

[Report 1938] / Medical Officer of Health, Doncaster R.D.C.

Contributors

Doncaster (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1938

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DONCASTER
RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL

THE
ANNUAL
REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1938

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

BY

A. PENMAN,

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

St James Press, Doncaster



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DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Public Health Department,
Nether Hall,
DONCASTER.

30th June, 1939.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health conditions of the Rural District for the year 1938. It has been compiled in accordance with those sections of the Ministry of Health's Circular 1728 relevant to the District.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. A. Reynolds, has contributed the following under Sections C and E:—Public Cleansing Services, Sanitary Inspection of the area, Shops Act, 1934, Milk Supplies, Meat and Food. I am also indebted for information supplied to:— Doctor T. N. V. Potts, County Medical Officer, Mr. J. A. Williams, Surveyor to the Council, Mr. P. Hempel, Waterworks Manager, to the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board and to Messrs. T. H. Johnson & Son, Doncaster, Town Planners.

I wish to express my thanks to the Public Health Staff for their loyal co-operation in the work of the Department.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. PENMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

**PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE DONCASTER
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

1. MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

A. Penman, M.D., Ch.B. (University of Edinburgh), D.P.H., R.C.P.S. (Edinburgh and Glasgow). Appointed 1st May, 1935. (House Telephone: Doncaster 55162.)

2. CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT.

A. Reynolds, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods. Officer designated under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. Appointed August, 1924. (House Telephone: Barnby Dun 67.)

3. SENIOR ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR.

E. N. Pearson, Cert. R.S.I., M.I.H., M.S.I.A., Inspection Certificate Meat and Other Foods, Royal Sanitary Institute. Certificate Meat and Other Foods Inspection, Liverpool University, Certificate Sanitary Science, Liverpool University. Appointed November, 1932.

4. JUNIOR ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR.

E. K. Smith, C.R.San.I., Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods. Appointed April, 1932.

5. SENIOR CLERK.

L. Hay, Appointed August, 1936.

6. JUNIOR CLERK.

R. Baddiley. Appointed March, 1938.

7. ASSISTANT AND DISINFECTING INSPECTOR.

G. Stephenson. Appointed September, 1938.

Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are Officers whose salaries are subject to Exchequer Grants.

OFFICES OF THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Telephone Numbers: Doncaster 3427, 3428, 3429 (Three lines).
Nether Hall, Doncaster.

**PUBLIC CLEANSING DEPOT. OF THE RURAL
DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

Kirk Sandall, Near Doncaster.

Telephone Number: Barnby Dun 58.

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Fully described in former reports.

Extent of Unemployment.

The following statement has been kindly supplied to me by the Ministry of Labour Offices at Doncaster and Mexborough.

Parish.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Suspended.
Adwick-on-Dearne ...	4	—
Askern ...		
Fenwick ...		
Kirk Bramwith ...		
Moss ...	273	Nil.
Norton ...		
Thorpe in-Balne ...		
Armthorpe		
Austerfield ...		
Awkley ...		
Barnby Dun-with Kirk Sandall ...	Not known—included in figures for Doncaster County Borough.	Not known
Sprotborough ...		
Warmsworth ...		
Bawtry ...		
Blaxton ...		
Cantley ...		
Clayton-with- Frickley ...	98	Not known
Hooton Pagnell ...		
Loversall ...		
Marr ...		
Melton (High) ...		
Stainton ...	165	150-2200
Edlington ...		
Rossington ...	95	150-2200
Burghwallis ...		
Hampole ...	Not exactly known—included in Carcroft's figures of	Not known
Owston ...		
Barnborough ...	6	do.
Cadeby ...	3	do.
Conisborough Parks ...	5	do.
Denaby ...	2	do.
Hickleton ...		

NOTE.—Temporarily suspended—This is a fluctuating figure according to the working of the collieries in the various parishes. The varying figures, where available, are thus shown.

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	75,746
Registrar-General's Estimate of the resident population, mid-year, 1938	*49,630
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1938), according to Rate Books	12,560
Rateable Value	£244,542
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£920

* For Statistical Purposes the Registrar-General, on account of the alteration in boundaries, supplied a modified estimate of population, viz., 49,715.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

LIVE BIRTHS.

	M.	F.	Total	
Legitimate ...	451	441	898	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Population, 18.76.
Illegitimate ...	17	18	35	
	474	459	933	

STILL BIRTHS.

	M.	F.	Total	
Legitimate ...	23	25	48	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births, 50.86 .
Illegitimate ...	2	0	2	
	25	25	50	

DEATHS.

	M.	F.	Total	
	207	191	398	Death Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Population, 8.01.

Death Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population 11.6
 Standardised Death Rate for Doncaster Rural District per 1,000 of the resident population 10.73

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

CAUSE.	Doncaster Rural District		England and Wales
	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
(a) Puerperal Sepsis	2	2.03	0.86
(b) Other puerperal causes ...	7	7.12	2.11
Total	9	9.15	2.97

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	26	19	45
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	—	—	—
	26	19	45
	—	—	—

Death Rate of All Infants per 1,000 live births.

		(a) Doncaster Rural District ...	48
		(b) England and Wales ...	53
" "		Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	50
" "		Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	0
Deaths from	Cancer	... ..	45
" "	Measles (all ages)	... ..	5
" "	Whooping Cough (all ages)	... ..	1
" "	Diphtheria (all ages)	... ..	6
" "	Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	... ..	5
" "	Influenza (all ages)	... ..	5
" "	Pneumonia (all forms)	... ..	30
" "	Respiratory Tuberculosis	... ..	12
" "	Other forms of Tuberculosis	... ..	7

DEATH RATES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Death Rate per 1000 population Doncaster R.D.	Death Rate per 1,000 population England and Wales.
All Causes	8.01	11.6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ...	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.10	0.04
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.03
Diphtheria	0.12	0.07
Influenza	0.10	0.11
Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	0.38	0.64
Cancer	0.91	1.66

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's Estimate of the population for mid-year, 1938 is 49,630, an increase of 250 over the corresponding figure for the previous year. During 1938, the last of the boundary changes under the Review of County Districts came into operation, involving the cession of part of Adwick-on-Deerne and the addition of Skelbrooke, an exchange which resulted in a further small loss of population.

Since the 1931 Census, when the population was 49,047, there has been an excess of births over deaths (natural increase) of 3,695, while 2,690 have been lost through boundary changes. Moreover, there is no evidence of loss by migration. All the available evidence points to immigration exceeding emigration from the District. In the Parishes of Sprotborough and Brodsworth alone, there were at a conservative estimate 5,500 more persons in 1938 than at the Census of 1931 and the vast majority of these are immigrants. At the 1921 Census there were 4.97 persons per inhabited house. The same figure at the 1931 Census was 4.87. In 1936 the overcrowding survey showed the inhabited house rate to be 4.5. Presuming this downward trend to have accelerated since 1936, by the spreading of the population in new housing estates, 4.2 would be a reasonable estimate of the present number of persons per inhabited house. The number of inhabited houses in 1938 was 12,560 (2,285 more than at the 1931 Census) giving a population estimated on this basis of 52,652.

All methods of estimating population in intercensal times are fallible. For instance, if the Registrar-General's former method of estimating population by geometrical progression is applied to the Doncaster District using the rate of increase between 1921 and 1931 as a basis, the impossible figure of 76,979 is obtained. If the inhabited house rate of 1931 is used, the unlikely estimate of 61,167 is arrived at. Local knowledge tells us that the rate of increase of population between 1921 and 1931 has not been maintained and that the inhabited house rate has fallen since 1931. Nevertheless, local knowledge warns us to accept with caution the estimate of the Registrar-General for 1938, obtained by the composite method of natural increase, the number of local government electors, etc.

The importance of having a trustworthy estimate of the population is seldom appreciated by the average citizen. Not only does it form a basis for the calculation of vital statistics, but upon it is apt to rest the number of gas-masks, food rations, capitation grants allotted to the particular District. Moreover, the provision made for nearly all social services is based upon population. At the present tempo of improvement in social services the decennial census has become inadequate. The case for a quinquennial census is overwhelming.

BIRTHS.

The live births numbered 933, 474 males and 459 females, being 32 more than in the previous year and giving a Birth Rate of 18.76 per 1,000 of the population. This rate is the highest since 1934, when it was 19.1. The rate for England and Wales for 1938 was 15.1.

BIRTH RATES, 1929 to 1938.

Year	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Rate pr1000	26.7	27.0	23.1	21.7	20.1	19.1	17.6	18.42	18.23	18.76

There were 50 still births or 1.01 per 1,000 of the population compared with a still birth rate of 0.60 for England and Wales.

DEATHS.

During 1938 there were 398 deaths among usual residents, 207 males and 191 females, compared with 432 for the previous year and giving a Recorded Death Rate of 8.01 per 1,000 of the population. When the comparability factor is applied the Standardised Death Rate for the Rural District is 10.73. This compares favourably with a corresponding rate for England and Wales of 11.6 and with the corresponding figure for last year for the District of 11.71.

STANDARDISED DEATH RATES, 1929 to 1938.

Year	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Rate pr1000	11.0	9.77	9.10	8.71	8.61	10.6	10.6	11.71	11.71	10.73

PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY FROM VARIOUS CAUSES

Although the following method of comparing the relative importance of the various causes of death is open to the criticism that the variation in the total number of deaths (from all causes) results in percentages of deaths from individual causes being not strictly comparable with those of previous years, it nevertheless forms a fairly accurate guide.

Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation	86	11.3
2. Cancer	45	11.6
3. Respiratory Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis and Influenza) ...	46	8.3
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs ...	33	7.3
5. Deaths from Violence (Other than Suicide)	29	7.3
6. Deaths of Infants from Congenital Causes	29	4.8
7. All Forms of Tuberculosis	19	4.4
8. Zymotic Diseases	17	4.1
9. Cerebral Hæmorrhage	15	3.1
10. Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	12	2.3
11. Puerperal Sepsis and Other Puerperal Causes	9	1.3
12. Influenza	5	1.0
13. Senility	4	24.6

The principal causes of death as usual were those classified as diseases of the heart and circulation. 73 of the 98 deaths in this group were 55 years of age and upwards, when the human machine shows the "wear and tear" of its usage.

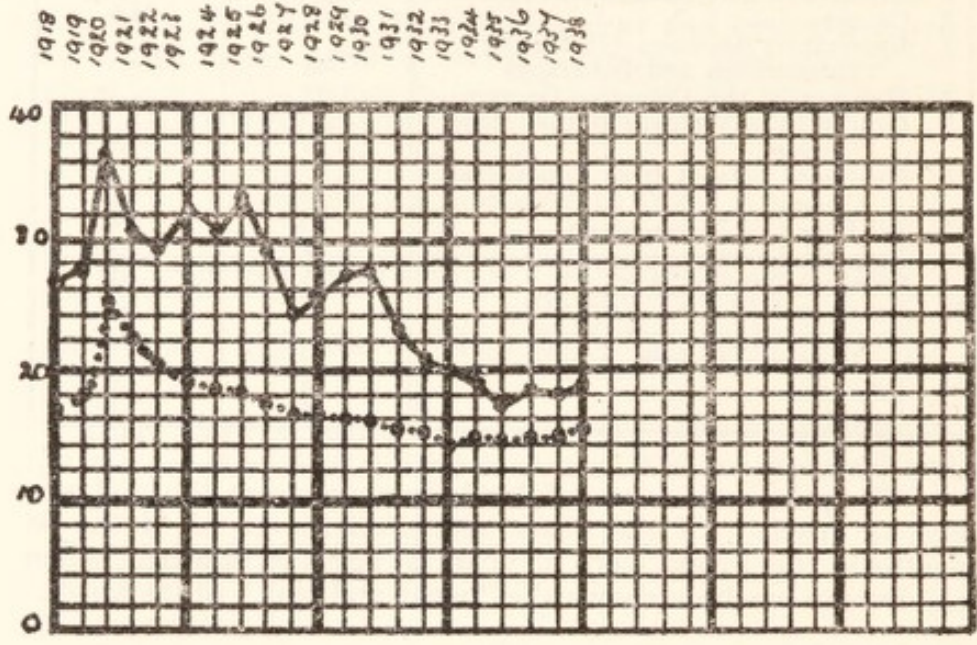
Death from respiratory diseases were the next in importance, pneumonia being principally responsible for the increased mortality. Cancer claimed two more than in the previous year and was the third most serious cause of death. One death in every nine was due to malignancy.

Deaths from violence (other than suicide) including accidents at work, on the roads and at home remained at a relatively high level reminding us of the dangers of the mining industry and of modern road traffic, particularly on trunk roads.

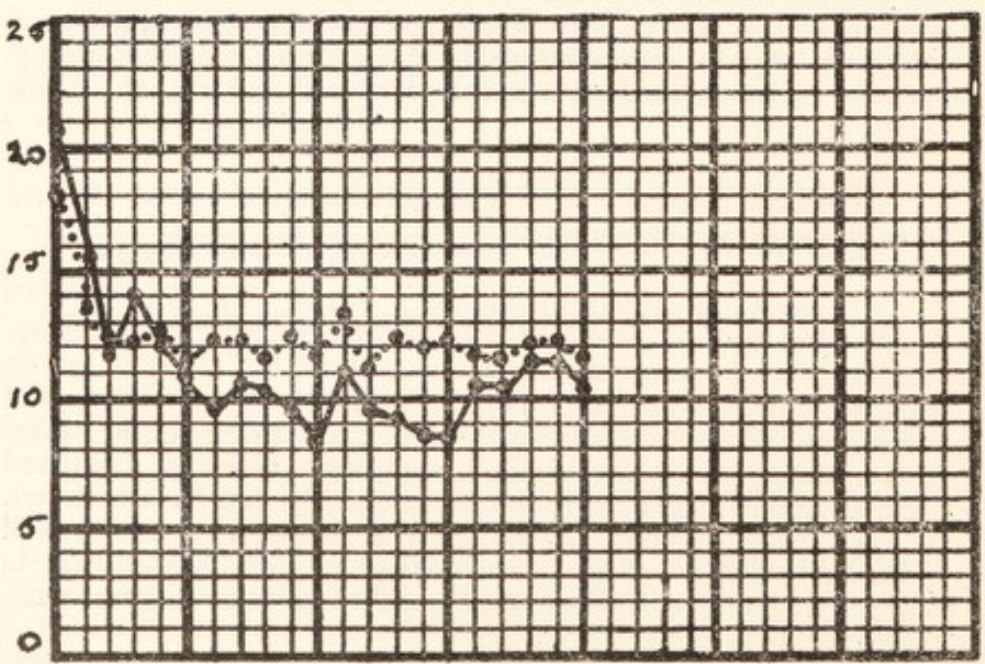
Influenza caused only five deaths compared with 28 and 16 in the previous two years.

All forms of tuberculosis were responsible for only 19 deaths, the lowest number ever recorded under this group. At one time these diseases were as potent as cancer is at the present moment, but have responded gradually to a national campaign of attack from every angle extending over 40 years. Let us hope that the similar campaign recently launched against cancer will gain momentum quickly and have as much or even more success. Although the methods of attack will necessarily differ owing to the nature of the disease there is much that could with benefit be copied from the general anti-tuberculosis scheme.

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION



DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION



DONCASTER R. D. — ENGLAND & WALES

MATERNAL DEATHS.

There were two deaths from puerperal sepsis and seven from other puerperal causes.

The maternal death rate per 1,000 live and still births was therefore 9.15 compared with 2.97 for England and Wales.

For the past ten years the numbers of maternal deaths have been as follows :—

Year.	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
No of Maternal Deaths.	9	5	7	5	7	6	3	8	5	9

The causes of death and the distribution of the cases were as follows :—

Puerperal Sepsis.

Age of Mother	Cause of Death	... ..	Treated in Maternity Home.
24	Lobar Pneumonia	... ..	Yes.
	Septicæmia	... ..
	Pelvic Cellulitis	... ..
23	Septicæmia	... ..	Yes.
	3 months abortion	... ..

Other Puerperal Causes.

27	Pulmonary Embolism	Yes
	Childbirth	... ..
33	Obstetric Shock	Yes.
	Premature Confinement	... ..
	Acute Gastro-Enteritis	... ..
41	Pulmonary Embolus	Yes.
	Placenta Prævia	... ..
18	Puerperal Eclampsia	Yes.
30	Pulmonary Embolism	No.
	Puerperium—11th day	... ..
37	Pulmonary Embolism	Yes.
	Concealed Hæmorrhage	... ..
	Caesarian Section	... ..
	Varicose Veins	... ..
35	Uræmia	No.
	Nephritis	... ..
	Thrombosis	... ..
	Confinement	... ..

Four deaths with pulmonary embolus as the primary cause indicate how great a part accidents play in the causation

of maternal deaths, accidents not capable of prevention to any appreciable degree.

In order to reduce to the minimum the death rate among mothers, the West Riding County Council have provided a scheme for the supply of trained midwives; ante-natal clinics at Askern, Edlington, Kirk Sandall, Rossington and Sprotborough; a panel of consultants for the general medical practitioners and facilities for treatment in maternity homes. By the full use of these services by all concerned this end can be accomplished.

The County Council have also provided a service for urgent maternity emergencies on the lines of the Emergency Units or "Flying Squads" recommended by the Ministry of Health. These have been provided in association with the Leeds Maternity Hospital and the Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield, the latter serving an area not necessarily restricted to that usually served by the hospital, and both being available at any hour of the day or night. The unit consists of a consultant, a nurse and such equipment as a sterile drum of dressings, gum saline and blood transfusion apparatus.

For the information of medical practitioners this service can be obtained on application to:—

1. Leeds Maternity Hospital—Tel. Nos. Leeds 27488/9, or to any one of the following obstetric surgeons:—

	Tel. Nos.
Dr. R. H. B. Adamson, B.S., 24, Park Square, Leeds ...	22848
D. W. Currie, Esq., F.R.C.S., 24, Park Square, Leeds ...	23590
A. M. Clave, Esq., F.R.C.S., 26, Park Square, Leeds ...	27625
B. L. Jeaffreson, Esq., F.R.C.S., 32, Park Square, Leeds ...	22733

2. Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield—Tel. Nos. Sheffield 21321, or to any one of the following obstetric surgeons:—

	Tel. Nos.
J. Chisholm, Esq., F.R.C.S., 430 Glossop Road, Sheffield 10	61980
J. E. Stacey, Esq., F.R.C.S., 2, Durham Road, Sheffield 10	60837
Glyn Davies, Esq., F.R.C.S., 432, Glossop Rd., Sheffield, 10	62726
L. B. Patrick, Esq., F.R.C.S., 80, Upper Hanover Street, Sheffield, 3	20320

Practitioners making requests to the Hospitals or Consultants direct should notify the County Medical Officer of Health's Department at County Hall, Wakefield (Tel. No. 3781) within 24 hours, giving the particulars of the consultant called in, and the full name and address of the patient.

For less urgent cases, practitioners should use the local maternity institutions and obstetric surgeons already provided by the County Council.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

45 infants under one year of age died during the year and of these 26 were males and 19 females. The infantile mortality rate was thus 48 per 1,000 live births, compared with a corresponding rate of 53 for England and Wales. For the second year in succession the rate for the District has fallen below the national figure and is the lowest ever recorded.

From the table of infantile deaths accompanying this report it will be seen that 30 infants or nearly 67% died in the first month of life, and of those, 26 were from congenital or other causes, which respond little to preventive measures. It would seem that preventive measures have eliminated the more or less preventable causes of infantile mortality and that now the hard core of the problem is being exposed. Further progress in the reduction of this mortality seems to rest with ante-natal measures directed to secure greater well-being of the mother and child.

There were 15 deaths of infants from causes capable of prevention, including 4 from diarrhoea and enteritis, 2 from tuberculosis and 5 from bronchitis and pneumonia. The number of children under 2 years dying from diarrhoea was 5, giving a rate of 5.4 per 1,000 live births compared with a rate of 5.0 for England and Wales. This is a marked improvement on previous years reflecting a higher standard of environmental hygiene.

INFANTILE MORTALITY 1929 to 1938.

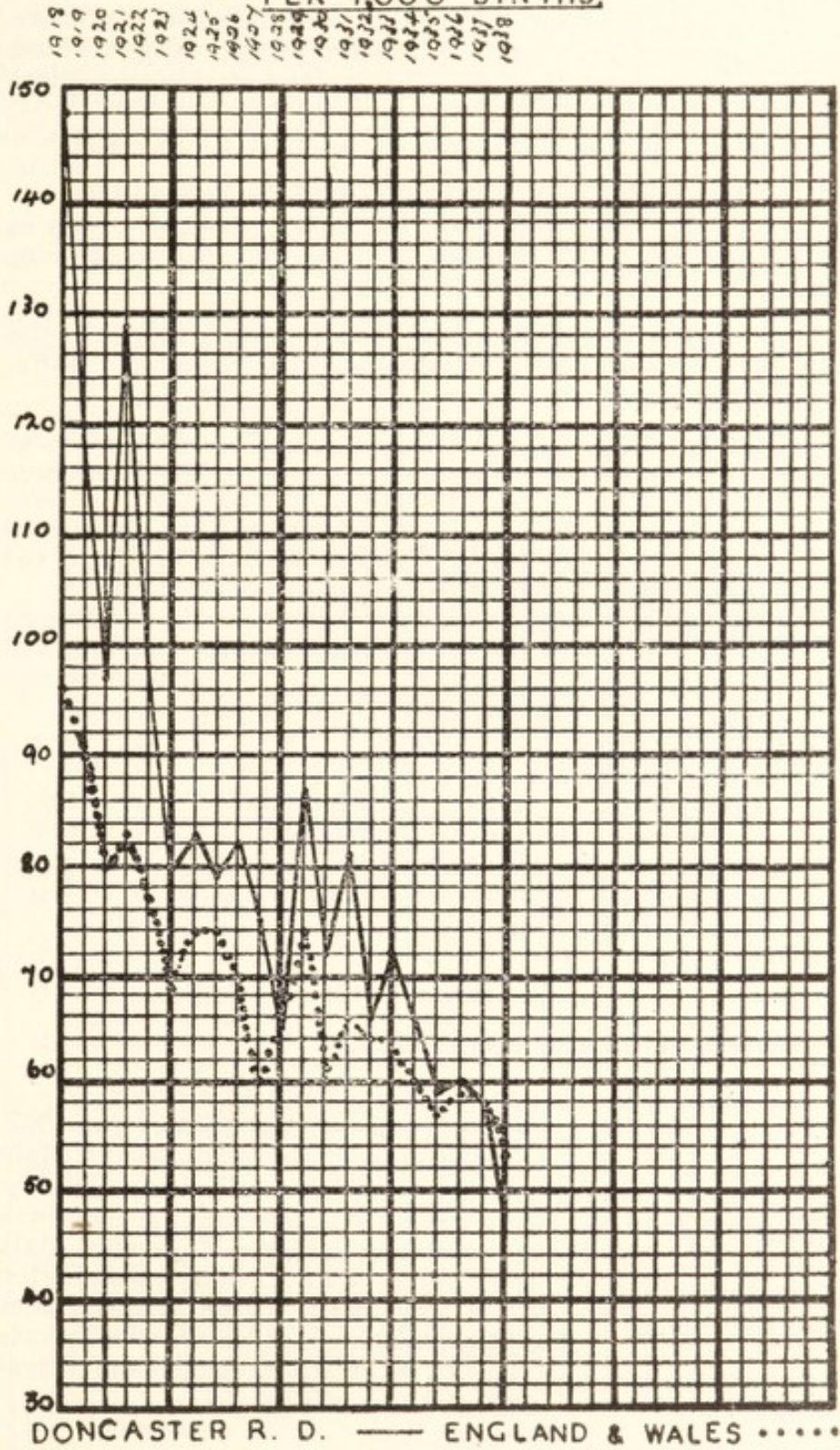
Year.	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Rate per 1000 live births	88	71	81	65	75	59	59	61	55	48

INFANTILE DEATHS 1938.

Cause of Death.	Totals		Under 4 Weeks		4 Wks to 3m		3 mth to 6 m		6 mth to 9 m		9 m to 12 m	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Measles	1	...	..	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	..
Whooping Cough ...	—	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Premature Birth ...	5	8	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Defects ...	4	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Congenital Debility and Icterus	2	3	2	2	..	1	...	...	..	...	..	..
Developmental and Wasting Diseases ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Convulsions	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
All Causes	2	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Other Causes	26	19	16	14	1	3	1	2	4	...	4	—

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

PER 1,000 BIRTHS.



SECTION B.

(ii) (a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

There has been no change in the laboratory facilities reported in previous years which have proved adequate and afford an excellent service. They are for bacteriological examination.

1. Public Health Laboratory, County Hall, Wakefield.
2. Doncaster Royal Infirmary Laboratory, Doncaster.

More use has been made of the latter laboratory than in the previous year, because of the time lost in postage to Wakefield.

For the chemical examination of water supplies, the analysts to the Council are Messrs. Richardson and Jaffe, Hustlergate, Bradford.

During the year the following examinations were made at the County Laboratory, Wakefield relating to the Doncaster

Rural District:—

Blood Specimens for Widal Reaction	3
Sputa for B. Tuberculosis	23
Swabs for B. Diphtheria	245
Urine and Fæces for B. Typhosus, Food Poisoning, Dysentery	6
Milk for B. Tuberculosis	63
Milk for Bacterial Content	60
Water for Bacteriological Examination ...	134
Blood Films for Cytological Examination ...	6
Tissue for Histological Examination ...	3
Urines for general examination	2
Bio-chemical Specimens	7
Miscellaneous Specimens	26
	<hr/>
	578

(ii) (b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

In addition to the 12 ambulances serving various parts of the Rural District recorded in the Annual Report for 1937, viz:—Askern Colliery, Askern St. John's, Markham Main (Armthorpe), Manvers Main (Adwick-on-Deerne) Colliery, Pilkington Brothers (Kirk Sandall) Glassworks, Brodsworth Miners' Welfare, Hickleton Main Colliery, Yorkshire Main (Edlington) Colliery, Rossington Main Colliery, Rossington St. John's Ambulance, Maltby Main Colliery, Doncaster County Borough Police (2 ambulances), there are two private ambulances owned by Mr. H. R. Hather, Angel and Royal Garage, Doncaster.

During the year, the Parish Council of Barmborough complained that the ambulance facilities for that parish were considerably limited, owing to the fact that the Manvers Main Colliery Ambulance at Adwick-on-Deerne was not available for other than Colliery workers involved in pit accidents. The Ministry of Health have now indicated that the Barmborough Parish Council may enter into an agreement with an adjoining authority and rank the expense as a special charge upon the parish.

An investigation was made into the adequacy of ambulance services in normal times and a circular letter was addressed to all medical practitioners in the District asking for information. The replies showed that there was little need for extending the present services, except in one or two developing parishes and in a few agricultural parishes.

There is no arrangement for the co-ordination of ambulance services in the Rural District as a whole, owing to the scattered nature of the District, and to the diversity of ownership, but there is a local co-ordination in the mining parishes between the ambulances owned by the Colliery Companies and the Miners' Welfare Associations.

(ii) (c) NURSING IN THE HOME.

There is only one change from the position reported on Page 19 of the Annual Report for 1935, namely, that Sprotborough has now a Nursing Association of its own with a full-time nurse.

The following midwives practice within the District:—

Miss G. Ball, 86, Briar Road Armthorpe	Under County Council Scheme—Whole Time.
Miss I. Ford, 86, Briar Road, Armthorpe	do.
Miss E. Goulden, St. Thomas, Sherwood Avenue, Barnsley Road, Scawsby ...	do.
Mrs. M. Hampshire, "Rockley," Norton	do.
Mrs. F. A. Heard, Co-operative House, Rossington	do.
Mrs. D. M. Howard, 16, Markham Road, Edlington	do.
Mrs. A. Mundie, School House, Grange Lane, Rossington	do.
Miss F. A. Nicklen, Gordon Villas, Askern	do.
Miss M. Thickett, "Coney Weston," Edlington Lane, Warmsworth ...	District Nurse.
Miss E. A. Harding, 3, New Houses, Branton, Cantley	do.
Miss A. Hogg, 200, Sprotborough Road, Doncaster	do.
Miss E. Woodward, 8, Church Road, Kirk Sandall	Relief Duties Only.
Mrs. B. Gilbert, 17, Brecks Lane, Kirk Sandall	Relief Duties.
Mrs. E. Blackmore, 3, Martin Lane, Bawtry (Notts County Council) ...	Independent.
Mrs. C. Bown, Glenhaven, 35, Cusworth Lane, Doncaster	do.
Mrs. M. Reynolds, 68, Wrightson Avenue, Warmsworth	do.

(ii) (d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

1. INFANT CONSULTATION AND ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Location.	Days of Attendance.	Average Attendance		
		Chid'n uner 1	Betwn ages of 1 & 5	Ante- Natal Clinic
Armthorpe Miners' Welfare Institute	Infant Consultation Thursday afternoon. Ante-Natal clinic 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month.	42	38	15
Askern Baptist Chapel, (Sutton Road) ...	Infant Consultation every Monday afternoon. Ante-Natal clinic 2nd and last Thursday in each month.	11	7	9
Edlington New Church Hall	Infant Consultation every Tuesday afternoon. Ante-Natal clinic 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month.	26	15	11
Kirk Sandall Assembly Hall	Infant Consultation every Thursday afternoon. Ante-Natal Clinic 1st Monday in each month.	22	32	10
Rossington United Methodist Church	Infant Consultation every Monday and Thursday afternoon. Ante-Natal clinic first and third Wednesday in each month.	33	22	20
Sprotborough Richmond Hill Schools	Infant Consultation every Monday and Thursday afternoon. Ante-natal Clinic second and fourth Friday in month.	16	17	6

2. TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

The West Riding County Council maintain the following Tuberculosis Dispensaries where patients from the Rural District are attended:—

20, Christchurch Road, Doncaster: 2 and 6.30 p.m.
Mondays.

Exchange Buildings, Market Street, Mexborough:
10.30 a.m. Mondays and Wednesdays.

8, Goldthorpe Road, Goldthorpe: 10.0 a.m. Thursdays.

3. VENEREAL DISEASES.

The West Riding County Council maintain a treatment clinic at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary, with the days and hours of attendance as follows:—

	Men.	Women and Children.
Tuesday	4.0 to 6.0 p.m.	Monday 4.0 to 6.0 p.m.
Friday	9.0 to 11.0 a.m.	Friday 2.0 to 4.0 p.m.
and	4.0 to 6.0 p.m.	

(ii) (e) HOSPITALS.

There is no change from the position reported on Pages 25 and 26 of the Annual Report for 1936.

SECTION C.

WATER SUPPLIES.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY AND BY WHOM DISTRIBUTED.

- No 1. The Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board supply the following parishes:—
Askern, Austerfield, Barmborough, Bawtry, Braithwell, Brodsworth, Burghwallis, Cadeby, Campsall, Conisborough Parks, Edlington, Hickleton, Marr, Melton (High), Norton, Old Denaby, Owston, Rossington, Stainton, Sutton, Wadworth and part of Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall.
- No. 2. Messrs. Pilkington Bros., Kirk Sandall, supply the village of Kirk Sandall.
- No. 3. The Doncaster Corporation supply the following parishes:—
Armthorpe, Cantley, Edenthorpe, Sprotborough, Loversall, and Warmsworth.
- No. 4. The Manvers Main Colliery supply the old village of Adwick-on-Deerne.
- No. 5. The Frickley Estate Company supply the village of Clayton-with-Frickley.
- No. 6. The Hooton Pagnell Estate Company supply the village of Hooton Pagnell.
- No. 7. The Brodsworth Estate Company supply the village of Old Brodsworth and Pickburn.
- No. 8. The Brodsworth Estate Company supply the village of Hampole.

In addition to the above there are a few small private supplies, e.g. :—

Bell's Supply, Blaxton, to about 20 houses.
Shepard Bros., Supply, Barnsley Road, Brodsworth to about 6 houses.

Alverley Hall Supply, Wadworth, to about 6 houses.

Denaby and Cadeby Collieries' Supply to about 4 houses at Old Denaby.

There is one public pump in the Market Place at Bawtry.

The following parishes are supplied from private wells:—
Awkley, Blaxton, Cantley (rural portion), Fenwick, Kirk Bramwith, Moss and Thorpe-in-Balne.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

During the year analyses were taken at intervals from the eight public water supplies as frequently as their relative importance and nature of the source dictated. The results are set out in the tables accompanying this section of the report. It will be observed that, as far as analyses can guide, there was no cause for anxiety in relation to the three largest supplies, namely Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board, Doncaster Corporation and Pilkington Bros. The same may be said of three of the smaller supplies, Frickley Estate, Denaby and Cadeby Collieries, and the Alverley Estate Supplies.

The Brodsworth Estate Supply to the village of Old Brodsworth and Pickburn was found to be polluted. The Estate owners made substantial efforts to protect the springs, but could not exclude the pollution. A Ministry of Health Inquiry has recently been held concerning the proposed extension of the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board mains to replace this supply. Meantime the consumers have been advised to boil the water used for drinking and domestic purposes.

The springs forming the source of the Manvers Main Colliery Supply to the village of Adwick-on-Deerne were also found to be contaminated seriously and although the pollution has been to some extent remedied, the consumers have been advised to boil the water pending the replacement of the supply by the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board mains.

An unsatisfactory analysis of the Hooton Pagnell Estate Supply brought to our notice the pollution from birds, which was taking place in the open tank in the water tower. The source of the supply, a deep well, gave a satisfactory analysis. The tank has now been suitably covered and protected and the pollution remedied.

Concerning the Hampole Village Supply reported last year to be seriously polluted, the Ministry of Health have now given their sanction to the extension of the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board's mains to the village and the work is in progress.

Following the Ministry of Health's Circular on the safeguarding of water supplies, a review of all measures taken by the principal water concern, namely the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board, was made and a report was obtained from the Geological Adviser to the Board on the question of liability to pollution in relation to the Austerfield Pumping Station. In a comprehensive report dated 24th May, 1938, Professor H. G. A. Hickling stated that the good record of

the supply for purity is due to the absence of building development in the neighbourhood and the position of the boreholes on dry ground elevated above the waterlogged area to the east. He also stated that the immunity from pollution cannot now be placed quite so high as when the supply was new, because of the increasing draw of the well resulting from greater demands made upon it,—especially the extension of the area of draw eastwards—the heavy traffic and building development on the Great North Road, and the alteration of underground flow due to mining developments at Rossington and Harworth. He added that while these possibilities are not to be taken as any immediate ground for apprehension, supplies from the Bunter sandstone being probably the best in the country with regard to purity, it must be remembered that an important supply from the same rocks, not very far distant was recently found to be polluted, and that, in his opinion it would be prudent to take steps to combat any possible pollution of this supply before it arises.

The Consulting Engineers, Messrs. D. Balfour & Sons, recommended that sterilisation alone would be quite adequate to meet the conditions at Austerfield. Whilst agreeing that the risk of contamination at Austerfield is much less than at many other larger sources of supply in the country, they thought, in view of the small capital expenditure and the almost negligible annual expenditure, the Water Board should secure themselves by taking every possible measure to ensure the purity of the supply.

The Water Board considered these reports and decided to delay further consideration for one year, knowing that bacteriological analyses were being taken frequently and that should any undesirable variation of the quality of the water arise, steps would be taken immediately on the lines suggested by these reports.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.

The unsatisfactory quality of private well supplies in the District is reflected by the results of the bacteriological analyses of 81 wells during the year. Only 29 were satisfactory; 41 were unsatisfactory, and 11 doubtful, according to the standards recommended by the Ministry of Health. Fortunately, a large proportion of these supplies will be replaced by extensions of the principal public supply of the District.

The provision of the Public Health Act, 1936, giving power to the Local Authority to reject plans unaccompanied by proposals for a pure and adequate water supply, or by proposals likely to result in such a supply, have had a very good effect. A strict enforcement of these provisions will prevent the undesirable situations created by newly erected houses ready for occupation without a proper water supply.

I am indebted to Mr. P. Hempel, Waterworks Manager to the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board, for the following report:—

The 3 in. main in Sunnymede Terrace, Askern, has been extended for a distance of 165 yards in order to supply 20 houses erected by the Doncaster R.D.C.

A further extension of 75 1 in. yards was added to the 3 in. main laid along Burghwallis Road, Sutton, for the purpose of supplying six houses erected by Messrs. G. Lambert & Son.

Various interconnections were made between the existing mains at the junction of Catling Lane and Stainforth Road at Barnby Dun in order to improve the pressure of water on the Rural District Council's Housing Estate as well as the building site belonging to Messrs. Redgard Bros, and situated East of the R.D.C. Housing Estate.

For the purpose of supplying water to Messrs. Redgard's site, a new 4 in. main was laid along the Stainforth Road for a distance of 380 yards, which will ultimately supply 150 houses which Messrs. Redgard Bros. propose to build on their site.

At the end of the calendar year 1938, eight houses had been erected and connected to the main.

CONTRACTS IN PROGRESS.

Work was commenced on a contract for laying a water main from the Water Board's Northern Trunk Main at Conanby, through fields, and Denaby Wood to the village of Old Denaby.

A contract was also commenced for the purpose of supplying water to Hampole by means of a 4 in. cast iron main laid from the Northern Trunk Main at a point adjacent to Red House, along the Doncaster-Wakefield Road to the village of Hampole.

Various 3 in. cast iron branches will be laid in the village so that the piped water supply will be available for all the property.

Work is also in progress on the laying of a 10 in. cast iron main from Clifton Reservoir to the Maltby Urban District Council's boundary in Braithwell Road for the purpose of giving a bulk supply to the Urban District.

CONTRACTS COMPLETED.

The laying of the 18 in. Pumping Main from Austerfield to Clifton was completed during the calendar year of 1938.

The Water Tower on the West side of the North Road opposite the junction with Hurst Lane, for the purpose of the supply of water to the Royal Air Force Aerodrome at Finningley, was completed during the year under report, but pending some technical alterations at the Aerodrome and installation of an electrically controlled valve at the Tower, it was not put into commission.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS.

Schemes have been prepared by the Board's Consulting Engineers for supplies to be given to Adwick-on-Dearne, Awkley, Blaxton, and Old Brodsworth.

A scheme has also been prepared for the duplication of a portion of the Board's Northern Trunk Main, namely, from Cadeby through Sprotborough and as far as Adwick-le-Street Water Works.

Owing to the large developments which have taken place in the Northern Area, this main is working very close to its limit.

In order to give an efficient supply of water to the new colony for mental defectives to be built by the West Riding County Council on the Campsmount Estate as well as meeting the increased consumption in the Board's own area and in the Doncaster Corporation's area of supply to which water is delivered from the above main, it is absolutely essential that at least the portion from Cadeby to Adwick should be duplicated.

I may mention that there has again been a very marked increase in the amount of water distributed by the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board during the calendar year 1938, when 624,318,460 gallons were distributed, as against the calendar year 1937, when 591,715,100 gallons were distributed.

NEW CONSUMERS.

The following consumers have been added during the year 1938 from the Doncaster Rural Area:—

Askern	...	...	...	...	28
Austerfield	...	...	...	...	7
Awkley	...	...	...	...	2
Barnbrough	...	...	...	...	37
Barnby Dun	...	...	...	...	13
Bawtry	...	...	...	...	5
Blaxton	...	...	...	...	11
Braithwell	...	...	...	...	3
Brodsworth	...	...	...	...	53
Burghwallis	...	...	...	...	3
Edlington	...	...	...	...	5
Norton	...	...	...	...	21
Rossington	...	...	...	...	4
Sutton	...	...	...	...	11
Wad worth	...	...	...	...	14
Skelbrooke	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	...	219

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSES.

Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board—Public Supply.

Date.	Borehole No.	Average No. of Organisms per 100 ml. incubated on agar.		No. of B. Coli per 100 ml.	Result accord g to standard rec- omended by Min'y of Health
		For 2 days at 37°C.	For 3 days at 22°C.		
13- 1-38	No. 2	31	26	None	Satisfactory
27- 1-38	No. 3	11	21	None	Satisfactory
10- 2-38	No. 1	11	12	None	Satisfactory
24- 2-38	No. 2	35	3	None	Satisfactory
10- 3-38	No. 3	3	1	2	Satisfactory
24- 3-38	No. 1	53	2	None	Satisfactory
7- 4-38	No. 2	1	1	None	Satisfactory
21- 4-38	No. 3	19	18	None	Satisfactory
5- 5-38	No. 1	6	6	None	Satisfactory
19- 5-38	No. 2	61	26	None	Satisfactory
3- 6-38	No. 3	250	600	None	Satisfactory
17- 6-38	No. 1	1	3	None	Satisfactory
30- 6-38	No. 2	104	4	None	Satisfactory
14- 7-38	No. 3	1,600	1,960	None	Satisfactory
28- 7-38	No. 1	3,000	30,000+	None	Satisfactory
11- 8-38	No. 2	176	320	None	Satisfactory
25- 8-38	No. 3	42	64	None	Satisfactory
15- 9-38	No. 1	1	1	None	Satisfactory
19-10-38	No. 3	30	4	None	Satisfactory
20-10-38	No. 3	1	20	None	Satisfactory
21-10-38	No. 3	3	3	None	Satisfactory
21-10-38	No. 3	16	20	None	Satisfactory
27-10-38	No. 1	88	3	None	Satisfactory
10-11-38	No. 2	960	40	None	Satisfactory
24-11-38	No. 1	13	1	None	Satisfactory
8-12-38	No. 2	24	11	None	Satisfactory

DONCASTER CORPORATION PUBLIC SUPPLY.

Date	Parish	Average Number of Organisms per 100 ml. incub agar		No of B. Coll per 100 ml.	Result according to standard reccom'd' by Min'ty of Health
		For 2 days at 37°C.	For 3 days at 22°C.		
2-12-37	Armthorpe	14	8	None	Satisfac'y
21-12-37	Warmsworth	6	20	None	do
21-12-37	Armthorpe	4	13	None	do
17-2-38	Sprotborough	120	3	None	do
5-5-38	Sproborough	128	17	None	do
7-7-38	Warmsworth	232	144	None	do
29-8-38	Armthorpe	1600	280	None	do
15-9-38	Loversall	10	2	None	do
29-9-38	Sprotborough	64	43	None	do
29-9-38	Warmsworth	2	3	None	do
Pilkington Bros. Public Supply.					
21-12-38	Kirk Sandall	304	13	None	do
17-2-38	do.	105	99	None	do
5-5-38	do.	700	248	None	do
29-8-38	do.	1	72	None	do
8-12-38	Barnby Dun	203	224	None	do
Brodsworth Estate Public Supply.					
29.12.37	Spring at Brodsworth	1390	1670	1600	Unsatis. seri's poll
13.1.38	Sandpipe at Brodsworth	104	208	90	do
7-4-38	Spring at Brodsworth	12	200	14	do
Clayton-with-Frickley Estate Supply.					
29.12.37	Clayton	31	11	None	Satisfac'y
Hooton Pagnell Estate Supply.					
29.12.37	Hooton Pagnell	128	173	17	Unsatis. seri's poll
7-4-38	Tower Reservoir, Hooton Pagnell	312	36	None	Satisfac'y
Manvers Main Supply to Adwick-on-Deerne.					
18-3-38	Adwick-on-Deerne	210	22	I	do
27-8-38	do	280	104	35	Unsatis.
14-9-38	do. (a)	200	450	20 -	do
14-9-38	do. (b)	2000	450	10 -	do
22-9-38	do.	128	74	II	do
17-11-38	do.	155	184	90	do
17-11-38	Reservoir Spring well	80	19	I	Satisfac'y
Alverley Estate Supply, Wadworth.					
18-3-38	Old Denaby	120	3	None	Satisfac'y
Denaby and Cadeby Colliery Supply to part of Old Denaby.					
7-7-38	Tap at Farm	288	270	2	Satisfac'y

CHEMICAL ANALYSES TAKEN DURING 1938

DONCASTER AND TICKHILL J.W.B.

Parts per 100,000.	Auster field	Clifton	Ross- ington Coll. Office	Ross- ington
	13-138	20.538	201238	151238
Total Solids	21.72	20.76	19.40	19.72
Organic Matter	3.00	2.60	—	—
Mineral Solids	18.72	18.16	—	—
Calcium ... ..	.60	1.60	1.60	1.40
Silica, Iron and Alumina	3.20	2.64	3.20	3.60
Magnesium	1.34	1.14	1.50	1.60
Sulphate ... ..	.82	.82	.82	.70
Nitrate (No ₃)	2.00	1.60	2.00	1.60
Chloride ... ..	.66	—	—	—
Carbonate (Fixed CO ₂)	8.16	8.10	8.57	9.43
Sodium	1.94	2.26	1.71	1.39
	18.72	18.16	19.40	19.72
Total Carbonic Acid (HCO ₂) ...	16.60	16.49	17.43	19.16
General Composition.				
Calcium Bicarbonate	12.97	10.69	12.98	14.60
Magnesium Bicarbonate	8.17	6.95	9.15	9.76
Sodium Sulphate	1.21	1.21	1.22	1.04
Sodium Chloride	3.31	2.63	3.21	2.65
Sodium Nitrate ... ..	.90	—	—	—
Silica, Iron and Alumina ... ..	.60	1.60	1.60	1.40
Sodium Bicarbonate	—	3.45	—	—
	27.16	26.53	28.26	29.45
Subtract Volatile Carbonic Acid ...	8.44	8.37	8.86	9.73
	18.72	18.16	19.40	19.72
=Calcium Carbonate	7.98	6.58	8.00	9.00
=Magnesium Carbonate	4.64	3.95	5.20	5.54
Total Hardness	11.47	10.60	13.00	14.00
Temporary Hardness (by boiling) ...	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
Permanent Hardness	4.40	2.60	4.00	4.00
pH.	7.50	—	7.00	7.20
Nitrogen as Nitrates	—	—	.175	.200
Free and Saline Ammonia ... ..	.004	.001	.008	.002
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	.002	none	.002	.001
Oxygen required to oxidise organic matter in 1 hour at 98° Fahr. ...	.024	.024	.003	.032
Lead Present	none	none	none	none
Action on exposure to bright lead after 24 hours	1/30	1/40	1/40	1/45
Transparency:—				
(a) Visibility of platinum wire ...	good	good	good	good
(b) Lovibond's—yellow units ...	.20	.10	.26	.20
red units ...	none	none	none	none
Odor—in plugged flash at 80° Fahr.	none	none	none	none
Matter in suspension	none	none	none	none

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There was no important extension of sewerage during the year. A surface water sewer was laid at Edlington to deal with flooding in a part of that township.

The proposed scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for the parish of Norton, concerning which the Ministry delayed approval pending further negotiations with the West Riding County Council about the sewage from Campsmount, has not reached a stage approaching finality, but considerable progress has been made in the negotiations.

The Sprotborough No. 3 Scheme (now referred to as the Sprotborough No. 4 Scheme) has not yet materialised, wholly on account of the failure of benefiting owners to contribute to the cost. There are about 190 cesspools in the area forming the subject of this scheme, most of which are of small capacity and not watertight. When the subsoil water is high following heavy rains, gross nuisance is liable to occur. The Council are fully aware of the position and endeavours are being made to formulate a scheme of a less expensive character.

In my last report I referred to the fact that the Consulting Engineer had submitted his proposals for the extension of the sewer at Braithwell and to failure of benefiting owners to offer contributions to the cost; no further progress has yet been made for the same reason.

A scheme, which does seem likely to materialise, is one concerning an extension of the sewer at Barnsley Road, Brodsworth, to meet important housing developments there.

At Austerfield, in the area served by the new sewer, nearly all of the connections have been made and the cesspools abolished.

Of the 12,560 inhabited houses in the district, approximately 2,640 are not connected to a sewer, and these are situated mainly in unsewered rural parts.

Apart from the areas mentioned above in relation to proposed schemes, the villages of Barmborough and Wadworth need improved arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

I am obliged to Mr. J. H. Garner, Chief Inspector of the West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board for the following report:—

Austerfield.

A scheme of sewerage has been completed, and the sewage is now pumped for treatment to Bawtry Sewage Works.

Barnborough and Harlington.

The West Riding Rivers Board have for some time been pressing the Doncaster Rural District Council to carry out a comprehensive scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for the villages of Barnborough and Harlington, and the Council's Consulting Engineers have been instructed to prepare a scheme.

Braithwell.

A scheme has been prepared for sewerage additional parts of the village, but it has been held up pending negotiations between the Council and landowners in regard to contributions towards the cost.

Melton Lane Sewage Works.

These private works have now been put into satisfactory condition by the owner, and arrangements should be made between him and the Council for the latter to take over control.

Norton.

In November, 1937, a Ministry of Health Inquiry was held into the Council's application for sanction to borrow £13,000 for works of sewerage and sewage disposal, but the Ministry have asked for an amended scheme to be prepared to include for the treatment of sewage from the proposed Mental Hospital to be built by the West Riding County Council in Campsall village. Meanwhile, the condition of the small streams continues to be very unsatisfactory, and complaints are being received.

Finningley Aerodrome.

Although the new R.A.F. Aerodrome at Finningley is in Nottinghamshire, the sewage works which have been constructed to serve it are in the Doncaster Rural District. The works have been well constructed, and the effluents are generally good.

Sprotborough (Old Village).

A scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal has been prepared, but it is held up pending negotiations between the Council and the property owners in regard to contributions.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1938.

Parishes in Closely Built Centres.

Parish	No. of Inhabited houses 31-12-38	Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	Pail Closets	Privy Middens	Dustbins	Dry Ashpits	Caravans and Temporary Structures	Cesspools
Armthorpe	1326	1308	—	7	2	1373	3	—	6
Askern	1425	1424	17	—	3	1438	7	—	1
Barnby Dun-w-K.S. ...	1141	1174	—	—	3	1164	4	—	6
Bawtry	378	340	3	10	18	353	11	—	—
Edlington	1439	1488	—	9	3	1490	4	—	1
Rossington	1792	1727	—	60	6	1779	4	—	5
Sprotborough	1348	1289	—	32	12	1243	—	—	198
Warmsworth	567	546	—	31	5	575	—	—	—
Total	9416	9296	20	149	52	9407	33	—	217

Parishes Closely Built in Parts.

Austerfield	133	73	—	6	14	87	—	—	40
Barnborough	237	151	—	34	34	197	2	3	53
Blaxton	110	21	—	13	57	28	—	—	30
Braithwell	189	135	—	32	15	175	—	—	45
Brodsworth	538	318	—	93	1	539	2	—	57
Cadeby	33	1	—	3	23	10	—	—	—
Cantley	268	219	—	87	19	278	5	—	119
Denaby (Old)	55	6	—	39	10	34	—	3	15
Marr	38	3	—	35	—	37	1	—	—
Norton	485	262	—	78	71	329	3	—	64
Wadworth	162	26	—	38	34	88	—	—	16
Total	2248	1215	—	463	278	1802	13	6	436

Parishes Entirely Rural.

Adwick-on-Deerne ...	32	5	—	10	18	25	4	1	10
Awkley	72	2	—	8	60	10	—	—	—
Burghwallis	54	30	—	20	3	50	1	—	15
Clayton-with-Frickley	71	6	—	12	40	—	—	—	—
Conisborough Parks ...	89	24	—	23	33	60	—	16	12
Fenwick	49	—	—	4	41	4	—	—	—
Hampole	56	2	—	32	22	34	—	—	—
Hickleton	36	2	—	—	31	8	—	—	—
Hooton Pagnell	83	14	—	24	20	17	—	—	—
Kirk Bramwith	48	1	—	4	36	5	—	—	—
Loversall	37	25	—	12	8	32	2	—	—
Melton (High)	67	43	—	—	19	45	—	—	—
Moss	68	1	—	9	52	10	2	—	—
Owston	49	10	—	15	16	25	—	—	8
Stainton	52	6	—	26	17	25	4	—	6
Thorpe-in-Balne	31	—	—	14	17	16	—	—	—
Total	896	172	—	213	433	366	13	17	51

Summary.

Parishes Closely Built	9416	9296	20	149	52	9407	33	—	217
.. Closely Built in in Parts ...	2248	1215	—	463	278	1802	13	6	436
.. Entirely Rural	896	172	—	213	433	366	13	17	51
Total	12560	10683	20	825	763	11575	59	23	704

CLOSET CONVERSIONS.

Fifty-five privy middens and 17 pail closets have been converted to water closets, and 65 privy middens have been replaced by properly constructed pail closets where no sewer and water supply were available.

In addition, 76 conservancy type of conveniences have been abolished at properties which have been demolished.

These improvements have been brought about by including conversions in notices served under the Housing Acts and by informal action under the Public Health Act, 1936. The large number of these unsatisfactory types of conveniences is not conducive to the well-being of the district, and the policy adopted for dealing with them is a very slow one. Difficulty arises where the premises are structurally good and notices under the Housing Acts can scarcely be applied and the owners are adamant that unless financial assistance is forthcoming from the Council, conversions will not be carried out.

CONVERSIONS OF PRIVIES INTO WATER CLOSETS OR PAIL CLOSETS, 1929-1939.

Year.					W.C.'s.			Pails.
1929	...	...	11	...	...	...	12
1930	...	...	8	...	...	...	3
1931	...	...	11	...	...	...	2
1932	...	...	18	...	...	...	—
1933	...	...	16	...	...	...	25
1934	...	...	13	...	...	...	24
1935	...	...	52	...	...	...	54
1936	...	...	112	...	...	...	3
1937	...	...	34	...	...	...	19
1938	...	...	72	...	...	...	65

REPORT UPON PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES.

The Council undertake public cleansing in the following twenty-three parishes:—

Adwick-on-Deerne, Armthorpe, Askern, Austerfield, Barmborough, Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall, Bawtry, Braithwell, Brodsworth, Burghwallis, Cantley, Conisborough Parls, Denaby, Edlington, Loversall, Marr, Norton, Owston, Rossington, Sprotborough, Stainton, Wadworth, and Warmsworth.

Cesspool emptying is undertaken in the parishes of Armthorpe, Austerfield, Barmborough, Burghwallis, Cantley, Edlington, Norton, Owston, Sprotborough, Rossington, and Wadworth.

For the first three months of the year the work of public cleansing was done by contractors. On the 1st of April, 1938, the whole of the cleansing services were taken over by the Council to be carried out by direct labour. Seven properly constructed refuse vehicles were purchased, a public cleansing depot with stores was erected at Kirk Sandall, staff appointed and equipped with protective clothing, the organisation completed and a punctual start made on the appointed day. After the first month, when the staff became conversant with their duties and the district, the working of the scheme settled down to routine collection, and complaints (except of a trivial nature) ceased to be made. These improved conditions have continued throughout the year, which undoubtedly proves that the policy of direct labour as approved by the Council was well founded.

COLLECTION.

Dustbins are emptied weekly in all parishes except the more populous mining areas, where varying collections are made according to the refuse produced.

Pail closets are cleansed and disinfected weekly. Privy middens and dry ashpits receive attention monthly, this work being carried out during the night.

DISPOSAL.

Owing to the wide area over which the work is undertaken, it would not be an economical proposition to provide one or more destructors for dealing with the refuse, therefore controlled tipping is the method of disposal used.

Five centralised refuse disposal sites are in use at Askern, Armthorpe, Brodsworth, Edlington and Rossington.

Four small tips are also used on account of distance at Bawtry, Barnby Dun, Cantley and Denaby. (The tip at Sprotborough has been abandoned.)

These sites are well kept, low lying land is being reclaimed and put to useful purposes.

STREET CLEANSING.

This work is undertaken in the populous areas of the parishes of Armthorpe, Askern, Edlington, Rossington and Warmsworth.

The streets are kept clean and tidy.

EMPTYING AND DISPOSAL OF CONTENTS OF CESSPOOLS.

The number of cesspools has increased during the year. It has been necessary to work double shifts and overtime with the only cesspool emptying machine owned by the Council in order to keep the services up-to-date.

An additional machine has been ordered ready for duty in 1939.

DETAILS OF WORK PERFORMED:—

Public Cleansing services undertaken in 23 parishes.

Population served (approximately)	48,000
Number of houses	11,860
Total Collections—public cleansing	752,009
Average weekly collections	14,461
Miles travelled by the vehicles	75,684
Number of cesspools emptied	2,862
Number of gallons of sewage removed	2,037,650
Petrol consumed (gallons)	9,566
Average length of haul to point of disposal	1½ miles

COSTS AND UNIT COSTS.

Actual cost of all public cleansing services	£8,542
Cost of Refuse collection and disposal	£6,945
Net expenditure per 1,000 houses per annum for refuse collection and disposal	£586
Net expenditure per 1,000 population per annum for refuse collection and disposal	£145
Cost per visit per house	2½d.
Cost per house served per annum	11/9
Cost per ton for dry refuse—based on estimated tonnage	13/6
Cost of emptying and disposal of contents of cesspools	£765
Net expenditure per 1,000 gallons of sewage removed	7/6½
Net expenditure per cesspool emptied	5/4½
Cost of street cleansing	£832

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

STATEMENT made to the Medical Officer of Health in pursuance of Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers' (outside London) Regulations, 1935, and of Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926, in relation to Inspections, Notices, etc.

A. REYNOLDS, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Total Number of Inspections, 1938	8714
Nuisances reported during 1938	887
Nuisances in hand, 1937	14
Total Number of Nuisances needing Abatement	901
Abated during 1938	878
Outstanding at end of 1938	23

The total inspections above relate to:—

Nuisances	315
Common Lodging Houses	2
Vans and Sheds	40
Smoke Observations	41
Shops Act	70
Schools	8
Factories and Workshops	65
Drainage—	
Housing	123
Public Health	167
Public Cleansing	1549
Water Supplies—	
Samples Taken	138
Supplies Investigated	97
Milk and Dairies—	
Producers	526
Retailers	316
Samples (Graded)	6
Samples (Ungraded)	46
Meat and Food—	
Slaughterhouses	538
Butchers' Shops	364
Stalls and Vans	146
Fish and Chip Shops	70
Ice Cream Vendors	14
Bakehouses	35
Infectious Diseases—	
Disinfection	347

Investigations	...	...	...	...	...	364
Infestation—						
Bed Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	23
Other Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	20
Housing—						
Section 9	...	...	...	...	...	765
Section 11	...	...	...	...	...	476
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	612
Rehousing	...	...	...	...	...	162
Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	135
Pigs on Allotments	...	...	...	...	...	8
Air Raid Precautions	...	...	...	...	...	52
Milk Samples for Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	68
Contravention of Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	1

STATUTORY NOTICES.

Statutory Notices were served relating to the following:—

Housing Act, 1936, Section 9 (Repairs)	...	...	...	...	...	50
Housing Act, 1936. (Five Years Programme.)						
Representations to the Council of Individual Unfit Houses	...	...	...	...	...	13
Notice of Time and Place to consider the question of making Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	37
Demolition Orders—Section 11	...	...	...	...	...	11
Undertakings Accepted to Recondition	...	...	...	...	...	2
Notices to Owners, Mortgagees, Lessees and Occupiers of the confirmation of Clearance Order	...	...	...	...	...	3

INFORMAL NOTICES.

887 preliminary notices have been served relating to:—

Drainage and Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	32
Nuisances and Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	10
Public Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	16
Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	523
Dustbins and Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	232
Minor Housing Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	55
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	6

Of these, 878 have been complied with.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	350
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	774
School Notices sent	...	...	...	...	...	579

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

During the year 70 visits were made Fifteen
contraventions were found to exist and were remedied after
informal action.

Smoke nuisances	1
Heating and Ventilation	3
Drainage and yard surface	3
Water Supply provided	2
Water closets provided	2
Refuse storage	4

SMOKE.

Smoke and Fumes from Burning Colliery Spoil Banks.

Recently the public "consciousness" aroused by air raid precautions has focussed attention upon this matter. One hopes that this stimulus towards the abatement of this nuisance will prove more effective than that provided by the deleterious effects upon the health of the community. A study of the available reports upon this matter shows that with regard to the important problem of preventing spontaneous firing of spoil banks, it appears that, in the first place, greater care in the segregation of carbonaceous materials is required. Washery slurry, which may contain about 20 per cent. ash and 25 per cent. water, can be used for steam raising purposes with due precautions to prevent further atmospheric pollution. Washery dirt or material rejected from the washery should contain less than 3 per cent. of coal, and should be dumped separately from the clean, hand-picked shale. The latter, although it may contain bands of rough coal, is not usually liable to spontaneous combustion.

Wherever space allows, the dump (of washery dirt and inferior coal) could be restricted to a height of less than 20 feet. It could then be covered over with 9 in. of clay or soil reserved from the land on which the dump is situated and put to some agricultural use. Crops have been grown successfully on a dump constructed on these lines in Lancashire.

The methods employed to extinguish burning spoil banks include:—

1. Flooding externally with water.
2. Flooding internally by percolation.
3. "Blanketing" with inert material.
4. Isolation of the burning material.

The best results have attended efforts to "blanket" such dumps by filling dead spaces, and by the exclusion of air from the surface. The modern method of aerial tipping has led to an increased number of fires since this method does not lend itself easily to compact tipping and to the sealing of the surface. It is extremely probable that there is a considerable amount of "trapped" air and dead spaces in such dumps, which reach to very considerable heights. On the other hand, at one tip I know, where the older methods are employed, and which went on fire as a result of the efforts of local population to acquire coal during a strike—thus breaking the surface at many points—the fire has been kept under complete control by proper disposition of the dirt and effective surface sealing.

Another method which promised considerable success was carried out in Yorkshire, and consisted of driving perforated 3 in. iron tubes into the bank and injecting a mixture of clay grout consisting of 3 cwt. of clay to 150 gallons of water. This has had the effect of consolidating the surface of the heaps while leaving the core still smouldering.

The spoilbanks at Hickleton, Armthorpe and Askern have been actively burning for some years, the intensity of the fires varying from time to time. The aerial tip at Edlington has not been on fire, while the Rossington Colliery dump has been on fire for some years and has been carefully controlled. At Askern, efforts have been made to "blanket" the burning portion with sand, but either too little has been covered or it has been found too dangerous to continue the work on account of thinly-covered burning cavities.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year 41 observations were taken of industrial chimneys in the district. The emissions of black smoke for periods longer than three minutes per half-hour were confined to one chimney.

FACTORIES.

The new Factories Act, 1937, which came into operation on the 1st July, 1938, contains numerous new enactments.

The provisions of the Act, which have to be dealt with by the District Council, include provision of sanitary conveniences in all factories, and certain provisions in respect of factories in which no mechanical power is used in regard to cleanliness, sanitary conveniences, drains or nuisance, overcrowding, ventilation and drainage of floors and certain requirements relating to bakehouses and outworkers.

During the year 65 visits were made to premises without

mechanical power for purposes of provisions as to health, and the table on page 57 relates to defects found and remedied.

There are seven bakehouses on the register, and during the year inspections revealed four nuisances and defective drainage, all of which were remedied after informal actions.

The practice of workers carrying on work in their own homes is not prevalent in this part of the country, there being only three outworkers in this area carrying out the work of knitting, lace making and embroidery respectively. These premises were visited and found to be satisfactory.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There is only one swimming pool in the district. This is privately owned and situated near the Yorkshire Main Colliery, Edlington. The water is pumped from a borehole at the Colliery, used for cooling purposes, enters the pool in a warm condition and flows through continuously. Chlorination is carried out by hand daily, and a daily record is kept by the Colliery Chemist of the free chlorine in parts per million. Owing to the difficulties in adapting the system to the "closed circuit" method of filtration and automatic dosage of chlorine, this has not yet been carried out. The result of the intermittent dosage is that the concentration of free chlorine is variable, and that samples taken just prior to re-dosage show a deficiency of chlorine. Nevertheless, the B. Coli content of samples taken has been very favourable, on every occasion there being none present in 100 millilitres.

In June of last year the baths were closed on account of shortage of water and were not re-opened during that season.

PITHEAD BATHS.

Up-to-date pithead baths are now in operation, and Rossington Main Colliery, Yorkshire Main (Edlington) Colliery, and Markham Main (Armthorpe) Colliery. These are maintained principally by a Miners' Welfare Association through weekly contributions from the miners. The percentage of miners making use of this excellent service is high and increasing every year.

SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL CLOSURES.

The following schools were closed during the year for the reasons and periods mentioned:—

School.	Dept.	Period.		Reason.
Armthorpe Church of England School	Infants	17/2/38-	7/3/38	Scarlet Fever
Armthorpe Council School ...	Infants	11/4/38-	14/4/38	Measles.
Edenthorpe Council School ...	Infants	11/4/38-	14/4/38	do.
Bawtry Council School ...	Infants	12/4/38-	14/4/38	do.
Warmsworth Church of England School	Infants	19/7/38-	22/7/38	do.
Hooton Pagnell Church of England School	All Depts.	10/10/38-	18/10/38	Chicken Pox

Twenty visits were paid to schools in the district during the prevalence of various infectious diseases.

Early in the year Skellow Schools were affected by diphtheria, and several visits were made to detect missed cases and carriers. At Cusworth Temporary Infants School a missed case of nasal diphtheria caused a crop of cases, which ceased on the discovery of the case and upon appropriate measures being taken. Several visits to Armthorpe Council Schools were necessary on account of a prolonged outbreak of scarlet fever earlier in the year. Measles caused the closure of Armthorpe Council Infants, Edenthorpe Council Infants, Bawtry Council Infants and Warmsworth Church of England Infants Schools. The Armthorpe Church of England Infants School was closed for measles and scarlet fever. The numbers at Hooton Pagnell Church of England School fell to such a low level early in October last that the school was closed on account of chickenpox.

Diphtheria is undoubtedly the most serious of the ordinary infectious diseases associated with contact in schools. The havoc caused by nasal carriers and missed cases of nasal diphtheria can be serious. The cases discovered in schools in the past few years have had a persistent and thick discharge from one or both nostrils associated with excoriation of the upper lip. None of these cases have had any marked constitutional symptoms, which accounts for their continued attendance at school despite their infectious condition. However, their presence in school soon becomes apparent from the numbers of cases from the same class notified almost simultaneously and within a few days. The swabbing of all cases of nasal discharge and their temporary exclusion till the bacteriological reports are obtained is a wise precaution in times of abnormal prevalence of diphtheria.

More immediate good appears to result from such measures than from active immunisation, but the latter is obviously the best long-range policy.

A new juniors' and infants' school is in process of construction at Warmsworth to replace a temporary one which has done duty for some years.

The sanitary conditions at Wadworth Church of England School are seriously defective. The matter has been taken up with the School Managers and with the West Riding County Council.

SECTION D. — HOUSING.

Bawtry Clearance Order was confirmed by the Ministry of Health, three houses being excluded from the Order on the undertaking of the owner to convert them into a workshop. The rehousing of persons displaced is taking place at existing Council houses at Bawtry, with the exception of the occupants of the two condemned alms-houses, who will have to await the erection of aged persons' bungalows.

During the year, 33 houses in Clearance Areas were demolished in compliance with Orders confirmed by the Minister of Health, and 142 individual unfit houses were demolished in pursuance of demolition orders made by the Council. Eight further houses were closed as a result of putting into operation undertakings submitted by landlords, while undertakings to re-condition as a result of formal and informal undertakings were completed in respect of 104 houses.

At the moment the only parishes in which the five-year programme has not been substantially dealt with are Conisborough Parks and Old Denaby.

In the former parish there still exists a number of undesirable wooden huts and caravans, upon all of which demolition orders are operative. Demolition has been delayed owing to the arrangements for re-housing having fallen behind the scheduled time because of difficulties with regard to the site for the new houses, and the pressure of work in connection with Air Raid Precautions.

Only 13 further houses were added to the condemned houses list during the year, but further action with regard to unfit houses not capable of repair at reasonable cost will continue to become necessary every year in the older villages such as Norton, Braithwell and Wadworth, and it would be wise if the Council acquired land in such parishes for rehousing in small groups.

The efforts at rehousing and the expansion accounted for the 448 new houses erected during the year, of which 122 were built by the Council.

These include 24 at Brodsworth, 10 at Armthorpe, 16 at Wadworth and 20 at Askern for Slum Clearance and Overcrowding.

The following rehousing schemes remain to be completed:

Conisborough Parks ...	8 houses (slum clearance and overcrowding)
Edlington	8 houses (overcrowding)
Old Denaby	6 houses (slum clearance)
Rossington	14 houses (overcrowding)

In addition to these the Council are engaged in the preliminary arrangements for the following houses for general need:—

Armthorpe	30 houses
Edlington	40 houses
Rossington	36 houses
Bawtry	8 Aged persons' bungalows
Sprotborough	8 Aged persons' bungalows

TOWN PLANNING.

During the past year the whole of the planning scheme has been revised to conform with a new form of zoning issued by the Ministry of Health in August last, namely the Rural Zone.

A revised schedule of new roads and road widenings was received in July last from the West Riding County Council necessitating the return of all the ordnance sheets comprising the scheme to the West Riding County Council for alterations and amendments. This has now been completed.

During the year 127 proposals have received consideration under the General Interim Development Order, and 111 of these proposals were approved after negotiations with owners in connection with revisions to elevations and estate design, etc.

The Planning Committee have taken a greater interest in securing suitable sites for shopping centres for developing areas, and sites for this purpose have been approved at Sprotborough and Scawsby.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total, including numbers given separately	448
under (b)	448
(b) (i) By Private Enterprise	326
(ii) By Local Authority	122
1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.	
(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Acts and Housing Acts)	146
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1241
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	81
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	701
(3) Number of dwellinghouses needing further action	189
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	80
(b) Number (excluding those in Sub-head (3) (a) above found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	109
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.	
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	65
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.	
A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	51
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of normal notices ...	64
(a) By Owners	64
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
B. Proceedings under the Public Health Act:—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	65

(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	64
(a)	By Owners	64
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	nil
C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—		
(1)	Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation	13
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	13
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	142
D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—		
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms the closing orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room, having been rendered fit	nil
4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding.		
(a)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	35
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein ...	41
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	255
(b)	Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	nil
(c)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	61
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	346
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	nil
(e)	The number of cases of overcrowding is showing a steady decline.	

CAMPING SITES.

(1)	The number of sites in the area which were used for camping purposes during 1938	1
(2)	The number of camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936	0
(3)	The estimated maximum number of campers resident at one time during the summer season	15
	The site referred to above is not occupied by caravans for 42 consecutive days, and it is doubtful whether it is utilised for 60 days in twelve months. It is well conducted.	
	A gypsy encampment at High Melton was abolished as a result of legal proceedings under this part of the Public Health Act, 1936, the owner being fined £2.	
	pursuance of Demolition Orders	142

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLIES.

The total number of registrations under the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders is:—

Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	234
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	284
Producer-Retailers	...	...	...	...	49
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	...	52

Of the retail purveyors, 23 are registered to sell milk in the Rural District Council area, but their premises are situate in neighbouring authorities' areas.

Number of cowshed inspections	...	...	...	...	526
Number of dairies, milk premises and vehicles inspected	...	...	...	...	316
Total	...	...	...	...	842

As a result of action taken, three new cowsheds have been erected, 16 cowsheds re-modelled and brought up to standard, 13 dairies have been provided at producers premises, and one new dairy at a retail purveyor's premises.

The number of samples submitted to the West Riding County Council Laboratory for examination by the Methylene Blue test was 46. Of these 28 satisfied the prescribed test, and 18 failed to reach the standard.

A comparison with last year's samples shows a decided improvement. During the visits to dairy premises, stress is laid upon the importance of cleanliness in the methods of handling milk, particularly with regard to the cleansing of the cows' udders and hind quarters prior to milking, proper washing and sterilising of milk vessels and the personal cleanliness of the operators.

Cooling of milk supplies at the producers' premises is now more frequently carried out, and it is gratifying to note that some of the larger retail purveyors are insisting upon the milk being cooled immediately after milking.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1938.

One licence was issued to pasteurise milk. The premises are laid out on the most up-to-date lines and very well managed. Regular inspections have been made and the three samples taken during the year were satisfactory.

Extensive alterations have been carried out to the plant during the year, which includes installation of new stainless steel heat exchangers, indicating and recording thermometers, and a new bottle washing plant.

Other licences issued under this order are:—One supplementary licence to sell tuberculin tested milk, and four supplementary licences for the sale of pasteurised milk.

The dairying premises at one farm were reconstructed and the producer was granted a licence to produce accredited milk. There are now six farms in this district upon which accredited milk is being produced.

MEAT AND FOOD. CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (excluding Cow)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lamb'	Pigs
Number killed (if known) ...	988	208	11	2808	1560
Number inspected	850	100	10	1700	1250
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	0	2	13	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	11	6	0	5	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	1.4	6	0	2.2	0.3
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	1	0	0	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	8	5	0	0	24
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.1	6	0	0	2.1

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is the officer designated under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, to whom all notices of slaughter must be sent.

One private slaughterhouse has been closed during the year, and the number in the area is now nineteen, comprised of two registered and seventeen licensed slaughterhouses.

Proceedings were taken under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations against a butcher for slaughtering without giving notice in accordance with the requirements of these regulations.

The case was heard at the West Riding of Yorkshire Police Court at Doncaster, and he was fined £1 on each of three counts.

Notification of an emergency slaughter was received relating to a young bullock which had been slaughtered during illness.

After examination of the carcase and organs it was deemed advisable to have specimens of the blood examined at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary, and the result proved that the Bactillus Anthracis were present in the blood and thus confirmed the suspicions.

The matter was reported to the police in accordance with the requirements of the Diseases of Animals Act, and although the animal had been slaughtered and dressed on the farm, a dangerous procedure in the case of anthrax, the prompt action taken prevented any further cases occurring.

Another interesting case worthy of record was the sudden and dangerous illness of seven sheep, all of which had to be slaughtered. A number of other sheep were affected, but recovered.

Investigations proved that the animals had been recently dipped, and no doubt the seven sheep most seriously affected had actually swallowed a quantity of the solution and suffered from the effects of arsenical poisoning.

All carcases and organs were surrendered as unfit for human consumption.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Three hundred and eighty-nine cases of notifiable diseases were reported during the year, comprising 191 of scarlet fever, 99 of diphtheria, 51 of pneumonia, 20 of puerperal pyrexia, 17 of erysipelas, six of ophthalmia neonatorum, four of paratyphoid B., and one of acute polio-myelitis.

Compared with 1937, the position was as follows:—

Diseases more prevalent during 1938.		Diseases less prevalent during 1938.	
Scarlet Fever ...	+ 21	Diphtheria ...	— 14
Erysipelas ...	+ 12	Pneumonia ...	— 12
Acute polio-myelitis	+ 1	Paratyphoid B. ...	— 5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	+ 3	Puerperal Pyrexia	— 3
		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	— 2
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	+ 37		— 36
	<hr/>		<hr/>

SCARLET FEVER.

Rossington (51), Armthorpe (57) and Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall (24), furnished nearly 70 per cent. of the total number of cases. The outbreak at Rossington was confined to the earlier months of the year, while the epidemic at Armthorpe and Kirk Sandall occurred after the September re-opening of the schools. Armthorpe has for the past five years at least been almost free from scarlet fever because of its comparatively isolated position with regard to road transport and school population, with the result that there was a large number of susceptible children in the Parish. When the new centralised schools were opened in 1938 the children brought from other parishes soon levelled this favoured position up. The outbreak has now subsided and Armthorpe, having recovered from this initial shock, will share in future in a more moderate degree the fortunes of its neighbouring parishes. The schools at Armthorpe were visited regularly, but it was found that the infection was not confined to any particular class or department, and action was confined to exclusion of contacts.

The disease was of a very mild nature. There was not a single death resulting from the 192 cases. Many cases were without eruptions, and sore throats among the contacts were a common occurrence.

ERYSIPELAS.

As I have noticed for many years now, there was a sharp rise in the number of cases of erysipelas coincident with the increased prevalence of scarlet fever. The reason for this is now known to be due to the fact that the causal organisms of both groups of diseases belong to the hæmolytic streptococci, whose activities are responsible for a wide range of infective conditions varying from colds to puerperal sepsis.

DIPHThERIA.

The year opened with a serious outbreak in the adjoining Urban District of Adwick-le-Street, during which close attention had to be kept to the Skellow schools, since the scholars come almost entirely from that district. Infection was not long in reaching Askern, practically adjacent to Adwick-le-Street, the first case occurring in a family who had just removed thence. Eventually 29 cases occurred in the parish, necessitating several visits to the schools. The smaller

parish of Norton, close to Askern, then became infected and furnished eleven cases with two deaths. Swab results indicated that the infection was of the "Gravis" type. Five cases occurred in the agricultural parish of Awkley, resulting in two deaths. As frequently happens, diphtheria followed close upon the heels of scarlet fever, and Armthorpe and Rossington, already in the grip of that disease, had 13 and 10 cases respectively. Several cases from these parishes arriving at the Isolation Hospital were reported to have both these diseases. The 99 cases of diphtheria produced six deaths. In addition to the facilities available at five centres for the distribution of antitoxin, "serules" of antitoxin were sent to medical practitioners in the affected areas. Active immunisation against diphtheria is undertaken by the County Council at Child Welfare Centres and at schools, and reference should be made to the Annual Report of the County Medical Officer for information as to progress and the success of the scheme.

PNEUMONIA.

Owing to the fact that the district escaped an outbreak of influenza of the degree suffered in 1937, there were 12 cases less of pneumonia. Whereas the 63 cases in 1937 resulted in 24 deaths, the 51 notified in 1938 produced 30 deaths—nearly 60 per cent. mortality rate. While I have no access to the records of voluntary hospitals and public assistance institutions, I know from enquiries directed in the past that very few of these cases were treated in hospital, despite the fact that the very conditions in the homes of miners which make isolation for scarlet fever impracticable, render the nursing of pneumonia in the home a very hopeless position.

The proposed extensions to the Doncaster and Mexborough Joint Board Hospital, after having been talked about for some years, seem likely to materialise. I hope that one of the first advantages to be derived from the increased accommodation will be the hospitalisation of cases of pneumonia.

PARATYPHOID B.

An interesting outbreak of paratyphoid B. took place at Rossington in August, when four members of two families living in close relationship were affected. All were taken ill a few days after their return from a holiday at South Shields, where they had attended a wedding party. Communication with the South Shields authorities revealed that other members of the wedding party had been ill, but had not been recognised as cases of paratyphoid. No further cases occurred in this district.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Of the 20 cases notified, 16 were treated in hospitals or nursing homes under the West Riding County Council's scheme.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The treatment of this disease is now undertaken by the West Riding County Council, to whom cases are notified. The six cases notified represent a large number for this district.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1938.
(Other than Tuberculosis.)

Disease.		All Ages											rem'd to Hospital	Died				
		0 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55			55 - 65	65 & over		
Scarlet Fever ...	M	77	1	1	3	3	12	38	13	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	114	-	-	3	4	12	58	21	11	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	185
Diphtheria ...	M	52	-	-	1	5	3	21	20	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	47	-	-	2	6	2	23	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
Erysipelas ...	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	1	-	-	-
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia ...	M	30	1	2	2	-	4	5	1	1	3	4	4	2	1	1	-	-
	F	21	2	1	1	3	1	5	2	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	30
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	F	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	16
Paratyphoid B. ...	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	M	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio-Myelitis ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ...		389	10	4	12	21	34	152	67	33	22	15	10	6	3	303	43	

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications and Deaths, 1930 to 1939.

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Primary Notifications (All forms) ...	135	100	65	86	73	69	85	50	74
(a) Pulmonary ...	99	80	40	62	44	45	53	31	43
(b) Non-pulmonary	36	20	25	24	29	24	30	19	31
Deaths from T.B. (All forms) ...	45	25	34	31	25	31	28	33	19
(a) Pulmonary ...	28	19	24	25	20	24	24	25	13
(b) Non-pulmonary	17	6	10	6	5	7	4	9	6

While the primary notifications (new cases) of tuberculosis were 74, an increase of 24 over the previous year, the downward trend of this disease is not affected to any great extent. This is shown more definitely in the number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during 1938, namely 19—the lowest ever recorded. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.33 compared with the provisional estimate of the Registrar-General for England and Wales of 0.64.

	Pulmonary.		Non Pulmonary		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Number of Cases on the Register.					
((a) At 31st Dec., 1937	120	65	57	49	291
(b) At 31st Dec., 1938	103	65	56	43	267

All the cases were visited twice per year at least, and their housing conditions and family circumstances reported upon. The Rural District Council decided to give reasonable preference in the letting of Council houses to cases of tuberculosis living in unsatisfactory conditions, and three such cases were rehoused during the year.

Of the nineteen deaths, four related to persons not notified to the Medical Officer of Health. One of these four cases died of tuberculous meningitis, in which form of disease it is quite common to have no notification before death, but the others died of forms of tuberculosis which did not seem to provide a satisfactory explanation for non-notification, unless, of course, the patients did not consult a doctor until the final illness.

The following summary gives the number of cases admitted and discharged from Institutions during the year under the West Riding County Council scheme:—

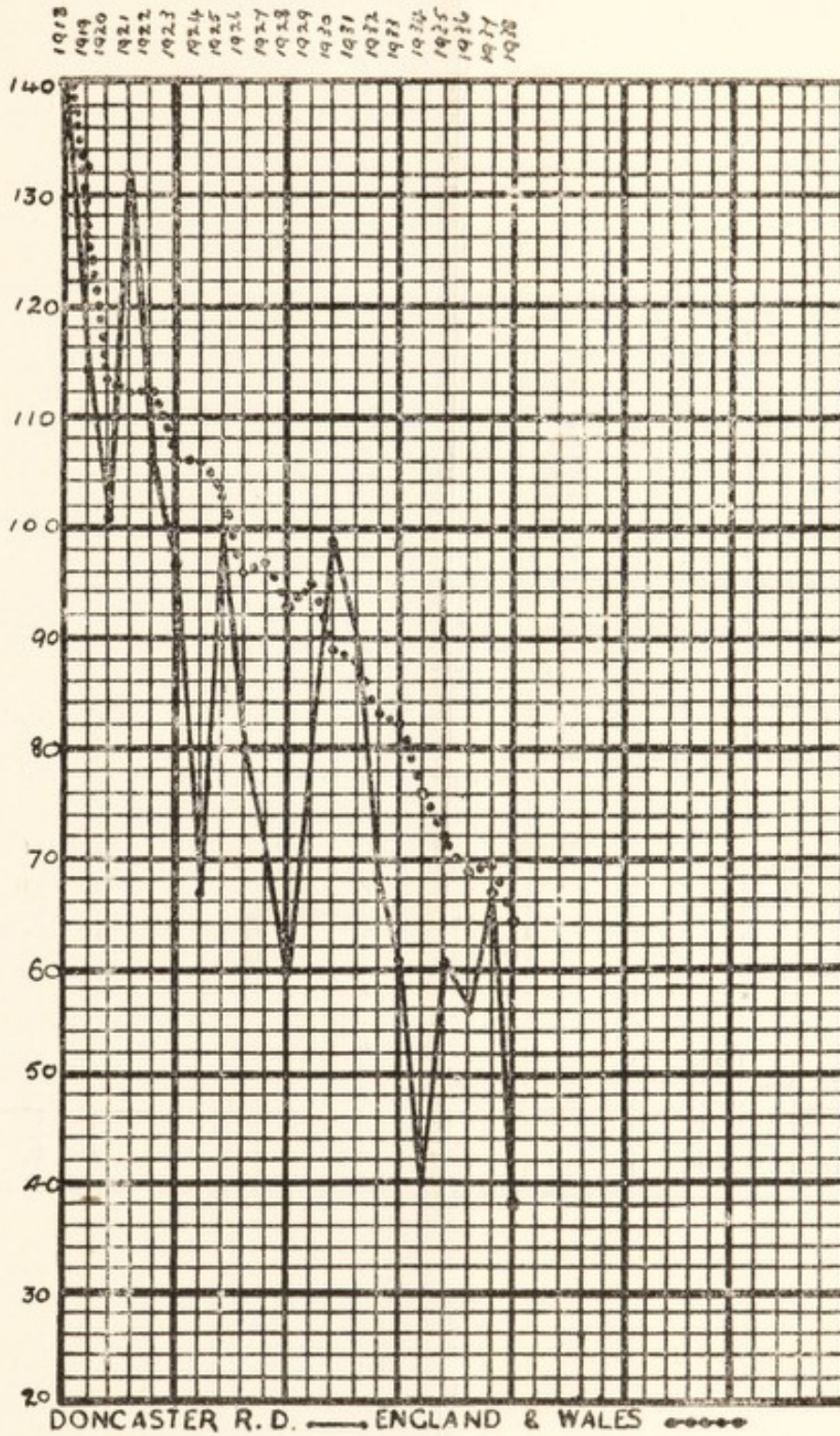
Sanatorium.	Admissions	Discharges
Eldwick	1	0
Middleton-in-Wharfedale	17	12
Crookhill Hall Receiving Home	7	5
Cardigan	3	4
Scotton Banks	8	6
Burrow Hill, Kent	1	0
Oakwood Hall	3	1
R. Jones and A. Hunt, Orthopædic Hospital	1	0
Brompton Consumption Hospital	1	0
TOTAL	42	28

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1938.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under one year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1 and under 5 years	—	3	4	5	—	—	1	2
5 and under 15 years	2	2	6	4	—	—	—	—
15 and under 25 years	5	6	3	2	2	2	—	1
25 and under 35 years	9	1	1	1	2	1	—	—
35 and under 45 years	5	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
45 and under 55 years	1	2	1	—	2	—	1	—
55 and under 65 years	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Over 65.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	25	18	17	14	10	3	3	3

DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS),
PER 100,000 POPULATION.



AGE ANALYSIS OF DEATHS, 1938.

Cause of Death	All ages										
	0-1	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75		
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid	M 0										
2. Measles	M 4	1	1	2							
3. Scarlet Fever	M 0										
4. Whooping Cough	M 0										
5. Diphtheria	M 3	1	2								
6. Influenza	M 2								1	1	1
7. Encephalitis	M 0										
8. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M 0										
9. Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	M 9			2	1	2	2	2			
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	M 4	2	1	2	1						
11. Syphilis	M 0										
12. G.P.I. Tabes Dorsalis	M 0										
13. Cancer	M 23					1	5	2	5	7	2
14. Diabetes	M 3				2	1	1				2
15. Cerebral Hemorrhage	M 8								1	4	3
16. Heart Disease	M 36				1	4	1	3	11	7	9
17. Aneurysm	M 0										1
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	M 7						1	2	1	2	4
19. Bronchitis	M 10		1				1	1	2	3	2
20. Pneumonia (All forms)	M 19	4	1	2			1	2	2	3	1
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	M 1										1
22. Peptic Ulcer	M 3										2
23. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	M 5	4	1								
24. Appendicitis	M 1										1
25. Cirrhosis of the Liver	M 1										1
26. Other Liver Diseases	M 0						1	1	1	1	2
27. Other Digestive Diseases	M 11				1	1	2	2	2	3	1
28. Acute & Chronic Nephritis	M 5			1	2				1	1	1
29. Puerperal Sepsis	M 0										
30. Other Puerperal Diseases	M 0						1	3	3		
31. Congenital Deformity, etc.	M 13	13									4
32. Senility	M 4										1
33. Suicide	M 4						2				1
34. Other Violence	M 21	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	5
35. Other Defined Diseases	M 21	8	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	5
TOTALS	M 207	26	6	4	7	16	12	19	4	30	29
	M 191	19	6	4	7	13	11	18	15	26	34
	F 191	19	6	4	7	11	18	15	26	34	29

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1938 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF DONCASTER, IN THE COUNTY OF YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING),

on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and the Factories Act, 1937 (which superseded the Act of 1901 on 1st July, 1938).

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

PREMISES. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections 2	Written Notices 3	occupiers prosecuted 4
FACTORIES with mechanical power ...	—	—	—
FACTORIES without mechanical power ...	67	—	—
† OTHER PREMISES under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including cutworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—
† Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.			
Total ...	67	—	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS. (1)	Number of Defects			No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remed'd (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1.) ...	4	4	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2) ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4.) ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) { Insufficient unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)				
Totals ...	5	5	—	—

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

June, 1939.

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