

**[Report 1955] / Medical Officer of Health, Osgoldcross R.D.C.**

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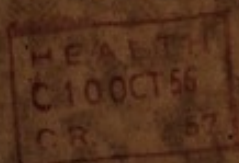
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*Living*



RURAL DISTRICT  
OF  
OSGOLDCROSS

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ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
and the  
Chief Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR  
**1955**

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RURAL DISTRICT  
OF  
OSGOLD CROSS

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR  
1955.

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





Medical Officer's Section,  
Health Department,  
Baghill House,  
Walkergate,  
Pontefract.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Lady and Gentlemen,

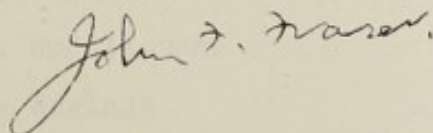
I have the honour to present for your information and consideration a Report on the Health and Health Services of Osgoldcross during the year 1955.

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.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John T. Mason". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "J".

Medical Officer of Health.



Director, Office of Health,  
Health Department,  
Washington, D.C.  
Dear Sir:

Re: The Commission and Report of the Council.

Very much interested.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the Bureau of Health and the Bureau of Education for their consideration. The Bureau of Health is at present engaged in the preparation of a report on the subject of the health of the Nation and the Bureau of Education is at present engaged in the preparation of a report on the subject of the health of the Nation. The report of the Bureau of Health will be published in the near future and the report of the Bureau of Education will be published in the near future. The report of the Bureau of Health will be published in the near future and the report of the Bureau of Education will be published in the near future.

Very respectfully,  
John D. Rockefeller

Director, Office of Health

OSGOLDCROSS RURAL DISTRICT

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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE - 1955.

---

Chairman: Cr. Mrs. E.A. Sharp

Vice-Chairman: Cr. E. Barker.

Cr. G.W. Ashworth

Cr. B. Bradley

Cr. T. Dando

Cr. R. Dean

Cr. C. Gill

Cr. H. Henson

Cr. L. Lancaster

Cr. J. Lobley

Cr. P. Lunn

Cr. C.A. Metcalfe J.P.

Cr. C. Richardson

Cr. O.L. Tune

Cr. T.S. Atkinson

Cr. T.W. Falkingham

Cr. T.E. Sivorn

Cr. A. Leach

Cr. D. Huddleston

Cr. G. England



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P A R T   O N E  
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the District: 33,954 acres.  
Registrar-General's estimate of population: 7,790  
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1955: 2,546  
Rateable value at end of 1955: £33,224.  
Product of a penny rate(at 31st December,1955) £129/8/4  
These figures show a population increase of 30.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(The figures in brackets are the corresponding ones for 1954)

BIRTHS.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	54 (50)	64 (56)	118 (106)
Illegitimate	2 (3)	- (-)	2 (3)
Total	56 (53)	64 (56)	120 (109)

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population: 15.4 (14.0)

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	2 (-)	2 (3)	4 (3)
Illegitimate	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Total	2 (-)	2 (3)	4 (3)

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births: 32.3 (26.8)  
Rate per 1,000 estimated population: .51 (.39)

<u>DEATHS.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>All Age Groups.</u>	37 (41)	31 (28)	68 (69)
<u>Infants under 1 yr.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)
Illegitimate	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

Maternal Deaths. NIL (NIL)

Death Rates.

General rate per 1,000 population	8.7 (8.9)
All infants per 1,000 live births	16.7 (18.3)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	16.95 (18.86)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	NIL (NIL)
Maternal Deaths	NIL (NIL)

The number of births has increased by 11 as compared with last year, and the birth rate has risen accordingly. Deaths have decreased by one during the same period.



# TABLE 1

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the District: 33,754 square miles.

Registrar-General's estimate of population: 7,750

Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1922: 1,542

Rateable value at end of 1922: £32,224

Proportion of a penny rate (at 1st December, 1922) 125/4

These figures show a population increase of 10.

### VITAL STATISTICS

(The figures in brackets are the corresponding ones for 1924)

DEATHS			
Male	Female	Total	
12 (12)	12 (12)	24 (24)	
12 (12)	12 (12)	24 (24)	
12 (12)	12 (12)	24 (24)	

DEATHS			
Male	Female	Total	
12 (12)	12 (12)	24 (24)	
12 (12)	12 (12)	24 (24)	
12 (12)	12 (12)	24 (24)	

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births: 12.5 (12.5)

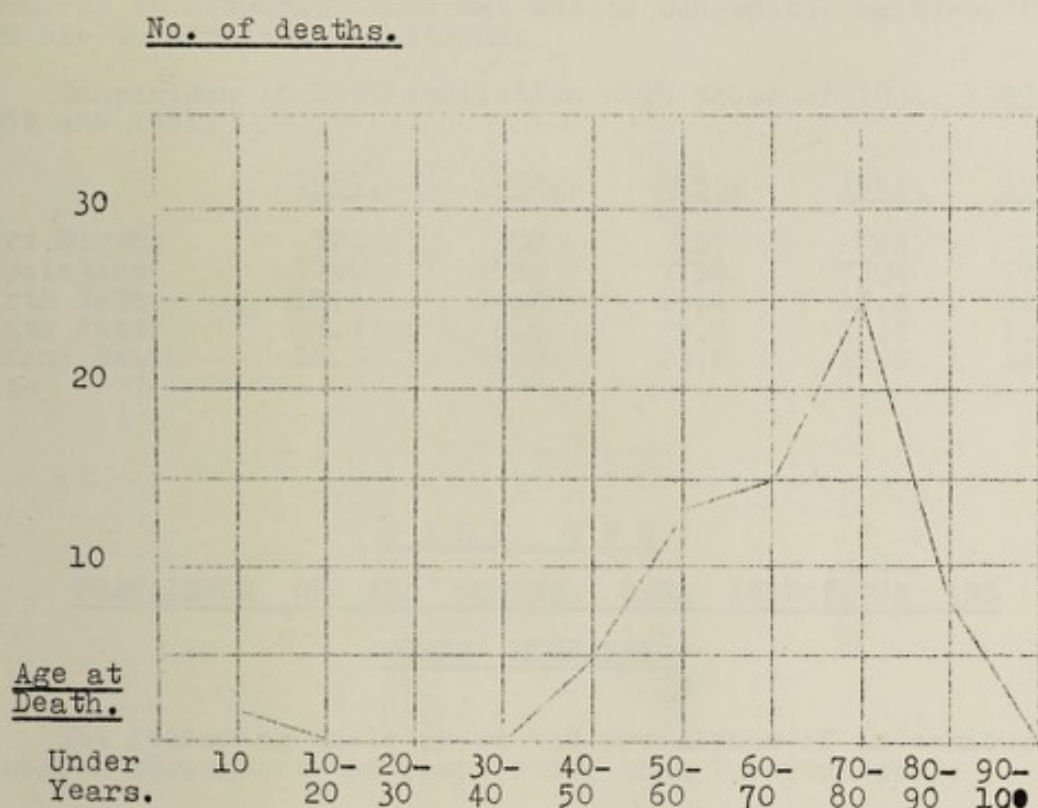
DEATHS			
Male	Female	Total	
12 (12)	12 (12)	24 (24)	
12 (12)	12 (12)	24 (24)	
12 (12)	12 (12)	24 (24)	

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births: 12.5 (12.5)

DEATHS			
Male	Female	Total	
12 (12)	12 (12)	24 (24)	
12 (12)	12 (12)	24 (24)	
12 (12)	12 (12)	24 (24)	

The number of deaths has increased by 11 as compared with 1922, and the birth rate has increased by 11 as compared with 1922.

Graph showing age at death.



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

T A B L E I.

Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Typhoid Fever	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm Lung Bronchus	3	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm Breast	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm Uterus	-	1	1
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	6	1	7
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	4	4	8
Coronary Disease, Angina	6	3	9
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1	2
Other Heart Diseases	4	5	9
Other Circulatory Diseases	2	3	5
Bronchitis	3	2	5
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	1	1
Congenital Malformations	-	1	1
Other Defined and ill-defined diseases	2	6	8
All other than motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
	37	31	68





There were two infant deaths during the year, both occurred in hospital. One was due to congenital malformation and one to asphyxia neonatorum.

Comparison of 1955 statistics with those of 1954, 1953, 1952 and 1951.

	<u>1955.</u>	<u>1954.</u>	<u>1953.</u>	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
Live Births	120	109	127	119	113
Population	7790	7760	7758	7724	7740
Birth Rate	15.4	14.0	16.4	15.4	14.59
Death Rate	8.7	8.9	9.8	10.2	10.07
Infant Death Rate	16.7	18.3	23.6	25.2	44.25

## 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 (other than Tuberculosis).

T A B L E   I I .

Disease.	Jan/ Mar	Apr/ Jun	Jul/ Sep	Oct/ Dec	Total	Deaths	No of cases admitted to hospital.
Whooping Cough	6	34	10	-	50	-	1
Measles	14	114	2	1	131	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	1	2	4	7	-	5
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
	20	151	14	6	191	1	8

#### Diphtheria.

No case of diphtheria was notified during the year. During 1955, 49 children under the age of five years, and 4 between the aged of 5 and 15 received their primary immunisation against diphtheria. In addition 9 children received a reinforcing injection.

There were two infant deaths during the year, both reported as accidental. One was the 10-month-old male and one the 18-month-old female.

Comparison of 1955 statistics with those of 1954, 1953, 1952 and 1951.

1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
120	120	120	120	120
120	120	120	120	120
120	120	120	120	120
120	120	120	120	120
120	120	120	120	120
120	120	120	120	120

### TABLE IV

#### DEATHS BY AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIONS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following table shows the prevalence of infectious diseases throughout the year (other than tuberculosis).

### TABLE V

Disease	Male	Female	Total	Per 1,000	Per 100,000	Total Deaths	Per 1,000
Whooping Cough	1	1	2	0.002	0.2	1	0.001
Scarlet Fever	1	1	2	0.002	0.2	1	0.001
Diphtheria	1	1	2	0.002	0.2	1	0.001
Measles	1	1	2	0.002	0.2	1	0.001
Polio	1	1	2	0.002	0.2	1	0.001
Other	1	1	2	0.002	0.2	1	0.001
Total	6	6	12	0.012	1.2	6	0.006

No cases of tuberculosis were reported during the year. During 1955, 40 children under the age of 15 years, and 4 between the ages of 15 and 64 received their primary immunization against tuberculosis. The children who received a second dose of BCG were 10.



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

	Osgold-cross Rural District	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England & Wales (provisional figures)
BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population).	15.4	16.6	15.3	15.0
DEATH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population) All Causes	8.7	9.6	11.7	11.7
Infective and Para Dis. excl. Tub. but incl. Syph. and other V.D.	0.13	0.07	0.07	*
Tuberculosis Respiratory	-	0.08	0.11	0.13
Tuberculosis Other	-	0.02	0.01	0.02
Tuberculosis All Forms	-	0.10	0.12	0.15
Cancer	1.93	1.54	1.90	2.06
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.03	1.40	1.90	*
Heart and Circulatory	3.21	3.55	4.39	*
Respiratory Diseases	0.64	1.03	1.21	*
Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 live and still births)	-	1.19	0.67	0.64
Infant Mortality	16.7	28.6	26.2	24.9
Still Births (per 1,000 live and still births)	32.3	26.2	26.4	23.1

\* figures not available.



# TUBERCULOSIS.

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

T A B L E    I I I .

No. of cases in Register.	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
At the commencement of 1955	18	17	4	6	45
Notified during 1955	4	1	-	-	5
Inward Transfer	2	-	-	-	2
Removed during 1955	1	1	1	1	4
At the end of 1955	23	17	3	5	48

## B.C.G. Vaccination Against Tuberculosis.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis was offered to all children in the year of their 13th birthday. With the consent of the parents a test is performed to see if the child has already encountered the germ of Tuberculosis. If it has done so, no further action is taken as it is assumed that the child is acquiring a natural immunity. If, however, the test indicates that the child has not encountered tubercle bacillus, then vaccination is carried out.

The age of 13 years has been chosen because at this age the natural resistance to the disease tends to drop and it is hoped to confer protection during the years of increased risk.

During 1955 the following work was undertaken in Osgoldcross.

<u>No. of Consents Issued.</u>	<u>No. of Consents Received.</u>	<u>Mantoux Test.</u>	<u>Mantoux Negative</u>	<u>Mantoux Positive</u>
28	13	10	10	-

## B.C.G. Vaccination.

10

## National Assistance Act - Section 47.

It was not found necessary to deal with any patients under the above act.



# TABLE 1

The following table summarizes the data contained in the register of infectious diseases.

TABLE 1

No. of cases in Boston.	No. of cases in other parts of Massachusetts.				Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	
At the beginning of 1937.	15.	47.	4.	6.	72.
Reported during 1937.	2.	1.	-	-	3.
Reported during 1938.	3.	-	-	-	3.
Reported during 1939.	2.	1.	1.	1.	5.
At the end of 1939.	21.	49.	6.	8.	84.

## 1. Diphtheria and Tetanus

Vaccination against diphtheria and tetanus is compulsory for all children in the State of Massachusetts. The parents of the child are notified by the health officer of the local health department. If the child is not vaccinated, the parents are notified again. If the child is still not vaccinated, the health officer may take legal action to compel vaccination. The health officer may also issue a restraining order against the parents if they refuse to vaccinate their child.

The age of 12 years has been chosen because at this age the natural resistance to the disease is low and it is hoped to secure protection during the years of increased risk.

During 1937 the following were vaccinated in

Cambridge.

No. of children vaccinated.	No. of children not vaccinated.	Total.
--------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------

15.	47.	62.
-----	-----	-----

## 2. Smallpox

## 3. Poliomyelitis

It is not found necessary to deal with any patients under the above age.

Part III

COUNTY COUNCIL  
OF THE  
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

---

DIVISION 12.

---

Pontefract Municipal Borough  
Featherstone Urban District  
Knottingley Urban District  
Osgoldcross Rural District

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER  
1955

BY  
J.F. FRASER

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.





Divisional Staff at 31.12.55.

Divisional Medical Officer.

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

Assistant County Medical Officers &  
School Medical Officers.

G.M. Mayhall, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J.C. White, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.,  
L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Miss E.M. Atkinson	Miss M.H. Osborne
Mrs. P.M. Brice	Miss B.K. Porter
Mrs. E.A. Goodall	Miss H. Theobald
Miss B.N. Kennington	Mrs. M.K. Walsh

Assistant Health Visitors.

Miss L.O.I. Day	Mrs. J.K. Smith (Clinic Nurse)
Mrs. A. Williams	

Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

Mrs. E.W. Petch.

Midwives.

Miss K. Ault	Mrs. A. Pritchard
Mrs. A. Atack	Mrs. A.M. Randall
Mrs. I. Bushell	Miss C.A. Roberts
Mrs. E. Glover (rel)	Mrs. W. Tame
Mrs. B. Lister	Mrs. J.R. Wilford
Miss C. Norton	Miss M. Wright

Home Nurses.

Mrs. F.M. Ashworth	Miss E. Leach (relief)
Mrs. R.L. Copestake	Miss E. Lumley
Miss A. Elsley	Mrs. A. Moiser
Mrs. F. Green	

Home Nurse-Midwives.

Miss B.M. Butterworth    Miss J. Redfearn

Mental Health Social Worker.

Mrs. A. Stell (Temporary)

Mental Health Home Teacher.

Mrs. G.J. Argile

Speech Therapist.

Mrs. Z. Statman

Duly Authorised Officer.

Mr. R.F.H. Battye

Senior Clerk.

Mr. W. Carver.

International Society of Music

J. F. FRASER, M.A., F.R.S., D.F.A., D.Oct., F.S.O.S.

Assistant Secretary and Treasurer

F. M. McNeill, M.A., F.S.O.S., F.S.O.S.

J. O. White, M.A., F.S.O.S., F.S.O.S.

Foreign Secretary and General Secretary

Miss E. M. Stevenson  
Miss E. M. Stevenson  
Miss E. M. Stevenson  
Miss E. M. Stevenson  
Miss E. M. Stevenson

Assistant Secretary and Treasurer

Miss J. O. L. Fox  
Miss A. McNeill

Executive Committee

Miss E. M. Stevenson

Executive Committee

Miss E. M. Stevenson  
Miss A. McNeill  
Miss E. M. Stevenson  
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Executive Committee

Miss E. M. Stevenson

Executive Committee

Miss E. M. Stevenson

Executive Committee

Miss E. M. Stevenson



## INTRODUCTION

In this section is given a brief account of the services provided by the West Riding County Council as a whole, under Part III of the National Health Services Act.

### VITAL STATISTICS

#### Births.

The number of live births registered in the Divisional area during 1955 was 1015 (520 males and 495 females), an increase of 52 compared with the previous year.

The CRUDE BIRTH RATE, 17.8 per thousand of the estimated population compared with 17.3 for the previous year was well above the West Riding Administrative County rate of 15.3 and the England and Wales birth rate of 15.0.

#### Deaths.

The deaths assigned to the Divisional area after correction for transfers were 529 (289 males and 240 females), a decrease of 6 compared with 1954.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE from all causes was 9.3 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 9.6 for the previous year. Here again the death rate compares favourably with that for the West Riding Administrative Area which is 11.7 and for England and Wales, 11.7

#### Infant Mortality.

In 1955 the deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 30, a decrease of three compared with the previous year. The infant mortality rate was 29.6 as against 34.3 in the previous year.

#### Maternal Mortality.

It was pleasing to note that once again there were no maternal deaths in the Divisional area.

### MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

#### Domiciliary Midwifery.

Of the 1016 notified live births, 501 were delivered by domiciliary midwives, the private doctors being present in 57 of these cases.

#### Notifications.

The following notifications were received from midwives practicing in the division:

Death of Child	4
Still Births	7
Artificial Feeding	104
Liability to be a	4
Source of Infection	

#### Medical Assistance.

Medical aid notices sent in by midwives during 1955 numbered 115, all of these being domiciliary.



In this section is given a brief account of the services provided by the East African Community Council as a whole, under Part III of the East African Community Council Act.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

The number of live births registered in the East African area during 1972 was 1,730 (1,730 males and 1,730 females), an increase of 10 per cent on the previous year.

The crude birth rate, 17.5 per thousand of the estimated population, was 17.5 for the previous year, was well above the base rate of administrative Council rate of 15.5 and the national average birth rate of 15.0.

Deaths

The number of deaths registered in the East African area after correction for population was 325 (175 males and 150 females), a decrease of 5 per cent on 1971.

The crude death rate from all causes was 3.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population, a decrease of 0.2 on the previous year. There were 1,730 live births registered in the East African area during 1972, an increase of 10 per cent on the previous year. The crude birth rate was 17.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population, a decrease of 0.2 on the previous year.

Infant Mortality

In 1972 the number of infants under one year of age numbered 10, a decrease of three compared with the previous year. The infant mortality rate was 17.5 per 1,000 in the previous year.

Maternal Mortality

It was estimated in 1972 that the maternal death rate was 10 per 1,000 live births, a decrease of 0.2 on the previous year.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND STATISTICAL SERVICES

Statistical Services

Of the 100 statistical services, 10 were delivered by the East African Community Council, the balance being provided by the member States.

Statistical Services

The following statistical services were received from member States:

- Birth of child
- Death of child
- Marriage
- Divorce
- Adoption
- Source of information

Statistical Services

Statistical services were received from member States in 1972, a decrease of 10 per cent on the previous year.

### Gas and Air Analgesia.

All the domiciliary midwives held the certificate in gas and air analgesia administration and were equipped with the necessary apparatus.

Gas and air analgesia only was given in 54 cases. Pethidine only was given in 67 cases, and gas and air and pethidine was given in 275 cases.

### Ante-Natal Clinics.

There are four Ante-Natal Clinics in the division which are held at Pontefract, Featherstone, Knottingley and Ferrybridge, and during the year 569 patients attended, of which 405 were new patients. The total number of attendances was 2,317.

At all of these clinics post-natal examinations are carried out and 147 patients were examined post-natally during the year.

### Relaxation Classes.

Relaxation classes for expectant mothers are held at the Pontefract and Featherstone Clinics.

These have continued to be well attended and it has been found necessary to increase the number of sessions at the Pontefract Clinic. The number of attendances at these clinics during the year was 599.

### Institutional Midwifery.

Patients from this division are admitted either to the Castleford Maternity Home or to the Southmoor Maternity Unit, Hemsworth.

No difficulty has been experienced regarding maternity accommodation, although it has not always been possible to secure admission to the hospital of the patient's choice. Due to travelling difficulties there is a preference for the Castleford Maternity Home, although our allocation of beds is much smaller than at Southmoor.

### CHILD WELFARE.

There are in the division seven Infant Welfare Centres, the clinics at Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley being held in county-owned premises, whilst the ones at Carleton, Ferrybridge, Streethouse and Beal are held in hired premises.

The clinic at Loscoe was closed at the end of the year due to the small number of patients attending.

## San and Air Analysis

All the laboratory analyses were the responsibility of the San and Air Analysis Division and were equipped with the necessary apparatus.

The San and Air Analysis Division was given in its annual report the following information in its report, and San and Air Analysis was given in its report.

## San and Air Analysis

There are four San and Air Analysis Divisions in the Division which are held at the following locations: San and Air Analysis, San and Air Analysis, San and Air Analysis, and San and Air Analysis. The total number of analyses was 400 during the year.

At all of these divisions personnel examinations are carried out and all patients were examined post-mortally during the year.

## San and Air Analysis

San and Air Analysis Division for the year 1933 was held at the following locations: San and Air Analysis, San and Air Analysis, San and Air Analysis, and San and Air Analysis.

There were conducted 1000 analyses well attended and it was found necessary to increase the number of analyses at the San and Air Analysis Division. The number of analyses at these divisions during the year was 400.

## San and Air Analysis

Patients from this division are admitted either to the San and Air Analysis Division or to the San and Air Analysis Division.

The Division has been experienced regarding patients and examinations. It has not always been possible to secure admission to the hospital of the patient's choice. The Division has been experienced regarding patients and examinations. It has not always been possible to secure admission to the hospital of the patient's choice. The Division has been experienced regarding patients and examinations. It has not always been possible to secure admission to the hospital of the patient's choice.

## San and Air Analysis

There are in the Division seven San and Air Analysis Divisions. The San and Air Analysis Division, San and Air Analysis, San and Air Analysis, San and Air Analysis, San and Air Analysis, San and Air Analysis, and San and Air Analysis. The total number of analyses was 400 during the year.

The San and Air Analysis Division was closed during the year and the San and Air Analysis Division was closed during the year.



The following proprietary preparations were available at cost price to all women attending the clinics:

Ostermilk	Virol
Trufood	Maltoline
Cow & Gate	Farex
Ovaltine	Scotts Twin Pack
Glucose 'D'	Robinson's Groats
Horlicks	Robinson's Patent Barley
Minadex	Colact
Lactagol	Robrex
Bemax	Robsoup
Cerex	Bovril Weaning Food
Trufood Cereal	Roboleine

The following were distributed free of charge:-

I.C.D. Tablets	Ferrous Sulphate Tablets
Viteolin Tablets	A & D Liquid
Vitamin 'C'	Lactation Tablets

I wish to express my thanks to the ladies of the Voluntary Committees at the clinics for all the work they have done during the year.

#### Premature Babies.

During the year 96 babies weighing 5½lbs or less were born in hospitals or nursing homes to mothers normally resident in the division and 27 were born at home.

#### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

##### Medical Inspections.

The periodic medical examination of the four age groups, i.e. entrants (5 years +) second age group (7 years +) intermediates (10 years +) and leavers (14 years +) continued throughout the year at the 54 schools in the division.

Re-examinations of children who at previous periodic or special examinations had been found to have defects, were made at each school medical inspection. During the year 3,415 periodic inspections were carried out. In addition 1,731 special inspections and re-examinations were made. When it is considered that the school population is 10,000 it will be realised over half of all children at school were examined at one time or another during the year.

##### General Condition of Children.

All pupils at routine medical inspections are classified as to their general condition at the time of examination and are classified as follows: (a) those better than normal, (b) normal (c) below normal. In this area 52.7% were classified (a), 43.72% (b), and only 3.51% (c).

##### Uncleanliness.

During the year Health Visitors and School Nurses made 17,608 examinations of children in schools. Of these 581 individual children were found to be infested.

The following descriptive information was available at each station in all cases concerning the children:

Age	Gender
Birth date	Birth place
Parent's name	Parent's occupation
Child's name	Child's occupation
Child's address	Child's telephone
Child's school	Child's teacher
Child's grade	Child's class
Child's marks	Child's behavior
Child's health	Child's diet
Child's habits	Child's interests
Child's friends	Child's enemies
Child's pets	Child's toys
Child's books	Child's games
Child's hobbies	Child's sports
Child's clubs	Child's organizations
Child's awards	Child's honors
Child's honors	Child's awards

The following were distributed lists of changes:

Child's name	Child's address
Child's school	Child's teacher
Child's grade	Child's class
Child's marks	Child's behavior
Child's health	Child's diet
Child's habits	Child's interests
Child's friends	Child's enemies
Child's pets	Child's toys
Child's books	Child's games
Child's hobbies	Child's sports
Child's clubs	Child's organizations
Child's awards	Child's honors
Child's honors	Child's awards

I wish to express my thanks to the ladies of the Voluntary Committee for the children for all the work they have done during the year.

### Medical Section

During the year the medical section of the division was in receipt of numerous reports from the various hospitals in the division and it was found that the

### Medical Section

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The medical section of the division was in receipt of numerous reports from the various hospitals in the division and it was found that the

Examination of children who are present in the division is a very important part of the work of the division. It is the duty of the medical section to examine all children who are present in the division and to report the results of the examination to the division. The medical section also examines all children who are present in the division and to report the results of the examination to the division.

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## SPECIAL CLINICS

### Ophthalmic Clinics.

Mr. S.K. Sledge holds one session per week at the Pontefract Clinic at which children from all areas of the division attend. Due to the large numbers of children awaiting examination it has been necessary on occasions to hold additional sessions which have been held by Dr. J.V. Kirkwood, and during the year 1,183 children were examined. Of these, 460 were prescribed glasses.

### Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics.

Mr. K.M. Mayall holds fortnightly sessions at the Headlands Road Clinic for children from this division. Due to the large waiting list Mr. Mayall has very kindly undertaken additional sessions during the year and in all 25 sessions have been held. The total number of children seen by Mr. Mayall during the year was 188 and the total number of attendances made was 294.

### Orthopaedic Clinics.

Mr. A.J.S. Bell-Tawse, Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon holds a monthly clinic at the Headlands Road Clinic, and during the year 10 sessions were held. 137 children were seen at these clinics and the total number of attendances made was 180.

### Child Guidance Treatment.

Dr. M.M. MacTaggart, Educational Psychologist holds Child Guidance Clinics at the County Health Department, Wakefield for children from this area, and during the year 7 new cases were seen, whilst 13 children continued attendance from the previous year. The total number of attendances made was 47.

### Ultra Violet Ray Treatment.

During the winter months Ultra Violet Ray treatment sessions are held twice weekly at the Headlands Road Clinic, Pontefract and these are well attended.

### Speech Therapy.

Mrs. Z. Statman was appointed Speech Therapist in this division on the 19th September, 1955, and from that date until the end of the year held 42 sessions. 12 new cases were treated, together with 30 children from the previous year.

### Handicapped Pupils.

The regular medical examination of handicapped children continued during the year and where necessary, recommendations were made for placement in Special Schools.

### Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants to Training College.

It is the duty of the School Medical Officer to examine candidates applying for entry to training colleges for the purpose of satisfying the college authorities of their fitness to follow a course of teacher training. During the year 35 candidates were examined and where necessary x-ray examination arranged.





In the case of entrants to the teaching profession,  
6 examinations were made.

HEALTH VISITING.

During the year the following number of visits were made  
by Health Visitors in the Division:

<u>No. of Children under 5 years of age visited during the year.</u>	3708
Total visits made to expectant mothers	61
Total visits made to children under 1 year of age	6862
Total visits to children aged 1 and under 2 years	4140
Total visits to children aged 2 but under 5 years	5465
Total visits to tuberculous households	1900
Total families or households visited	3288
Other cases visited	5099

In the case of persons in the District, a certificate was made.

REPORT

During the year the following number of cases were made by health officers in the District.

No. of cases by age and sex

1000	Local cases made to exportation
61	Total cases made to children under 1 year of age
687	Total cases made to children 1 and under 5 years
110	Total cases made to children 5 and under 10 years
145	Total cases made to children 10 and under 15 years
1300	Total cases made to children 15 and over
188	Total cases made to non-residents
1000	Other cases

### HOME NURSING.

During the year 21,604 visits were paid by Home Nurses compared with 24,218 in the previous year. This despite the fact that during the larger part of the year the service was under-staffed. The number of cases attended and visits made are shown below:-

Classification.	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year.	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year.
(1) Medical	603	21604
(2) Surgical	224	4977
(3) Infectious Diseases.	3	8
(4) Tuberculosis	48	1125
(5) Maternal complications	4	17
<b>TOTALS.</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>27731</b>
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	376	16358
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year.	58	608
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	161	11413

### HOME HELP SERVICE.

The home help service is provided under the National Health Act 1946. Section 29 of the act stipulates the class of case for which provision of a Home Help can be made. These are as follows:

- |              |                                             |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------|
| (a) Ill      | (d) Expectant Mother                        |
| (b) Lying-in | (e) Mental Defective                        |
| (c) Aged     | (f) A child not over compulsory school age. |

Before a Home Help can be provided, a form of application must be signed by the head of the household on which he undertakes either to pay the whole cost of the service, or to give a statement of his income and agree to pay the assessed charge according to the County Council Scheme.



# HOME NURSING

During the year 1911, the visits were made by home nurses assigned to the district of the hospital. The number of visits made are shown below:

Classification	No. of cases attended by home nurses during the year	No. of visits made by home nurses during the year
(1) Medical	100	1100
(2) Surgical	15	150
(3) Infectious Diseases	5	50
(4) Obstetrics	10	100
(5) Mental Conditions	5	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1550</b>
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	75	750
Patients included in above who were under 15 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	10	100
Patients included in above who have had more than one visit during the year	50	500

# HOME NURSING SERVICE

The home nursing service is provided under the direction of the Hospital and Health Department by the home nurses who are assigned to the district of the hospital. The number of visits made are shown below:

- (a) Medical
- (b) Surgical
- (c) Infectious Diseases
- (d) Obstetrics
- (e) Mental Conditions

Before a home nurse can be assigned, a form of application must be filled in by the patient or the family. This form is then submitted to the Hospital and Health Department. The form is then filled in by the patient or the family. The form is then filled in by the patient or the family.

Under no circumstances can a Home Help be used as a sitter-in and the amount of assistance which a patient is granted is related strictly to the amount of domestic work which is required to be done.

The authorised establishment of Home Helps in this division was decreased from 23 to 22 on the 1st May, 1955, and during the year the following assistance was given:-

Authorised Divisional Establishment.

(i) Basic	23/22
(ii) From Reserve Pool	-
(iii) TOTAL	23/22

No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December.

(i) Whole-time	Nil
(ii) Part-time	40
(iii) Total	40

Cases provided with Domestic Help during the year ended 31st December.

	<u>No. of Cases.</u>	<u>Hours Employed</u>
(i) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	58	5,388
(ii) Tuberculosis	4	836
(iii) Chronic sick -	(a) Aged 65+	155
	(b) Under 65	58
(iv) Others	-	-
TOTALS.	275	49720

Number of Home Helps that could have been employed full-time. 21.3

MENTAL HEALTH.

The mental health work in the division consists mainly of the supervision of defectives under Voluntary and Statutory Supervision, and in the provision of reports on home conditions to Hospital Management Committees. The nearest Occupation Centre to this area is at Castleford and at the end of the year 15 children from this area were attending there. For the children who are considered unsuitable for the Occupation Centre, group training classes are held twice weekly at the Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley Clinics, where the Home Teacher, Mrs. Argile provides training in handicrafts of various sorts.

[illegible]



MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR SUPERANNUATION PURPOSES.

New entrants to the County Council Service are required to undergo a medical examination to see if they are suitable for admission to the Superannuation Scheme, and during the year I examined 70 candidates. In addition 5 members of the County Staff resident in the Divisional area who had been off duty through sickness for a considerable period were examined to ascertain whether or not they were incapable of continuing employment by reason of permanent ill-health.



THE  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF  
OSGOLD CROSS

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ANNUAL      REPORT

OF THE  
SANITARY INSPECTOR,

FOR THE YEAR

1955

BY

D. E. PARRINGTON, A.M.I.San.E., M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,

CERTIFIED  
FOOD INSPECTOR  
SMOKE INSPECTOR,  
SANITARY ENGINEER.

--- oOo ---

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TANSHOLF HOUSE,  
FRONT STREET,  
PONTFRACT.



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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF OSGOLDCROSS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1955

--- oOo ---

To The Chairman and Members of the Council.

Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you my second Annual Report on the Public Health and Cleansing Service for the year 1955, giving details applicable to the duties carried out.

The Report is again divided into four principal sections - Sanitary Circumstances - Housing - Food Inspection and Supervision and Rodent Control, together with an appendix in tabular form giving a summary of Inspections made and Notices served.

The year 1955 was marked by two events of importance affecting the work of the Department. With the submission of the Council's Slum Clearance programme a real start was made in the work of clearing away the many unfit houses in the district for the first time since 1939. This brought the first hopeful ray of sunshine to many young families, piercing the darkness of the atrocious housing conditions they have endured for the last decade.

Secondly, with the passing of the new Food and Drugs Act and the Food Hygiene Regulations made thereunder, the signal has been given for a vigorous campaign against irresponsible food handlers, calling for the modernisation of food premises. Perhaps the regulations might have gone one step further and made the wrapping of bread compulsory. I would like to see this carried out in the near future, especially when one sees the manner of distribution in country districts and considers the many handlings it receives before being consumed.

Many improvements have been carried out during the year, yet there remain many more to be done, but much routine work has, of necessity, to be left undone as the scope of this now greatly exceeds the capacity of one pair of hands.

Although the various aspects of the work of the Department have been commented on section by section, I feel it is my duty to mention once again here, the crying need for improved sanitation. The many sewerage schemes already prepared for the more rural parts of the district continue to fade away like flights of fancy even though the Council are most anxious to see them fulfilled. The continued rise in the cost of materials and labour,



the difficulty experienced in obtaining grants under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, the recent credit squeeze, all delay the development of the schemes. The fact that the Council will not be permitted to proceed with the small water main extension for Monk Fryston until next year, confirms this.

I continue to wonder whether the best use is being made of public resource and sincerely hope that the various requirements may be dovetailed in order to help abolish the primitive sanitation and recognise the needs of the people living in rural areas in some material way.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the workmen of the Department especially my foreman, Mr. G. Green, who has been untiring in his efforts during the re-organisation of the refuse collection service and also express my appreciation for the assistance given to me by my clerk, Miss W. Burns, the heads and members of other departments and to the members of the Council for their close co-operation, both collectively and individually.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

D. E. Parington.

Sanitary Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TANSHELF HOUSE,  
FRONT STREET,  
PONTEFRACT.



SECTION A.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY  
1000 S. MICHIGAN AVE.  
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

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LIBRARY  
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LIBRARY  
1000 S. MICHIGAN AVE.  
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

# WATER SUPPLIES.

The bulk of the water for the district is supplied from the Pontefract and Goole Corporations, supplemented by a small supply from Hemsworth Rural District Council and by the Council's own small Water Works at Darrington, serving that parish and the parish of Stapleton.

Few changes have taken place during the year except for extensions to meet the requirements of the houses built on the Council's new housing estate at Burton Salmon.

Since the supply to the northern parishes has been obtained from a 6" trunk main near the entrance to Ferrybridge Power Station, the pressure in the Fairburn area has been better, but again there has been an intermittent supply to part of Monk Fryston, which has provoked much comment. It is most unfortunate that the Council will not be permitted to carry out their proposed extensions for another year. (Now authorised)

The Wallace & Tiernan Injector type Chlorinator installed at the Council's own water works proved its worth by continuing to provide a satisfactory supply for the Darrington area.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF WATER SAMPLES

SOURCE of Raw Water	NUMBER OF SAMPLES FALLING INTO EACH CLASS.				TOTAL Samples taken
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	
Pontefract Corporation	8	2	-	1	11
Council's own	7	-	-	-	7
Goole Corporation	3	-	-	-	3
Private	1	1	-	2	4
TOTAL	19	3	-	3	25

Class 1 - Highly satisfactory

Class 2 - Satisfactory

Class 3 - Suspicious

Class 4 - Unsatisfactory

## COMPARISON OF WATERS WITH PRESCRIBED STANDARD.

Percentage of Samples in CLASS	Prescribed Standard %	Sources of Supply			
		Pontefract Corporation	Council's Own	Goole Corporation	Private
1	Not less than 50	72.73%	100%	100%	25%
1 & 2	Not less than 80	90.91%	100%	100%	50%
3	Not more than 20	-	-	-	-
4	0	9.09%	-	-	50%

It will be seen from the above tables that the water supply of the district, taken as a whole, is satisfactory.



# SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The tables appended below indicate the extent to which the district is lacking in modern water-borne sanitation. Progress is very slow at present conversions being made only by a few individuals to whom the Council generally make a contribution towards the cost thereof. Until the village schemes are completed, no major change can possibly take place.

Number of privies with middens or ashpits .....	653
Number of pail or tub closets .....	497
Number of waste water closets .....	-
Number of pedestal water closets .....	1,435
	<u>2,520</u>

Percentage on the water carriage system .. 55.4%

## Alterations and Additions made during the year.

Number of privies reconstructed as W.C.'s .....	18
Number of privies reconstructed as pails .....	15
Number of pails reconstructed as W.C.'s .....	3
Number of W.C.'s constructed for new houses ..	33

TABLE SHOWING PAROCHIAL DISPOSITION  
OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN DWELLING HOUSES

	Privies	Pails	W.C.s	TOTAL
BALNE	29	41	9	79
BEAL	36	47	77	160
BIRKIN	7	16	24	47
BROTHERTON	85	32	229	346
BYRAM-CUM-SUTTON	3	3	180	186
BURTON SALMON	31	30	30	91
CRIDLING STUBBS	16	15	40	71
DARRINGTON	14	14	135	163
EAST HARDWICK	25	17	18	60
EGGBOROUGH	10	67	147	224
FAIRBURN	70	20	134	224
HECK	13	34	11	58
HENSALL	65	31	32	128
HILLAM	38	36	28	102
KELLINGTON	28	21	58	107
MONK FRYSTON	55	49	90	194
STAPLETON	2	11	17	30
WHITLEY	52	42	54	148
WOMERSLEY	31	22	75	128
TOTAL	610	548	1,388	2,546



SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

TABLE SHOWING DIFFERENT METHODS OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL COMPARING  
LOCAL AUTHORITY HOUSES WITH OTHERS

NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO PUBLIC SEWERS.		<u>TOTAL</u>	
Local Authority Houses at:			
Belmont, Brotherton .....	20		
Foxcliff, Brotherton .....	50		
Marsh Croft, Brotherton .....	22		
Sotheron Croft, Darrington .....	12		
Ash Lea, Fairburn .....	32		
North Road, Fairburn .....	<u>10</u>	146	
Private Houses .....	<u>254</u>	400	(15.71%)
NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO SMALL SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANTS.			
Local Authority Houses at:			
Roe Lane, Birkin .....	6		
Top Stone Close, Burton Salmon .....	18		
West Acres, Byram-cum-Sutton .....	60		
Wood Lea, Byram-cum-Sutton .....	30		
Dene Close, Eggborough .....	16		
Green Acres, Eggborough .....	48		
Mill Close, Monk Fryston .....	48		
Station Road, Womersley .....	<u>24</u>	250	
Private Houses .....	<u>1</u>	251	( 9.86%)
NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO CESSPOOLS OR SEPTIC TANKS.			
Local Authority Houses at:			
Broad Lane, Beal .....	4		
Craven Garth, Beal .....	12		
Hollygarth Lane, Beal .....	4		
Croft Lea, Cridling Stubbs .....	20		
Fairfield, Fairburn .....	41		
Barrington Garth, Kellington .....	8		
Church Lane, Monk Fryston .....	12		
Cathcart Close, Whitley .....	24		
Church Row, Whitley .....	7		
Northfield Lane, Womersley .....	<u>12</u>	144	
Private Houses .....	<u>620</u>	764	(30.01%)
NUMBER OF HOUSES WITHOUT WATER-BORNE SANITATION.			
Local Authority Houses at:			
Highgate, Balne .....	8		
Lowgate, Balne .....	4		
Mark Robinsons Buildings, Beal .....	4		
Sudforth Lane, Beal .....	10		
Graysfield, Eggborough .....	8		
Selby Road, Eggborough .....	20		
Ashfield, Hillam .....	6		
Abbey Square, Whitley .....	4		
Whitefield Lane, Whitley .....	<u>10</u>	74	
Private Houses .....	<u>1,057</u>	1,131	(44.42%)
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES IN DISTRICT .....		<u>2,546</u>	



### SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

A new combined sewerage scheme has now been prepared to meet our own urgent needs for the replacing of the inadequate and obsolete systems serving the parishes of Brotherton, Fairburn and Byram-cum-Sutton. This was the outcome after years of negotiation and delay, due to the desire to meet the wishes of the West Riding County Council by investigating the possibility of a joint scheme with the Urban District Council of Knottingley, who last year indicated they did not wish to participate in any such joint scheme.

Until this new scheme materialises, it will be impracticable to abolish any of the many primitive units of sanitary accommodation which still exist in the Brotherton and Fairburn districts.

### REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE.

The Council continues to undertake the removal of domestic refuse throughout the district, but the demand on this service is rather heavy due to the large proportion of houses which continue to have primitive sanitation.

Following the survey of sanitary and refuse accommodation, carried out last year, and the difficulty experienced in maintaining a frequent service for the emptying of ashpits and privies, the service was re-organised. Since then all collections have improved, especially from the last mentioned, where most visits are now made at regular and more frequent intervals.

### TRANSPORT.

Collections are made by two Karrier C.K.3 vehicles each with a capacity of 10 cu. yds. The increasing number of houses in the district during the last few years has placed a strain on the service and as there has been no corresponding increase in the number of personnel, in spite of the re-organisation, saturation point has been reached. In an effort to solve this problem arrangements were made for a trial to be given by a single large capacity vehicle fitted with both fore and aft tipping device. The replacement of one of the existing vehicles being necessary, it was decided to place an order for one of these large capacity machines, otherwise the acquisition of a third vehicle would have been the only solution.

### REFUSE DISPOSAL.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER  
OF  
LOADS AT EACH TIP

<u>TIP</u>	<u>LOADS</u>	
	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Beal .....	316	322
Cridling Stubbs .....	242	175
High Eggborough .....	172	51
Fairburn .....	<u>764</u>	<u>613</u>
	<u>1,494</u>	<u>1,161</u>

The four tips now in use continue to provide adequate facilities, but unfortunately once again, mainly due to lack of labour, disposal of refuse was somewhat uncontrolled. This resulted in fire breaking out at the tips situated at Beal and High Eggborough and it was necessary to call upon the services of the Fire Brigade in the case of the former. It was then essential to cover the whole of the tipping surfaces with a blanket of soil and sand to prevent any further outbreaks.

It will be noted that consequential of the re-organisation, the overall number of loads have been considerably reduced, this particularly applies to the Cridling Stubbs and High Eggborough Tips.



REFUSE COLLECTION

TABLE SHOWING COLLECTIONS MADE FROM EACH PARISH

Parish	Bins	Pails	Ashpits	Privies
BALNE	45	39	1	23
BEAL	114	45	4	33
BIRKIN	37	16	1	7
BROTHERTON	255	31	14	85
BURTON SALMON	59	30	3	30
BYRAM-CUM-SUTTON	190	3	-	3
CRIDLING STUBBS	43	14	2	11
DARRINGTON	130	11	2	5
EAST HARDWICK	35	17	-	22
EGGBOROUGH	209	67	-	4
FAIRBURN	148	20	5	69
HECK	34	33	2	7
HENSALL	56	31	2	63
HILLAM	70	36	-	35
KELLINGTON	73	20	1	26
MONK FRYSTON	149	49	4	55
STAPLETON	22	10	-	-
WHITLEY	89	42	1	48
WOMERSLEY	86	21	3	27
Total .....	1,844	535	45	553

The following table gives the total number of receptacles cleansed during the year:-

Dustbins .....	91,650
Privy Middens .....	4,094
Ashpits .....	392
Pail Closets .....	28,496

REFUSE STORAGE.

The various types of receptacles in use at the end of the year are as follows:-

Dustbins .....	1,844
Privy Middens .....	613
Dry Ashpits .....	45
Pails .....	535

SALVAGE

Again a certain amount of salvage has been collected during the year although organised collections, particularly of waste paper were discontinued some time ago. However, the necessity to concentrate on the essential refuse collection service, which as stated earlier has now reach saturation point, makes it impossible to embark on any other organised salvage collection scheme at present.

# ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The usual complaints regarding the pollution of the atmosphere by grit and smoke from the nearby Ferrybridge Electricity Generating Station have faded out during the past year. This is probably due to the fact that people are now tired of complaining about this nuisance when they seem to be getting nowhere.

In the meantime "Big Brother", in the form of Station "B", is growing and although assurances have been given that no nuisance will arise from this station, one waits and wonders.

The following figures have been supplied by the Central Electricity Authority and relate to the four stations they have set up in the Rural District in the vicinity of the existing Ferrybridge Power Station.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION SURVEY

### MONTHLY DEPOSIT FIGURES FOR THE YEAR 1955 AT POINTS WITHIN THE RURAL DISTRICT RELATING TO THE FERRYBRIDGE POWER STATION -----

Test Position or Station	Month	Insol	Ash in	Water	SO <sub>3</sub> mgm/day/100 sq. cm.
		Dep. (1)	(1)	Sol. Dep.	
Tons/Square mile/Month					
Sutton Lane	Feb.	-	-	-	1.21
	Mar.	-	-	-	1.27
	April	9.49	6.26	5.55	1.75
	May	10.33	6.68	15.94	1.68
	June	-	-	-	0.87
	July	11.32	6.31	4.41	0.42
	Aug.	2.93	1.50	2.49	0.72
	Sept.	5.86	3.68	4.80	1.49
	Oct.	17.52	10.50	5.86	2.02
	Nov.	5.40	3.18	3.05	2.16
	Dec.	10.43	7.36	6.45	2.55
Byram Park	Feb.	-	-	-	1.42
	Mar.	-	-	-	1.11
	April	7.63	5.19	3.91	1.61
	May	6.98	5.13	8.42	2.02
	June	5.64	3.66	3.09	0.92
	July	10.03	5.37	3.15	0.51
	Aug.	9.84	7.03	2.26	0.70
	Sept.	3.94	2.59	1.93	2.10
	Oct.	6.09	4.07	4.83	2.03
	Nov.	3.64	1.94	3.04	2.60
	Dec.	-	-	-	2.80



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION. Continued

Test Position or Station	Month	Insol Dep.(1)	Ash in (1)	Water Sol. Dep.	SO <sub>3</sub> mgm/day/100 sq.cm.
		Tons/Square mile/Month			
Park House Farm	Feb.	-	-	-	1.01
	Mar.	2.27	1.63	3.09	1.56
	April	5.72	3.54	3.16	1.35
	May	-	-	-	1.33
	June	14.93	6.37	1.80	0.70
	July	5.95	3.36	3.84	0.32
	Aug.	3.83	2.38	1.82	0.45
	Sept.	6.69	3.80	3.05	1.89
	Oct.	5.45	3.36	5.05	1.64
	Nov.	-	-	-	1.79
	Dec.	-	-	-	1.96
Brotherton Ings	Feb.	-	-	-	2.28
	Mar.	10.51	5.26	3.90	0.88
	April	7.92	4.96	3.79	1.22
	May	10.08	3.79	19.54	0.92
	June	6.75	2.88	1.21	0.57
	July	8.72	3.94	2.98	0.34
	Aug.	6.88	2.95	2.52	0.49
	Sept.	10.57	5.59	3.99	1.12
	Oct.	13.69	6.45	4.21	1.04
	Nov.	7.75	3.76	3.06	1.58
	Dec.	9.06	4.67	5.56	1.59

Figures in Col. 1 give the total insoluble deposit.

Figures in Col. 2 give the total of the actual amount of ash in the insoluble deposit.

Figures in Col. 3 give the total of the water soluble deposit.

Figures in Col. 4 give a measurement of the amount of sulphur in the atmosphere by the lead peroxide method.

The results are expressed in milligrams per day per 100 square centimeters of sulphur trioxide.

It will be seen from the above monthly figures that the deposits vary quite considerably even at the same station, this is probably due to the direction of the prevailing wind during the month.

This branch of Public Health work is being pursued by Public Health Authorities in all parts of the country and all are anxiously awaiting the passing of the Clean Air Bill so that the joint activities of all Local Authorities will lead to a cleaner and purer atmosphere for the benefit of humanity in general.

There is practically no industrial smoke problem arising from the district, as most premises now use electricity as the motive power.

The domestic smoke problem is however very noticeable, particularly in the northern parishes where a large number of miners reside and also occupy many houses on the Council's estates in these parishes. In view of this fact and the relatively large amount of concessionary coal consumed, it would be difficult to make smokeless zones even on the newer of the Council's housing estates. This being so, I cannot see how a real start can be made to effectively reduce the domestic smoke problem until the government take the initiative by seeing that concessionary smokeless fuel is supplied to the miners in lieu of smoky bituminous coal.



#### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION - Continued

The increase in the traffic on the navigable part of the River Aire and the co-attendant canal traversing the district, has given rise to a new noticeable source of smoke from the canal boats and tugs using this waterway. Unfortunately control of this is difficult as many parts of the canal are inaccessible and there is no lock within the district, owing to the flat nature of the countryside, where the boats have to remain stationary for a short period.

#### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Again this class of dwelling is being increasingly used for permanent living, particularly by professional men in the Engineering industries, who find it difficult to obtain accommodation for eighteen months or two years the average duration of their contracts. However, the usual accommodation consists of luxury caravans and, generally speaking, most of the facilities provided in a permanent dwelling are available.

The following table gives the position appertaining at the end of the year:-

Number on Licensed Sites	.... Nil
Number on other Sites	..... 10
Number of Licences issued	... 10

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Each reported case was visited and terminal disinfection carried out when specially requested.

Following a case of Typhoid Fever, several contacts were found to be living in the district. Investigations, together with clinical samples taken, disclosed that one contact was infected. This person was removed to isolation hospital for the appropriate treatment.

Being the second case of this nature within a period of twelve months and as there was a slight possibility of a link up with the 1936 outbreak, it was decided to place swabs at strategic points in the sewers to ascertain if any pathogenic organisms could be isolated. Twelve test points were chosen but all the results proved negative.

#### CONTROL OF DIRTY AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

The incidence of filthy and verminous premises in the district continues to remain at a low level. During the year there have been three cases where filthy dwellings were cleansed and considerably improved after informal warnings had been issued.

#### PESTOLOGY.

Issues of insecticide powder were made to householders where required.

Thirteen disinfestations were carried out at dwelling houses for the following reasons:-

Bugs	..... 1
Cockroaches	..... 2
Wood Beetles	..... 2
Ants	..... 4
Silver Fish	..... 2
Gnats	..... 2

B.H.C., powder, D.D.T., powder and 5% D.D.T., solution were used in these cases.

FACTORIES

The following Table summarises the visits made to Factories during the year:-

TABLE

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	22	29	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	8	12	-	-
Total	30	41	-	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were -	
	Found	Remedied.
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)		
(a) Insufficient	1	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3
Total	4	4







SECTION B

HOUSING

CHAPTER I

OF THE

### HOUSING GENERAL.

Housing continues to present one of the most serious problems to be dealt with. There has been a slight change for the better in the general situation during the past year, but much remains to be done.

The hope that the inception of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 would at least give some incentive for private landlords to catch up with years of neglect in repair work has not been fulfilled. The response in this district has been so poor that there has not been a single application for a certificate under the provisions of this Act.

The number of unfit houses in the district is relatively high and to keep up with the proposals submitted under the 1954 Act, during the next few years approximately fifty houses will have to be dealt with each year.

#### TABLE.

PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY OSGOLDCROSS RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
UNDER SECTION 1 OF THE HOUSING REPAIRS & RENTS  
ACT, 1954

Total Number of Permanent Houses in Area .....	2,514
Estimated Number of Unfit Houses .....	553

ACTION IN FIRST FIVE YEARS

Number of Houses to be demolished

Individual Houses .....	240
Houses in Clearance Areas .....	21
Total Number of Houses to be Demolished .....	261
<u>Number of Houses to be retained for temporary accommodation</u>	Nil

Indisputably, the "black spot" of the district is Brotherton and it is most unfortunate that this village is situated in the northern part of the district where any additional building will have a derogatory effect on the already unsatisfactory water supply to Monk Fryston. Until this supply is supplemented, all development of rehousing schemes in the northern parishes is impossible.

As a site was available, and approval in principle had been given to a scheme at Kellington, it was decided to concentrate on clearing away the unfit houses in the Kellington, Beal and Whitley Bridge areas. This task was nicely on the way by the end of the year under review.

### IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING HOUSES.

A total of 17 grants were made during the year under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1949 for the improvement of existing houses.

Again it seems a pity that property owners, with the exception of owner-occupiers, have not, generally speaking, taken greater advantage of the inducements offered by this Act, now that the conditions qualifying the payment of a grant have been made less stringent under the 1954 Act, but I regret the Council found it expedient to curtail the amount of grant given in the majority of cases especially where it was related to tenanted properties.



# HOUSING STATISTICS

Year 1955

1.	Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.	
(1)	a. Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	112
	b. Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	195
(2)	a. Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations .....	24
	b. Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	71
(3)	Number of dwelling houses needing further action:-	
	a. Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	24
	b. Number (excluding those in sub-head (3)a., above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	88
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.	
(a)	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .....	23
(b)	Number of defective dwelling houses (excluding those shown in (a) above) in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action .....	65
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year	
A.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936:-	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) By owners .....	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	Nil
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) By owners .....	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	Nil
C.	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936	
(1)	Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation .....	24



HOUSING STATISTICS, Continued

(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	10
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Undertakings were accepted .....	9
(4) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	3
(5) Action under sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	
(a) Closing Orders .....	5

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .....	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a) 1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year .....	16
2. Number of families dwelling therein .....	22
3. Number of persons dwelling therein .....	112
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .....	4
(c) 1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .....	7
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases .....	43

5. New Houses.

Number of new houses provided during the year:-

By the Local Authority:

Permanent type .....	22
Temporary type .....	Nil

By Private Enterprise .....

11

6. Housing Act, 1949.

Action in connection with:-

(a) Number of advances for purpose of increasing Housing accommodation .....	1
(b) Number of grants to persons other than Local Authorities for improvement of housing accommodation .....	17



IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING HOUSES. Continued

An application received last year under Section 5 of the 1954 Act, from the owner of two semi-detached houses upon which Demolition Orders had already been made, intimating willingness to carry out works designed to secure the reconstruction, enlargement or improvement of the houses, satisfied the Council that the works would result in the provision of two houses fit for human habitation. The Council extended the time allowed for the houses to be demolished in order that the works may be carried out and two further extensions were granted so the works could be completed.

The Council having acquired a block of property at Whitley which was structurally sound, but lacking in amenities, carried out a scheme prepared to comply with the provisions of Section 15 of the 1949 Act for improving the property. The result of this work is the provision of seven first-class houses complete with all the modern amenities of a new council house but let at a much cheaper rent than the latter.

Perhaps greater advantage could be taken of this section as it seems to me to be complementary to any Slum Clearance programme. Some tenants with growing families living in this class of property, who would never get the opportunity of living in new houses would willingly move into the modern larger houses whilst the houses vacated could be modernised to provide economical accommodation for smaller families living in unfit houses.

INSPECTION, REPAIR AND CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES.

Repairs were carried out in 88 instances and 24 representations were made in respect of dwellings unfit for human habitation, details of which are shown in the Housing Statistics. (See page 13).

OVERCROWDING.

There was a decrease of three on the previous year in the number of dwellings overcrowded; this was probably due to the fact that the Council were able to rehouse eight families living in overcrowded conditions.

NEW HOUSES.

The number of Council houses built this year fell again by one-quarter as compared with the previous year. This was due to the general decrease in Local Authority allocations making way for more private building. In actual fact, the number of houses so built in the district did increase, but not sufficiently to make the overall number of houses built equal to that of last year.



SECTION C.

FOOD INSPECTION & SUPERVISION



# MEAT SUPPLY.

The first full year since the war of supply under a free market has proved very satisfactory. The most outstanding features have been the great improvements in the condition and quality of the meat sold in the district. What a joy it has been to local butchers who have been able to joint their carcasses straight from the cooling room without them being handled many times prior to their presentation to the public.

## SLAUGHTERING FACILITIES

The needs of the district were adequately met by the continued use of the three private slaughterhouses. At the beginning of the year the Council refused to renew one of these licences as they were not satisfied that the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act relating to Hygiene and Cleanliness were fulfilled. However, these requirements were soon complied with and the necessary licence was issued without any interruption of output.

## MEAT INSPECTION

	Bullocks	Heifers	Total Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	167	27	194	13	14	561	342
Number inspected	167	27	194	13	14	561	342
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CISTICEROSIS</u>							
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	20	3	23	-	-	-	-
Percentage.	11.98%	11.11%	11.86%	-	-	-	-
Total Percentage	11.98%	11.11%	11.86%	-	-	-	-
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>							
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Percentage.	-	3.71%	.52%	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	14	4	18	3	-	-	7
Percentage.	8.38%	14.81%	9.28%	23.08%	-	-	2.05%
Total Percentage	8.38%	18.52%	9.79%	23.08%	-	-	2.05%
<u>CYSTICEROSIS</u>							
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Percentage.	.59%	-	.52%	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Percentage	.59%	-	.52%	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



MEAT INSPECTION. Continued.

PRINCIPAL GROUNDS FOR CONDEMNATION				
	Bovine lbs.	Calves lbs.	Sheep lbs.	Pigs lbs.
Abscesses	27	-	-	-
Actinomycosis	36	-	-	-
Angiomata	85	-	-	-
Bruising	-	15	-	-
Carcinomatous Tumour	27	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	199	-	-	-
Cysticercus Bovis	15	-	-	-
Erysipelis (Swine)	-	-	-	-
Necrosis	8	-	-	-
Parasitic	-	-	9	-
Tuberculosis	1,775	-	-	177
Contamination	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2,172	15	9	177

Once again a 100% meat inspection service was achieved in spite of the difficulties encountered by the irregular times of slaughter and the geographical location of the slaughterhouses. May I take this opportunity of thanking the butchers themselves for their willing co-operation which made this work less arduous.

One carcass was found to be infected with localised Cysticercus Bovis and the whole carcass was sent into cold storage for deep freeze treatment.

DETAILS OF DISEASED ORGANS AND CARCASSES CONDEMNED.

<u>BEEF.</u>	Bovine carcasses and all viscera .....	1
	Heads and Tongues .....	13
	Lungs .....	14
	Hearts .....	1
	Skirts .....	1
	Livers .....	12
	Part Livers .....	61
	Stomachs .....	1
	Intestines .....	1
	Kidneys .....	1
	Udders .....	-
	Spleens .....	1
	Forequarters .....	5
	Hindquarters .....	1
	Frozen Beef .....	-
<u>PIGS.</u>	Pig carcasses and organs .....	-
	Heads .....	6
	Livers .....	3
	Lungs .....	1
<u>SHEEP.</u>	Plucks .....	1

TRANSPORT & HANDLING.

There were no contraventions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.



MILK.

MILK SUPPLIES.

Number of Milk Producers .....	50
Tuberculin Tested .....	5
Non Designated .....	45
Number of Milk Producer/Retailers .....	1
Designated .....	Nil
Non Designated .....	1
Number of Milk Retailers .....	9
Designated .....	9
Non Designated .....	Nil

Milk production continues to be supervised by the Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Routine visits were made to the dairies of the retailers situated in the district and a satisfactory bacteriological sample was obtained from the only producer/retailer in the district selling non-designated milk. Details of licences issued are given below:-

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1949 - 1954.

Dealers Licences:

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) .....	5
Tuberculin Tested (Jersey Milk) not Pasteurised ..	1
Pasteurised .....	5
Sterilised .....	1

Supplementary Licences:

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) .....	4
Tuberculin Tested .....	Nil
Pasteurised .....	4
Sterilised .....	3

SAMPLING.

The following information was supplied by the Officers of the West Riding County Council giving details of their work carried out in the district in relation to the sampling of milk and other foods.

TABLE OF SAMPLES TAKEN.

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Milk	21	-	21
Other Foods	2	2	4

The two other foods classified as adulterated above, refer to loaves of bread which were found to contain dark stain patches, identified by the Public Analyst as grease (possibly from a machine in course of mixing the dough). Two firms of bakers were prosecuted, one being discharged on payment of £1.19.0. costs and the other discharged on payment of £2.19.0. costs.

### ICE CREAM.

Again visits paid to the one manufacturer in the district showed that his premises were kept in an excellent condition, samples taken confirmed this. The other nine retailers, all selling well-known makes of ice cream were also visited and sampled. Three of the adverse samples were received from one place and investigations found the source of contamination, which, when eliminated, resulted in obtaining satisfactory samples once again.

TABLE.

	Samples				Visits
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	
Manufacturer.	4	-	1	-	12
Retailers.	18	1	1	1	32
TOTAL	22	1	2	1	44

### FOOD PREMISES.

#### LIST OF FOOD SHOPS & FOOD PREMISES IN DISTRICT.

Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cafes and Road Transport Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fish & Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream Retailers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Mixed Businesses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

521 visits were made to the above food premises during the year. Some improvements have been effected but there is considerable scope for advancement, especially at several village shops in old unsuitable buildings. The new regulations will demand an all round improvement in the standards of hygiene in food premises. I am sorry to say however that they may be somewhat counteracted by a general apathy on the part of the public. A change of attitude in public opinion towards food hygiene would be many times more effective than all the numerous regulations issued from time to time by the Government.

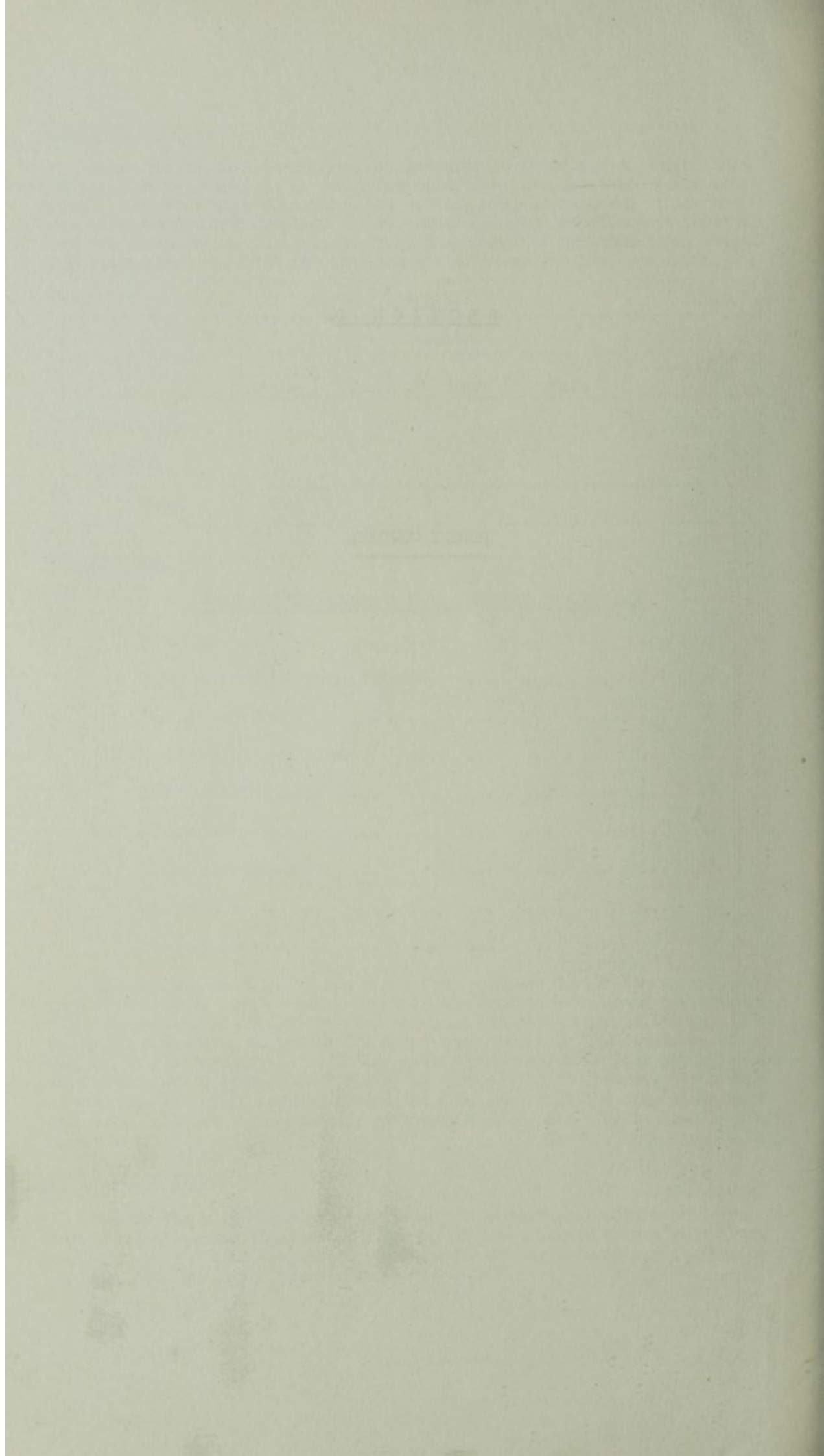
### FOOD ADULTERATION.

During the year two complaints were made regarding adulterated loaves of bread, in both cases the purchaser handed in the affected loaves which were passed on to the Food Sampling Officer of the County Council for further action, the result of which is reported under "SAMPLING".



SECTION D.

RODENT CONTROL.



RODENT CONTROL.

The Council continued to employ a trained part-time rodent control operative in fulfilling some of their responsibilities for the administration of the part of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 relating to rodent infestation. Treatments were carried out regularly on all lands and premises in the ownership of the Council. Most householders, where infestations occurred, readily availed themselves of the Council's free service and many minor infestations were thus dealt with effectively before serious trouble developed. A certain number of requests for treatment were received from the occupiers of business premises and the full cost of these treatments was recovered. The number of treatments carried out on agricultural holdings was again relatively small. This was due to the fact that there was little or no time available for the inspection of these premises and also that quite a number of farms have regular contracts with the County Agricultural Executive Committee. However, I am sorry to say that there are many more such holdings where adequate measures for the proper control of rodents is not taken.

The table set out below gives details of the incidence of infestation and to the control measures taken.

SYNOPSIS OF WORK

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Ag'tural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
Number of Properties in Local Authority's district.	12	2,302	103	2,417	206
Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	-	61	10	71	-
(b) Survey under the Act	10	198	14	222	5
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose).	2	-	-	2	-
Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections).	142	1,031	186	1,359	9
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:					
(a) RATS (Major)	4	-	3	7	1
(a) RATS (Minor)	6	123	19	148	1
(b) MICE (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(b) MICE (Minor)	-	2	2	4	-
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	10	125	24	159	1
Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	28	355	41	424	1
Number of notices served under Sec.4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	2	2	-
(b) Structural work (ie, proofing).	-	-	1	1	-
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.	-	-	-	-	-

This Table covers the year ending 31st March, 1956.

In addition the Council have been represented at the meetings of the Rodent Control Planning and Advisory Committee of which they are a member.





APPENDIX

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

Housing Act: Inspections .....	253
Public Health Act: Inspections .....	276
At Houses .....	135
At Other Premises .....	<u>141</u>
Food & Drugs Act: Inspections .....	521
Food Preparation Rooms .....	24
Ice Cream Premises .....	37
Dairies .....	5
Food Shops .....	33
Slaughterhouses .....	365
Unsound Food in Shops .....	9
Cafes, Restaurants .....	21
Licensed Premises .....	<u>27</u>
Water Supplies .....	44
Samples of Water taken .....	25
Council Property .....	79
Sewers and drains examined or tested .....	53
Privy conversions .....	19
Ashpit conversions .....	8
Factories General .....	41
Building Byelaws .....	6
Work in progress .....	14
New houses in course of erection .....	1
Moveable Dwellings .....	31
Housing Applications investigated .....	117
Refuse Collection - visits in connection with .....	460
Refuse Tips .....	66
Rodent Control .....	121
Schools .....	7
Infectious Diseases .....	36
Clinical Samples taken in connection with Infectious Diseases	11
Disinfection of Premises .....	2
Dirty or Verminous Premises .....	14
Disinfestation of Premises .....	13
Petroleum Regulations .....	10
Shops Act, 1934 .....	41



SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED.

	<u>Served.</u>	<u>Complied with</u>
<u>Statutory:</u>		
Public Health Act, 1936 .....	-	-
Housing Act, 1936 .....	39*	17
Food & Drugs Act, 1938 .....	-	-
<u>Informal:</u>		
Public Health Act, 1936 .....	105	84
Housing Act, 1936 .....	12	4
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