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DONCASTER  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL  
REPORT

For 1925

OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health

BY

A. B. DUNNE,

B.A., M.B., B.C., Cambridge University, D.P.H., London, etc.



Doncaster :

"Doncaster Gazette," General Printers, Printing Office Street.

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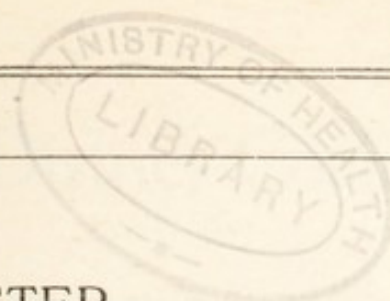
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# Doncaster Rural District Council

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

NETHER HALL,

DONCASTER.

March 1st, 1926.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Lady and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the Minister of Health's Circular 648 (England), dated December 10th, 1925, I beg to present my Annual Report for 1925.

This year the report is known as a "Survey" one.

The Minister in the Appendix of the above mentioned Circular has indicated the information required and the order in which it should be given.

As some of the items of information required do not usually come under the cognizance of the Medical Officer of Health—I beg to thank the Clerk, Surveyor, Sanitary Inspectors, Vaccination Officers and others for their help in obtaining the information.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

**A. B. DUNNE,**

Medical Officer of Health.



# SURVEY REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

1925.

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### **SECTION 1.**

#### **NATURAL and SOCIAL CONDITIONS of the AREA.**

The Rural District comprises 37 parishes and a total area of 79,275 acres.

The Census population taken on June 19th, 1921, was 26,336, consisting of 13,632 males and 12,704 females, comprising 5,506 private families and occupying 5,297 houses.

There were 164 uninhabited houses at the date of the Census.

The number of persons per inhabited house was 4.97.

The Registrar-General's estimate for the mid-year population, 1925, is 33,910.

The Rateable value is £430,951, and the sum represented by a penny-rate is £1,644.

The amount of Poor Law Relief granted was £8,320/7/6.

The physical features of the greater part of the District are those of the Great Plain of York, of which this is the extreme Southern part.

On the West the Limestone Range which runs North and South reaches an elevation of 461 feet at Clifton, on the Eastern Side of the District are a series of low sandstone ridges extending from Bawtry to Barnby Dun.

The North Eastern part of the District is a low alluvial plain about 25 feet above Ordnance Datum.

The District is drained from North to South by the following rivers, which, flowing Eastwards, eventually reach the Sea either by the Rivers Don or Trent.

On the North the River Went—the Don and its tributary the Dearne, and on the South the Torne and Idle, the last two eventually finding their way into the Trent.

The River Don is tidal as far up as Kirk Sandall.

The Drainage of the District is conditioned by these natural water courses.

The Royal Commission on Mining Subsidence has recently visited the District.

The surface levels of much of the District will be materially affected by the working of the Coal measures—this was clearly pointed out by the late Mr. W. H. Pickering, H.M. Inspector of Mines, in his Annual Report for the year 1911 to the Home Secretary. His words on Page 5 are well worth quoting: "I may specially mention one of the problems which can only be solved by united action.

"Several of the Collieries will work under land which is only just above the sea level.

"The Strata are waterlogged within a few feet of the surface and drainage is difficult.

"When the coal is worked from under this land and the surface has sunk over 3 feet in consequence, all the drainage levels will be destroyed and swamps will form unless preventive measures are taken.

"In such conditions the arrangement of the main sewers and main drains will be of vital importance to the health of the community."

The conditions which the late Mr. Pickering foresaw have already come into being, notably along the Valley of the Dearne and in the Askern District.

Fortunately the problem of the scientific drainage of these levels has now been recognised and will be tackled on proper lines.

Since the War the rapid development of the Coalfield around Doncaster is evinced by the successful sinking of the Collieries at Armthorpe, Harworth and Thorne—these two last, although outside the Rural District, are close neighbours.



Another Colliery which was to have been sunk in Awkley Parish, in the Rural District of Doncaster, by the Markham Associated Collieries, is for the time being held in abeyance.

When this Colliery has been sunk the inner ring of Collieries surrounding Doncaster will be completed.

The chief occupation of the inhabitants is coal mining.

The seam worked is the famous Barnsley Bed.

Workmen have been attracted from all parts of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

Work has been regular and remuneration good.

The standard of living is high and there is an appearance of well-being and prosperity about the Colliery Villages.

The next important industry is agriculture, which still employs a large number of men.

Since the War a very large glass industry has been established by Messrs. Pilkington Bros., of St. Helens, Lancashire, at the then old village of Kirk-Sandall—now united to the Parish of Barnby-Don.

There are still many of the parishes untouched by the industrial developments which have transformed others almost out of recognition.

The District retains much of its unspoilt rural charm—and in many places one could imagine one's self in some remote corner of rural England—but for the ever-present pillar of smoke which in one or other quarter is to be seen rising from the Colliery Chimney Stacks.

It is these ever present pillars of smoke by day which are the symbol of the industrialisation of this beautiful District.

The District is well served by Railway and Roads.

Doncaster lays at the centre—the hub of the wheel, so to speak, and the railways and roads radiate from it as the spokes of a wheel.

The London and N.E. Railway Main Line traverses the District from North to South, and with the Companies now amalgamated, provide direct communication East, South-East, West and South-West.

There are nine main roads radiating from Doncaster, all "A" roads, the Doncaster and Tadcaster—better known as the Great North Road—which enters the District at the South at Bawtry and leaves it at the extreme North—a short distance after passing Barnsdale Bar.

The other Main Roads are Doncaster and Selby, Doncaster and Thorne (destined to become a very busy road when the New Bridge at Boothferry, near Goole, is completed), Doncaster and Worksop, Doncaster and Tinsley, Doncaster and Wakefield and Doncaster and Barnsley. These and other District roads carry a constant and increasing stream of traffic—motor 'buses, private cars and heavy commercial lorries.

Water communication with the Humber Ports is maintained by the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation Co., part of the River Don being canalised.

The Council are members of the Doncaster Regional Town Planning Committee—in association with neighbouring authorities—which was formed after a meeting of Local Authorities in 1920, when Mr. G. L. Pepler, of the Ministry of Health, attended. Professor Patrick Abercrombie, of Liverpool University, and Mr. T. H. Johnson, Surveyor, of Doncaster, were appointed to make a Survey, and issued in December, 1922, their Report on the Doncaster Regional Town Planning Scheme, which was the first of its kind in this country.

Previous to this the Council had submitted for the sanction and approval of the Local Government Board their Schemes for Town Planning the areas of Askern, Carcroft and Armthorpe.

## **VITAL STATISTICS.**

### **BIRTHS.**

The births in 1925 were 1,141, or 161 more than in the previous year.

This is equal to an Annual Birth-Rate of 33.6 per 1,000, or 2.4 per 1,000 more than in 1924.

The Birth-Rate of England and Wales was 18.3 per 1,000.

Of the legitimate births, 573 were males and 526 females.

The illegitimate births were 18 males and 24 females.

The natural increase in population, namely, the number of births in excess of deaths, was 777.

### **BIRTH RATE, 1916-1925.**

Year.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Rate per 1,000	30.6	25.5	26.3	27.4	36.8	30.8	29.9	32.1	31.2	33.6



## DEATHS.

The deaths in 1925 were 364, or 57 more than in the previous year.

This is equal to a crude Annual Death-Rate of 10.7.

This year the Registrar-General has, for the first time, supplied a standardizing factor (1.002) for correcting the crude Death-Rate.

The standardized Death-Rate is 10.72.

The male deaths were 185, and the female 179.

The Death-Rate for England and Wales was 12.2.

A Table of the Causes of Death is given at the end of the Report.

### DEATH-RATE, 1916-1925.

Year.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Rate per 1,000 ..	13.9	12.6	20.6	15.4	12.2	14.0	12.2	10.9	9.8	*10.72

\*Standardized Death-Rate.

### DEATHS FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

1. Enteric Fever	...	...	...	0
2. Small Pox	...	...	...	0
3. Measles	...	...	...	8
4. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1
5. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2
6. Diphtheria	...	...	...	0
7. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	9
Total	...	...	...	20

The Annual Zymotic Death-Rate is 0.5 per 1,000.

The Death-Rate for Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 2 years of age) per 1,000 births is 7.8.

That of England and Wales is 8.4.

## DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

1. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System—  
(males 13, females 13) ... .. 26
2. Other Forms of Tuberculosis—  
(males 4, females 4) ... .. 8

Equal to a Tuberculosis Death-Rate of 1.0 per 1,000.

The non-pulmonary Deaths were due to:—

MALES.—Tuberculous Meningitis 3, and Tuberculous Enteritis 1.

FEMALES.—Tuberculous Meningitis 3, and Tuberculous Enteritis 1.

No Deaths have been registered due to Puerperal Sepsis or Child bearing.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

In 1925, Ninety Infants (44 male and 46 female) died under one year of age.

The corresponding figures last year were 42 males and 40 females.

There were two deaths of male illegitimate Infants.

The Infant Mortality is 78.8 per 1,000 births.

Last year's figure was 83.6.

That of England and Wales in 1925 is 75.0.

The chief causes of death are as follows:—Premature Birth, Malformation, etc., 37; Respiratory Diseases, 24; and Gastro-Intestinal Diseases, 12.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1916-1925.

Year.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Rate per 1,000 Births.	106.9	91.4	148.0	116.6	96.1	130.9	99.1	77.5	83.6	78.8



As in former years, I append a Table shewing the Infantile Mortality in the more populous parishes in which 50 births and upwards have been registered during 1925.

PARISH.	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths under 1 year.	Infantile Mortality.	
			1925	1924
Askern .. ..	137	14	102·1	93·4
Barnby Don with Kirk Sandall ..	92	7	76·0	32·2
Edlington .. ..	265	22	83·0	107·7
Rossington .. ..	284	23	80·9	80·8

## **SECTION 2.**

### **GENERAL PROVISION of HEALTH SERVICES in the AREA.**

#### **1.—TUBERCULOSIS.**

The West Riding County Council admitted 22 patients during the year to Sanatorium Treatment.

This number of Form "C" Certificates having been received by me (these Forms were sent on the admission of a patient in a Sanatorium to the Medical Officer of Health of the District from which the patient came).

The number of cases from each Sanatorium were as follows:—Middleton-in-Wharfedale, 13; Rawdon, Oakwood and Cardigan, 2 each; Lord Mayor Treloar's Sanatorium at Alton, Hants., Church Army, Farnham, and, Dean Head, 1 each.

The County Council maintain a Dispensary at 20, Christ Church Road, Doncaster, which is the Office of the District Tuberculosis Officer and his Staff.

Patients are seen on Mondays from 2—4-30 p.m. and on Thursdays from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

There is a Tuberculosis After Care Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen working in conjunction with the Red Cross, under the guidance of the Tuberculosis Officer.

This Committee make and grant to suitable cases night and underclothing on entering Sanatoria.

The County Council have bought Crookhill Hall and its surrounding park—situate on high ground in the Parish of Conisborough Parks, in the Rural District—as a Sanatorium, it is reported, for “advanced cases.”

The undertaking has not yet reached the stage of taking in patients.

It will, when opened, meet a long felt want. These advanced cases, when kept at home, are often a source of real danger to the health of the others occupying the same house.

## 2. MATERNITY.

There is no Maternity Hospital in the District.

Difficult cases requiring the special attention of an obstetric Surgeon have in the past been received at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary, but this, as I am informed, is no longer the case.

The West Riding County Council have an arrangement whereby maternity cases requiring special treatment are received into Nurse Pease's Maternity Home, Edenfield, Doncaster.

This arrangement, I am given to understand, works well.

## 3. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Council is an original and constituent member of the Doncaster and Mexborough Joint Hospital Board.

The hospital is situated on high land at Conisborough Common.

Seventy-eight beds are provided for Diphtheria, Scarlet, Enteric, and Cerebro Spinal Fever Cases.

There is accommodation for twenty-five Small Pox patients in an iron building on another site some distance from the main hospital.

A Motor Ambulance is provided for and used for the removal of ordinary infectious cases—and another Motor Ambulance is reserved for Small Pox Cases.

The Hospital is equipped with a steam Disinfecting Apparatus.

## 4. GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Medical, Surgical and Accident cases are provided for by the Doncaster Royal Infirmary and the General and Special Hospitals at Leeds and Sheffield.

All these hospitals are on a voluntary basis.



The needs of the District have outgrown the existing accommodation of the Doncaster Royal Infirmary, which is to be rebuilt on a new and spacious site on the Thorne Road, Doncaster.

An appeal has been launched to build a hospital of 300 beds.

An Ophthalmic Department of the Infirmary, equipped on modern lines, has just been opened.

The Doncaster Board of Guardians maintain a hospital for Poor Law purposes at Balby.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES for infectious cases are provided by the Doncaster and Mexborough Joint Hospital Board.

Motor Ambulances for Accidents are provided by the Collieries.

### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The County Council has established a Venereal Diseases Clinic, which is held at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary.

Male cases are seen on Wednesdays from 4—6 p.m. and on Fridays from 11-0 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Women and Children are seen on Mondays from 4—6 p.m. and on Fridays from 4—6 p.m.

The Tuberculosis Clinic has been previously alluded to under the heading of Tuberculosis.

The County Council employ five whole time Health Visitors and School Nurses and three part time ones in the Area of the Rural District.

The County Council have established a Mothers' and Babies' Welfare Centre at New Edlington, which meets at the Primitive Methodist Church on Tuesday afternoons at 2-30 p.m.

There is an average attendance of 42 Mothers and their Infants and young Children.

The Clinic is much appreciated by the Mothers, many of whom are attending with their second child, born since the Welfare opened.

There has been a marked improvement in the way the children are brought to the Welfare, and a healthy public opinion regarding Child Welfare is being formed.

There is another County Council Mother and Babies' Welfare Centre, at Askern, which meets at the Wesleyan Sunday School on Tuesday at 2 p.m.

There is an average attendance of 22 Mothers and their infants and young children.

The County Council are about to establish in the coming year a Mother and Babies' Welfare at Armthorpe, which village has grown very rapidly during the past two years.

In addition to these Welfares, there are Mothers' and Babies' Welfare Centres which are not controlled by the County Council, at Bawtry, meeting at the Church Hall on Mondays at 2-0 p.m., with an average attendance of 19 Mothers and their Infants; at New Rossington, meeting at the Primitive Methodist Church on Wednesdays at 2-0 p.m., with an average attendance of Mothers and their Infants of 26; at Kirk Sandall, meeting at the Girls' Institute on alternate Thursdays at 2-0 p.m.

These three latter are voluntary Centres and are all doing good work and are much appreciated by the Mothers.

There are Nursing Associations formed in the following Centres for providing Trained Nurses to attend sick cases in the home:—Askern, Armthorpe, Barnby-Dun-cum-Kirk-Sandall, Bawtry, Edlington and Rossington.

These Associations are on a voluntary basis.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS of the LOCAL AUTHORITY.

##### 1. MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

A. B. Dunne, B.A., M.B., B.C. Cambridge University, D.P.H., London, half of whose Salary is paid out of the County Fund and charged to the Exchequer Contribution Account.

The appointment is held along with similar appointments in the neighbouring Urban Districts of Adwick-le-Street and Bentley-with-Arksey.

He is not allowed to engage in private practice as a general medical practitioner.

He was appointed in May, 1911.

##### 2. G. W. Cowley, C.R.San.I., Sanitary Inspector, half of whose salary is paid out of the County Fund and charged to the Exchequer Contribution Account.

He is the Officer in charge of the parishes in the Northern part of the Rural District,

and is the Officer designated under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, to whom notices of Slaughter must be sent. He was appointed in November, 1911.



3. A. Reynolds, C.R.San.I., Sanitary Inspector, half of whose salary is paid out of the County Fund and charged to the Exchequer Contribution Account.  
He is the Officer in charge of the parishes in the Southern part of the Rural District.  
He possesses the Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and other foods granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.  
He is an Officer designated under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, to whom notices of Slaughter should be sent. He was appointed in August, 1924.
4. Herbert Kirton, C.R.San.I., Assistant and Disinfecting Inspector. His salary is paid by the Local Authority. He was appointed in November, 1912.
5. Miss M. Goodchild, Clerk and Shorthand Writer in the Office. She was appointed in July, 1918.

#### MIDWIVES.

There are eighteen midwives practising in the Rural District. Seventeen of these are trained and one is bona-fide.

They are distributed through the parishes as follows:—Askern 3, Armthorpe 1, Awkley 1, Bawtry 1, Edlington 3, Kirk-Sandall 1, Rossington 6, Wadworth 1, and Warmworth 1.

There appears to be sufficient midwives, but they are somewhat unevenly distributed.

Another will certainly be wanted in the near future at Armthorpe, where in 1925 there were 49 births, and the place is growing with extraordinary rapidity.

#### CHEMICAL WORK.

47 Samples of water for Analysis have been taken during the year and sent to Mr. Richardson, County Analyst, Bradford.

The samples have usually been taken in connection with the water supply to newly erected houses.

The practice is for the Surveyor's Department to notify the Medical Officer of Health when the well has been sunk.

A sample is then taken.

21 samples were taken in Armthorpe Parish, Cantley 7, Barnby-Don-with-Kirk-Sandall 4, Blaxton 3, Askern, Campsall and Norton 2 each, Bawtry, Brodsworth, Clayton, Conisborough Parks, Hooton Pagnell and Old Denaby 1 each.

Specimens for Bacteriological Examination are sent by Medical Practitioners to the County Bacteriological Laboratory, Wakefield, in special outfits provided by the County Council and reports are furnished to the Medical Officer of Health and the Medical Practitioner concerned.

This service is very useful and much appreciated.

### **SECTION 3.**

#### **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES of the AREA.**

##### **WATER.**

A few general remarks are necessary before considering the supply of each parish.

The rapid development of what has hitherto been a purely agricultural district and the sinking of Collieries and the erection of Colliery Villages has made the provision of a comprehensive scheme for the whole of the District a very urgent business.

Just before the War the Council had prepared a scheme to buy water in bulk from the Leeds City Corporation and bring it to a storage reservoir at Clifton.

This scheme, to the great loss of all, was rejected on a poll being taken by the ratepayers of Leeds.

The Council, after the War, again took up the question of a Water Scheme and, jointly with the Urban District of Tickhill, applied for an Order to the Ministry of Health constituting themselves a Joint Water Board for their combined Area. This Order was granted on October 1st, 1924.

The borehole is situate in Austerfield Parish in a field East of the Bawtry and Selby Main Road.

The first borehole, 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, was sunk 569 feet into the red sandstone formation, and is tubed for a distance of 200 feet.

A test pumping in June, 1924, yielded in the 24 hours 1,500,000 gallons.

The Analyses of the water, made by the County Analyst, have proved the water to be one organically of the highest degree of purity and a total hardness of 11.0.

During the year a second borehole, similar to the existing one, has been successfully sunk, and cast-iron water mains have been laid to Bawtry and Rossington, where water towers of 100,000 and 250,000 gallons capacity are to be erected.

The Doncaster Corporation have powers to supply water in the following parishes:—Armthorpe, Barnby-Dun-with-Kirk-Sandall (confined to the original parish of Kirk-Sandall), Cantley, Denaby, Loversall, Sprotborough and Warmsworth.

The Ministry of Health made provision in the Doncaster Water Works Order—which empowered the Corporation to sink two boreholes in the Parish of Armthorpe—for reserving one-seventh of the total supply of water from them for the use of the inhabitants of other parishes within the Rural District as and when required.



Water Mains have been laid during the year to carry water to Askern from this source.

Part of the New Edlington Village is supplied by the Doncaster Corporation under agreement.

The above Statutory Authorities will in future supply the Villages—as and when the different Sections of the Water Mains and Reservoirs are all completed.

The existing supplies in the various parishes are from all kinds of sources—some excellent and others doubtful—and I propose briefly to touch on each Parish.

#### ADWICK-ON-DEARNE.

The parish is mainly agricultural, with a populous area adjacent to Swinton Urban District, consisting of 116 houses, and is supplied by the Wath-upon-Dearne Urban District Council from two boreholes 180 feet deep into the sandstone.

The Old Village, consisting of 27 houses, from Earl Manvers' supply of Spring Water impounded in a reservoir.

There is also one shallow well in use.

Each house in the first named area has water laid on to the kitchen sink—in the Old Village there is a stand pipe supply as well as water laid on to the sinks.

#### ARMTHORPE.

This parish is chiefly mining and is in the area of the Doncaster Corporation water supply, who are laying on their water from the Armthorpe borehole to each house in the rapidly growing New Colliery Village.

The Old Village, which consists of a long straggling street with 70 houses, is supplied by private wells.

There is one public pump in the Village Street.

#### ASKERN.

The Parish is chiefly mining in character.

The Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board are the Authority.

All the houses, with the exception of five, are on the public supply.

The Water hitherto supplied has been a hard limestone water from a deep well sunk on the premises of the Askern Main Colliery and pumped up to their Reservoir on Chapel Hill and from thence distributed by gravity through cast-iron mains to all parts of the parish.

During the year the water mains have been laid along the Doncaster and Selby Main Road and it is hoped to join up with the Doncaster Corporation Water Main at the Bentley-with-Arksey Urban District boundary at Tilts Bridge in April or May, 1926.

This supply is from the Corporation's Armthorpe borehole. The water is a very pure sandstone one.

## AWKLEY.

The parish is for the time being agricultural, but a Colliery is to be sunk here—the site has been fixed—and but for the uncertainty of the coal outlook would have been well on the way.

The Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

There are 74 houses more or less grouped and scattered along the road to Finningley.

They are all supplied by shallow wells.

## AUSTERFIELD.

This is an agricultural parish with some large gravel, sand and brick works.

The Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

Three Artesian wells were sunk into the red sandstone by the Doncaster Rural District Council in the Main Street. These and private wells are at present the water supply of the Village.

This water is very good.

The Water Main to the Bawtry Reservoir has been laid to the outskirts of the Village and will in future be available to be laid on to each house.

There are 116 houses.

## BARMBOROUGH.

This is an agricultural parish, notwithstanding the Barmborough Main Colliery is situate in it, and there are 39 houses built in Green Lane, near the Colliery, for their employees, and supplied with water by the Colliery from their well.

The Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

There are 70 houses in Barmborough Village and 23 in Harlington.

The public supply is from St. Helen's Spring and drifts in the Cliff Plantation.

From here the water is pumped by electric power by the Colliery Co., to a storage reservoir of 40,000 gallons capacity.

The quality of this water is good.

## BARNBY-DON-WITH-KIRK-SANDALL.

This is an agricultural parish in which a large glass industry has been established since the War.



This parish was formed under the "Barnby-Don-with-Kirk-Sandall (Main of Townships) Order, 1921," from the adjoining parishes of Barnby-Don and Kirk-Sandall. There are now 670 houses.

That part formerly known as Kirk-Sandall, is in the Doncaster Corporation Area for Water Supply, the rest of the parish is in the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board Area.

Messrs. Pilkington Bros. supply the houses in their New Village at Kirk-Sandall with water from a deep borehole sunk into the red sandstone at their works, where they have a water tower of storage capacity of 50,000 gallons.

The Joint Water Board have laid a water main from the New Village to Barnby-Don and are taking water in bulk from Messrs. Pilkington's by arrangement for the supply of this Village.

Many houses hitherto dependent on shallow wells are now having a piped-in supply laid on.

The water is from the red sandstone and with a hardness of under 8.0

There are some detached houses and hamlets which are dependent on shallow wells, notably at Long Sandall.

The supply to the last named is not satisfactory and the matter of a new supply is now being taken up.

#### BAWTRY.

The Ancient Town and Parish of Bawtry consists of 295 houses and an area of 259 acres.

The Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board are the Authority.

The water supply at present, apart from six artesian wells sunk into the red sandstone by the Doncaster Rural District Council and a deep bore well at the Hall, belonging to Major Peake—all of which provide a very pure water—consists of numerous private shallow wells.

Many of these latter are placed in situations which make it impossible to expect to get a satisfactory water supply.

The Joint Water Board are laying water mains in Bawtry and constructing a water tower in the neighbourhood and the Board supply will be available in the near future.

#### BLAXTON.

This is an agricultural parish.

The Joint Water Board is the Water Authority.

There are 69 houses, all of which are dependent on shallow wells.

## BRAITHWELL.

This is an agricultural parish.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

Besides the old village proper, consisting of 95 houses, there are two detached groups of houses at Holywell Lane and at Micklebring.

The Town well at the South end of the Village is the principal public supply of water—the other houses are dependent on private wells—some of which are sunk deep into the limestone rock.

The group of modern brick houses of Holywell Lane derive their supply from private wells and the Holywell Spring.

At Micklebring there is a public well and pump at the Road Side, and there are private wells.

When the Joint Water Board's Supply is available the water supply of this Village will require to be put on a satisfactory basis.

## BRODSWORTH.

This is an agricultural parish.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

The Water Supply to Brodsworth Village and Pigburn, consisting together of 57 houses, is provided by the Estate—the source of supply being a deep well in the limestone rock and piped to standpipes in the village street.

The quality of the water is good but is very hard.

Outlying farms, including 8 houses at Scawsby, are supplied by wells.

## BURGHWALLIS.

This is an agricultural parish.

Consisting of only 33 houses in Burghwallis Village and the few outlying ones.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

The Water Supply is provided by the Estate, the source of supply being a spring in Skellow Willow Garth, from whence it is pumped to a storage tank of 1,000 gallons capacity.

The water is laid on to all the houses in the Village.

The quality is good, but it is rather hard.

The outlying farms and cottages depend on wells.



#### CADEBY.

This is an agricultural parish.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

There is a small village of 28 houses, to which a supply of water is laid on by the Estate.

The source of supply is from a borehole at the foot of Cadeby Hill.

The water is good, but hard.

#### CAMPSALL.

This is an agricultural parish.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

The Village, consisting of 56 houses, is principally supplied by shallow wells.

The quality varies, as does the hardness, which is from 28 degrees to 62 degrees.

#### CANTLEY.

This has hitherto been an agricultural parish. Of recent years, along the Great North Road and the part contiguous to the Borough of Doncaster, there has been a considerable development of house building, mostly of a good residential class.

The parish is in the area of water supply of the Doncaster Corporation—all the houses up to Church Lane are supplied by them.

Nearer Rossington Bridge many of the houses are, by arrangement, supplied from the deep bore well of Colonel Somerville, while many have their own wells.

These wells are sunk into the red sandstone rock and provide an ample supply of pure water.

The houses in Old Village, consisting of 39 houses, are supplied from two public and several private wells.

The hamlet of Branton, comprising 55 houses, is supplied by shallow wells, as are the detached farms and cottages.

#### CLAYTON-WITH-FRICKLEY.

This is an agricultural parish.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

The Old Village of Clayton, consisting of 67 houses, has a piped-in supply of water provided by the Estate—the source is Howell Spring.

A few of the outlying houses in the Parish are supplied by wells.

## CONISBOROUGH PARKS.

This is an agricultural parish.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

The only hamlet is Clifton, comprising 18 houses.

There is one village well and pump and private wells supply these and the other scattered houses.

The water is good, but hard.

## DENABY.

This is a detached agricultural parish. Of recent years a number of small houses and bungalows have been erected.

The parish is in the area of the Doncaster Corporation Water Supply.

There are 45 dwellings of all kinds.

There is one public shallow well and several private ones. Some houses get their supply from Fox Well Spring.

The water from these various sources are of different degrees of wholesomeness—that from the Fox Well Spring being very pure, but hard.

## EDLINGTON.

This is a mining parish. The Yorkshire Main Colliery was sunk in 1911, in which year the population was 580.

New Edlington Colliery Village now numbers 7,972 inhabitants, occupying 1,321 houses.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

Water is supplied from two sources.

First.—From the Doncaster Corporation—a supply is taken from the main coming from Thrybergh Reservoir. This is a pure and soft water and supplies the lower end of the village.

Second.—The source of supply of the rest of the village is from a drift in the Colliery Shaft into the limestone rock. From thence it is pumped into a water tower. The water is very pure, but hard.

The Old Village, consisting of 23 houses, and other scattered farms, get their supply of water from the Village pump and private wells.

## FENWICK.

This is an agricultural parish, comprising a straggling Village of 37 houses and a few other scattered houses.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.



The parish lies in the alluvial plain of York.

The Village is supplied by shallow wells, but three of the farms get their water from artesian wells.

The waters derived from these various sources vary in quality, but are alike in being very hard.

#### HAMPOLE.

This is an agricultural parish. The small hamlet of Hampole and scattered farms and cottages number 27 dwellings.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

The Village is supplied from a spring on the Village Green, and the outlying houses by shallow wells.

The Spring water is of excellent quality, but very hard.

#### HICKLETON.

This is an agricultural parish. The village and a few scattered farms of 34 dwellings.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

The water supply is from one deep village well and pump and from private shallow wells.

#### HIGH MELTON.

This is an agricultural parish—with the small village of Melton with twenty houses and a few scattered farms and cottages.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

The Estate provides a piped-in and stand piped supply, which is derived from a Spring.

The water is pure, but hard.

#### HOOTON PAGNELL.

This is an agricultural parish, with the village consisting of 51 houses. There is an outlying group of 15 houses, Moorhouse Common, and scattered farms and cottages.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

The Estate have laid on a piped supply to the houses and to stand pipes. This water is derived from a deep well which is pumped to a storage tank.

The water is an excellent one of 28 degrees of hardness.

The houses at Moorhouse Common and elsewhere are supplied from wells.

#### KIRK-BRAMWITH.

This is an agricultural parish, lying in the alluvial plain.

The 51 houses are grouped in straggling fashion along the roads.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

The water supply for these houses is from shallow wells.

#### LOVERSALL.

This is an agricultural parish, but of recent years small houses and bungalows have been erected along Springwell Lane, adjoining the Borough boundary.

The parish is in the area of supply of the Doncaster Corporation.

There are 26 houses in the Village.

A Water Supply is laid on by the Estate to each house—the water is piped from St. Catherine's Well and forced by a hydraulic ram into a service tank, from which it is distributed. The water is very pure.

The County Council Small Holdings, on the Doncaster and Tickhill Main Road, have water laid on from the Corporation Main.

#### MARR.

This is an agricultural parish.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

There are 31 houses in the Village and a few outlying farms and cottages.

The water supply to all of these is from wells.

#### MOSS.

This is an agricultural parish lying in the alluvial plain.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

There are 64 houses, scattered in ones and twos along the roads.

The water supply to all of these houses is from shallow wells.

#### NORTON.

This is an agricultural parish in which, since the sinking of the colliery at Askern in 1911, workmen's houses have been erected.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

The Village proper consists of one long street of 153 old houses built for the most part of limestone.

There are a few groups of 20 to 30 modern houses at Selby Road, Fairfields, Bevan's Buildings, up the west end of the village.



The houses in the old village are supplied from wells.

The Fairfield's Houses, east of the railway, have a piped-in supply, the source of this water is a bore well which is sunk into the limestone rock by Mr. Lawton and pumped to an elevated tank.

The Bevan's Buildings group of houses have their supply from a deep well sunk into the rock.

The houses on Selby Road are supplied from shallow wells.

The Joint Water Board have laid a 5-inch cast-iron water main from Mr. Lawton's well up the village street near to the west end of the village, known as the Folly, for a temporary supply of water to the new housing site.

This water is pure, but hard.

#### OWSTON.

This is an agricultural parish.

There are 46 houses, 17 of which are grouped round the Hall.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

The outlying farms and cottages are supplied from wells.

The Hall, with its adjacent group of houses, has a piped supply laid on by the Estate.

The source of this water is from Adwick-le-Street Urban District Council's supply, by arrangement.

#### ROSSINGTON.

This is a Colliery parish—the Rossington Main Colliery was sunk in 1912 in what heretofore had been an agricultural one.

The parish consists of a colliery village called New Rossington—lying West of the Railway, containing nearly 1,500 houses.

The old village, lying to the East of the Railway, and a few scattered farms comprising about 82 houses.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

The Colliery Company have laid on a piped supply to the houses in New Rossington.

The water is derived from a deep well at the Colliery and is pumped to a Water Tower in the village.

This water is pure, but hard.

There has been a shortage of water for some time past; the demands of the village and the colliery have outstripped this source of supply.

At the Old Village there is a well belonging to the Estate, and a public one as well.

These are supplimented by private wells both in the village and the outlying houses.

The Joint Water Board, during 1925, have laid a cast-iron main from their borehole at Austerfield to the New Village and water from this source should be available in 1926.

#### SPROTBOROUGH.

This is an agricultural parish.

During the year the Estate has been sold and there is likely in the future to be considerable building developments of houses of a suburban character.

The parish is in the Doncaster Corporation's Area of Supply.

There are some 80 houses.

The village proper consists of 24 houses.

These were supplied by a piped supply by the Estate from a borehole.

There is a group of 13 houses at Sprotborough Bridge supplied by wells.

Cusworth, a small hamlet of 17 houses, adjacent to the Hall of that name, has a piped-in supply provided by this Estate from a well.

#### STAINTON.

An agricultural parish comprising a village of 31 houses.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

There is one public pump in the village, the water of which is pure, but hard.

There are also several private wells.

#### SUTTON.

This is an agricultural parish.

There are 27 houses in the village; the houses are provided with a piped supply by the Estate, the source of supply being a deep well from which the water is pumped to a service tank of 1,000 gallons capacity.

This water is pure, but hard.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

Building developments of houses for workpeople are very likely in the future as the village lies adjacent to the developing Colliery Village of Askern.



## THORPE-IN-BALNE.

This is an agricultural parish lying in the alluvial plain.

There are scattered farms and houses, with small groups of houses in Thorpe, Trumfleet and Tilts.

They are all supplied by shallow wells.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

## WADWORTH.

This is an agricultural parish.

The village consists of 132 houses—all of which get their water from private wells—as do the group of 8 recently erected houses at Alverley.

There is one public well.

The Joint Water Board are the Water Authority.

Building developments in the future are likely—a new colliery village in connection with the Rossington Main Colliery is projected—the site selected being Carr Lane, to the East of the Village.

## WARMSWORTH.

This is an agricultural parish, but building developments have taken place owing to its proximity to the Colliery in the adjacent parish of Edlington.

It consists of an ancient village of 84 houses—an outlying hamlet at Levitt Hagg on the right bank of the River Don and a newly developed building site along the Doncaster and Sheffield Road.

The parish is in the area of the Doncaster Corporation water supply.

There is a piped supply of water laid on by the Corporation.

The houses at Levitt Hagg and a few others in outlying parts are supplied by wells.

## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Don, with its tributary, the Dearne, is the chief River.

The Went, on the Northern Boundary, and the Torne at the South, and Idle are minor streams.

These streams eventually receive the effluents from the Sewage Outfall Works.

The Askern Sewage Disposal Works discharges its effluent into the Went.

This stream was polluted to a considerable degree for some time both by this effluent and from the Coal Washings from the Askern Colliery.

The Council are about to acquire further land for the treatment of the Askern effluent to abate the nuisance, and the Colliery Company have taken steps to abate theirs.

The Rossington Sewage Works effluent is discharged into the River Torne, and as these works had been greatly overworked by reason of rapid house building, there have been complaints of pollution, which should in the future be obviated by the recent extension of the Works.

The condition of the Mill Stream at Braithwell has been the subject of complaint by the owner of the Dam through which it passes.

The effluent from the small Outfall Works has, it is alleged, caused pollution.

The proposals for a new Scheme for dealing with the Braithwell Sewage have been referred to the Council's Engineers, Messrs. D. Balfour and Sons, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**

I am indebted to Messrs. D. Balfour and Sons, Civil Engineers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Council's Consulting Engineers, and to Mr. W. R. Crabtree, A.M.I.C.E., M.Sc., the Council's Surveyor, for details of the length of Sewers laid in various parishes and the new Sewage Works erected during the past five years.

The parishes can be summarized as those provided with modern sewage disposal works and which are not.

I will deal with those in the first catagory.

### **ARMTHORPE.**

Sewage Works were designed by Mr. Crabtree, were begun in 1920 and consist of Septic Tanks, 4 Rotary Percolating Filters of 2,131 cubic yards capacity, and Humus Tank—with 1,330 yards of 12-inch outfall sewer and 250 yards of 12-inch effluent drain.

In the New Village 1,450 yards of 12-inch, 2,710 yards of 9-inch, and 140 yards of 6-inch sewers have been laid.

All the houses in the New Colliery Village drain by gravity to the Works, which are situate at the junction of Cow House Lane and Gunhills Lane.

The houses in the Old Village are not connected up to the Sewage Works.

The effluent from these Works and its management have been the subject of criticism and the Council have decided to employ a whole-time Sewage Works caretaker and to erect a house for him to live at the Works.



## ASKERN.

The Works consist of Septic Tank, 1 Large Rotary Percolating Filter (800 cubic yards capacity) and 1 Small Filter (160 cubic yards capacity) and a Humus Tank.

The question of sewage disposal at Askern is a very difficult one.

The Works are situate off the Moss Road, in an alluvial plain 25 feet only above sea level—the site was chosen when Askern was only a small Inland Spa of less than 1,000 inhabitants.

Now there are nearly 5,000 people.

The Askern Main Colliery is sunk in this parish and the working of coal under the sewage disposal works will most seriously affect them.

Geological faults in the Coal Measures have retarded the developments of the Colliery and the prosperity of the district. These considerations have weighed with the Council in dealing with the problem.

The effluent from these works has been the subject of complaint by the West Riding Rivers Board and the River Went Commissioners.

Messrs. D. Balfour and Sons, the Consulting Engineers, pending the time when a Scheme should be prepared to remove the present sewage works to a site off the Campsall Road, have advised the Council to buy 9 acres of land adjoining the Sewage Works for the further treatment of the effluent.

All the houses in Askern and Instoneville, 950 in number, are connected to these works.

All the sewage has to be pumped.

880 yards of 9-inch sewers have been laid in the New Village.

## BARNBY-DON-WITH-KIRK-SANDALL.

Messrs. D. Balfour and Son, instructed by the Council, prepared a Scheme for the main Sewerage and Sewage Disposal of the Parish.

The Scheme was to carry the Sewage to two electrically supplied pumping stations at Barnby-Don and Kirk-Sandall, respectively, and from thence, through a rising main 4,500 yards in length, to the Doncaster Corporation's Sewage Disposal Works, where it is to be treated on terms that have been agreed upon.

All the houses in the New Village are connected up to the system, and during 1925 the houses in the Village of Barnby-Don have, under the direction of the Sanitary Inspector, been connected with the system.

The work has necessitated the laying of 1,500 yards 15in., 2,130 yards 12in., 2,600 yards of 9in. and 1,200 yards of 6in. cast-iron and stoneware sewers.

Messrs. Pilkington Bros. have, in addition, laid 4,150 yards of sewers and 2,600 yards of surface water drains in their New Village at Kirk-Sandall.

The Council are now constructing sewers for the houses now being erected on the Edenthorpe Estate and along the Doncaster and Barnby-Don Road.

The Hamlet of Long Sandall is not connected to the above-mentioned system.

#### BAWTRY.

The Sewage Works, which are situate to the East Side of the L. and N.E. Railway Co.'s Main Line, consist of a Septic Tank, one Rotary Percolating Filter of 212 cubic yards capacity, and Land Filtration.

The town is sewered—the drainage flows by gravity to a pump well—from thence to the Works.

These Works are overloaded.

The parish has recently had water mains laid, and in the near future an extensive conversion of existing privy middens into water closets, many of which have only been allowed to exist in the absence of such supply, must be undertaken.

Extensive Building Estates are contemplated across the Notts. Border, which, by agreement, will be provided for at the Works.

The Council, moreover, have decided to proceed with their Building Scheme, which has been held up for some time.

The further extension of these works has become necessary.

#### EDLINGTON AND WARMSWORTH.

These Works were originally constructed in 1902, extended in 1921 and further extended in 1925, consist of Septic Tanks, 5 Rotary Percolating Filters of a total capacity of 5,625 cubic yards.

The sewage flows by gravity to the Works situate off Common Lane and the effluent is discharged into the Warmsworth Beck.

The Works are efficient—there is a Caretaker's House at the Works.

The present Works are estimated to provide for a population of 15,000 persons—the present population using them I estimate at a little over 10,000.

The only small groups of houses, apart from a few scattered farmhouses and cottages in these two Parishes, are 23 at Old Edlington, drained by various channels, eventually reaching Howbeck Dyke.

22 at Levitt Hagg drain into the River Don.



## ROSSINGTON.

These Works were constructed in 1913 off Bank Wood Lane, and consisted of Septic Tanks, 4 Rotary Percolating Filters and Humus Tank.

The Colliery Village of New Rossington has grown very rapidly since the War, 788 new houses having been erected in the period 1921-1924.

The Works have been seriously overloaded, as will be seen.

The Council has had additional Works constructed during 1925 and the Scheme as complete now consists of Septic Tank, 8 Rotary Percolating Filters of a total capacity of 4,400 cubic yards.

There are 1,426 houses connected up to the system.

The Sewage flows by gravity to the Works with the exception of two hundred and twenty houses erected North of West End Lane by the Industrial Housing Association and one or two others, the sewage of which has to be pumped.

The population which is at present served by these works is 8,365.

The Works were designed by Mr. Crabtree, the Council's Surveyor, and constructed by direct labour under his supervision.

The Council have constructed 430 yards of 9in. and 1,000 yards of 12in. sewer, and the Industrial Housing Association have laid 390 yards of 15in., 460 yards of 12in., and 2,400 yards of 9in. sewer, as well as 111 yards of 12in., 960 yards of 9in., and 2,150 yards of 6in. surface water drains.

The houses in Old Rossington and Littleworth are not connected up to this system—the sewage discharges into cesspools and ditches, as in the case with the remaining few scattered dwellings elsewhere.

## AUSTERFIELD.

There is a small covered Tank in a field adjacent to the Bawtry Road.

The Tank is emptied from time to time and up to now has served its purpose. The effluent is discharged into the River Idle at Newington.

There are a few newly erected houses on the Great North Road which drain into Cesspools.

## BRAITHWELL.

There are small Works alongside the road at Holywell Lane—consisting of a settling tank and two small filters—and the effluent then is passed through 417 yards of 4in. open joint land pipes before discharging into the Ruddell Mill Dam.

The Council have had complaints of the unsatisfactory nature of the effluent, and Messrs. D. Balfour and Son, the Consulting Engineers, have been instructed to report and prepare a Scheme.

#### CANTLEY.

A main drain has been laid by the Council, to which the houses along the Bawtry Road, as far as Church Lane, are connected to.

This Sewer and one from the houses from the Oval Estate and land East of the Great North Road meet at the Borough Boundary, where there is a pump well.

Here the sewage, by arrangement with the Doncaster Corporation, is pumped on to the Low Pastures for land treatment.

Eventually the Sewage of that part of Cantley drained by this sewer will flow to the Corporation pump well and be pumped through a rising main to the Doncaster Corporation Sewage Disposal Works near Long Sandall.

It will be possibly two years before this can be done, as the rising main has still to be laid.

#### NORTON.

The Council has given instructions for a sewer to be constructed from building site near the Folly, and lately owned by them, to provide for the drainage of these houses.

There will be a small settling tank on Mr. Woodhouse's Farm.

The Sewer is designed to form part of the permanent sewage scheme of Norton, when financial considerations permits this to be undertaken.

The houses at Selby Road drain into Cesspools and have been a constant cause of complaint ever since they were erected.

At present they are emptied by a Tumbler Cart from time to time, which is unsatisfactory, the cost being very great, and owing to the leaky nature of the Cesspools, these can never be effectually emptied.

The Council, as far back as 1913, formulated a Sewage Disposal Works Scheme for the Parish, which was the subject of a public enquiry on August 13th of that year. The Scheme met with the determined opposition of the parishioners and was never proceeded with.

There are no modern Sewage Works or system of Sewers belonging to the Council in the other Parishes.



# CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1925.

PARISHES.	Estimated No. of Houses, December 31st, 1925.	Water Closets.	Waste Water Closets.	Pails.	Privies.	Dust Bins.	Dry Ashpits.
Adwick-on-Deane ...	143	10	—	—	133	—	—
Armthorpe ...	656	576	—	29	69	605	3
Askern ...	950	911	19	—	20	921	9
Austerfield ...	116	8	—	20	88	28	—
Awkley ...	74	—	—	5	69	5	—
Barnbrough ...	161	8	—	—	155	8	—
Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall	670	509	—	7	154	516	—
Bawtry ...	295	86	6	43	160	109	20
Blaxton ...	69	—	—	—	69	—	—
Braithwell ...	151	2	—	52	99	52	—
Brodsworth ...	76	10	—	61	5	71	—
Burghwallis ...	33	7	—	12	14	—	—
Cadeby ...	28	1	—	3	24	—	—
Campsall ...	56	4	—	—	52	—	—
Cantley ...	335	208	—	30	117	238	21
Clayton-with-Frickley	67	6	—	10	51	—	—
Conisbrough Parks ...	53	—	—	15	38	15	—
Denaby ...	45	—	—	9	39	9	—
Edlington ...	1360	1330	—	1	29	1330	4
Fenwick ...	48	—	—	—	48	—	—
Hampole ...	27	1	—	—	26	—	—
Hickleton ...	34	3	—	—	31	—	—
Hooton Pagnell ...	73	7	—	—	66	—	—
Kirk Bramwith ...	50	1	—	—	49	—	—
Loversall ...	50	10	—	14	26	26	1
Marr ...	39	2	—	43	—	43	—
Melton (High) ...	28	5	—	—	23	—	—
Moss ...	63	—	—	—	63	—	—
Norton ...	270	28	—	52	190	80	—
Owston ...	46	2	—	6	38	8	—
Rossington ...	1521	1443	—	22	56	1465	1
Sprotbrough ...	88	10	—	8	70	20	—
Stainton ...	69	—	—	18	33	14	4
Sutton ...	34	5	—	—	29	—	—
Thorpe-in-Balne ...	32	—	—	—	32	—	—
Wadworth ...	161	4	—	22	136	26	2
Warmsworth ...	237	199	—	10	33	209	—
	8208	5396	25	492	2333	5798	65

## CONVERSIONS of PRIVIES into WATER CLOSETS or PAIL CLOSETS from 1921 to 1925, inclusive.

### NORTHERN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Year.	W.C.	Pails.
1921 ...	253	7
1922 ...	12	46
1923 ...	—	—
1924 ...	2	15
1925 ...	75	—
Total ...	342	68

## SOUTHERN SANITARY DISTRICT.

		W.C.		Pails.
1925	...	11	...	9

Owing to several changes in the office of Sanitary Inspector for this District it has not been possible to give the number of Conversions in previous years.

### **SCAVENGING.**

The Council undertake the Scavenging in the following sixteen Parishes—the work being let out to Contractors, who are supervised by the Sanitary Inspectors:—

Askern, Barnby-Don-with-Kirk-Sandall, Bawtry, Braithwell, Brodsworth, Cantley (since 1925), Conisborough Parks, Denaby, Edlington, Marr, Norton, Owston, Rossington, Stainton, Wadworth and Warmsworth.

The Council either own or rent “tips” at Askern, Bawtry, Barnby-Don-with-Kirk-Sandall, Edlington and Rossington.

In the other Parishes the Contractor has to find his own tip.

The populous part of the Parish of Adwick-on-Deerne, adjacent to the boundary of the Swinton Urban District, is, by agreement, Scavenged by that Council.

In the mining Villages, covered dust bins are provided for each house and are emptied twice a week—in the smaller Villages once a week. Dry ashpits and privy middens are emptied once a month.

There have been occasional complaints of the failure of the Contractors to remove the house refuse.

For instance, at Rossington the cause of the trouble was the large amount of “batts” (that is incombustible material or stone) which was supplied to miners in their house coal, of which the usual allowance is 1 ton per month per miner.

At Askern a serious complaint last Summer was in connection with the plague of flies at Instoneville in the houses in the neighbourhood of the “Tip.”

The Scavenging is efficiently carried out under systematic supervision and a weekly return of time-sheets is made by the Contractors.

Very few complaints have been received.

In the Parishes other than those afore-mentioned there is no public Scavenging.



## **SANITARY INSPECTION of the AREA.**

**STATEMENT** in pursuance of Article 19 (12) of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1922, in relation to Inspections, Notices, etc.

### **1.—Northern Sanitary District.**

**G. W. COWLEY, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,**  
**Sanitary Inspector.**

INSPECTIONS.	NOTICES SERVED.	NUISANCES.
Total number of Inspections, 1925	...	6413
Nuisances reported in 1925	...	667
Nuisances in hand, 1924	...	228
Total nuisances needing abatement	...	895
Abated during 1925	...	870
Outstanding at end of 1925	...	25
Notices Served—Informal	...	312
Ditto complied with	...	306
Notices Served—Statutory	...	17
Ditto complied with	...	16
Total number of summonses or other legal proceedings	...	0
Convictions obtained	...	0
Houses (including Schools) disinfected	...	69
Rooms disinfected	...	372
Articles of clothing, etc.	...	4205

### **2.—Southern Sanitary District.**

**A. REYNOLDS, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,**  
**Sanitary Inspector.**

Total number of Inspections, 1925	...	5568
Nuisances reported, 1925	...	296
Total nuisances needing abatement	...	307
Abated during 1925	...	286
Outstanding at end of 1925	...	21
Notices Served—Informal	...	296
Ditto complied with	...	275
Notices Served—Statutory	...	1
Ditto complied with	...	1
Houses disinfected	...	79
Rooms disinfected	...	514
Articles of Clothing	...	5101

## **SMOKE ABATEMENT.**

The atmospheric impurities due to the emission of dense black smoke from the Colliery Chimney Stacks is increasing.

The question of atmospheric pollution has not in this District attracted the attention it should do.

To all interested in this subject I would bring to their notice a most fascinating book, "Smoke: A Study of Town Air," by Professor I. B. Cohen, F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Organic Chemistry in the University of Leeds.

There are only 106 pages in the book, but it is packed from cover to cover with facts from numerous exact experiments and photographs.

Industrial Smoke is not the sole offender; domestic smoke contributes its quota to the total atmospheric impurities.

It will require much goodwill, patience and perseverance to bring about a much needed reform in this direction.

No systematic smoke observations are taken by the officers of the Local Authority.

### **SCHOOLS.**

The Schools in the Districts can be grouped into those in the following rural parishes:—Adwick-on-Deane, Armthorpe\*, Awkley, Barmborough, Bawtry, Braithwell\*, Brodsworth\*, Campsall\*, Cantley\*, Clayton - with - Frickley\*, Denaby\*, Hampole\*, Hickleton\*, Hooton Pagnell\*, Kirk Bramwith, Marr\*, Moss, Norton\*, Sprotborough\*, Stainton and Wadworth.

\*These are non-provided Schools.

Many of these Schools are non-provided ones and are small in size and many of them were built in the 'Seventies of the last century, and some even earlier.

They usually consist of a Mixed Department and Infants' Class.

The certified accommodation of most of them is less than a hundred, many less than this—for instance, at Hampole it is thirty.

The Sanitary accommodation are covered privy middens or pails—but at Braithwell Temporary, Campsall and Denaby there are open privies.

The Water Supplies are usually wells, but where there is a public or estate supply available, it is from these sources, as for instance at Barmborough, Brodsworth, Clayton-with-Frickley, Hooton Pagnell.



The ventilation of such different type of Schools varies greatly—many of the Schools, allowing for time most of them were built, it is good, but at some Schools there is much to be desired—Bawtry, Braithwell Temporary, Campsall, Denaby, Hampole, Hickleton, Marr.

The Cloak Room accommodation is in many cases rather restricted.

Playgrounds are, with few exceptions, asphalted.

In the industrial parishes of Askern, Barnby-Don-with-Kirk Sandall, Edlington and Rossington, there are, in addition to what might be called the Old Village Schools, large Schools, built on modern lines, with every convenience.

The change over from rural conditions has in some cases, as at Askern, meant that Temporary Schools have been in use for some years. This state of affairs, which the difficulties of post-war conditions accentuated, is now coming to an end and permanent buildings are being erected here and elsewhere.

The great difficulty is the tremendous influx of juvenile population soon overtakes the accommodation provided in the above parishes, to which must now be added Armthorpe.

The County Medical Officer is responsible for the Medical Inspection of School Children and the closure of schools on account of Infectious Diseases.

The Local Authority disinfects the Schools as and when required.

## **SECTION 4.—HOUSING.**

### **GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.**

#### **SHORTAGE OF HOUSES.**

This is general throughout the District—but it is difficult to measure accurately the extent.

The shortage may, however, be inferred from a house-to-house Census taken in the 1st and 2nd week of January, 1926, at New Edlington, when 327 houses out of 1,321 were found to be occupied by two families, in addition to which there were 591 lodgers—average number of persons per house was 6.

At the Census of 1921 the average in the Rural District per house was 4.9, a figure which in my opinion is now much under the mark.

#### **MEASURES TAKEN TO MEET THE SHORTAGE.**

While in all Parishes there is a shortage the situation has been particularly acute in the developing Colliery Villages.

The Industrial Housing Association—formed under the Housing Acts by a group of local Collieries to build houses for their workpeople—has been active.

During the period 1921-1925 they have built 986 houses at New Rossington, in 1922-1925 448 at New Edlington, and in 1923-1925 562 at New Armthorpe, while at Askern the Askern Coal and Iron Co. in 1921-1925 have built at Instoneville 264 houses, and at Kirk Sandall Messrs. Pilkington Bros. have built for their workpeople at their Glass Works in 1921-1925 286 houses.

A total of 2,546 houses have been erected during 1921-1925 for workpeople in these 5 Parishes.

All the houses are brick of an excellent type, the layouts are on Town Planning lines—all are efficiently provided with sewers and sewage outfall works—water is laid on to all.

The Council initiated Building Schemes in 1919 and bought the following sites at Braithwell 2.8 acres, at Barnby Don 7.0 acres, Bawtry 6.12 acres, Norton 5.1 acres, and Stainton 1.5.

Of these only the Barnby Don Scheme was completed; the others were abandoned owing to National Retrenchment.

At Barnby Don 60 houses were built of brick of excellent type, semi-detached, and on a Town Planning lay-out.

This small scheme is very well planned and presents a very attractive appearance.

The site at Norton was sold in 1925 to a local builder, who is engaged in erecting subsidy houses. 38 houses are planned for this site.

The site at Bawtry, 6.12 acres, is by a recent resolution of the Council to be built upon. 82 houses is the total projected for this site.

At New Edlington there has been a demand for houses for people—who are necessary to the life of the community—but cannot get a Colliery house because they are not mineworkers. For these the Council have in 1925 built 20 houses, and the full number, 51, will be completed early in 1926.

Further Schemes have been set on foot to build at New Rossington 50 houses for a similar purpose, and at Barmborough 20 houses.

## 2. OVERCROWDING.

I have briefly touched on before.

The cause is development of the local Collieries and the consequent flocking of miners and their families from the older Coalfields here in search of work.



The measures usually adopted to deal with overcrowding, namely, notice to abate a nuisance, are difficult to carry out, as it means in practice a mere shifting of people from one overcrowded house to another possibly as bad.

Nothing but a continued building programme for some years to come, until the demands for workpeople by the new Collieries become stabilised, will meet the difficulty.

### 3. FITNESS OF HOUSES.

These conditions vary enormously.

The purely rural parishes on the limestone formation on the west side of the District are small agricultural Villages with farm-houses and cottages mostly very old and built from the limestone obtained from the local quarries.

These Villages include Barmborough, Hickleton, Clayton-with-Frickley, Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth, Marr, Melton, Cadeby, Sprotborough, Denaby, Conisborough Parks, Braithwell, Stainton, Wadworth, Hampole, Burghwallis, Campsall, Sutton and Norton.

Further to the East and lying in the alluvial plain to N.E. of the District we have the Villages of Moss, Fenwick, Thorpe-in-Balne and Kirk-Bramwith, and on the S.E. side on the sandstone formation Cantley, Awkley, Blaxton, Austerfield and Bawtry.

The houses of these Villages are mostly brick built, and many of them old and worn out.

I have omitted in the above category the parishes of Askern, Armthorpe, Edlington and Rossington—in which large modern Villages on Town Planning lines have been constructed from 1912 onwards of brick—with all conveniences which are comprised in an up-to-date workman's Cottage.

The standard of housing in the agricultural parishes varies very greatly, and the houses on the large Estates have been kept in good repair and much time and money has been spent in doing what is necessary.

The difficulty to keep in repair old property which may be owned by people who own only one or two Cottages is very great.

At best many houses are patched up and kept going only because it is imperative in the present shortage of houses to do so.

There is a great difference in the standard of habitability between the old houses in the old rural villages and those now being erected in neighbouring parishes both by the Council and the various groups of Colliery Companies.

In arriving at a classification of the standard of housing in the parishes there are many difficulties and exceptions, and such classification can at best be only approximate.

## TABLE OF CONDITION OF HOUSES IN PARISHES, 1925.

Parishes.

ADWICK-ON-DEARNE	...	...	143 Houses.
The Old Village of some 27 mostly stone houses are of an old and poor type. The rest are thorough brick artizan type, near Roman Terrace are good.			
ARMTHORPE....	...	...	656 Houses.
The Old Village, 70 in number, mostly brick, many old and poor type. New Colliery Village brick on Town Planning lines good.			
ASKERN	...	...	950 Houses.
With few exceptions are brick and good type. Colliery Houses in Instoneville good type.			
AUSTERFIELD	...	...	116 Houses.
Are brick built, many only fair.			
AWKLEY...	...	...	74 Houses.
Scattered brick houses, conditions many only fair.			
BARMBOROUGH	...	...	161 Houses.
The Old Village limestone built houses, many in poor condition. 39 Colliery Houses brick, good condition.			
BARNBY DON-WITH-KIRK SANDALL	670 Houses.		
Old Village, brick houses in fair condition. Council's houses, 60, and Pilkington's New Village, brick, excellent.			
BAWTRY	...	...	295 Houses.
Many old brick houses, in poor condition.			
BLAXTON	...	...	69 Houses.
All brick built, in good condition.			
BRAITHWELL...	...	...	151 Houses.
Mostly limestone built, many in good condition, a few new brick ones good.			
BRODSWORTH...	...	...	76 Houses.
Built of limestone, in good condition.			
BURGHWALLIS	...	...	33 Houses.
Mostly built of limestone, in fair condition; a few brick ones good.			
CADEBY...	...	...	28 Houses.
Are built of limestone, and the conditions generally good.			



CAMPSALL	...	...	...	...	56 Houses.
	Mostly built of limestone, mostly in fair condition.				
CANTLEY	...	...	...	...	335 Houses.
	Old Village and Branton, mostly brick built, are good. Suburban houses in brick, good.				
CLAYTON-WITH-FRICKLEY	...	...	...	...	67 Houses.
	Principally limestone houses, conditions of many only fair.				
CONISBOROUGH PARKS	...	...	...	...	53 Houses.
	Principally limestone houses, the conditions most, fair.				
DENABY	...	...	...	...	45 Houses.
	Mostly limestone houses in fair condition, modern brick houses good.				
EDLINGTON	...	...	...	...	1360 Houses.
	Old Village of 30 houses limestone, in fair condition. New Colliery Village houses, brick on Town Planning lines—good.				
FENWICK...	...	...	...	...	48 Houses.
	Mostly old brick houses, mostly in fair condition.				
HAMPOLE	...	...	...	...	27 Houses.
	Mostly all limestone houses in good condition.				
HICKLETON	...	...	...	...	34 Houses.
	Mostly limestone houses in good condition.				
HOOTON PAGNELL	...	...	...	...	73 Houses.
	Built of limestone and in good condition.				
KIRK-BRAMWITH	...	...	...	...	50 Houses.
	Mostly built of brick, some of them are only in a fair condition.				
LOVERSALL	...	...	...	...	50 Houses.
	Many of them are limestone built, some are brick, mostly in good condition.				
MARR	...	...	...	...	39 Houses.
	Mostly limestone built, many of them are in only a fair condition.				
MELTON (HIGH)	...	...	...	...	28 Houses.
	Are limestone built, in good condition.				

MOSS	...	...	...	...	63 Houses.
	A good few are limestone built and the rest old brick—the conditions generally fair.				
NORTON	...	...	...	...	270 Houses.
	The Old Village limestone built, conditions poor; modern brick ones all good.				
OWSTON	...	...	...	...	46 Houses.
	Mostly scattered houses of brick, a few are limestone, conditions good.				
ROSSINGTON	...	...	...	...	1521 Houses.
	Old Village 53 houses—brick, good. New Colliery Village, brick on Town Planning lines, good.				
SPROTBOROUGH	...	...	...	...	88 Houses.
	Limestone built, conditions mostly good.				
STANTON	...	...	...	...	69 Houses.
	Mostly limestone built, conditions of many poor.				
SUTTON...	...	...	...	...	34 Houses.
	Mostly old limestone houses, conditions of most fair.				
THORPE-IN-BALNE	...	...	...	...	32 Houses.
	Scattered houses built in brick, conditions fair.				
WADWORTH	...	...	...	...	161 Houses.
	Old limestone built houses, conditions of many bad.				
WARMSWORTH	...	...	...	...	257 Houses.
	Old Village limestone houses mostly, conditions good; modern brick houses excellent.				

THE DEFECTS usually found in houses to be remedied are as follows:—

Defective roof—flashings and down spouts—sink wastes—defective plaster.

Refix fireplace—repairs to floors, repairs of W.C.

The responsibility for the defects must in many cases be ascribed to acts of waste and hard usage by the Tenants, but many defects arise from the Landlord not systematically keeping the property in repair.



## ACTION TAKEN UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.

In addition to houses inspected on complaint, the villages New Edlington, Wadworth and Barnby Don-with-Kirk Sandall have been scheduled for inspection under the Housing District Regulations, 1910, and systematic inspections have been made and the records of such kept in the manner prescribed.

A Schedule of defects found and the work required to be done are forwarded to the Owners on the completion of the inspection.

No special difficulties have been experienced in getting the work done.

There are no unhealthy areas in the District.

### BYELAWS.

No difficulties have arisen in their administration.

There is a Common Lodging House at Bawtry registered for 23 beds.

It is an old rambling brick building.

It is kept very clean and in good order.

### HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b) ... ..	846
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i) By the Local Authority ... ..	20
(ii) By other bodies or persons...	781

### 1.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

#### INSPECTION.

	Northern District.	Southern District.
(1)—Total number of Dwelling-houses Inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	75	92
(2)—Number of Dwelling-houses which were Inspected and Recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925... ..	75	92

	Northern District.	Southern District.
(3)—Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	0	1*
(4)—Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	75	79

## 2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	77	49
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## 3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

### A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:

(1)—Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	29	—
(2)—Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—		
(a) By owners ... ..	20	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	—	—
(3)—Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... ..	—	—

### B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1)—Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied... ..	—	—
(2)—Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—		
(a) By owners ... ..	—	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	—	—



	Northern District.	Southern District.
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:		
(1).—Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders... ..	—	—
(2).—Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	—	—
(3).—Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the Dwelling- houses having been rendered fit	—	—
(4).—Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	—	—
(5).—Number of Dwelling-houses de- molished in pursuance of De- molition Orders... ..	—	—
* Voluntarily demolished.		

## **SECTION 5.**

### **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

#### **MILK.**

The supply is wholesome. The arrangement and distribution is by the usual means.

Samples of Milk are taken by the Officer of the West Riding County Council.

The cow sheds are regularly inspected.

The structural conditions of many, it must be admitted, fall below modern ideas, but there has been much patient work in getting structural improvements done, such as improved floors, etc.

Some owners decline to do anything, on the plea that the farms were not let as dairy farms. In other cases it has been found possible to get the owner to erect new cow sheds, where the tenant has undertaken to pay additional rent, thus meeting the interest in the outlay on new cow sheds.

The breaking up of large landed estates has in one or two instances held up a reconstruction of cow sheds which had been initiated.

There has been a marked improvement of the way the cow sheds have been kept, apart from the question of structural alterations.

The cleanliness of the persons engaged in milking has improved. Some old milkers, however, have not advanced with the times.

	Northern Sanitary District.	Southern Sanitary District.
Number of Cow Keepers ... ..	130	115
Number of Cow Keepers who retail milk...	47	29
Number of Retailers only ... ..	15	60
Number of Cow Sheds ... ..	182	165
Number (approximately) of Milk Cows ...	943	930
Number of Inspections ... ..	742	356

The County Council are responsible for the administration of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, relating to action taken as to Tuberculous Cattle and Milk and Licences granted under the Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1923.

## MEAT.

The Sanitary Inspectors for the Northern and Southern Districts have both been designated Officers under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, to whom notices of Slaughter should be sent.

The Local Butchers were notified what was required of them.

There is no Public Slaughter House in the District.

## SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

	In 1920.	In Jan., 1925.	In Dec., 1925.
Registered ... ..	2	2	2
Licensed ... ..	17	17	17
Total ... ..	19	19	19

	Northern District.	Southern District.
No. of Licensed Slaughter Houses	11	6
No. of Registered Slaughter Houses...	—	2
No. of Inspections ... ..	490	576
Meat Surrendered ... ..	120 Stones.	122½ Stones.
General condition has improved.		

There are two week-end Open-air Markets held in the Colliery Villages of Edlington and Rossington.

There are several Butchers' stalls. The quality of the meat is good and the conditions under which it is marketed on the stall are satisfactory. The handling of meat by the prospective purchaser is not so usual a practice as it once was.

The Regulations are working smoothly and are effecting a steady improvement in conduct of the meat trade.

The Slaughter Houses are regularly inspected weekly, and the condition they are kept in continues to show improvement.



## BAKEHOUSES.

	Northern District.	Southern District.
No. of Bakehouses ... ..	3	2
No. of Underground Bakehouses...	—	—
No. of Inspections ... ..	18	20

These Bakehouses are inspected at regular intervals, and their condition is satisfactory.

## OTHER FOODS.

In the Southern District 22½ Doz. of Foreign Eggs were surrendered by a shopkeeper.

## FOOD POISONING.

Only one case has been reported. The facts of the case, as ascertained after a Coroner's inquest, were as follows:—

A young Collier aged 21, in robust health, living at King's Crescent, New Edlington, on Wednesday, November 4th, partook of a supper of fried steak.

Next morning he was taken violently ill with pains in his stomach, sickness and diarrhœa.

The Doctor was called in at mid-day on the Thursday and again at night shortly after the patient had died.

These facts were communicated to the Coroner, who ordered the Stomach, Intestines and their contents to be sent to the County Analyst, who reported that there were no traces of any mineral or alkaloidal poison with the exception of a trace of alkaloids of ptomaine poisoning.

The meat partaken of by the deceased was frozen beef, and six persons in the house had their supper from it without any ill effects.

The above facts were reported to the Minister of Health.

## **SECTION 6.**

### **PREVALENCE of and CONTROL over INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY, 1921-1925.

#### SMALL POX.

The first case since 1905 was notified on January 15th, 1923, at Rossington. Fortunately no further cases occurred in this parish.

There was, however, an outbreak at New Edlington, lasting from May 29th until September 10th.

Fifty cases in all were notified.

The cases were of the usual mild type. There were no deaths.

A Vaccination Station was opened, and a large number of children were Vaccinated.

The Council prosecuted and obtained the conviction of a Father of a family in which 7 cases had occurred, for wilful exposure of a child suffering from Small Pox.

1924.

Three cases were notified.

Two from Edlington and one from Burghwallis.

There were no deaths.

1925.

Two cases were notified.

Both from Askern Parish.

There were no deaths.

The number of Small Pox cases has been fortunately small, although there have been repeated outbreaks in neighbouring Districts, and the Medical Officer of Health has been repeatedly called in by Medical Practitioners to clear up the Diagnosis in suspected cases.

The preventive measures which are put into force are briefly:

1. Immediate removal of the patient to hospital.
2. Vaccination or re-vaccination of all contacts who so desire.
3. Supervision over all contacts for 16 days from the last date of contact.
4. Posting of Notices in the District.
5. Notification of all Authorities concerned.

The Public Vaccinators have promptly Vaccinated all contacts willing to be done.

No Vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

## SCARLET FEVER.

In 1921 25 Cases were notified, 24 were removed to hospital  
There was one death.

In 1922 34 Cases were notified, all were removed.  
There were two deaths.



In 1923 71 Cases were notified and 65 were removed to hospital.

The disease was widely spread through 17 parishes  
Askern had 21 cases.  
There were no deaths.

In 1924 80 Cases were notified and 76 were removed to hospital.

Cases came from no fewer than 16 parishes. Of these Fenwick with 14 and Rossington with 30 suffered most.

There were no deaths.

In 1925 There were 73 cases and no deaths.

A total of 283 cases with 4 deaths.

The Dick Test has not been tried locally.

No cases of milk-borne infection have occurred.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

In 1921 67 Cases were notified and 57 were removed to hospital.

There were three deaths.

The cases came from 13 parishes.

Askern had 23 cases.

In 1922 41 Cases were notified and 35 were removed to hospital.

The cases came from 14 parishes, of which 11 were from Barmborough.

There were eight deaths.

The throats of the School Children of this parish were swabbed, and 3 carriers were discovered, and excluded from school until they were better.

In 1923 22 Cases were notified and 20 removed to hospital.

There were two deaths.

The cases came from 7 parishes, of which 10 were from Rossington.

In 1924 40 Cases were notified and 38 removed to hospital.

There were two deaths.

The cases came from 10 parishes, of which 16 were from Rossington.

In 1925 40 Cases were notified.

There were no deaths.

A total of 210 cases with 15 deaths.

The Schick Test has not been tried.

Antitoxin is provided by the local Authority and issued to Medical Practitioners.

## ENTERIC FEVER.

- In 1921 5 Cases were notified, 4 were removed to hospital.  
There was one death.  
The cases came from Adwick-on-Deerne 2, Braithwell 1, Edlington 1, and Warmsworth 1.
- In 1923 2 Cases were notified and removed to hospital.  
There were no deaths.  
The cases came from Askern 1 and Rossington 1.
- In 1924 3 Cases were notified and 2 were removed to hospital.  
There were two deaths.  
The cases came from Barnby Don-with-Kirk Sandall 1, Wadworth 1, and Sprotborough 1.
- In 1925 3 Cases were notified and removed to hospital.  
There were no deaths.  
A total of 13 cases and 3 deaths.

## PUERPERAL FEVER.

- In 1921 1 Case was notified from Askern.  
There was no death.
- In 1922 2 Cases were notified from Askern and Bawtry.  
There were two deaths.
- In 1923 2 Cases were notified from Askern.  
There was one death.
- In 1925 1 Case was notified from Rossington.  
There was no death.  
A total of 6 cases with 3 deaths.  
There were 4,793 live births registered during the above period.

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

During the quinquennium only 16 cases have been notified, with two deaths.

All received treatment at their own houses and I am informed there have been no cases of impaired vision.

During the above period 4,793 births have been registered.

The cases have been notified from the following Parishes: Armthorpe 1, Askern 2, Cadeby 1, Campsall 2, Edlington 6, Loversall 1 and Rossington 3.



Of Acute Infectious Diseases of the Central Nervous System—during the 5-year period, 1921-1925, 3 cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis, with one death; all the cases were removed to hospital.

They were notified from Bawtry 1 and Edlington 2.

Two cases of Encephalitis Lethargica have been notified. Both were removed to hospital. There was one death. The cases were notified from Edlington 1 and Rossington 1.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis)  
during 1925.

DISEASE.	Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Death.
1. Small Pox ... ..	2	2	0
2. Scarlet Fever ... ..	72	65	1
3. Diphtheria ... ..	39	36	0
4. Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	3	3	0
5. Puerperal Fever ... ..	1	1	0
6. Pneumonia ... ..	132	0	39
Other Diseases generally notifiable—			
7. Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	3	0
8. Erysipelas ... ..	11	0	0
9. Malaria ... ..	2	0	0

**3.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.**

360 notifications have been received.

Diphtheria 40, Erysipelas 11, Scarlet Fever 73, Small Pox 2, Enteric Fever 3, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 3, Malaria 2, Puerperal Fever 1, Pneumonia 132, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 67, and Other Forms of Tuberculosis 26.

309 notifications were received in 1924.

### 1.—DIPHTHERIA.

Cases notified, 40.      Removed to Hospital, 36.

Attack rate per 1,000 was 1.1.

There were no deaths.

The cases were notified from the following Parishes:—  
Adwick-on-Deane 1, Armthorpe 1, Askern 15, Barnby-Don-with-Kirk-Sandall 1, Bawtry 1, Braithwell 1, Cantley 1, Edlington 1, Norton 2, Rossington 14 and Sprotborough 2.

### 2.—ERYSIPELAS.

Cases notified, 11.

Attack rate per 1,000 was 0.3.

The cases were notified from the following Parishes:—  
Askern 1, Bawtry 1, Braithwell 1, Edlington 3, Fenwick 1, Rossington 2, Stainton 1 and Warmsworth 1.

### 3.—SCARLET FEVER.

Cases notified, 73.      Removed to Hospital, 65.

Attack rate per 1,000 was 2.9.

There were no deaths.

The cases were notified from the following Parishes:—  
Adwick-on-Deane 1, Askern 14, Austerfield 1, Barmborough 4, Barnby-Don-with-Kirk-Sandall 5, Braithwell 1, Campsall 1, Cantley 3, Clayton-with-Frickley 3, Conisborough Parks 2, Edlington 23, Kirk-Bramwith 1, Rossington 12, Sprotborough 1 and Wadworth 1.

### 4.—SMALL POX.

Cases notified, 2.      Removed to Hospital, 2.

Attack rate per 1,000 was 0.05.

There were no deaths.

The cases were notified from the following Parish:—  
Askern 2.

The cases were promptly removed to hospital—the contacts vaccinated and supervised—and the outbreak was suppressed.

During the year 546 primary successful vaccinations have been done, and the births numbered 1,141. These figures have been kindly supplied by the Vaccination Officers concerned.

### 6.—ENTERIC FEVER.

Cases notified, 3.      Removed to Hospital, 3.

Attack rate per 1,000 was 0.08.

There were no deaths.

The cases were notified from the following Parishes:—  
Askern 1 and Rossington 2.



# 7.—OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases notified, 3.

Attack rate per 1,000 births was 2.6.

There were no deaths and no cases of impaired vision.

The cases came from the villages of Askern, Edlington and Rossington.

# 9.—PUERPERAL FEVER.

Cases notified, 1.

Attack rate per 1,000 births was 0.8.

There were no deaths.

The case was notified from the following Parish:—  
Rossington 1.

# 10.—ACUTE PRIMARY and INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

Cases notified, 132.

The cases were notified from the following Parishes:—  
Armthorpe 10, Askern 20, Barnby-Don-with-Kirk-Sandall 7, Bawtry 2, Braithwell 1, Campsall 2, Clayton-with-Frickley 1, Conisborough Parks 1, Edlington 71, Marr 1, Norton 5, Owston 2, Rossington 3, Thorpe-in-Balne 2, and Warmsworth 4.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

### NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1925.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
1 and under 2 yrs	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
2 and under 5 yrs	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	1
5 and under 15 yrs	11	9	8	5	0	3	1	0
15 and under 25 yrs	9	9	0	3	2	5	0	0
25 and under 45 yrs	15	12	2	0	7	5	1	0
45 and under 65 yrs	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
65 and over ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS ..	37	30	13	13	13	13	4	4

## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Primary notifications received, 67.

(37 male and 30 female).

Attack rate per 1,000 was 2.3.

There were 26 deaths (13 male and 13 female).

The cases were notified from the following Parishes:—  
Adwick-on-Deane 1, Armthorpe 2, Askern 11, Awkley 1,  
Barnborough 1, Barnby-Don-with-Kirk-Sandall 6, Bawtry 1,  
Conisborough Parks 1, Edlington 22, Hampole 1, Hooton  
Pagnell 1, Kirk-Bramwith 1, Norton 1, Rossington 15,  
Stainton 1 and Wadworth 1.

## OTHERS FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Primary notifications received, 26.

(13 male and 13 female).

Attack rate per 1,000 was 1.6.

There were 8 deaths (4 male and 4 female).

The cases were notified from the following Parishes:—  
Adwick-on-Deane 2, Askern 9, Edlington 7, Norton 2 and  
Rossington 6.

The parts of the body affected were:—Abdomen 7,  
Glands of Neck 7, Glands of Other Parts 5, Hip 3, Meninges  
3, Skin 1.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATION, 1925.

No case has been notified relating to a Tuberculous employee in the Milk Trade and therefore no occasion for action under Article 3, 5 and 6 has arisen, neither has occasion arisen to enforce removal of a Tuberculous patient to hospital under Section 62 Public Health Act, 1925.

The Notification of Tuberculosis is efficient.

67 Primary Notifications of Pulmonary and 26 of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were received. Of these 27 were from the Tuberculosis Officer, 27 from Private Practitioners, 35 were notified from both Private Practitioners and the Tuberculosis Officer, and 4 from other sources.

It will be seen that the improvement in the notification of Tuberculosis this year is due to the Tuberculosis Officer.

There is a Care Committee, with local ladies representing the district. The Committee supply underclothing and night-wear for cases going into Sanatorium and is doing good work in this and other ways.



The number of cases in the Tuberculosis Register on December 31st, 1925:—

Pulmonary	...	...	Males	101	...	Females	68
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	Males	32	...	Females	22

Great difficulty is experienced in keeping the Register up to date.

The Quarterly Return which has to be made to the County Medical Officer of Health necessitates a quarterly visit, at least, to each patient.

The population in many of the Mining Villages is very fluctuating—and it is impossible to find out where many of the cases have gone.

All cases of Tuberculosis are visited and their circumstances reported upon.

Sputum flasks are supplied in appropriate cases, as well as literature.

The house or room occupied by the patient is disinfected as circumstances permit.

The high incidence of Tuberculosis is explained by the flocking of people to the newly developing Colliery Villages—this is especially the case at Edlington.

The Tuberculosis Officer has expressed the same opinion.

## **SECTION 7.**

### **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

One case of Puerperal Fever was notified on May 27th from Rossington, and was removed to hospital and made a good recovery.

The attack rate per 1,000 births was 0.8.

There were no deaths registered as directly due to child bearing.

The County Council have made arrangements with the Edenfield Private Maternity Home, Doncaster, for the admission of patients from the District.

The fees are £3 3s. 0d. per week, in addition to the medical practitioner's fee. Contributions towards the fees are made by the County Council on an approved income scale.

They have arranged for admission of mothers, either with or without their babies, to St. Anne's Convalescent Home, Bridlington, for a three weeks' visit; the fees vary from £3 10s. 0d. to £5 5s. 0d. Mothers only are accepted at the Southport Convalescent Home for a like period for £2 5s. 0d.

Children from 3—5 years are received to the Children's Convalescent Home, Filey Road, Scarborough, at a fee of 17/- per week.

The County Council contribute to the fees of the Home on an approved income scale.

There are 17 Trained and one bona-fide Midwives practising in the district. This provision appears to be adequate.

Three cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum have been notified, two by medical practitioners. All were treated at home and there was no impairment of vision.

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM, 1925.

CASES.						
Notified.	Treated at Home.	Treated at Hospital.	Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Death.
3	3	—	3	—	—	—



# CAUSES OF DEATH

1925.

CAUSES OF DEATH.					Males.	Females.
All causes .. .. .					185	179
1.	Enteric Fever	..	..	..	0	0
2.	Small Pox	..	..	..	0	0
3.	Measles	..	..	..	3	5
4.	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	1	0
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	1	1
6.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	0	0
7.	Influenza	..	..	..	5	5
8.	Encephalitis lethargica	..	..	..	0	0
9.	Meningococcal meningitis	..	..	..	0	0
10.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..	..	14	14
11.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	4	4
12.	Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	16	18
13.	Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	0	0
14.	Diabetes	..	..	..	2	2
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	..	..	..	10	8
16.	Heart Disease	..	..	..	13	17
17.	Arterio-sclerosis	..	..	..	3	6
18.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	13	11
19.	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	20	24
20.	Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	5	0
21.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	..	..	..	0	2
22.	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	..	..	..	3	6
23.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	..	..	0	0
24.	Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	1	0
25.	Acute and chronic nephritis	..	..	..	5	2
26.	Puerperal sepsis	..	..	..	0	0
27.	Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition.	..	..	..	0	0
28.	Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	..	..	..	23	18
29.	Suicide	..	..	..	2	0
30.	Other deaths from Violence	..	..	..	20	4
31.	Other defined Diseases	..	..	..	18	28
32.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	3	4
Special Causes (including above):						
	Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	—	—

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1925 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF DONCASTER.

on the administration of the Factory & Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with  
**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

## 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES. (1)	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions (4)
FACTORIES .. .. . (Including Factory Laundries) ..	44	3	—
WORKSHOPS .. .. . (Including Workshop Laundries)			
WORKPLACES .. .. . (Other than Outworkers' premises)			
Total .. .. .	44	3	—

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS.  (1)	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			Number of Prosecu- tions (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness .. .. .				
Want of Ventilation .. .. .				
Overcrowding .. .. .				
Want of drainage of floors .. ..				
Other nuisances .. .. .				
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	2	2		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .. .. .				
Other offences .. .. . (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)	1	1		
Total .. .. .	3	3		

\* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

A. B. DUNNE, M.B., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health.

March 1st, 1926.



## SANITARY SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

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Nether Hall,  
Doncaster.  
April 27th, 1926.

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

Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report on the Building Plans submitted to the Sanitary Committee and Building operations completed during the year, and on the working of the various Sewage Systems.

186 Plans were submitted during the year, of which 144 were approved, 22 rejected, 7 approved for limited periods, and 13 held in abeyance.

The approved Plans related to:—

Houses	...	...	...	...	...	314
Bungalows	...	...	...	...	...	27
Alterations and Additions	...	...	...	...	...	12
Houses and Shops	...	...	...	...	...	4
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	6
Churches	...	...	...	...	...	2
Club	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drainage Plans	...	...	...	...	...	4
School	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cinema	...	...	...	...	...	1
Village Halls	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hotel	...	...	...	...	...	1
Additions to Hotels	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cycle-houses	...	...	...	...	...	4
Workshop	...	...	...	...	...	1
Petrol Store	...	...	...	...	...	1
Petrol Pump	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dance Hall	...	...	...	...	...	1
Outbuildings	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakery	...	...	...	...	...	1
Estate Plan	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	1
Privies	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cowhouse	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	1
Garages	...	...	...	...	...	15

The following Buildings have been certified complete during the year:—

	From plans approved in 1924	From plans approved in 1925	Total
Houses ... ..	724	90	814
Bungalows ... ..	18	7	25
Garages ... ..	1	3	4
Alterations and Additions	2	2	4
Houses and Shops ...	3	4	7
Shops ... ..	5	1	6
Stables and Cowhouses...	1	1	2
Petrol Store ... ..	—	1	1
Block of Offices ... ..	1	—	1
	<hr/> 755	<hr/> 109	<hr/> 864

Of the Dwellings certified complete:—

	No. of W.C.'s.	No. of Baths.	No. of Privies.
322 were in Armthorpe ...	322	325	—
89 „ Askern ...	89	89	—
1 „ Austerfield ..	1	1	—
3 „ Awkley ...	—	3	3
1 „ Adwick-on- Dearne	2	1	—
2 „ Bawtry ...	2	2	—
5 „ Blaxton ...	—	5	5
3 „ Braithwell ...	2	3	2
1 „ Brodsworth .	2	1	1
1 „ Campsall ...	—	1	1
32 „ Cantley ...	48	32	—
6 „ Conisborough Parks	6	6	—
24 „ Edenthorpe ..	25	24	—
137 „ Edlington ...	137	137	—
7 „ Kirk Sandall .	8	7	—
4 „ Loversall ...	4	4	—
4 „ Norton ...	—	4	4
198 „ Rossington .	214	198	—
2 „ Sutton ...	—	2	2
4 „ Warmsworth .	4	4	—
	<hr/> 866	<hr/> 849	<hr/> 18



## SEWAGE WORKS.

### ARMTHORPE.

Septic Tanks, Rotary Percolating Filters (capacity 2,130 cubic yards) and Humus Tank.

580 houses are now connected to these sewers. The effluent has been fairly good.

### ASKERN.

Septic Tank, 1 Large Rotary Percolating Filter (800 cubic yards capacity), 1 Small Filter (160 cubic yards) and Humus Tank.

The amount of sewage pumped was 37,030,000 gallons, or 101,452 gallons per day, and 31,247 units of electricity were used in pumping.

The corresponding figures for last year were 38,998,000 gallons per annum, 106,700 gallons per diem, and 30,099 units.

Aluminoferrous precipitant has been used and the effluent drain has been twice scoured.

### AUSTERFIELD.

These small works have continued to serve their purpose. The tank has been emptied and the effluent ditch cleaned.

### BAWTRY.

Septic Tank, Rotary Percolating Filter (212 cubic yards capacity) and Land Filtration.

The amount of sewage pumped was 9,905,000 gallons. Gas used in pumping, 99,300 cubic feet. Hours pumping, 2,968½.

The corresponding figures for last year were: 10,485,000 gallons, 94,750 cubic feet, and 1,740½ hours. The land beds have been ploughed up instead of being cultivated, and although the filter is overloaded, the effluent has been good.

900 yards of 9in. sewer have been laid from the Bawtry and Selby Main Road, where building is now in progress, to the Sewage Pumping House.

#### BRAITHWELL.

The tank has been regularly emptied and the material in the filter changed. The effluent, after filtration, now passes through 477 yards of shallow open jointed pipes laid parallel to the surface contour of the land and passes through an additional coke filter. The effluent is very small in amount.

#### EDLINGTON AND WARMSWORTH.

Three Septic Tanks, 2 Storm Water Tanks, 2 Humus Tanks and 3 Filters.

The amount of Sewage treated, as shown by daily gaugings, was 126,600,000. The amount of dried sludge taken from the Works was 20 loads. The Storm Water overflow came into action on 24 occasions.

The corresponding figures for last year were 80,200,000 gallons, 117 loads and 50 occasions.

The effluent has been good.

#### ROSSINGTON.

Septic Tank, 8 Rotary Percolating Filters, Humus Tanks and 12 Sludge Beds.

We have no method of measuring the amount of Sewage.

1,436 houses are now connected to the works, which have been enlarged by the addition of 6 sludge filters and 4 Rotary Percolating Filters, which are nearly complete, and 1 Humus Tank. A new electrically driven sludge pump has been fixed.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

**WALTER R. CRABTREE, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,**  
Surveyor.











