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Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health  
for the year 1945.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee of  
Rotherham Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report upon  
the health of the population of Rotherham Rural District during 1945.

General Statistics.

Area in acres	-	28,739
Population (census) 1931	-	36,489
Population (estimated 1945)	-	41,820
Number of inhabited houses	-	11,177
Rateable value	-	£162,292
Sum represented by a penny rate	-	£642

Vital Statistics.

Population.

The estimated population of 41,820 was slightly higher than  
that of 1944 which was 41,550. The increase was mainly due to the  
return of men and women from H.M. Forces.

Births.

The number of births registered in 1945 was 899. This was  
below the record number of 1,060 births in 1944. The birth-rate per  
thousand of the population was 21.5 compared with a birth-rate of 16.1  
for England and Wales. The effect of the war on the birth-rate is shown  
in the following table:-

Year.	Number of Births.	Birth rate.
1936	741	18.5
1937	795	20.1
1938	761	19.1
1939	845	20.8
1940	783	19.3
1941	836	20.3
1942	856	20.8
1943	849	21.9
1944	1,060	24.4
1945	899	21.5

The increase in births during the War was not due to an  
increase in the size of families but to an increase in the number of  
marriages.

Illegitimate births in 1945 were again rather higher at 41.

The still birth-rate remained at a low figure of 25 per thousand  
live births.

Deaths.

There were 447 deaths equivalent to a crude death-rate of 10.7  
per thousand of the population. The death-rate for England and Wales  
over the same period was 11.4. The death rates for the War years were:  
1939 - 9.5, 1940 - 10.9, 1941 - 10.4, 1942 - 9.2, 1943 - 10.3,  
1944 - 11.1 and 1945 - 10.7.



### Infantile Mortality Rate.

There were 53 deaths in children under one year of age, and an infantile mortality rate of 59 per thousand births. Two of the infants who died were illegitimate. The infantile mortality rate for the whole country was 46.

In spite of the improvements in the care of children under one year of age and the reduction in infant deaths, there is no doubt that twice as many children are dying as could reasonably be expected from premature births, congenital deformities and other unavoidable causes.

The rate in Rotherham Rural District was over 100 from 1900 until 1931. No one could be satisfied with a rate over 30.

### Maternal Mortality Rate.

There was one maternal death. The reputation of the district in regard to the deaths of women in childbirth has always been good. In 1944 no maternal deaths occurred.

### Principal Causes of Death.

The most frequent causes of death are given in the table below:-

	1945.	Average of 1939 - 45.	Average of 1929 - 38.	Average of 1919 - 28.
Heart diseases	84	77.5	67	31
Cancer	63	59.0	45	30
Intra-cranial vascular lesions.	43	37.5	18	-
Pneumonia.	29	25	33	50
Bronchitis	29	29.4	17	34
Influenza	0	4.1	12	16
Infectious diseases X	8	10.5	23	32
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	13	13.8	19	21
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	4	5.5	5	10
Acute & chronic nephritis.	5	8	9	8

X Scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, enteric fever, infantile diarrhoea and smallpox.

### Deaths from Violence.

There were ten road traffic accident deaths and twenty-five deaths from other violent causes. Three of the road traffic deaths were of children, and three were of persons over seventy years of age. There were eight deaths due to colliery accidents and five from accidents at other work. Five young children died from burns and scalds.



Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain Infectious diseases in the year 1945.

	Rotherham Rural District.	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 census.	London Administrative County.
	Rates per 1,000		Civilian Population.		
Live Births	21	16.1	19.1	19.2	15.7
Still Births	0.55	0.46	0.58	0.53	0.40
DEATHS:-					
All Causes	10.7	11.4	13.5	12.3	13.8
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Diphtheria	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Influenza	-	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07
Measles	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
	Rates per 1,000		Live Births.		
Deaths under one year of age	59	46	54	43	53
Deaths from diarrhoea & enteritis under 2 years of age.	2.2	5.6	7.8	4.5	7.6

- (-) Signified that there were no deaths.  
 (✓) Per 1,000 related births.  
 (Z) Rates per 1,000 total population.



	Rotherham Rural District.	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns Res. Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 1931 census.	London Adminis- trative County.
	Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.				
Notifications					
Typhoid fever.	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid fever.	-	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Cerebro- spinal fever	0.17	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06
Scarlet Fever	2.52	1.89	2.02	2.03	1.57
Whooping Cough	2.76	1.64	1.65	1.47	1.25
Diphtheria	0.86	0.46	0.52	0.56	0.31
Erysipelas	0.14	0.25	0.28	0.24	0.31
Smallpox.	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
Measles.	24.8	11.67	10.89	11.19	9.03
Pneumonia	0.86	0.87	1.03	0.72	0.78
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still) (a) Notifications.				
Puerperal Fever.	0.26	9.93	12.65	8.81	( 3.60 ( <del>15.87</del>
Puerperal Pyrexia )					

7 Including Puerperal fever.

#### Notifiable Diseases.

Disease	Cases Notified.	After correction.	Cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital.	Deaths.
Scarlet fever.	105	105	82	-
Diphtheria.	36	25	24	-
Measles.	1,039	1,039	1	3
Whooping Cough	115	115	-	3
Cerebro-spinal fever.	7	5	7	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	-	-
Erysipelas.	6	6	-	-
Dysentery.	6	6	1	-
Respiratory Tuberculosis	31	31	-	13
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	11	11	-	4
Pneumonia.	36	36	-	29
Puerperal Pyrexia	11	11	-	-



### Notifiable Diseases - Non-civilians.

Infectious Disease.	Cases notified.	Admitted to Isolation Hospital.
Scarlet fever.	2	2
Dysentery.	1	1
Measles.	3	3
Malaria contracted abroad.	2	-

The majority of the beds in the Isolation Hospital have been taken up by cases of scarlet fever, which has been a very mild disease and has caused no deaths for five years.

Where conditions have been suitable, doctors have been encouraged to treat scarlet fever cases at home.

Measles and whooping cough were much more prevalent and each caused three deaths. One case of measles was admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

The number of cases of diphtheria notified was one of the smallest on record.

There was no significant change in puerperal pyrexia notifications. Six of the eleven cases were non-residents. In three cases the raised temperature after childbirth was due to mastitis and in one case to bronchitis.

### Tuberculosis.

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
Tuberculosis cases on Register on 31st December, 1944,	145	40	185
Tuberculosis cases on Register at 31st December, 1945.	143	41	184
Cases removed from Register during 1945.	37	10	47
Cases transferred to the Rotherham Rural District during 1945.	4	-	4
Tuberculosis Notifications, 1945.	31	11	42
Deaths from Tuberculosis in 1945.	13	4	17

Among the 31 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified were 10 Housewives, 5 school children and 3 colliery workers.

Nine of the 11 non-pulmonary cases were children under 14 years of age.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis equalled that of 1944 which was the lowest on record.



### Diphtheria Immunisation.

1,157 children were immunised during the year, 723 by the Medical Officer of Health, 345 at the Infant Welfare Centres of the County Council, 73 by their own doctors and 16 at Swallownest Isolation Hospital.

345 of the children immunised by the Medical Officer of Health were under 5 years of age.

The Ministry of Health introduced a new system of record keeping for diphtheria immunisation. Instead of the record cards for children under school age being kept at seven different clinics they were centralised at the Council Offices. This made it much easier to check the records for children requiring refresher doses.

The following table illustrates the progress made in diphtheria immunisation during the past eight years.

Year.	Children under 15 years of age immunised against diphtheria.	Number of children born during the year.	Number of cases of diphtheria
1938	383	761	38
1939	221	845	18
1940	302	785	43
1941	2,536	836	78
1942	1,642	856	51
1943	1,824	849	43
1944	1,011	1,060	30
1945	1,157	899	25

The number of cases of diphtheria given for the years 1944 and 1945 are not comparable with those of previous years as they are corrected numbers. Cases admitted to hospital and found to be negative after swabbing and examination were deducted in accordance with Ministry of Health instructions.

Five mild cases of diphtheria occurred in children who had been immunised. There were no deaths from diphtheria during the year.

### Scabies Treatment.

The treatment centre for scabies cases at Swallownest Isolation Hospital dealt with 10 patients from Rotherham Rural District during 1945.

Patients were conveyed to the Hospital by ambulance, except in cases who preferred to make their own travelling arrangements, or who had short distances to travel. Patients were given baths in the discharge block, their clothing was disinfected by steam and they were given benzyl benzoate applications.

There was a striking reduction in the number of scabies cases reported during the year, and there is every hope that the disease will be practically eliminated with the improved treatment which is now available.



The following statistics have been supplied by  
Mr. J. F. Heath, Chief Sanitary Inspector:-

### Nuisance Inspections.

Total number of inspections for nuisances in 1945	-	1,106
Nuisances found in 1945	...	977
Nuisances in hand at the end of 1945	...	33
Total requiring abatement	...	1,010
Abated during 1945	...	973
Notices served - informal	...	119
Notices served - statutory	...	4
Informal notices complied with	...	82
Statutory notices complied with	...	3

### Regulated Buildings in the District.

Tents, vans and sheds	...	7
Number of inspections	...	23

### Drainage and Sewerage.

Number of parishes in the district	...	17
Number with sewers and sewage disposal works	...	17
Number of houses in the district.	...	11,177
Number of water closets	...	10,578
Number of cesspools.	...	316
Number of covered middens...	...	319
Number of open middens	...	12
Number of pail or tub closets	...	161

### Scavenging.

Public scavenging is in operation throughout the district.  
90% of the refuse is disposed of by tipping, and 10% to farmers.  
Total annual cost of collection and disposal of refuse - £10,290  
Cost of emptying cesspools... - £3,541

### Milk Supply

Number of cowkeepers in the district...	...	155
Number registered	...	155
Number of cowsheds	...	213
Total number of milk cows	...	1,770
Number of cowshed inspections	...	209
Number of wholesale traders registered	...	115
Number of retail milk sellers registered	...	185

### Milk (Special Designations) Regulations. (Report from County Medical Officer)

Number of licences for the production of T.T. milk....	-	2
Number of licences for the production of "accredited milk"	...	20
Satisfactory bacteriological samples of T.T. milk.	...	4
Unsatisfactory samples	...	0
Satisfactory bacteriological samples of accredited milk	...	27
Unsatisfactory samples	...	1

### Meat Inspections.

Number of private slaughterhouses	...	15
Number licensed	...	15
Total inspections - meat shops and pig inspections	...	337
Number of seizures of unsound food	...	47
Total weight	...	946 lbs.



Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Number of milk samples taken	...	80
Adulterated samples	...	5
Number of drug samples taken	...	2
Adulterated samples	...	1
Other food samples taken.	...	13
Adulterated samples	...	1

Five cautions were issued. No proceedings were taken.

Bakehouses.

Number of bakehouses in the district . . . . .	8
Total inspections .. . . .	19

Mortuaries.

There are three mortuaries in the district at Dalton, Swallownest and Catcliffe.

Rodent Control.

A full-time Pests Officer was appointed on 10th December, 1945 to relieve the Sanitary Inspectors of the increasing amount of work required on rat control. The Council have 14 refuse tips, 22 sewage works and several miles of sewers which require the constant attention of this officer.

Colliery Spoilbanks.

Eight colliery spoilbanks were inspected. Five were found on fire and the attention of the management was drawn in each case to the pollution of the atmosphere in the surrounding district. There was a limited improvement in the condition of colliery tips during the war, when extensive systems of water-spraying were installed to prevent any light being seen from the air. The spraying reduced the amount of material burning on the surface of the tips, but had very little effect upon the emission of irritating, sulphurous fumes from deep-seated fires.



### Housing Survey.

An extensive housing survey was carried out during the year to ascertain the number of unfit houses requiring demolition, the number of houses requiring reconditioning, those requiring minor repairs and to find out how many families were living under overcrowded conditions.

#### Unfit Houses.

In classifying houses suitable for demolition the standards used were those of the West Riding Joint Housing Advisory Committee.

465 houses in 13 parishes fell below these standards:-

Parish.	No. of Unfit Houses.
Aston-cum-Aughton.	139
Bramley.	13
Brampton Bierlow.	128
Brinsworth.	5
Catcliffe.	21
Hooton Levitt.	14
Hooton Roberts.	6
Ravenfield.	4
Thrybergh.	2
Treeton.	6
Thurcroft.	27
Wickersley.	9
Whiston.	91
Total.	465

#### Houses requiring Reconditioning.

The number of houses in need of major repairs was 3,593

#### Houses requiring Minor Repairs.

It was not considered practicable to visit nearly twelve thousand houses to obtain a report upon minor repairs, and an estimate was made of houses likely to come into this category from visits made during the War and from an extensive knowledge of the conditions prevailing in the district. 5,374 houses were estimated to be in need of minor repairs.



### Overcrowded Families.

Three enumerators were appointed to obtain particulars of the occupants of all the houses in the district.

The houses were classified according to the overcrowded standards of the Housing Act, 1936 for persons per room, floor area and separation of the sexes. The Act permits living rooms and kitchens to be used as sleeping accommodation and gives a considerable underestimate of the real housing needs of the district.

175 houses in 13 parishes were found to be 'overcrowded' :-

Parish.	Population.	No. of Houses.	No. of over-crowded houses.
Aston cum Aughton.	5,796	1,662	28
Bramley.	2,775	761	12
Drampton Dierlow.	3,379	874	12
Brinsworth.	2,774	800	7
Catcliffe.	1,688	454	8
Dalton.	5,570	1,304	45
Hooton Levitt.	77	23	-
Hooton Roberts.	165	46	-
Orgreave.	394	132	-
Ravenfield.	680	199	4
Thrybergh.	3,818	904	12
Thurcroft.	5,328	1,378	22
Treeton.	2,023	524	7
Ulley.	195	52	-
Wentworth.	1,405	417	6
Whiston.	2,331	731	4
Wickersley.	3,142	916	8
Total.	41,550	11,177	175



### Families in Rooms and in Lodgings.

The Overcrowding Survey showed that 1,645 families were living in rooms or in lodgings in the district.

In 1,390 cases a house was shared by two families, in 118 cases by three families, in 5 cases by four families and in 1 case by five families.

The particulars for individual parishes are given in the table below :-

Parish.	Population.	No. of Houses.	No. of houses with 2 families	No. of Houses with 3 families	No. of houses with 4 families	No. of Houses with 5 families.
Aston-cum-Aughton.	5,796	1,662	209	14	-	-
Bramley.	2,775	761	60	4	-	-
Brampton Bierlow.	3,379	874	138	9	-	-
Drinsworth.	2,784	800	76	5	1	-
Catcliffe.	1,618	454	78	7	-	-
Dalton.	5,570	1,304	212	27	1	-
Hooton Lovitt.	77	23	1	-	-	-
Hooton Roberts.	165	46	10	-	-	-
Orgreave.	394	132	8	-	-	-
Ravenfield.	680	199	11	1	-	-
Thrybergh.	3,818	904	162	14	1	1
Thurcroft.	5,328	1,378	196	22	-	-
Treeton.	2,023	524	59	4	-	-
Ulley.	195	52	2	-	-	-
Wentworth.	1,405	417	40	5	-	-
Whiston.	2,331	731	44	2	1	-
Wickersley.	3,142	916	84	4	1	-
Total.	41,550	11,177	1390	118	5	1

### Partly-Utilised Houses.

The Survey showed an increase in the number of houses occupied by single persons. There were 501 houses occupied by single persons. 142 of these houses had three or more bedrooms and were capable of accommodating eight or more persons according to the standards of the Housing Act. There were only 272 houses occupied by single persons when the last Survey was made in 1936.



## Water Supplies.

There are 11,177 houses in the district and 11,139 are on main supplies. This a very high proportion for a rural district with isolated farm houses, farm labourers cottages and temporary dwellings. There are 11,302 houses on the Sheffield Corporation supply, 802 on Wath Urban District Council Supply, 4 on Doncaster Corporation Supply, 39 on Earl Fitzwilliam's Hooton Cliff Supply and 34 on springs and wells. Four houses are supplied with water from stand-pipes. The only complaints of inadequate supplies were from householders with faulty service pipes.

Chemical examinations gave the following results:-

	Sheffield Corpn. Langsetts Supply taken at Thrybergh	Sheffield Corpn. Redmires Supply taken at Swallownest.	Wath Urban District Council taken at Brampton Dierlow.
<u>Physical Characters.</u>			
Suspended matter.	none.	none.	none.
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long.	yellow.	yellowish.	Colourless.
Taste.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.
Odour.	none.	none.	none.
<u>Parts per 100,000.</u>			
<u>Chemical Examination.</u>			
Total solids dried at 180°C.	9.25	7.75	96.3
Chlorides in terms of chlorine.	1.40	1.20	16.10.
Equivalent to sodium chloride.	2.31	1.98	26.54
Nitrites.	none.	faint trace.	none.
Nitrates as Nitrogen.	0.05	0.03	0.01
Poisonous metals (Lead etc)	none.	none.	none.
Total hardness.	3.5	3.8	53.0
Temporary hardness.	2.0	2.5	16.8
Permanent hardness.	1.5	1.3	36.2
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F.	0.146	0.058	0.023
Ammoniacal nitrogen.	0.0016	0.0014	0.0002
Albuminoid nitrogen.	0.0056	0.0040	0.0024
PH. value.	7.0	7.2	7.2
Free chlorine, parts per million.	0.03	none.	none.



Twenty samples of water were sent to the West Riding County Council laboratory for examination for lead. These were taken in March and November.

Bacteriological Examinations.

Fourteen samples of water were sent to the West Riding County Council laboratory for bacteriological examination. Eight of these were from Sheffield Corporation supply, five from Earl Fitzwilliam's Hooton Cliff Supply and one from the Wath Urban District Council Supply. All were satisfactory.



Particulars of the Health Services in Rotherham Rural District carried out by the West Riding County Council.

### School Medical Inspection.

School Medical Inspection in Rotherham Rural District with the exception of the parishes of Wentworth and Brampton Bierlow was carried out by Dr. J. M. Watt, Medical Officer of Health. These two parishes were taken by Dr. J. E. M. White.

In elementary schools 532 entrants and 520 leavers were examined. 392 special cases were seen and 399 children with defects were re-examined.

At Woodhouse Grammar School 58 entrants, 83 leavers, and 1 special case were examined. 41 children were re-examined.

### School Dental Treatment.

School dental treatment was done by:-

Mr. S. Ackers, L.D.S.	Parishes of Brampton Bierlow and Wentworth.
Mrs. E. Ackers, L.D.S.	Parishes of Thrybergh, Wickersley, Bramley, Hooton Roberts, Ravenfield, Dalton and Hooton Levitt.
Mr. W.H. Etheridge, L.D.S.	Thurcroft.

The remainder of the district was without a dentist owing to shortage of staff.

The work done was as follows:-

Children inspected	- 1,457
Children offered treatment	- 1,146
Children treated.	- 782
Attendances for treatment.	- 1,935
Number of sessions - inspection	- 16
- treatment	- 286
Extractions - temporary teeth	- 1,897
- permanent teeth	- 177
Fillings - temporary teeth	- 45
- Permanent teeth	- 561
Other operations - Permanent teeth.	- 654

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

The County Council is the Authority in Rotherham Rural District for the Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

The following services were provided:-

1. Employment of Health Visitors.
2. Provision of Maternity Home Accommodation.
3. Treatment of puerperal fever at hospital.
4. Treatment of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
5. Convalescent treatment for mothers after difficult confinement and for children up to five years of age.
6. Hospital treatment for children under five years of age.
7. Provision of child welfare centres and ante-natal clinics.



8. Payment of doctors' fees when called to the assistance of midwives.
9. Assistance towards the payment of midwives' fees in necessitous cases.
10. Provision of milk and meals in necessitous cases.
11. Provision of Consultant Obstetricians in cases of difficult confinement.
12. Ante-natal examination of uninsured women.
13. Dental treatment of Expectant and Nursing mothers and children under five.
14. Provision of clinics for advice in birth control.
15. Provision of mid-day meals for expectant mothers who are under-nourished.
16. Provision of Home Helps.

#### Nursing Areas.

Eight health visitors and School nurses were working in the Rotherham Rural Area, as under:

Aston-cum-Aughton, Swallownest,  
Ulley, Orgreave and Fence.

) Whole-time nurse  
) Miss J. Cheetham.

Hooton Roberts, Dalton, Sunnyside and  
Thrybergh.

) Miss M. Gilliland.

Brampton Bierlow.

This parish was visited by the County Council's whole-time nurse for part of Wath-cu-Dearne (West Melton portion)

Wentworth.

Part-time nurse employed by the Wentworth District Nursing Association.

Thurcroft, Hooton Levitt,  
Carr and Laughton.

) Whole-time Nurse  
) Mrs. H. B. Stockwell.

Drinsworth.

) Part-time nurse employed  
) by the Drinsworth Nursing  
) Association.

Catcliffe, Treeton and Whiston.

) Whole-time Nurse  
) Mrs. J. Utley.

Bramley, Wickersley, Ravenfield  
and Listerdale.

) Whole-time Nurse  
) Miss B. M. Haines.

#### Child Welfare Centres. School and Ante-Natal clinics.

Brampton Bierlow  
Cortonwood Methodist  
Church.

Infants consultation every Thursday 2-4 p.m.  
School Clinic every Thursday 9 a.m.  
Ante-natal clinic first and third Wednesday in each month, 2-4 p.m.  
Average attendances - ante-natal - 13  
- infants - 61.

Catcliffe.  
Church Mission Hall.

Infant consultation held every alternate Wednesday 2-4 p.m.  
Ante-natal clinic held on 2nd and 4th Tuesday afternoons at No. 2 Rotherham Road, Catcliffe.



Catcliffe. (cont'd)	School Clinic every Monday - 9 a.m.
Church Mission Hall	Average attendance - ante-natal - 8. infants - 54.
Dalton.	Infant consultation every Tuesday 2.30 - 4.30 pm
Primitive Methodist	Ante-natal clinic held every Thursday afternoon.
Chapel.	School clinic held on Tuesday and Friday mornings 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
	Average attendance - ante-natal - 18 infants - 58
Swallownest.	Infant consultation held every Thursday
Church Hall.	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
	Ante-natal clinic held on the second and fourth Tuesday morning in each month.
	Average attendance - ante-natal - 10 - infants - 39
Thurcroft.	Infant consultation every Monday, 2.30 to 4.30 pm
Wesleyan Chapel.	Ante-natal clinic held on first and third Thursday, 10 a.m.
	School Clinic held on Monday and Friday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon in schools.
	Average attendance - ante-natal - 10 - infants - 48
Bramley	Centre open every Wednesday.
Miners' Welfare Hall.	Infant consultation - 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.
	School clinic, Wednesday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
	Ante-natal clinic held at the Listerdale Maternity Home every Monday at 10 a.m.
	Average attendance ante-natal - 28 Infants - 31
Whiston.	Infant consultation held every Thursday
Church Institute.	afternoon 2 to 4 p.m.
	Average attendance - infants - 42.

#### MATERNITY HOMES.

A Maternity Home of twenty beds was erected by the County Council at Wickersley and serves a large area in South Yorkshire. The hospital is known as the "Listerdale Maternity Home" and was officially opened on the 12th March 1938. During 1945, 448 patients were admitted.

The County Council established a Maternity Home of twenty beds at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, for patients from the surrounding areas.

The County Council also has arrangements with the Jessop Hospital for Women at Sheffield for patients who are not entitled to treatment at this hospital under the "Penny in the Pound" Scheme.

Application for admission can be made direct to the Home s. Cases of emergency can be sent in immediately. Wherever, possible, all patients must make a personal application to the Matron.

In necessitous cases the County Council assist towards the payment of the fees of the Homes.



Rotherham Rural District.  
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Name of Midwife.	Address.	
Mrs. I. Spencer.	Orchard Villas, Arundel Street, Treeton.	Relief District Nurse.
Nurse N. Hodgson.	5 Arlington Avenue, Aston.	Whole-time midwife.
Miss L. Hirst.	41 Park Grove, Bramley.	District Nurse.
Miss N. Asquith.	7 Green Lane, Wickersley.	District Nurse.
Mrs. D. D. Frith.	Listerdale Maternity Home Wickersley.	
Miss D. Major.	do.	
Miss C. English.	do	
Miss M. Porter.	do	
Miss K. A. Quinn.	do	
Miss D. Sawtell.	do	
Miss M. Ripley.	do	
Miss M B. Ward.	do.	
Mrs. Gaskell.	do.	
Mrs. S. France.	8 School Road, Thurcroft.	Salaried Midwife.
Nurse I. Noble.	26 Brinsworth Avenue, Brinsworth.	District Nurse.
Mrs. J. E. Hargreaves.	38 Brinsworth Hall Crescent, Brinsworth.	Independent.
Mrs. L. Furness.	2 Dalton View, Whinney Hill, Thrybergh.	Salaried midwife.
Mrs. C. King.	38 Vale Road, Thrybergh.	Salaried midwife.
Mrs. N. C. Edgar.	The Darrow, Wentworth.	District Nurse.
Miss W.E. Disby.	40 Worry Goose Lane, Whiston.	District Nurse.
Miss J. L. Bain.	41 South Street, Greasbro.	District Nurse-Rotherham C.B.
Miss E. Buxton.	18 Brook Hill, Thorpe Hesley.	do.
Mrs. E. L. Maltby.	20 Nursery Road, Swallownest.	Salaried midwife.
Miss L. Aaron.	8 Chaff Lane View, Whiston.	District Nurse.



### Treatment of Tuberculosis.

The County Council is responsible for the treatment of Tuberculosis in Rotherham Rural District.

#### Dispensary Services.

The dispensary available is situated at Carnson House, Moorgate Road, Rotherham, and is equipped with an up-to-date X-ray plant. Clinics are held every Friday at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. and are attended by the Consultant Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. H. A. Crowther and the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. E. J. C. Groves, who are also available by appointment for consultation with the General Practitioners in the district.

#### Institutional Treatment.

Institutional treatment is provided in the County Council's Sanatoria as follows:-

Middleton-in-Wharfedale Sanatorium, near Ilkley.  
Scotton Banks Sanatorium, Knaresborough.  
Cardigan Sanatorium, Carr Gate, near Wakefield.  
Crookhill Hall Sanatorium, Conisborough, near Doncaster.

In addition a number of beds are available in the County General Hospital, Wakefield. Other beds are rented as required in outside institutions.

#### Ancillary Services.

Ultra violet ray treatment for approved cases is provided at Rotherham Hospital. Three patients were given this treatment during 1945. Domiciliary open-air sleeping shelters are provided in approved cases where the sleeping accommodation is not suitable. One patient residing at Whiston was provided with a shelter.

Assistance is given in necessitous cases towards the provision of surgical appliances required for tuberculous conditions. Three patients residing at Dalton were provided with appliances.

Grants for extra nourishment to enable patients to build up a bodily resistance to tuberculosis are made in necessitous cases. The grants comprise a daily supply of 2 pints of milk, which is the priority allowance authorised by the Ministry of Food. Thirteen patients obtained these grants during 1945 :-

Aston-cum-Aughton	2
Bramley	2
Dalton	3
Thrybergh	2
Whiston	2

#### West Riding Distress Fund.

One patient residing at Bramley was supplied with bedding to obtain segregation from the rest of her family.

Travel fares to enable near relatives to visit patients whilst undergoing institutional treatment were paid in the case of a patient residing in Wickersley and a patient residing in Bramley, where the provisions of Memo. 266/T did not apply.



## Maintenance Allowances.

Financial assistance under Memo 266/T which was introduced in 1943 continued for patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. This scheme has done much to alleviate the financial hardship, with its accompanying mental distress, which is so often experienced when patients have to give up work for extended periods of treatment. Subject to conforming to the course of treatment prescribed by the Tuberculosis Officer, the allowances are issued to those patients who have had to cease remunerative employment and who may reasonably be expected to recover their working capacity after a period of treatment.

The standard Maintenance Allowances are issued without reference to the family income and "Discretionary Allowances" and "Special Payments" may also be issued for specific purposes where the family income is considered to be inadequate.

## Dental Treatment.

Dental treatment is provided free in any necessitous case recommended for institutional treatment where recovery would be retarded by the presence of carious conditions.

### ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT : TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO AND DISCHARGED FROM INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1945, UNDER THE SCHEME OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Institution.	Admissions.			Discharges.		
	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.
Middleton Sanatorium.	1	-	3	3	-	3
Middleton Service.	6	-	-	5	-	-
Scotton Banks Sanatorium.	-	5	2	-	5	2
Cardigan Sanatorium.	-	3	-	-	2	-
Crookhill Hall Sanatorium.	8	-	-	7	-	-
Adela Shaw Orthop. Hospital Kirby Moorside.	-	-	-	-	-	1
Loeds General Infirmary.	-	1	-	-	1	-
Oakwood Hall Sanatorium, Rotherham.	1	1	-	3	3	1
Total	16	10	5	18	11	7



# Venereal Diseases - Treatment Centres.

Address.	Days and hours of attendance.	
	Men.	Women & Children.
Queen's Road, Barnsley.	Mon. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Thurs. 6 - 8 p.m.	Mon. 5.30 - 7.30 p.m. Wed. 2 - 3 p.m. Fri. 2 - 3 p.m.
12 Frederick Street, Rotherham.	Wed. 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 5.30 - 8 p.m.	Tues. 2 - 5 p.m. Thurs. 2 - 5 p.m. Fri. 5.30 - 7.30 p.m. Sat. 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Jessop Hospital, Sheffield.	-	Tues. 4 - 6 p.m. Thurs. 4 - 6 p.m.
Royal Hospital, Sheffield.	Tues. 6 p.m. Thurs. 5 - 7 p.m.	Thurs. 11 a.m.
Royal Infirmary, Sheffield.	Tues. 5 - 7 p.m. Wed. 5 - 8 p.m. Fri. 6 - 8 p.m.	Tues. 2 - 4 p.m.

## West Riding County Council. Public Health Laboratory.

Specimens received from the Rotherham Rural District during  
the year 1945.

	<u>Specimens.</u>
Sputa for tubercle bacilli	21
Swabs for C. Diphtheriae.	62
Hairs for ringworm.	12
Urine and Faeces for Typhoid etc.	7
Urine for tubercle bacilli and organisms.	14
Bio chemical specimens	-
Swabs for haemolytic streptococci	1
Milks for bacteriological examination.	2
Milks for tubercle bacilli	10
Waters for bacteriological examination.	15
Friedman Tests.	8
Widal reactions.	3
Total	<u>163</u>



In spite of the restricted supplies of food, the shortage of clothing and footwear, the diminished supplies of coal, the shortage of houses and the many restrictions left over from the War there is a better standard of health in Rotherham Rural District than there was in 1939. The poorer section of the community have benefited most. There is more employment and family incomes have risen. The food and clothing rations of to-day are more generous than many families could possibly have afforded seven years ago. School dinners, milk in schools, Welfare Clinics and priority milk in the homes are providing many children with better diets.

Families are compelled to spend their incomes on essentials such as food, clothing and shelter, as most unessentials are not available or are in very short supply.

It is to be hoped that as the national income rises these essentials will continue to receive the attention that has been given to them during the War.

J. M. WATT, M.D., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G., D.C.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health,  
Rural District Council Offices,  
Moorgate,  
Rotherham.

6th July, 1946.



In spite of the restricted supplies of food, the shortage of clothing and footwear, the diminished supplies of coal, the shortage of houses and the many restrictions laid over the war there is a better standard of health in Rochester than in 1918. The poorer section of the community have benefited most. There is more employment and family incomes have risen. The food and clothing ration of 60-day and 40-day respectively have been liberalized and possibly have afforded seven years' worth of food. School children, like in schools, better clinics and priority milk in the homes are providing many children with better

nutrition. Families are compelled to spend their incomes on essentials such as food, clothing and shelter, as most luxuries are not available or are in very short supply.

It is to be hoped that as the national income rises and these essentials will continue to receive the attention that has been given to them during the war.

Very truly yours,  
L. M. WATTS, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.O., D.D., D.M.,  
Medical Officer of Health,  
Rochester, N.Y.

Public Health Council Officers,  
Rochester, N.Y.

Enclosed for the Council are the following reports:

1. Report on the health of the community for the year 1944.

2. Report on the health of the community for the year 1945.

3. Report on the health of the community for the year 1946.

4. Report on the health of the community for the year 1947.

5. Report on the health of the community for the year 1948.

6. Report on the health of the community for the year 1949.

7. Report on the health of the community for the year 1950.

8. Report on the health of the community for the year 1951.

9. Report on the health of the community for the year 1952.

10. Report on the health of the community for the year 1953.

11. Report on the health of the community for the year 1954.

12. Report on the health of the community for the year 1955.

13. Report on the health of the community for the year 1956.

14. Report on the health of the community for the year 1957.