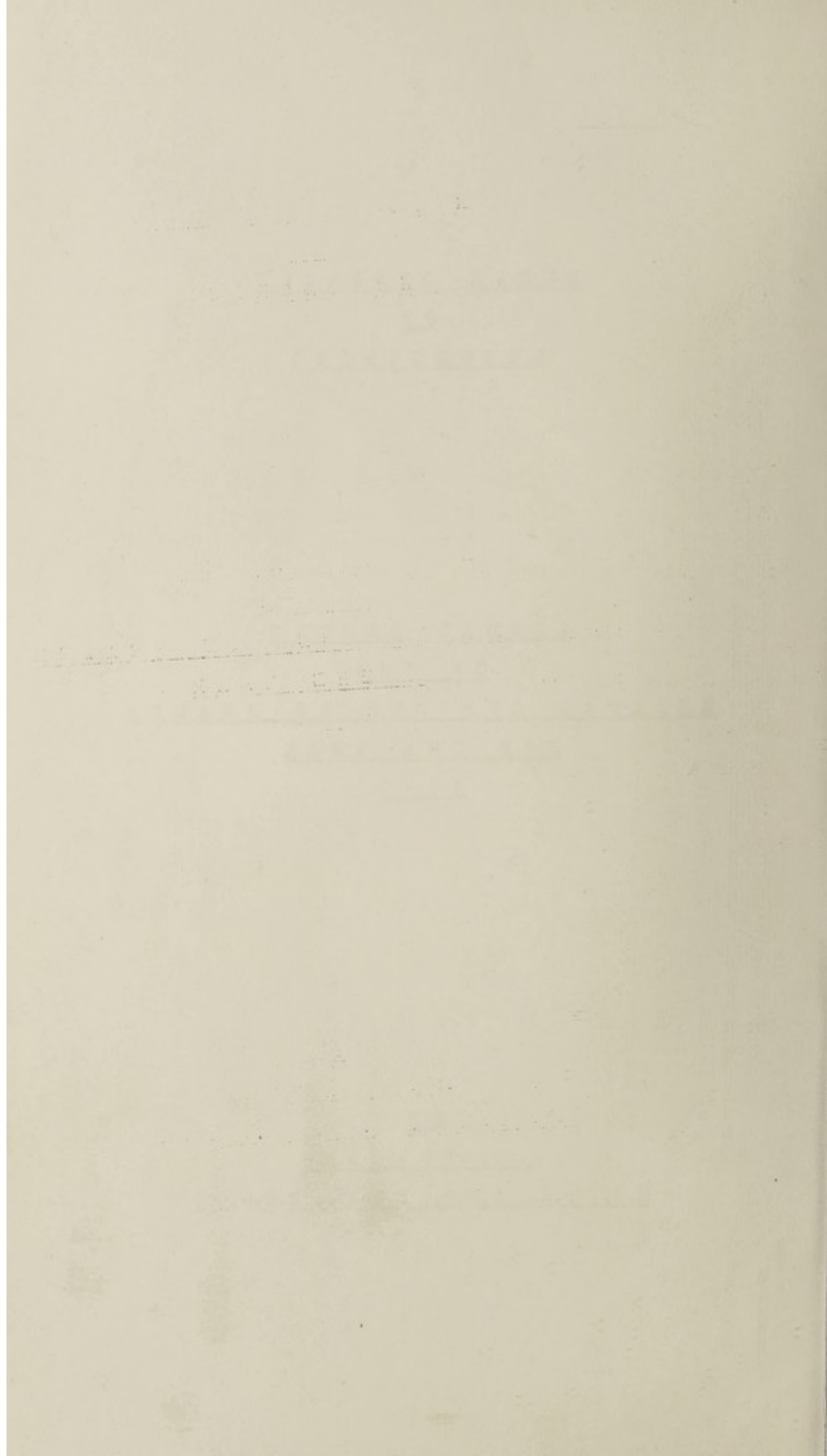
1950



RURAL DISTRICT
OF
OSGOLD CROSS

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1950

BY
J. F. FRASER.
M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.,



C O N T E N T S.

	<u>Page.</u>
PART ONE: Statistics and Social Conditions	1
PART TWO: Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases	4
PART THREE: Maternity and Child Welfare	5
PART FOUR: School Medical Services	6
PART FIVE: Home Nursing	6
PART SIX: Care and After Care	6
PART SEVEN: Mental Health	6
PART EIGHT: Ambulance Service.	7

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

BY
JOSEPH NEALE

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOLUME I.
FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE CITY
TO THE END OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.
LONDON:
PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, 1789.

Printed by J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, 1789.

Medical Officer's Section,
Health Department,
9, Horsefair,
Pontefract.

To The Chairman and Members of the Council.

Gentlemen,


I have the honour to present for your information and consideration a Report on the Health and Health Services of the Rural District during the year 1950.

The Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Rural District, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food Supplies is complementary to this Report.

For your information certain details of the personal health services administered by the County Council are included.

The compilation of his Annual Report is a fitting time for the Medical Officer of Health to sit back and take stock. Is he providing a range of personal health services that the public need? Are additional services called for? Are those already available being used as they should by the public? Are they unnecessarily expensive? Are the standards of all those things which go to make up what we call "environmental hygiene" satisfactory?

The Medical Officer in the West Riding is in some ways in a fortunate position. Not only is he responsible to his Local Authority for the general supervision of their environmental services, but he is also responsible as Divisional Medical Officer to the Local Health Authority for the administration of the personal health services in the area. These two appointments are separate and distinct, yet they are united by a common aim, improvement in the health and environment both of the individual and of the local community.



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You will see from the Sanitary Inspector's report that during the year a mains water supply was provided in the three parishes, Balne, Birkin and Heck. This is an event of major importance.

The housing position remains serious, but it is at least encouraging to note that a start has been made in the Byram Park scheme, which should provide some relief to Brotherton where our housing position is worst.

The year has produced less new legislation than we have become accustomed to during the past few years, but there has been some tightening up of the law relating to milk supplies, and we have also gained powers giving us improved control over the handling of food.

In the personal health services we have much to offer the public, and the people have shown themselves abundantly eager to take advantage of all the facilities offered. To the expectant mother we can offer care and supervision during her pregnancy, her confinement and afterwards. Her labour will be made easier by modern drugs and by gas and air analgesia. The welfare of the infant during its first year of life is our especial care. It will be visited in its home by the Health Visitor and encouraged to come to the nearest Child Welfare Clinic, where all necessary help and advice will be given. Any necessary additional foods will be supplied at very reasonable prices. Every effort will be made to have it immunised against diphtheria before completing its first year of life. This can be carried out either at the clinic or by its family practitioner. This supervision is maintained during the toddler stage, until the child finally enters school when it comes under the care of the School Medical Services, whose officers are those to whom it is already accustomed.

While at school it will receive regular routine medical examinations, the number depending on its need. Specialist services are offered to children in need of eye treatment, ear,

nose and throat treatment, and orthopaedic treatment. An ultra violet light session is available at Pontefract to all children who require it.

The care of the child, however, is the responsibility of many others than members of the Health Department, and it has been our aim to work as closely as possible in friendly co-operation with the parent, and the teacher, and in the less fortunate cases with the Welfare Department, the Children's Department, the N.S.P.C.C. and the Probation Officer. All of these bodies can be of great help to one another in the handling of a particular case.

We have too responsibilities for the patient admitted to and discharged from hospital. A close liaison is being built up between the Health Visiting Staff and the Welfare Staff of the hospital. We have our own Home Nursing Services which care for the patient discharged from hospital under the supervision of the family doctor. Home Helps are available in cases of need, and the fees charged are according to income.

Our Health Services, then, are wide in their scope and make heavy demands on the staff who have to operate them. In concluding my report I cannot do better than pay tribute to the Sanitary Inspector and to all members of my staff, in the clinics, in the "field", and in the office, for their loyalty and support during the year.

I am Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

John D. Fraser

Medical Officer of Health.

P A R T O N E

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the District: 33,954 acres.
 Registrar-General's estimate of population: 7,580
 Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1950: 2,334
 Rateable value at end of 1950: £29,217
 Product of a penny rate(at 31st December,1950): £112.12s.4d.
 These figures show a population increase of 20.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The figures in brackets are the corresponding ones for 1949.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	48 (58)	62 (59)	110 (117)
Illegitimate	7 (10)	4 (7)	11 (17)
Total	55 (68)	66 (66)	121 (134)

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population - 15.96 (17.72)

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	1 (-)	2 (1)	3 (1)
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Rate per 1,000(live and still)births - 24.2 (7.40)

Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population - 0.39 (0.13)

<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
All age groups	43 (44)	41 (41)	84 (85)
Infants under 1 year			
Legitimate	1 (2)	- (4)	1 (6)
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Maternal Deaths. NIL (NIL)

Death Rates.

General rate per 1,000 population	11.08(11.24)
All infants per 1,000 live births	8.26(44.77)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	9.09(51.28)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil (Nil)
Maternal Deaths	Nil (Nil)

The number of births has fallen by 13 as compared with last year, and the birth rate has also fallen slightly. Deaths have decreased by one during the same period.

Age Groups	Under 10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100
No. of deaths	3	1	-	4	4	5	19	28	18	2

TABLE 1

POPULATION AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

Area of the District 11,924 square miles.
 Population - general, a estimate of population.
 Total of inhabited houses at the end of 1950 11,114.
 Female value at end of 1950 11,114.
 Total of a group called (the District, 1950) 11,114.
 These figures show a population increase of 10%.

POPULATION

The figures in brackets are the corresponding ones for 1940.

Area	Population	Female	Male
Total	11,114	5,557	5,557
Urban	1,111	556	555
Rural	10,003	5,001	5,002

Urban area per 1,000 estimated population - 11.11 (1950)

Area	Population	Female	Male
Total	11,114	5,557	5,557
Urban	1,111	556	555
Rural	10,003	5,001	5,002

Area	Population	Female	Male
Total	11,114	5,557	5,557
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Area	Population	Female	Male
Total	11,114	5,557	5,557
Urban	1,111	556	555
Rural	10,003	5,001	5,002

The figures in brackets are the corresponding ones for 1940.

Area	Population	Female	Male
Total	11,114	5,557	5,557
Urban	1,111	556	555
Rural	10,003	5,001	5,002

The principal causes of death are set out in the following Table.

T A B L E 1.

Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tuberculosis Respiratory	1	1	2
Meningococcal Infections	-	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	2	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm Lung, Bronchus	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm Breast	-	1	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	3	2	5
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	3	11	14
Coronary Disease, Angina	1	1	2
Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	1	4
Other Heart Diseases	11	5	16
Other Circulatory Diseases	-	1	1
Pneumonia	3	3	6
Bronchitis	1	2	3
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	-	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	-	1
Gastritis, Enteritis, and diarrhoea	-	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	8	5	13
All(other than motor)accidents	1	1	2
Totals	43	41	84

Infant Mortality.

The following Table gives the causes of infant deaths during the year 1950, classified into age groups.

T A B L E II.

Cause of Death.	Age Groups								All ages under 1 year.		
	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks	1-3 mth	3-6 mth	6-9 mth	9-12 mths	M.	F.	Tot.
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

Comparison of 1950 statistics with those of 1949, 1948, 1947 and 1946.

	1950.	1949.	1948.	1947.	1946.
Live Births	121	134	147	136	153
Population	7,580	7,560	7,790	7,624	7,467
Birth Rate	15.96	17.72	18.87	17.84	20.49
Death Rate	11.08	11.2	8.47	13.11	10.85
Infant Death Rate	8.26	44.77	6.53	66.18	52.0

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1900.

NAME	RESIDENCE	EDUCATION	EXPERIENCE	REMARKS
John A. Smith	123 Main St.	High School	10 years	
James B. Jones	456 Oak St.	College	15 years	
William C. Brown	789 Elm St.	High School	8 years	
Robert D. White	101 Pine St.	College	12 years	
Charles E. Green	234 Maple St.	High School	6 years	
Frank F. Black	567 Cedar St.	College	14 years	
George H. Gray	890 Birch St.	High School	9 years	
Harry I. Hall	112 Walnut St.	College	11 years	
Benjamin J. King	145 Spruce St.	High School	7 years	
Alfred K. Lewis	178 Hickory St.	College	13 years	
Samuel L. Clark	210 Ash St.	High School	5 years	
David M. Scott	243 Willow St.	College	16 years	
John N. Adams	276 Iron St.	High School	4 years	
William O. Baker	309 Steel St.	College	17 years	
Robert P. Miller	342 Lead St.	High School	3 years	
Charles Q. Wilson	375 Zinc St.	College	18 years	
Frank R. Moore	408 Tin St.	High School	2 years	
George S. Taylor	441 Silver St.	College	19 years	
Harry T. Evans	474 Gold St.	High School	1 year	
Benjamin U. Reed	507 Platinum St.	College	20 years	
Alfred V. Cook	540 Nickel St.	High School	0 years	
Samuel W. Bailey	573 Copper St.	College	21 years	
David X. Fisher	606 Brass St.	High School	-1 years	
John Y. Carter	639 Iron St.	College	-2 years	
William Z. Phillips	672 Steel St.	High School	-3 years	
Robert A. Turner	705 Lead St.	College	-4 years	
Charles B. Young	738 Zinc St.	High School	-5 years	
Frank C. Allen	771 Silver St.	College	-6 years	
George D. King	804 Gold St.	High School	-7 years	
Harry E. Lewis	837 Platinum St.	College	-8 years	
Benjamin F. Clark	870 Nickel St.	High School	-9 years	
Alfred G. Scott	903 Copper St.	College	-10 years	
Samuel H. Adams	936 Brass St.	High School	-11 years	
David I. Baker	969 Iron St.	College	-12 years	
John J. Miller	1002 Steel St.	High School	-13 years	
William K. Wilson	1035 Lead St.	College	-14 years	
Robert L. Moore	1068 Zinc St.	High School	-15 years	
Charles M. Taylor	1101 Silver St.	College	-16 years	
Frank N. Evans	1134 Gold St.	High School	-17 years	
George O. Reed	1167 Platinum St.	College	-18 years	
Harry P. Cook	1200 Nickel St.	High School	-19 years	
Benjamin Q. Bailey	1233 Copper St.	College	-20 years	
Alfred R. Adams	1266 Brass St.	High School	-21 years	
Samuel S. Baker	1299 Iron St.	College	-22 years	
David T. Miller	1332 Steel St.	High School	-23 years	
John U. Wilson	1365 Lead St.	College	-24 years	
William V. Moore	1398 Zinc St.	High School	-25 years	
Robert W. Taylor	1431 Silver St.	College	-26 years	
Charles X. Evans	1464 Gold St.	High School	-27 years	
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T A B L E I I I

COMPARISON OF OSGOLDCROSS VITAL STATISTICS WITH OTHER WEST RIDING RURAL DISTRICTS, THE WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY, AND ENGLAND & WALES.

	Osgold- cross Rural District	Aggregate West Rid- ing Rural Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England & Wales(Pro- visional figures).
BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population)	16.0	17.4	16.3	15.8
DEATH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population) All Causes.	11.1	10.0	11.8	11.6
Infective & Para. Dis. excl. Tub. but incl. Syph. and other V.D.	0.26	0.11	0.10	*
Tuberculosis Respiratory	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.32
Tuberculosis Other	-	0.04	0.04	0.04
Tuberculosis All Forms	0.26	0.29	0.30	0.36
Cancer	1.32	1.51	1.83	1.99
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.85	1.29	1.59	*
Heart and Circulatory	3.03	3.62	4.39	*
Respiratory Diseases	1.32	0.94	1.18	*
Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 live and still births)	-	1.06	0.98	0.86
Infant Mortality	8	39	35	30
Still Births (per 1,000 live and still births)	24	22	24	*

* figures not available.

TABLE 1

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH VARIOUS TYPES OF DISABILITIES
 BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, 1950

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Under 5	1.2	1.5	1.3
5-14	1.8	2.2	2.0
15-24	2.5	3.0	2.7
25-34	3.2	3.8	3.5
35-44	4.0	4.5	4.2
45-54	5.0	5.5	5.2
55-64	6.5	7.0	6.7
65-74	8.5	9.0	8.7
75-84	12.0	13.0	12.5
85 and over	18.0	20.0	19.0
All ages	4.5	5.0	4.7
Male	4.5		
Female		5.0	
Total	4.5	5.0	4.7
Physical disabilities	3.5	4.0	3.7
Mental disabilities	1.0	1.0	1.0
Senses	0.5	0.5	0.5
Locomotor	0.5	0.5	0.5
Speech	0.5	0.5	0.5
Learning	0.5	0.5	0.5
Emotional	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other	0.5	0.5	0.5
Physical disabilities	3.5	4.0	3.7
Mental disabilities	1.0	1.0	1.0
Senses	0.5	0.5	0.5
Locomotor	0.5	0.5	0.5
Speech	0.5	0.5	0.5
Learning	0.5	0.5	0.5
Emotional	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other	0.5	0.5	0.5

* Figures not available.

* Figures not available.

P A R T T W O

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND
OTHER DISEASES.

The following Table shows the prevalence of infectious diseases throughout the year.

T A B L E IV.

Disease	Jan/ Mar	Apr/ Jun	Jul/ Sep	Oct/ Dec	Total	Deaths	No. of cases admitted to hospital.
Scarlet Fever	8	5	2	-	15	-	10
Whooping Cough	9	32	17	3	61	-	-
Measles	4	7	3	8	22	-	-
Pneumonia	2	1	-	-	3	3	-
Erysipelas	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
	24	46	23	11	104	4	11

Diphtheria

No case of diphtheria was notified during the year. During 1950 27 children under the age of five years, and 5 between the ages of 5 and 15, received their primary immunisation against diphtheria.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following Table summarises particulars contained in the Register of tuberculous persons.

T A B L E V

No. of cases in Register:	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M	F	M	F	
At the commencement of 1950	13	13	7	3	36
Notified during 1950	1	-	-	-	1
Removed during 1950	1	-	-	-	1
At the end of 1950	13	13	7	3	36

There was one removal from the Register, the reason being death.

TABLE IV

THE STATUS OF THE DISEASES OF THE YEAR

The following table shows the number of cases of the diseases reported for the year.

TABLE V

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Bacterial Fever	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
Whooping Cough	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Scarlet	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Acute	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Polio	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Total	10	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	62

DISCUSSION

The data of the diseases are reported during the year. The following table shows the number of cases of the diseases reported for the year.

CONCLUSIONS

The following table shows the number of cases of the diseases reported for the year.

TABLE VI

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Bacterial Fever	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
Whooping Cough	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Scarlet	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Acute	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Polio	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Total	10	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	62

The following table shows the number of cases of the diseases reported for the year.

PART THREE

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

At the beginning of 1950 an Ante-Natal Clinic was established in Knottingley, specially devoted to the needs of the expectant mothers in the Rural District. Sessions were held fortnightly, and ambulance transport was provided to bring the mothers to the clinic and afterwards to return them to their homes.

During the year 39 expectant mothers passed through the clinic. The average attendance per session was 10, and the total number of attendances 221. In addition 18 post-natal examinations were carried out.

Six women were sent to Leeds Maternity Hospital during the year; 4 to Northgate Lodge Hospital, Pontefract; 1 to Wakefield General Hospital; 19 to Walton Hall Maternity Home; 7 to Hazlewood Maternity Home; 2 to Manygates Maternity Hospital; 1 to Pontefract General Infirmary; 1 to St. James's Hospital, and 3 to Fairfield Nursing Home.

Four midwives were employed in the area, one living at Monk Fryston, one at Whitley Bridge, one at Darrington and one at Brotherton. The last two shared the Rural District with other areas.

Gas and Air Analgesia was freely used and was greatly appreciated by the patients. During the year each midwife was also issued with the analgesic drug pethedine, which proved a most useful weapon in the fight for painless childbirth.

The following analysis of births occurring during 1950, adjusted by transferred notifications, indicates how the various maternity services and institutions were used.

1. No. of birth occurring in the district during 1950.

<u>Domiciliary Cases.</u>	<u>L.B.</u>	<u>S.B.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	77	1	78
2. <u>Outward Transfers.</u>	3	-	3
3. <u>Inward Transfers.</u>	47	2	49

Inward Transfers.

Walton Hall Maternity Home	19
Hazlewood Maternity Home	7
Leeds Maternity Hospital	7
Manygates Maternity Hospital	2
Wakefield General Hospital	1
Northgate Lodge Hospital, Pontefract	4
St. James's Hospital, Leeds	1
Fairfield Nursing Home	3
Pontefract General Infirmary	2
Private arrangements	3
	<hr/> 49

TABLE THREE

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

At the beginning of 1954 an initial survey was conducted in Washington, D.C., to determine the extent of the problem in the field. The survey was conducted by the Bureau of the Census, and the results were reported to the Committee on the Status of the Negro in 1955.

During the year 1954, 10 research projects were conducted in Washington, D.C., and 10 research projects were conducted in the field. The results of these projects were reported to the Committee on the Status of the Negro in 1955.

The results of the research projects conducted in Washington, D.C., and in the field, are summarized in the following table:

The following table shows the results of the research projects conducted in Washington, D.C., and in the field, during the year 1954.

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Project	Washington, D.C.	Field	Total
1. Research on the status of the Negro in Washington, D.C.	10	10	20
2. Research on the status of the Negro in the field	10	10	20
3. Research on the status of the Negro in Washington, D.C.	10	10	20
4. Research on the status of the Negro in the field	10	10	20
5. Research on the status of the Negro in Washington, D.C.	10	10	20
6. Research on the status of the Negro in the field	10	10	20
7. Research on the status of the Negro in Washington, D.C.	10	10	20
8. Research on the status of the Negro in the field	10	10	20
9. Research on the status of the Negro in Washington, D.C.	10	10	20
10. Research on the status of the Negro in the field	10	10	20

The following table shows the results of the research projects conducted in Washington, D.C., and in the field, during the year 1954.

Care of the Premature Infant.

Eight premature infants were notified during the year. In each case a special investigation was made and help given as required. Close liaison exists between Hospitals and Authorities.

P A R T F O U R

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.

Routine school medical inspections were carried out in the Osgoldcross Schools during the year. Cases requiring consultation with a specialist, that is to say, orthopaedic cases; ear, nose and throat cases, and eye cases were referred to the appropriate Clinic in Pontefract and dealt with there.

The appointment of an additional Assistant County Medical Officer to the Division, of which Osgoldcross forms a part, has considerably eased the burden on the school medical service, and regular annual inspections will now be possible.

P A R T F I V E

HOME NURSING.

Home Nursing Services have been maintained during the year. The growth of this service during the last few years has been great. In 1948 170 cases were nursed and 3,487 visits made. In 1950 these rose to 258 cases nursed and 7,715 visits made.

P A R T S I X

CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Much good work has been done under this heading during the year. A Health Visitor for Pontefract visited the Pontefract General Infirmary daily, and by maintaining close co-operation with her colleagues in the Rural District she was able on the one hand to furnish background histories of patients where such information was of importance; and on the other hand to give early information of the discharge of patients from hospital whom the personal health services might assist.

Home Helps.

The demand for this service has been maintained.

P A R T S E V E N

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental health is a responsibility of a Sub-Committee of the County Council. Work under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890 and 1930, has been undertaken by a Duly Authorised Officer living in Pontefract. He is Mr. R.S.H. Battye, of 27, Grove Lea Crescent, Pontefract. His telephone number is Pontefract 813.

We have had one Mental Deficiency Social Worker, Miss Simons, for work under the Mental Deficiency Acts.

Care of the Hospitalized Patient

Most patients admitted were admitted during the year. In each case a general investigation was made and help given. The following table shows the results of the investigation.

PART FOUR

SCHOOL SERVICE

During the year several investigations were carried out in connection with the school service. The following table shows the results of the investigation.

The appointment of an additional assistant during the year to the hospital of the school service was a great help. The following table shows the results of the investigation.

PART FIVE

HOME SERVICE

Home visiting service was carried out during the year. The following table shows the results of the investigation.

PART SIX

DAY AND AFTER CARE

Day and after care was carried out during the year. The following table shows the results of the investigation.

Notes

The following table shows the results of the investigation.

PART SEVEN

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental health was a subject of the day. The following table shows the results of the investigation.

The following table shows the results of the investigation.

P A R T E I G H T

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service of the District is now operated by the County Council, and its administration is the responsibility of the County Ambulance Officer.

TABLE EIGHT

ARMED SERVICES

The following table of the District is now operated
by the County Council, and the administration is the responsibility
of the County Council.

OSGOLDEN CROSS RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1950

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Sharpe and Gentlemen.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1950.

NUISANCES.

Number of primary nuisances	523	
Number of cases in which nuisances found		503
Number of cases outstanding 1949		13
Cases dealt with		516
Abated in 1950		504
Outstanding		12

It was found necessary to issue one Statutory notice only, which was not complied with by the owner, the work being done in his default by the Council.

Defective conditions in connection with houses accounted for 482 of the cases.

A source of nuisance of which much complaint is made continues in the electricity generating station in the adjoining district, close to our boundary. The grit arresting plant apparently removes a very large percentage of the grit, but on account of the huge quantities of coal consumed, this small percentage results in an actual amount which is not small in relation to the annoyance and nuisance inflicted upon residents in the area. Sulphur fumes may be small in proportion to the output of energy but the aggregate amount especially when borne downwards by atmospheric conditions, would not be described by residents as small.

Fumes from a chemical works in an adjoining district also give cause for much complaint, and the management is being pressed to take steps to deal satisfactorily with this complaint.

HOUSING.

The general housing position has improved to the extent that some new houses have been erected, some existing houses have been well repaired and/or improved, and many have had minor repairs to keep them habitable. It has not been expedient to tackle seriously the large number of unfit houses. It is still difficult to get structural work carried out owing to pressure on the building trade.

Regarding the construction of houses by the Council there have been many snags and much frustration in the acquisition of sites which affects not only the Council's programme but unfortunately also the allocation of licences for private enterprise.

A start, however, was made in the Byram Park scheme after a very long period of difficult negotiations and a steady provision of much needed houses for the Brotherton area is now looked for.

Some hutments adjoining this site have been converted to bungalow dwellings. Initially they have been a disappointment on account of unsuitable ranges but rectification of these has been arranged for. Further hutments are being converted and when

all have been brought up to the standard now arranged for, 30 temporary dwellings will have been provided on this site. This should afford for the next few years, while more permanent accommodation is being provided, greatly needed relief from some of the very unsatisfactory housing conditions now obtaining.

Action under the Housing Acts and Regulations.

The number of houses inspected and recorded was 106.

The number of these considered unfit was 7 and 7 others were not in all respects reasonably fir.

Two houses were demolished under outstanding demolition orders

Repairs and improvements were carried out to 40 houses following informal action exclusive of 458 repairs under "Nuisances".

Overcrowding

The present condition was checked up at 90 houses and from this and records in hand 11 new cases of overcrowding were noted and 4 cases found to have been relieved. There were at the end of the year 39 known cases involving 53 families and 288 persons; about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the population. The percentage of houses affected is about 1.67.

These figures refer to overcrowding assessed on a Statutory basis only. Cases assessed on a more sympathetic basis would be more numerous.

Action under Public Health Acts.

In connection with water supply, sanitary accommodation, sanitary fittings etc, inspections were made at 147 houses. Work was required or undertaken at 124 and was completed at 87.

Statutory notices were served in 2 cases. The specified time had not expired at the end of the year.

Another 14 houses were examined in respect of vermin.

Fleas were the trouble at one house; at a row of four houses were weevils of an unusual kind in large numbers; ants were complained of at 2 houses, cockroaches at one house and bugs at one house. Treatment with D.D.T. powder or liquid appears to have disposed of these infestations.

Advice was sought as to an infestation of a church by mosquitos but the infestation died off before anything tangible could be done.

Some 90 other visits were paid to houses in connection with points assessment in cases of applications for Council houses and miscellaneous matters.

New Houses.

In view of the efforts of the Council and the need for houses it is disappointing that the number of additional houses provided was so small. It is ironical that difficulties in

securing sites or otherwise causing delays in the construction of houses by the Council keep down, through the quota system, the number of houses which would otherwise be built by private enterprise.

The total number of dwellings added during the year was 30.

Conversion of hutments at Byram Park by the Council accounted for 14. These huts are of temporary character.

The Council also completed 6 permanent houses at Fairburn.

Private enterprise accounted for 7 new traditional type houses (Beal 1, Darrington 2, Eggborough 1, Heck 1, Monk Fryston 2) the conversion of one house into two (Darrington) and the construction of two rail coaches as bungalows (Hillam) a total of 10. There were 2334 houses in the District at the end of the year.

WATER.

A notable event in connection with water supply in the District took place during the year, namely, the extension of mains into three parishes, Balne, Birkin and Heck, no part of which had previously been served by a public main. This was the outcome of efforts by the Council over a long period to provide a public supply in every part of the District. The Ministry of Health did not sanction their proposals in full but a scheme to supply the most practical parts of the parishes mentioned was well advanced by the end of the year and it is hoped that some further extensions may be arranged before the schemes are completed. An extension is also to be made from Darrington to Stapleton when all parishes in the District will be served by public mains.

Most of the water comes from the Pontefract Corporation Water Works with its three pumping stations in the District; Roall, Eggborough and Heck. Most of this is distributed by the Rural Council through their own mains but some is obtained via Hemsworth R.D.C. mains, at East Hardwick and Wentbridge. The Corporation also supply a few houses directly from their mains.

Balne and Heck supplies are from the Goole Corporation Water Works, distributed by the Council's own mains. The advent of the Heck supply is particularly welcome in that it obviates the need of the two portable tanks which had been in use as a temporary measure.

Darrington continues to be supplied by its own water works within the parish, where the water is collected from springs and pumped to a reservoir from which it gravitates through the supply mains.

The table shows the position at the end of the year as to the number of houses in each parish taking water from the public mains. The total percentage of such houses, either with tap supply inside or outside the house, is 88.42. In addition there are some 85 houses with piped supplies from private sources, making the total percentage of houses with piped supplies 92.06. This figure will be further improved as connections are made to the new mains.

(See table on next page.)

Parish.	No. of houses.	Population.	Supplied by public water mains.			
			Direct to house. By standpipe.			
			No. of houses.	Popn.	No. of houses.	Popn.
Balne	78	270	24	79	-	-
Beal	162	545	124	421	27	83
Birkin	38	134	18	64	-	-
Brotherton	370	1372	370	1372	-	-
Burton Salmon	72	230	69	222	-	-
Byram-c-Sutton	100	282	88	241	-	-
Cridling Stubbs	71	230	59	196	9	28
Darrington	157	415	140	377	11	18
East Hardwick	60	210	60	210	-	-
Eggborough	199	580	169	480	-	-
Fairburn	189	745	188	741	-	-
Heck	56	164	27	81	4	11
Hensall	127	410	116	382	10	26
Hillam	100	398	71	315	14	39
Kellington	107	380	94	332	10	40
Monk Tryston	154	435	113	311	17	50
Stapleton	31	90	1	4	-	-
Whitley	146	415	115	330	15	32
Womersley	117	330	96	270	5	14
	2334	7635	1942 83.2%	6428 84.19%	122 5.22%	341 4.46%
Houses with tap supplies from private sources.			85 3.64%	273 3.57%		

Darrington experienced a hitch owing to failure of automatic electrical equipment. A little trouble on account of lack of pressure has on occasion been experienced again at Fairburn. Apart from these cases the supplies by public mains have been well maintained and of satisfactory quality.

Well supplies which have been unsatisfactory are being replaced by the new mains supplies.

Of 11 samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination 8 (From public supplies) were satisfactory, 1 doubtful and 2 unsatisfactory (from private wells.)

SEWERAGE.

Sewers and the extension of a small existing sewage disposal works to serve the new Hensall housing scheme is the only construction work to record in this department for the year.

Some further preparatory work has been done in connection with the proposed sewage disposal scheme for Brotherton, Byram-cum-Sutton and Fairburn but a definite settlement of the scheme is still awaited.

The need for a proper system of sewers and sewage disposal for most of the parishes increases and one cannot look upon sanitary circumstances in this respect satisfactory while this need continues.

SCAVENGING.

A new 3 ton capacity motor vehicle was brought into use in May. This replaced the 2 ton capacity vehicle, the first vehicle obtained for the direct labour refuse removal service.

The two vehicles and teams have had to be supplemented by an extra vehicle and labour at times and even so have only barely kept pace with the work. It is desirable that privies and ashpits in some cases should be emptied more frequently but with the various types of sanitary accommodation, varying circumstances of access, and widely scattered locations it does not appear practicable without advancing the already heavy cost.

Conversions of other types of closets to water closets numbered 16. Progress in this direction is not likely to increase until more adequate facilities are available in the way of sewers. Eight privies were converted to earth (pail) closets. W.C.s were provided at 28 of the 30 new houses and 8 additional W.C.s provided at old property. This brought the total number of W.C.s to 1120, approximately 47.66% of the total number of closets. Other types of closets number about 1223, dust bins 914 and ashpits 643.

Contributions were made by the Council to the cost of 2 of the conversions to W.C.s.

Cesspool emptying is carried out by the Surveyor's Department. Demand for the service tends to increase but the limit of three times per year without charge appears to work out fairly satisfactorily.

SALVAGE.

Prices obtainable for waste paper were low for most of the year and no special effort was made to salvage such material.

During the year we disposed of material to the value of £27. 15. 10. made up of the following items.

	t.	c.	q.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Paper and cardboard.	5.	11.	2.	0.	19.	12.	0.
Mixed rags		4.	3.	3.	4.	2.	4.
Cld bagging		1.	2.	3.		7.	9.
Scrap iron	1.	15.	0.	0.	3.	13.	9.

Prices have increased considerably since and efforts are being made to salvage more material.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Fifteen cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, the last one being early in August. Five of them occurred in Whitley (2 cases in one family) but were otherwise widespread. Disinfection was carried out at the patients homes.

There were no cases of Diphtheria to deal with.

A solitary case of Poliomyelitis was followed by a special disinfection at the school which the patient attended.

There appears to have been only one new case of Tuberculosis notified. In the cases of two deaths which occurred from this disease disinfection was carried out at the homes. One of these was a case on the register of another District.

INFESTATION.

Advice was sought as to an infestation of a church

by mosquitos which had caused members of the congregations considerable trouble. The infestation, however, died off before anything tangible could be done.

Infestation by insect pests in connection with houses is mentioned under "housing".

Infestation by rats and mice has become a matter of increasing importance. The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, came into operation in April and supercedes all previous legislation on rats and mice destruction. It makes district councils responsible for the inspection of all premises and the enforcement of the Act's requirements, including agricultural land though it is expected that in respect of the latter any treatment required to be done shall be handed over to the County Agricultural Executive Committee.

We had planned to make a good effort under the new auspices and our part time operator made a good start but unfortunately met with an accident while on his way to a job and was off work for many weeks. When he returned to work he had to take the place of a refuse removal worker who went off sick for several weeks. This very considerably upset our plans and retarded the work considerably.

Some 44 infestations were cleared during the year, 34 of a minor character; 23 after first treatment, 18 after second treatment, 2 after third treatment and the remaining 1 after fourth treatment a total of 69 treatments.

Sewers, not included in the above figures, also received attention. Sewers at Brotherton, Darrington and Cridling Stubbs were test baited but only a section of the Brotherton system was found to be affected by rats, and this section was fully treated.

Treatment of agricultural holdings has mainly been carried out by the County Agricultural Executive Committee and I have no figures regarding this. An officer of that Committee has conferred with me freely on matters of mutual concern. On one occasion where an occupier was unwilling to enter into a contract with the C.A.E.C. I was able to persuade him to do so. In another case where the occupier resisted all efforts to persuade him to carry out much needed treatment it was necessary to serve him with Statutory Notice after which he requested the Council to do the work.

Some industrial concerns have contracts with servicing companies and their operations are not included in figures quoted in this report.

The Planning and Advisory Committee (Group No.11) continued to function, under the Chairmanship of Cr. G.C. Peacock, J.P., and have again issued an annual report.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

General slaughter of food animals continues to be carried out at central slaughterhouses under the Ministry of Food, and there are no slaughterhouses licenced in the District. A few places are recognised by the Ministry of Food for the slaughter of pigs for self suppliers but are not licenced as would be required if the meat were for sale. The number of pigs killed under this arrangement appears to be considerably reduced, believed to be due to the cost of buying and feeding pigs.

Butchers and other food shops have given little trouble, the general standard being satisfactory.

Meat appears to be carefully inspected at the slaughter-house and I have had no occasion to condemn any at the shops. Canned corned beef weighing 30lbs is the total amount of food which I have found unsound, and this was suitably disposed of.

Attention has been given to ice-cream. One of the two makers in the District specialises in "ice lollies", which consist of fruit flavoured syrup into which a portion of ice-cream is placed, and all frozen.

Fifteen samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. Under the provisional grading scheme these were placed as follows:- 7 grade 1 and 3 grade 2, which can be regarded as satisfactory; 2 in grade 3, not satisfactory, 2 in grade 4, unsatisfactory. The latter five cases were earlier samples from makers in the District, later samples from which were satisfactory. Ice lollies, and prepacked samples from retailers, were all satisfactory.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Milk production and the premises concerned are now directly under the administration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Many of the retailers in the District produce their own milk and thus their premises come under the administration of the Ministry. There are 8 distributors registered in the District only 3 having premises in the District, and these for the storage of utensils only.

The bacterial condition of milk is still of considerable interest to Local Authority health departments.

Much of the milk is subject to sampling and testing but owing to the administrative set up some of the supplies do not appear to be suitably covered in this respect

I thought it expedient therefore to do a little sampling myself and took samples from three places for biological test for Tuberculosis. One sample was found to be tuberculous and arrangements were made forthwith for milk from this source of supply to be pasteurised.

The sale of designated milk tends to increase and much of the milk sold in the District is now Tuberculin Tested and/or Pasteurised; there is also some Sterilised milk sold.

Designated milk licences issued were as follows:-

	Dealer's licence.	Supplementary licence.
Tuberculin Tested.	2	3
Pasteurised.	2	3
Sterilised.		1

Most of the Tuberculin Tested milk is also Pasteurised.

A case of Scarlet Fever occurred in the household of a dairy farm worker. It was arranged that this worker should have no part in the handling of milk or utensils for the time being and there was no further case.

FACTORIES.

Of the 29 factories registered in the District 25 are power operated, in which cases only the sanitary accommodation is under the jurisdiction of the Council.

Defective conditions were found in 3 cases, one of which had been remedied by the end of the year.

At the factories where power is not used and four building sites inspected, conditions were satisfactory.

Some 30 inspections were made.

The few shops, offices and Moveable Dwellings have received the customary inspections and give rise to no special mention.

I would like to record my appreciation of the help of Mr. R. Ansell, my new colleague (Clerk and general student assistant.) His services have been efficient and his progress very promising.

Yours obediently,

GORDON LEDWITH.



