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DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT  
COUNCIL



THE  
ANNUAL  
**REPORT**

FOR THE YEAR 1945

of the


**Medical Officer of Health**

**A. PENMAN**

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



Public Health Department, Nether Hall, Doncaster.



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Chairman: Councillor C. G. Y. Skipwith, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor W. A. Morris, C.C.

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„ G. W. Meanley	„ H. E. Sanderson
„ Mrs. E. Tait	„ C. E. Wilson
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„ W. T. Eade	„ F. Cook
„ L. Jones	„ Mrs. H. Eccles
„ F. Wardle	

## DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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Public Health Department,  
Nether Hall,  
Doncaster.

July, 1946.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the health conditions of the Doncaster Rural District in 1945. After several brief reports in the years of war, I have given extended comment on several matters, principally for the benefit of new members.

While the birth and death rates continue to be satisfactory compared with those of the country generally, and the maternal mortality very satisfactory during 1945, infant mortality rose sharply from 42 to 61, principally because of the increase of deaths among infants from pneumonia and bronchitis.

I have again pleaded for consideration to be given to the provision of facilities for the hospital treatment of bad cases of whooping cough and measles.

The cessation of house-building during the war has led to the crowding of families in conditions which would lead to ill-health if allowed to continue. I am satisfied that the Council are fully aware of this and are taking energetic measures to cope with the matter.

I have to thank the members for their co-operation and my staff for their help and support.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. PENMAN, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health.



## **PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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### **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  
May, 1935.

### **2. CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR**

A. Reynolds, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certificate for Inspectors  
of Meat and Other Foods. Appointed August, 1924.

### **3. SENIOR ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR**

E. K. Smith, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certificate for  
Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods. Appointed April, 1932.

### **4. JUNIOR ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR**

C. A. M. Young, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,  
Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.  
Appointed December, 1943. Left for new appointment,  
August, 1945.

### **5. ASSISTANT AND DISINFECTING OFFICER**

G. Stephenson. Appointed September, 1938.

### **6. CLERKS**

Mr. R. Baddiley. Appointed March, 1938.

Miss E. Hewerdine. Appointed July, 1941.

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## **OFFICES OF THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

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NETHER HALL, DONCASTER

Telephone Numbers: Doncaster 3427, 3428, 3429 (three lines)

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

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SUNNYSIDE, KIRK SANDALL

Telephone Number: Barnby Dun 58



## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

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The Rural District consists of 35 civil parishes with a total acreage of 73,755, and surrounds the County Borough of Doncaster and Urban Districts of Bentley and Adwick-le-Street.

Braithwell, Stainton, Wadworth, Conisborough Parks, Sprotborough, Warmsworth, Edlington, Brodsworth, High Melton, Barmborough, Hickleton, Adwick-on-Deane, Marr, Hooton Pagnell and Hampole, in the west and north-west, are undulating and situated on limestone, the highest point being at Clifton (about 461 feet, O.D.).

Bawtry, Austerfield, Rossington, Awkley, Blaxton, Cantley, Armthorpe and Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall, in the south and east, are flat and on sandstone with gravelly sub-soils, while Thorpe-in-Balne, Owston, Fenwick, Moss, Kirk Bramwith, Askern and Norton in the north and north-east, are mainly flat and alluvial.

The River Don, after receiving its tributary the Dearne, flows eastward through the district, and closely associated with it is the Hull-Sheffield Canal. There are smaller rivers, such as the Idle and the Torne, which join the River Trent, while the River Went passes the northern boundary.

The London to York trunk road and the London and North Eastern railway from London to Scotland traverse the district from south to north. The road and railway from Sheffield to Hull likewise cross from west to east.

The 1921 census showed a population of 26,269 and the 1931 census 49,047. This increase was mainly due to the expansion of the coal-mining industry in Rossington, Armthorpe, Askern and Edlington, and to the establishment of a glass works at Kirk Sandall. Despite losses through boundary changes, this population has been maintained, a recent survey in connection with overcrowding resulting from war-time cessation of building indicating a population of 52,380 inclusive of persons absent in the Forces.

Coal-mining is the chief local industry, and agriculture next in local importance. There is also the glass and vitriolite works mentioned above and some lime quarries and gravel pits.

The district is well served with public water and electricity supplies, which are extending gradually to the most remote villages.

## Section A.

### STATISTICS

Area (in acres) ... ..	73,755
Registrar-General's Estimate of the resident civilian population ... ..	49,200
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1945) according to rate books ... ..	13,117
Rateable Value ... ..	£247,602
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£970

### EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

#### LIVE BIRTHS—

	M.	F.	Total	
Legitimate	513	435	948	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Population: 20.8 (Birth Rate for England and Wales: 16.1)
Illegitimate	39	36	75	
	<hr/> 552	<hr/> 471	<hr/> 1023	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

#### STILL BIRTHS—

	M.	F.	Total	
Legitimate	20	19	39	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Estimated Population: 0.83 (Still Birth Rate for England and Wales: 0.58)
Illegitimate	2	—	2	
	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 41	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

#### DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE—

	M.	F.	Total	
Legitimate	36	19	55	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births: 61 (Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales: 46)
Illegitimate	1	6	7	
	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 62	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

#### DEATHS—All causes.

M.	F.	Total	
235	188	423	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Estimated Population: 8.6 (Crude Death Rate for England and Wales: 11.4)



## MATERNAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

		Doncaster Rural District	England and Wales
Incidence of Puerperal Pyrexia			
Rates per 1,000 (live and still) births ...		0.94	9.93
Mortality from:			
(a) Abortion with sepsis ...	...	0.00	0.25
(b) Abortion without sepsis ...	...	0.00	0.08
(c) Puerperal infections ...	...	0.94	0.24
(d) Other maternal causes ...	...	0.00	1.22
		<hr/>	<hr/>
All maternal causes ...	...	0.94	1.79
		<hr/>	<hr/>

## GENERAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION

	Ali causes ...	...	8.60	11.40
	Typhoid and Paratyphoid ...	...	0.00	0.00
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	0.00	0.00
Death	Whooping Cough ...	...	0.04	0.02
Rate	Diphtheria ...	...	0.00	0.02
from	Influenza ...	...	0.12	0.08
Infectious	Smallpox ...	...	0.00	0.00
Diseases	Measles ...	...	0.14	0.02
	Tuberculosis (a) Respiratory	...	0.51	0.52
	(b) Other forms	...	0.08	0.10

## POPULATION

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-year 1945 was 49,200, which is 440 more than in the previous year.

During an overcrowding survey in the latter part of the year the occupants of 11,892 houses were enumerated and from that information one could estimate the population at 52,383 when three thousand members of the forces returned home. It will be interesting to note the population figure quoted by the Registrar-General for 1946.

The natural increase in the population (i.e., the excess of live births over deaths) was 600 compared with 734 in the previous year. Since the increase in the population year by year is less than the natural increase, one can only assume that migration from the district exceeds migration to the district.

## BIRTHS

There were 1,023 live births (M. 552; F. 471), or 141 less than the previous year, giving a birth rate of 20.8 per 1,000 of the population. The birth rate for England and Wales was 16.1.

The 41 still births were two less than the figure for 1944.

## DEATHS

423 deaths were recorded (M. 235; F. 188) and the crude death rate was thus 8.6. The provisional estimate of the national death rate is 11.4.

The principal causes of death were:

	1945	Compare with	
		1944	1943
Diseases of the Heart and Circulation, including Intracranial Vascular Lesions ... ..	119	135	145
Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Influenza ...	68	55	75
Cancer ... ..	60	62	64
Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	29	27	28
Premature Birth, Birth Injury and Congenital Causes ... ..	28	32	19
Accidents and other violent causes ...	22	26	29

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

The number of deaths among mothers as a result of 1,064 live and still births (and an unknown number of pregnancies which did not reach term) was one. The cause of death in this one case was puerperal sepsis. In only one year of recent times, namely 1940, have we had such a gratifying record, and this should give encouragement to all branches of the public health service operating against maternal mortality in the Doncaster Rural District.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY

62 infants (M. 37; F. 25) died in 1945 before attaining the age of twelve months. Calculated per 1,000 live births, this gives an infantile mortality rate of 61 compared with 46 for England and Wales.

No fewer than 21 of these infants died from pneumonia or bronchitis, of whom 15 were males and 6 females. This is an increase of 12 over the previous year and along with a rise of 5 in the deaths from premature births, of 3 from congenital defects, and 4 deaths from measles, account for the comparatively high infantile mortality this year. The fuel shortage in the homes, which is an obvious answer, cannot be blamed, as a considerable percentage occurred in the homes of miners, who receive liberal allowances of fuel.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES, 1936-1945

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Rate per 1,000 live births	61	55	48	56	67	61	41	54	42	61



# **INFANT DEATHS, 1945**

Cause of Death	Total		Under 4 wks		4 wks to 3 mths		3 mths to 6 mths		6 mths to 9 mths		9 mths to 12 mths	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Measles ... ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebrospinal Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (including Gastro-enteritis)	3	2	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth ...	8	5	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Defects (Malformation, atelectasis, and birth injury) ... ..	5	9	3	6	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Developmental and Wasting Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	15	6	3	—	3	2	7	3	—	1	2	1
Other causes ... ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	37	25	15	12	5	4	10	6	3	2	4	1

## **Section F.**

## **PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE**

### **NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1945 (Other than Tuberculosis)**

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE  
arranged in the manner prescribed by the Registrar-General

Age Group	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Whooping Cough		Measles	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 to 1 ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	25	10
1 to 3 ...	8	6	—	—	4	5	83	88
3 to 5 ...	22	17	3	2	2	7	115	118
5 to 10 ...	25	33	—	2	1	4	120	153
10 to 15 ...	7	18	—	1	—	—	6	12
15 to 25 ...	4	8	1	2	—	—	2	4
25 and over .	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Total ...	67	83	4	8	8	17	351	387

Age Group	Cerebrospinal Meningitis		Enteric Fever		Pneumonia		Erysipelas	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 to 5 ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
5 to 15 ...	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
15 to 45 ...	1	—	—	—	6	5	—	1
45 to 65 ...	—	—	—	—	5	3	2	6
65 and over .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	3	1	—	—	15	9	3	7

	M	F
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	4
Non-Civilians:		
Malaria (contracted abroad) .	2	—

## INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE PER 1,000 OF CIVILIAN POPULATION

### NOTIFICATIONS

				Doncaster Rural District	England and Wales
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	0.00	0.01
Cerebrospinal Fever	...	...	...	0.08	0.05
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	3.06	1.89
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0.51	1.64
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0.24	0.46
Erysipelas	...	...	...	0.20	0.25
Measles	...	...	...	15.06	11.67
Pneumonia	...	...	...	0.49	0.87

### SCARLET FEVER

There was a fall in the incidence of scarlet fever. The cases notified were 150 compared with 191 in 1944 and 224 in 1943. Only 9 cases were treated at home. Considering the overcrowding which exists as a result of the housing shortage, it is satisfactory to record some decline in this infection. It is to be hoped that more cases of scarlet fever will be treated at home when the public are housed properly, as the dangers of concentrating them in hospital have been apparent for many years. The hospitalisation of most cases of scarlet fever is a convenience rather than a



necessity. It should be reserved for cases of special urgency and/or in unfavourable environment. Although this advice has been repeated year after year, requests for the removal of cases to hospital automatically accompany the notifications. The accommodation at the Isolation Hospital could be used to greater advantage for severe cases of whooping cough, which can be far more distressing to the patient and more difficult for the parents to manage. There were no deaths from scarlet fever during the year.

#### DIPHTHERIA

Twelve cases of diphtheria occurred and these, along with eleven suspected (but unconfirmed) cases were treated at the Isolation Hospital. There was no death resulting. This record is very encouraging, especially when it is remembered that in the five-year period 1935-1939 there was an annual average of 98 cases with five deaths. Of the twelve cases in 1945, four were over the age of fifteen years, which shows that, while immunisation has greatly reduced the number of child victims, adolescents and adults have not benefited so much, if at all.

In addition to the reduction in morbidity and mortality which are, of course, the first considerations, I observe that the financial precept from the Joint Isolation Hospital has been substantially reduced.

It is therefore a sound policy to have children immunised against diphtheria. There is still room for improvement in this respect, as we have not attained the required 75 per cent. in the "under fives." The latest estimate of the proportion of children under five years of age who had been protected by inoculation was at June 30th, 1945, considered to be 52 per cent. out of a possible 80 per cent., while the children aged five to fifteen years had a protected rate of 76 per cent. out of a possible 100 per cent. Of course, there are a considerable number of young children immunised privately, of whom there is no record available to the local authority.

#### MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH

1945 was an epidemic year for measles and 738 cases were notified among the civil population. The previous epidemic year was 1943, when 793 cases were notified. The only potent factor in the arrest of a measles epidemic is the "exhaustion of susceptibles." It takes two years for another group of susceptibles to appear on the scene and we have another epidemic. This is tantamount to admitting that it is impossible to control. Hospitalisation for all cases is not practicable because of the vast number. More might be done than is being done at present for the severe cases in order that mortality be reduced and, what is as important, the morbidity which follows such attacks; especially now that diphtheria is not claiming so many hospital beds. I urge that this matter be considered by the Joint Hospital Board, along with a similar problem in relation to severe cases of whooping cough.



When nurses become more plentiful the policy of reinforcing the district nursing service in times of epidemic is a sound one.

Seven children died during the year from measles.

While the epidemic of measles in 1943 was accompanied by its usual partner, whooping cough, in 1945 this was fortunately not so. Only 25 cases were notified and, although it is usual for many mild cases to be missed and not brought to our notice, this represented a much better position than was expected. There were two deaths from whooping cough, both of them children. Literature on measles and whooping cough was distributed to parents attending Child Welfare Clinics.

#### OTHER INFECTIONS

All four cases of cerebrospinal meningitis were treated in hospital. Two more were removed to hospital suspected of meningitis, in which the diagnosis was not confirmed. There was one death. Nevertheless, the recovery rate from this illness has vastly improved of recent years, with modern methods of treatment, and the results of hospitalisation at Conisborough are very good indeed.

Pneumonia treated by similar modern methods should have lost a lot of its sting, but this is not so in this district. It is a disease in which nursing attention is rewarded with great success and in which the sulphonamide drugs are reported to have considerable influence. Yet the fact remains that as many persons died of pneumonia in this district in 1945 as in any year prior to the introduction of sulphonamides. There were 30 deaths, 22 of them being males. Sixteen babies under twelve months, two children aged 1 year and 4 years, and five adults of 65 years and over were included among the victims.

#### SCABIES AND VERMINOUS INFESTATIONS

During the year 171 cases of infestation with scabies were brought to our notice, comprising 87 adults and 84 children. 105 were treated at the Borough of Doncaster Cleansing Post, one was admitted to the White House Hostel at Armthorpe, and 65 were treated at home. This number represents a big reduction compared with 723 in 1944 and 552 in 1943.

Three instances of heavy infestation with head lice were dealt with. They were girls aged 10, 15 and 17 years.



## TUBERCULOSIS

### NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1945

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5 years	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	2
5 and under 15 years	—	2	3	8	—	—	—	2
15 and under 25 yrs	11	8	1	2	5	5	—	—
25 and under 35 yrs	3	4	1	—	1	4	—	—
35 and under 45 yrs	2	3	—	1	2	2	—	—
45 and under 55 yrs	3	2	—	—	2	1	—	—
55 and under 65 yrs	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Over 65 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	20	20	7	13	11	14	—	4

There were 60 new cases of tuberculosis (M. 27; F. 33) notified during 1945, compared with 58 in 1944 and 56 in 1943, and an annual average of 66 for the five years prior to the war.

There were 29 deaths (M. 11; F. 18) certified as being due to various forms of tuberculosis, including four from meningitis. In five of the fatal cases no notification had been received prior to death, and in only one of these was the cause of death meningitis, in which the relatively short duration of the illness provides some justification for failure to recognise.

At the beginning of the year there were 341 cases (M. 202; F. 139) on the Register and on 31st December there were 305 (M. 174; F. 131).

In 1945 the death rate per 1,000 from all forms of tuberculosis in the Doncaster Rural District was 0.59 compared with 0.62 for England and Wales.

### Section B.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

### AMBULANCES

#### FOR ACCIDENT AND ORDINARY SICKNESS

There are works ambulances at Askern, Markham Main, Rossington and Yorkshire Main Collieries, and at Pilkington Bros. of Kirk Sandall.

Askern and Rossington Miners' Welfare Associations each maintain an ambulance within the district, while Brodsworth and Harworth Miners' Welfare Association have ambulance subscribers residing within the district.

The County Council have established an ambulance service for the Don Valley, which has several ambulances and sitting cars, most of them acquired from Civil Defence. Only a few of these vehicles are modern, but it is hoped to replace them as new ambulances become available. This new service is stationed at Bentley and the telephone number is Doncaster 2310. There is a minimum ambulance charge of 7s. 6d; 1s. 6d. per mile for the first 20 miles (1s. per mile thereafter); and 4s. per hour waiting time. For the sitting case cars the mileage charge is the same but the minimum charge is 5s. When the cases are taken to County Hospitals, Sanatoria or Maternity Homes, the ambulance expense is reckoned as part of the treatment and is recoverable as such according to the means of the patient as set out in the County Scale in operation at the moment.

#### FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Two ambulances are maintained at the Doncaster and Mexborough Joint Isolation Hospital, Conisborough.

#### HOSPITAL SURVEY

The Minister of Health in 1941 initiated a survey of hospital services to gather information about the hospital facilities normally available so as to form a basis for any planning of future services, to assess the adequacy of facilities available and to provide a body of expert advice on the way in which the existing facilities could best be co-ordinated and if necessary expanded to serve the community in each area.

Doncaster and district Hospitals are described in the Hospital Survey of the Sheffield and East Midlands Area (Ministry of Health) extracts of which will be of interest:—

“Royal Infirmary, Doncaster: The only acute general hospital in the town. It is a modern building originally planned to provide 600 beds, but the completion of the building was impossible and it is at present limited to 195 beds. An ample site is available. The buildings, although modern, are planned in nursing units which we consider unsuitable because of their size and because so many different types of cases are treated therein; for instance, babies are mixed in wards with older children. There has been some crowding to secure extra beds. There are, however, more of the beds in small side wards than usually found in older hospitals. The operating theatre, stores, kitchen and administrative quarters are particularly cramped. There are good quarters for nurses. The out-patient department is good except that the premises used by the fracture clinic are too small. The limited resources have led to concentration on general surgical work. There are a radiologist, a specially subsidised orthopaedic surgeon, who is responsible for the fracture clinic, and ophthalmic



and aural surgeons. The only physician, who is also a pathologist, has too much work in both departments and his laboratory is small. There is a consultant obstetrician and gynaecologist in the area but he is not on the staff of the hospital. This work in the hospital is done by general surgeons. The number of beds is totally inadequate, particularly for medical work, for which there are only 31 beds; the average stay in 1938 was only 13 days, which is indicative of the demands made upon the limited number of beds. The population served is 200,000, and no more than provision for emergencies exist here. The large out-patient service is purely consultative, and 9,115 new patients attended in 1938.

“ Springwell House, Public Assistance Institution: Springwell House has not been appropriated because of the poor quality of the accommodation. The accommodation, in two main blocks and a maternity block, is nominally for 146 patients. The work is at least three-fifths chronic, although there are a resident medical officer and a visiting surgeon. Acute medical and surgical cases are mixed in the wards. The surgeon may be called, though rarely a physician. The wards are poor and cannot be made into good hospital accommodation; yet 1,069 admissions were recorded in 1938, with an average stay of only 28 days.

“ Mexborough Montague Hospital: Provides 122 beds in old buildings of poor quality crowded on to an inadequate site and including a maternity department of 23 beds maintained by the West Riding County Council. The hospital serves a mining area within a radius of five miles at most, and consequently there is a high proportion of acute surgical work, including many industrial casualties. The hospital is staffed by consultants; a surgeon, an orthopaedic surgeon, an ophthalmic surgeon, a physician, a dermatologist, and a gynaecologist and obstetrician from Sheffield and an aural surgeon from Barnsley. The resident medical staff includes a resident surgical officer of considerable experience, who holds a consultant out-patient session once a week. The fracture clinic is under the control of the orthopaedic surgeon or his clinical assistant. It is held only once per week and the majority of the early treatment is therefore provided by the resident staff. The visiting consultants have continuing responsibility for the treatment of all cases in the wards. The present buildings are not a good nucleus for extension and are so crowded upon one another as to be obstructive. The radiological arrangements are limited.

“ Independent Maternity Homes: Doncaster owns a small home in converted premises, formerly a private house. It is run as a midwives' home with general practitioners attending their own cases if booked. The premises are unsuitable. Listerdale Home at Wickersley is a modern building opened in 1938, admirably designed, and normally takes in uncomplicated cases, mostly midwives' cases, but a few are attended by general practitioners. Abnormal cases are seen by one of four Sheffield consultants.

“ Accommodation for Pulmonary Tuberculosis outside Sheffield: The Crookhill Hall Hospital provides for 42 advanced



cases. It is an adapted building of poor quality. The Rotherham Sanatorium, Oakwood Hall, is the best in the area. It has only 100 beds, and takes cases from the West Riding and occasionally other areas outside the borough. Non-pulmonary cases are admitted. Cases are transferred to Sheffield or to West Riding Sanatoria for surgical treatment. Generally speaking it may be said that this area lacks modern facilities for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, including thoracic surgery. We understand that the County has modern facilities in the area north of our survey.

"Infectious diseases in the West Riding Area (near Doncaster): Crookhill Isolation Hospital (i.e., Conisborough Isolation Hospital) should have 70 beds, has a frequently extended, not well planned administrative block, a small cubicle block and older blocks of a standard type. Engineering services are not centralised. Wathwood Infectious Diseases Hospital at Wath-on-Deane has been mentioned as a well-arranged small hospital; it should have not more than 72 beds, and has a particularly good administrative block and nurses' quarters, a good modern cubicle and other blocks, somewhat old-fashioned in type but with quite serviceable accommodation. There is not a great deal of land for development and engineering services are not centralised. These hospitals take the usual types of infectious disease, none of them has a resident medical staff, and none is large enough to be obviously preferable as the centre for larger development if required."

#### THE SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPALS (OF ORGANISATION IN THE FUTURE):

1. The whole region must be served for general hospital services by area consultant services providing for all the ordinary type of acute and chronic work and based upon hospital centres.
2. Each hospital centre must have locally resident consultants, but the smaller centres may have assistance from part-time visiting consultants from the larger. All patients must be in the clinical charge of consultants.
3. There must be functional union of and a common staff for all the hospitals in the centre, if the number of beds required is larger than can be economically provided in one hospital. This union should be extended to hospitals for infectious diseases and sanatoria.
4. Cottage hospitals may be provided with nursing facilities for the types of case which would normally remain in charge of their own general practitioners. No provision should be made for surgical work save in exceptional circumstances, when transfer is impossible. All cottage hospitals should be associated with neighbouring hospital centres and should have access to the advice of members of the Area Consultant Service.



5. Special centres, preferably situated at medical teaching schools, should provide the more highly specialised services and their staffs should be available for consultation at all the associated hospital centres.

An interesting table is given showing the actual hospital beds available and the calculated needs:

Area		All Beds		Acute		Chronic		Maternity		Tubercle		Inf. Dis.	
		Total	Per 1,000	Total	Per 1,000	Total	Per 1,000	Total	Per 1,000	Total	Per 1,000		
Don-caster	Actual .	275	3.8	116	1.6	27	0.4	16	0.2	48	0.7	68	0.9
	Calculated Needs ..	487	8.2	286	4.0	143	2.0	29	0.4	72	1.0	57	0.8

Three stages of development are recommended:

“First Stage: Immediately after the war substantial reorganisation and improvement of services may be effected by pooling available resources. Much of existing overcrowding will continue for some years. Redistribution of consultants over the country as a whole should make it possible to provide a much better service than is available now. Re-building of hospitals destroyed by enemy action and allowing some schemes held up by the war to go forward. This stage may last five years.

“Second Stage: Will arrive when building on a wider scale becomes possible. This will resolve itself into the provision of additional facilities where they are most urgently needed and the replacement of the worst existing buildings.

“Third Stage: Will be reached when large-scale building becomes possible. By this time there will probably be sufficient hospital accommodation, but much which is now below standard will by then be of very inferior quality. It will be possible to organise the re-building so as to provide at the main hospital centres units of suitable size and properly related to one another. In this stage, many of the smaller hospital units, particularly in Public Assistance Institutions, will disappear. Many of the older buildings will be replaced on adequate sites and the full scheme will take final shape. It will then be a much simpler matter to estimate exactly the number of beds required in any given area. At the present moment many of the conclusions are based on guesswork or the use of rule-of-thumb methods which have not general acceptance.”

The recommendations on the development of new buildings and of consultant services in the Doncaster area include (a) Doncaster Royal Infirmary site to be developed to its fullest capacity; (b) that the Doncaster Borough Isolation Hospital be developed to take infectious diseases for the area, cases of tuberculosis from the Doncaster and Barnsley areas and perhaps from the Rotherham area, and maybe for some of the special services, e.g., ear,



nose and throat cases, from the Doncaster area; (c) Mexborough Montague Hospital to remain until it can be replaced by a new hospital at Rotherham and then to become a cottage hospital; (d) gradual abandonment of the smaller isolation hospitals in the West Riding area, such hospitals to become cottage hospitals. Most of the smallpox hospitals to be abolished; (e) maternity accommodation to be provided at the hospital centre (i.e., Doncaster Royal Infirmary); (f) it is considered that there should be three surgeons, two physicians, two obstetrician-gynaecologists, and that there will be sufficient work in each of the other specialist departments (ear, nose and throat and eye work) for the consultant to have an assistant. There should be a whole-time pathologist, radiologist and a dermatologist, the latter being associated with Sheffield.

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## **PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES PERFORMED BY THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL IN THE DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT**

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I am indebted to the County M.O. for the following resume:

### **TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1945**

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

#### **DISPENSARY SERVICES**

The Dispensary available is situated at Merton House, 20 Christ Church Road, Doncaster, and is equipped with an up-to-date X-ray plant. Clinics are held every Monday at 2 p.m., with one of the County radiographers in attendance. At three-weekly intervals this clinic continues until 6-30 p.m. for the benefit of patients who are precluded by reason of their employment from attending earlier. An additional X-ray session is now held every Wednesday at 10 a.m.

The consultant tuberculosis officer, Dr. E. Ratner, supervises the work at the clinics, and is available by appointment for consultation with the general practitioners in the district.

#### **INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT**

This type of treatment is provided in the following County sanatoria:

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



In addition, a number of beds are available in the County General Hospital, Wakefield. Other beds are rented as required in outside institutions. Attached is a schedule showing the number patients who entered upon or completed a course of institutional treatment during 1945.

#### ANCILLIARY SERVICES

Ultra-violet ray treatment is provided for approved cases at Dr. Wigg's clinic, Thorne Road, Doncaster, and at the Doncaster Borough Clinic; 21 patients residing in the Rural District benefited by this treatment during 1945. Domiciliary open-air sleeping shelters are provided as required, where the sleeping accommodation is not otherwise suitable. Two such shelters are in current use.

Assistance is given where necessary towards the provision of surgical appliances required for a tuberculous condition. Two such appliances were provided entirely free of cost during 1945.

Grants for extra nourishment to enable patients to build up a bodily resistance to tuberculosis are made where recommended by the consultant tuberculosis officer. The grants comprise a daily supply of two pints of milk, which is the priority allowance authorised by the Ministry of Food. Nine patients from the Rural District received such grants during 1945. They were distributed amongst the following parishes: Rossington (4), Armthorpe (1), Norton (1), Brodsworth (2), Wadworth (1).

#### WEST RIDING DISTRESS FUND

Assistance is available through this fund in necessitous cases which do not come within the scope of the Tuberculosis Scheme (e.g., provision of bedding for the purpose of effectually segregating impoverished patients from their families, etc.)

#### MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES

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

The standard maintenance allowances are issued without reference to the family income. "Discretionary allowances" and "special payments" may be issued for specific purposes where the family income is considered to be inadequate.

#### DENTAL TREATMENT

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

## AFTER-CARE COMMITTEES

The social and personal needs of tuberculous patients and their families are catered for by the local After-Care Committee—a band of voluntary anti-tuberculosis workers whose efforts are subsidised by annual grants from the County Council. The work undertaken includes the provision of additional nourishment and clothing, boarding-out of children, etc., in circumstances where the application of the county scheme is not appropriate. A close liason maintains between the Committee and the consultant tuberculosis officer.

SCHEDULE showing the number of patients admitted to and discharged from institutional treatment during the year 1945, under the County Tuberculosis Scheme:

Institution	Admissions			Discharges		
	M	W	C	M	W	C
Middleton Sanatorium ... ..	1	—	—	4	—	—
Scotton Banks Sanatorium ... ..	—	2	1	—	2	2
Cardigan Sanatorium ... ..	—	3	—	—	2	—
Crookhill Hall Sanatorium ... ..	7	—	—	8	—	—
Balby Welfare Institution ... ..	3	—	—	4	1	—
Doncaster Borough Sanatorium ... ..	3	—	—	2	2	—
Oswestry Orthopædic Hospital ... ..	—	—	—	—	2	—
Grampian Sanatorium, Kingussie ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—
Oakwood Hall Sanatorium, Rotherham ... ..	—	3	1	—	1	2
County General Hospital, Wakefield ... ..	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals ...	15	8	4	19	10	4

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

The County Council is the authority in the Doncaster Rural District for the Maternity and Child Welfare Services in the area. The following are provided under this heading:

1. Employment of health visitors;
2. Provision of maternity home accommodation;
3. Treatment of puerperal fever at hospital;
4. Treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum;
5. Convalescent treatment for mothers after difficult confinement and for children up to five years of age;
6. Hospital treatment for children under five years of age;
7. Provision of child welfare centres and ante-natal clinics;
8. Payment of the doctor's fees when called to the assistance of midwives;
9. Assistance towards the payment of midwives' fees in necessitous cases;



10. Provision of milk and meals in necessitous cases;
11. Provision of consultant obstetricians in cases of difficult confinement;
12. Ante-natal examination of uninsured women;
13. Dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five;
14. Provision of clinics for advice in birth control;
15. Provision of mid-day meals for expectant mothers who are under-nourished;
16. Provision of home helps;

#### NURSING AREAS

Fifteen health visitors and school nurses are working in the Doncaster Rural Area, as under, the areas served by these nurses in some cases being combined with those of adjacent Sanitary Districts:

Fenwick, Moss, Thorpe-in-Balne, Norton, Askern, Burghwallis, Owston—Nurse E. Grundy.

Kirk Bramwith, Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall—Nurse M. Simpson.

Armthorpe—Nurse A. M. Hogg.

Cantley, Blaxton, Auckley—Nurse E. Harding (part-time H.V. employed by Cantley D.N.A.).

Austerfield, Bawtry, Braithwell, Loversall, Wadworth, Stainton—Nurse R. M. Ginders.

Rossington—Nurse F. G. Holloway.

Edlington, Warmsworth—Nurse A. Wootton.

Conisborough Parks—Nurse E. Biddlecombe.

Cadeby, Adwick-on-Deane, Barnborough—Nurse M. E. Maudsley.

Sprotborough, High Melton, Marr—Nurse V. Dunford.

Hickleton, Clayton-with-Frickley, Hooton Pagnell — Nurse W. J. Bailey.

Brodsworth—Nurse E. Oates.

Hampole—Nurse E. Dalton.

Denaby—Nurses E. Ford and P. Witcherby.

#### CHILD WELFARE CENTRES AND ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Armthorpe, Miners' Welfare Institute.—Infant consultation every Thursday, 2-0 p.m. Ante-natal Clinic, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10-0 a.m. and 2-0 p.m. Average attendances: Infants 76, Ante-natal 13.

Askern, Baptist Church.—Infant consultation every Monday, 2-0 p.m. Ante-natal Clinic every Thursday, 2-0 p.m. Average attendances: Infants 42, Ante-natal 11.

Bawtry, 25 Council Estate.—Infant consultation every Monday, 10-0 a.m. Ante-natal Clinic 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 2-0 p.m. Average attendances: Infants 28, Ante-natal 9.

Edlington, Church Hall.—Infant consultation every Tuesday, 2-0 p.m. Ante-natal Clinic, Thursday 2-0 p.m. (three sessions monthly). Average attendances: Infants 44, Ante-natal 13.

Kirk Sandall, Congregational Church.—Infant consultation every Thursday, 2-0 p.m. Ante-natal Clinic 1st, 2nd and 3rd Monday at 2-0 p.m. Average attendances: Infants 67, Ante-natal 8.

Rossington, St. Luke's Church Hall.—Infant consultation every Tuesday, 2-0p.m. Ante-natal Clinic alternate Wednesdays at 10-0 a.m. Average attendances: Infants 57, Ante-natal 14.

Sprotborough, Richmond Hill School.—Infant consultation every Wednesday, 10-0 a.m. Ante-Natal Clinic alternate Fridays, 10-0 a.m. and 2-0 p.m. Average attendances: Infants 46, Ante-natal 12.

MIDWIVES who have notified their intention to practise in the area:

Name and Address of Midwife	Remarks
Miss D. Lee, 8 Woodlea Grove, Armthorpe.	County Council whole-time Midwife
Miss F. A. Nicklen, Gorden Villas, Askern.	do.
Mrs. M. Jones, 29 Nelson Road, Edlington.	do.
Mrs. M. Hampshire, "Rockley," Norton.	do.
Miss R. H. Senior, 86 Nutwell Lane, Armthorpe.	do.
Miss F. Arrand, "Mayfield," Green Lane, Scawthorpe.	do.
Mrs. F. A. Heard, Co-operative House New Rossington.	do.
Mrs. A. Mundie, 31 Grange Lane, Rossington.	do.
Miss E. Goulden, "St. Thomas," Sherwood Avenue, Barnsley Rd., Scawsby.	do.
Miss M. Thickett, "Coney Weston," Edlington Lane, Warmsworth.	do.
Mrs. G. M. Wilkinson, c/o Mrs. Reddish, 72 Cecil Avenue, Warmsworth.	do. (relief)



Name and Address of Midwife	Remarks
Mrs. E. Ballance, "Granby House," Wharfe Street, Bawtry.	District Nurse Midwife
Miss E. A. Harding, 1 Glyn Road, Branton.	do.
Mrs. B. Gilbert, 17 Brecks Lane, Kirk Sandall.	do.
Miss L. Shaw, 8 Church Road, Kirk Sandall.	do.
Miss L. Appleyard, 1 Tennyson Ave., Sprotborough.	do.
Mrs. C. Bown, "Glenhaven," 35 Cus- worth Lane, Doncaster.	Registered N. Home, (independent)

### LIST OF SCHOOL CLINICS

- Armthorpe Council School—Monday and Thursday mornings,  
9-0 to 12-0.
- Askern Baptist Chapel, Sutton Road—Monday and Thursday  
mornings, 9-0 to 12-0.
- Edlington Church Hall—Tuesday and Friday mornings, 9-0 to  
11-30.
- Kirk Sandall War-time Nursery Hut—Monday and Thursday  
mornings, 9-30 to 12-0.
- Rossington United Methodist Church—Tuesday and Thursday  
mornings, 9 to 12.
- Sprotborough Council School, Richmond Hill—Tuesday after-  
noon, 2 to 4.

### VENEREAL DISEASES

#### TREATMENT CENTRES

Royal Infirmary, Doncaster—Men: Tuesday, 5-30—7-30  
p.m.; Friday, 9—11 a.m., 4—6 p.m.; Women and Children:  
Monday 4—6 p.m., Friday 6—8 p.m.

Bartholomew Hospital, Goole—Men: Friday, 5 p.m.;  
Women and Children: Friday, 4-30 p.m.

12 Frederick Street, Rotherham—Men: Wednesday, 9-30  
a.m.—12-30 p.m. and 5-30—8 p.m.; Women and Children:  
Tuesday 2—5 p.m., Thursday 2—5 p.m., Friday, 5-30—7-30 p.m.,  
Saturday, 9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

## Section D.

### HOUSING

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#### PRELIMINARY HOUSING SURVEY AND OVERCROWDING SURVEY

Following the recommendations of the Rural Housing Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee, a survey of housing was made and an enumeration of inhabitants to ascertain overcrowding.

Owing to shortage of technical staff, the housing survey was confined to 1,847 houses, which were considered would include all houses in need of major repairs or reconditioning or to be totally unfit. The overcrowding survey was made in 11,892 houses, out of a total of 12,937 inhabited houses.

The housing survey was of a preliminary nature not involving a detailed assessment of structural condition or absence of amenities, but made by competent housing inspectors in order to furnish a forecast of what might be anticipated in a detailed assessment. The inspectors had in mind the standards laid down by the Technical Sub-Committee of the West Riding Housing Advisory Committee. The results are set out in the table on page 27, and the figures thus displayed did not indicate a very serious position.

When the overcrowding survey was further analysed it was found that 1,213 families were living in rooms or with relatives. The reason that overcrowding appeared so little was the low standard for overcrowding set by the Housing Acts.

A table on page 28 gives a tabular analysis of the position with regard to overcrowding and to families in relation to houses at the moment of enumeration and what could be anticipated to be the position when members of the families in the Forces returned.

The totals were as follows:

Overcrowded,

1 family,	117	houses,	plus	52	when	members	of	Forces	return
2 families,	60	"	"	30	"	"	"	"	"
3 families,	17	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	"
4 families,	2	"	"	0	"	"	"	"	"
	—			—					
Totals	196			92					
	—			—					



Thus 288 houses were found to be overcrowded, and living in the houses were 438 families. (In the Overcrowding Survey of 1936 there were 270 overcrowded houses with 321 families living in them.)

Single families of nine persons and over (including those in the Forces) numbered 44, distributed as follows: Armthorpe 9, Askern 5, Barnby-Sandall 2, Bawtry 2, Braithwell 1, Brodsworth 1, Edlington 9, Norton 1, Rossington 14. These families were singled out because it would prove difficult to abate this overcrowding by means other than building four-bedroomed houses.

The number of families with lack of separate accommodation was obtained in the following manner:

Overcrowded: 90 houses with 2 families — 90 families in excess							
	„	27	„	3	„	54	„ „
	„	2	„	4	„	6	„ „
Not	„	931	„	2	„	931	„ „
Not	„	66	„	3	„	132	„ „
Total ...						1,213	

(At the Overcrowding Survey of 1936, the nearest comparable information was that 412 families were living in houses with more than one family.)

Opportunity was taken to obtain parish population figures as these are only given by the Registrar-General after a census, the last of which was in 1931. The population in the 11,892 houses enumerated was 48,303, which would give a total population of 52,383 in the whole district (i.e., including members temporarily absent serving in the Forces). These details are set out in the table on page 29.

A summary of inspections made under the Housing Acts will be found in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector (Section C).

Parishes	No. of Houses Inspected	Categories			5
		1 & 2	3	4	
Adwick-on-Deerne ... ..	22	9	7	—	6
Armthorpe ... ..	36	9	25	27	2
Askern ... ..	135	75	52	13	2
Austerfield ... ..	43	10	27	—	6
Awkley ... ..	46	10	30	—	6
Barnborough ... ..	71	25	28	2	18
Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall	79	25	35	9	19
Bawtry ... ..	124	5	118	6	1
Blaxton ... ..	13	—	12	—	1
Braithwell ... ..	60	26	15	2	19
Brodsworth ... ..	77	37	28	4	12
Burghwallis ... ..	20	2	18	—	—
Cadeby ... ..	28	4	22	—	2
Cantley ... ..	78	32	41	—	5
Clayton-with-Frickley ... ..	40	9	15	—	16
Conisborough Parks ... ..	29	7	5	—	17
Denaby ... ..	25	15	2	—	8
Edlington ... ..	90	79	1	41	10
Fenwick ... ..	22	9	13	—	—
Hampole ... ..	28	4	15	—	9
Hickleton ... ..	24	16	8	—	—
Hooton Pagnell ... ..	52	22	17	—	13
Kirk Bramwith ... ..	17	3	13	—	1
Loversall ... ..	24	8	10	—	6
Marr ... ..	29	4	15	1	10
Melton (High) ... ..	18	7	4	2	7
Moss ... ..	26	7	15	—	4
Norton ... ..	230	62	153	3	15
Owston ... ..	17	8	8	—	1
Rossington ... ..	64	39	24	19	1
Sprotborough ... ..	79	35	22	16	22
Stainton ... ..	26	15	3	—	8
Thorpe-in-Balne ... ..	16	6	10	—	—
Wadworth ... ..	91	26	27	1	38
Warmsworth ... ..	68	28	23	1	17
Totals ...	*1847	678	861	†150	‡308

\*11,892 houses were visited for the Overcrowding Survey.

†Plus 44 houses for large single families requiring four bedrooms.

‡Includes 21 with demolition orders operative.

Categories as recommended by the Technical Sub-Committee of the West Riding Rural Housing Joint Advisory Committee, April, 1945:

- 1—Number of houses not in need of repair;
- 2—Number of houses requiring minor repairs;
- 3—Number of houses requiring major repairs or reconditioning;
- 4—Number of new houses required to abate overcrowding;
- 5—Number of unfit houses and the number of new houses required to re-house the families.



Parish	Houses Overcrowded (when Forces return shown in parenthesis)						Border line of Over-crowding	Houses not Overcrowded	
	One Family	Two Families	Three Families	Four Families	Single Families	Two Families		Three Families	
Adwick-on-Dearne	—	—	—	—	—	8	1		
Armthorpe	13 + (12)	10 + (8)	2 + (1)	1	14	133	10		
Askern	18 + (1)	10 + (1)	1	—	12	107	4		
Austerfield	2 + (3)	—	—	—	—	3	1		
Awkley	— + (1)	—	—	—	—	7	1		
Barnborough	3 + (3)	2	—	—	3	10	2		
Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall	9 + (7)	5 + (2)	1 + (2)	—	13	78	6		
Bawtry	4 + (5)	—	—	—	6	23	—		
Blaxton	—	—	—	—	1	7	1		
Braithwell	1 + (1)	2 + (1)	1	—	2	4	—		
Brodsworth	2 +	—	2	—	1	16	1		
Burghwallis	—	—	—	—	—	3	—		
Cadeby	—	—	—	—	—	2	—		
Cantley	2	—	—	—	5	15	—		
Clayton-with-Frickley	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Conisborough Parks	3 + (2)	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Denaby	1 + (5)	18 + (7)	4 + (4)	—	1	1	—		
Edlington	13 +	—	—	—	15	190	15		
Fenwick	1 + (2)	—	—	—	—	2	—		
Hampole	1 +	—	—	—	—	5	—		
Hickleton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hooton Pagnell	2	—	—	—	1	4	—		
Kirk Bramwith	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Loversall	—	—	—	—	—	3	—		
Marr	2	1	—	—	1	1	—		
Melton (High)	2 + (1)	2	—	—	—	2	—		
Moss	1 + (3)	—	1	—	5	29	5		
Norton	8	—	—	—	—	4	—		
Owston	—	6 + (4)	2 + (1)	1	13	136	9		
Rossington	16 + (3)	2 + (4)	3 + (2)	—	10	78	7		
Sprotborough	6 + (3)	—	—	—	1	—	—		
Stainton	2	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Thorpe-in-Balne	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Wadworth	4	1	—	—	—	4	1		
Warmsworth	1	—	—	—	3	52	—		
Total ...	117 + (52)	60 + (30)	17 + (10)	2	108	931	66		

Parish	Number of Houses in Parish	Number of Houses Enumerated	Population in Houses Enumerated		Density per House	Estimated Population in Parish
			Civilian	Forces		
Adwick-on-Dearne	36	36	108	5	3.13	113
Armthorpe	1347	1286	5598	396	4.66	6277
Askern	1427	1316	5199	209	4.10	5850
Austerfield	137	113	356	24	3.36	460
Awkley	74	61	181	15	3.21	237
Barnborough	241	201	716	32	3.72	896
Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall	1162	1009	3690	362	4.01	4659
Bawtry	370	303	1060	119	3.89	1439
Blaxton	110	98	332	22	3.61	397
Braithwell	186	166	563	34	3.59	667
Brodsworth	565	565	1754	138	3.34	1892
Burghwallis	53	42	139	6	3.46	183
Cadeby	32	25	82	3	3.40	108
Cantley	308	234	765	38	3.43	1056
Clayton-with-Frickley	68	43	118	5	2.85	194
Conisborough Parks	85	63	240	9	3.95	335
Denaby	55	46	125	12	2.97	163
Edlington	1439	1382	6168	420	4.76	6849
Fenwick	45	28	89	9	3.50	157
Hampole	52	47	176	14	4.04	210
Hickleton	36	33	105	5	3.33	119
Hooton Pagnell	80	57	174	5	3.14	251
Kirk Bramwith	50	32	110	8	3.68	184
Loversall	37	28	104	8	4.00	148
Marr	35	29	102	7	3.75	131
Melton (High)	65	50	209	11	4.40	286
Moss	69	31	97	6	3.32	229
Norton	503	450	1591	111	3.78	1901
Owston	44	43	141	4	3.37	148
Rossington	1800	1746	7692	454	4.66	8388
Sprotborough	1628	1595	5054	374	3.46	5632
Stainton	49	40	135	5	3.50	171
Thorpe-in-Balne	31	30	112	3	3.83	118
Wadworth	161	126	431	42	3.75	603
Warnsworth	557	538	1749	123	3.47	1932
Total	12937	11892	45265	3038	4.06	52383



## Section C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### WATER SUPPLY

##### SOURCES OF SUPPLY AND BY WHOM DISTRIBUTED

PUBLIC SUPPLIES		
Distributors	Sources of Supply	Area of Supply
Doncaster Corporation	Several deep boreholes and Thrybergh Reservoir	Armthorpe, Cantley, Warmsworth, Sprotboro', Loversall, Edenthorpe and Sunnyside part of Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall
Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board	Three deep boreholes at Austerfield	Austerfield, Bawtry, part of Blaxton, Rossington, Wadworth, Conisborough Parks, Edlington, High Melton, Barmborough, Hickleton, Marr, Brodsworth, Hampole, Burghwallis, Askern, Norton, Braithwell, Stainton, Cadeby and part of Owston
Pilkington Brothers	Two deep boreholes at Pilkington's Works, Kirk Sandall	Kirk Sandall village and Barnby Dun in the Parish of Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall
Hooton Pagnell Estate	Deep well	Village of Hooton Pagnell
Clayton-with-Frickley Estate	Deep well	Village of Clayton-with-Frickley
Adwick-on-Deerne (Manvers Main Colliery) Estate	Two springs	Village of Adwick-on-Deerne
Jarratt's Estate	One deep borehole	About 30 houses at Bessacarr, Cantley

Moss, Fenwick, Thorpe-in-Balne, Awkley, Kirk Bramwith are entirely on private wells, while Owston and Blaxton are mainly on private wells. The village of Skelbrooke, in the Parish of Hampole, is supplied by mains from Hemsworth Rural District.

##### NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1945:

		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
CHEMICAL:				
Doncaster and Tickhill J.W.B.	...	1	0	1
BACTERIOLOGICAL:				
Doncaster and Tickhill J.W.B.	...	13	0	13
Doncaster Corporation	...	11	0	11
Pilkington Brothers	...	6	0	6
Hooton Pagnell Estate Supply	...	1	0	1
Clayton-with-Frickley Estate Supply	...	1	0	1
Individual Private Wells	...	0	2	2
		33	2	35

In those parts of the district supplied by public mains the adequacy of water supplied can be said generally to have been good. Levitt Hagg, in Warmsworth, which is in the Doncaster Corporation area of supply, has no water supply other than a roadside tank filled by the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board.





## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Mr. J. A. Williams, Surveyor of the Council, made a comprehensive report on sewerage and sewage disposal in 1945, which is worth incorporating in the Annual Report because of its completeness and since no survey of this matter has been printed since 1934.

Surveyor's Department,  
Nether Hall, Doncaster.  
April 25th, 1945.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

In accordance with your instructions I beg to re-submit a survey of the sewerage facilities provided in each parish of the rural area in order that members may be more acquainted with conditions prevailing, not only in the parish they represent, but throughout the area generally.

When war broke out several important schemes for sewerage and the treatment of sewage were in active preparation. In addition to these, post-war planning schemes may be expected to lead to new developments and it may be assumed that increasing trade and growing populations will tend to add further obligations to local authorities.

In submitting this report therefore, it is hoped that the information will assist the Council and afford them some guidance in reviewing their proposals for post-war works.

Parishes where water pressure mains are available are indicated thus: “\*.”

#### ADWICK-ON-DEARNE.

Estimated Population: 154. No. of Hereditaments: 32.

The area is purely rural in character and the properties within the parish are mainly sewered by a piped system of combined drainage to open dykes and the final effluent is discharged to the River Dearne. The only development in the area during the past ten years consists of six aged miners' cottages provided by the Manvers Main Colliery Co., which are drained to cesspools.

The existing conditions, whilst they cannot be considered altogether satisfactory, cannot be regarded in any way as serious and have not given rise to complaint from the Rivers Board.

**\*ARMTHORPE**

Estimated Population: 5,893. No. of Hereditaments: 1,326.

The whole of the parish, with the exception of a few isolated properties, is sewered to up-to-date sewage disposal works and the resultant effluent is uniformly satisfactory.

The works were first constructed in 1921 in consequence of the development of the colliery village, when it was estimated that the maximum population likely to be served would be 5,000 and the works were designed accordingly.

The sewage gravitated to disposal works consisting of detritus, three sedimentation tanks, for 60' 0" diameter rotary percolating filters and two humus tanks. Sludge was dealt with in prepared beds and the final effluent from the works discharged to the village drain.

These works did not prove satisfactory and in order to put them into proper condition, additional land was purchased in 1927 for more effectively dealing with sludge and the use of the existing sludge beds was dispensed with. In addition new media was introduced to the filters and minor improvements were carried out.

In 1931 the works and sewers were extended to serve properties in the old village and newer developments at Nutwell which hitherto could not be drained to the existing gravitating system. These additional properties are sewered to a pumping station in Cowhouse Lane, from which the sewage is pumped to the disposal works. A receiving tank and an additional sedimentation tank were constructed, two new 75' 0" diameter rotary percolating filters were installed and the existing humus tanks were replaced by new ones.

The works are now designed to deal with a total population of 7,500, so that there is scope for considerable development in the area without the burden of capital expenditure on works extensions.

**\*ASKERN**

Estimated Population: 5,603. No. of Hereditaments: 1,425.

The original works were constructed in 1904 and enlarged in 1913 for a population of 1,500. The high level receiving tank of 10,000 gallons was retained, the sedimentation tank was enlarged to 55,000 gallons and, in addition to the old small filter, a new 60' 0" diameter filter was constructed and also a humus tank of 4,800 gallons capacity. The sewers gravitate to a pumping station at the works consisting of two pump wells each of 1,800 gallons capacity and two 12 h.p. electric motors driving two 6" centrifugal pumps.

To meet the growing needs of the parish and in an endeavour to improve the effluent, the Council in 1926 rented the



field to the north of the sewage disposal works, 7.447 acres in extent, and distributed the tank effluent over the field by means of a wooden trough supported on wooden posts, laid at a gradient to the north end of the field, with the provision of outlets for distribution over the field.

The need for further improvements to the works was continually being pressed by the Rivers Board, but owing to conditions effected by mining subsidence due to geological faults in the working of the coal measures it was finally agreed to carry out a scheme of temporary works until such time as the ground had become stabilised. This scheme was carried out in 1931, and the temporary works consisted of two additional filters 70' 0" diameter, constructed with dry rubble walling and broken stone media, and two humus lagoons each 30' 0" square, excavated in the ground, with concrete floors.

Pumping and filtration is continuous day and night and the filters are considerably overdosed, but, however, a weak sewage is delivered and treated, owing to a great amount of sub-soil drainage to the sewers.

#### \*AUSTERFIELD

Estimated Population: 495. No. of Hereditaments: 130

The old works, consisting of a septic tank and distributing beds, were abandoned in 1937, when a new system of sewers was laid to drain the old village properties and the newer properties on the Bawtry—Newington road.

The sewers gravitate to a new pumping station, sited near the county boundary at Newington, which is fitted with two electrically-driven pumps each capable of delivering sewage at the rate of 150 gallons per minute and the sewage is pumped to and treated at the Bawtry disposal works.

At the Bawtry sewage disposal works an additional sedimentation tank and filter were constructed and also a further humus tank provided to deal with the added flow from Austerfield.

The extensions are now sufficient to deal with a population of 1,000 from Austerfield.

#### AWKLEY

Estimated Population: 252. No. of Hereditaments: 72.

The main aggregations of properties are drained by a piped sewer to open dykes and the effluent is discharged to a dyke alongside the River Torne. There has been no development in the parish during the past 10 years, and the absence of a piped water supply has limited the discharge of domestic sewage to a minimum.

\*BARMBOROUGH

Estimated Population: 796. No. of Hereditaments: 238.

The existing systems of drainage and sewerage in the parish are as follows:

- (a) Piped and stone box sewers of the combined system discharging untreated to the main tributaries of the River Dearne;
- (b) Piped and stone box sewers discharging untreated direct to the River Dearne;
- (c) Drainage to field dykes;
- (d) Cesspool drainage;
- (e) Drainage to septic tanks and filter beds.

The sewerage systems enumerated under (a) and (b) have given rise to serious complaints of river pollution from the Rivers Board, and the properties draining to these sewers are mainly the older type of houses in the villages of Barmborough and Harlington.

The comparative new development in the area was considerable during the last few pre-war years and these latter new properties are sewered to a series of small treatment works and cesspools.

\*BARNBY DUN-WITH-KIRK SANDALL

Estimated Population: 4,423. No. of Hereditaments: 1,141.

The sewerage for the area is divided into three systems of sewers draining respectively to Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Pumping Stations and thence pumped to the Doncaster Corporation sewerage purification works at Sandall for treatment.

Pumping Station No. 1 is sited at Ramper Lane, Barnby Dun, and is designed to deal with sewage from Barnby Dun village and a large proportion of Messrs. Pilkington's model village, which drains naturally in that direction. The pumping station and cast iron delivery pumping mains are designed to provide for a population of 10,000.

The sewage, on arriving at the pumping station, is passed through a screening chamber into small underground storage tanks from which it is pumped by 6" centrifugal pumps, each capable of discharging 475 gallons per minute. The pumps are driven by 38 h.p. electric motors which are automatically controlled. Two pumps and motors are at present installed, and provision has been made for the installation of a third plant when the population necessitates.

Pumping Station No. 2, which is sited at Long Sandall, was originally designed to deal with the sewage from the village



of Long Sandall, also from Messrs. Pilkington's glass works, as well as the portion of the model village situate to the south-west and not dealt with at Pumping Station No. 1. The population provided for by drainage to this station was 3,000. During the construction of this scheme in 1924, however, considerable new developments commenced to open out in that part of the parish known as Edenthorpe, and it was considered prudent to revise the scheme in order to drain this area, thereby saving another pumping station.

Pumping Station No. 2 now deals with the sewage from the areas enumerated above and is equipped with two 5" electrically driven centrifugal pumps capable of discharging 250 gallons per minute each. Provision has also been made for the installation of another pumping unit when the population necessitates, so that an ultimate population of 6,000 can be catered for.

The old village of Kirk Sandall is sewered as a separate unit to a small storage tank and pump house at Moor Lane and the sewage is pumped by automatically-controlled electric motors into the sewer laid through Messrs. Pilkington Bros. works and eventually flows into Pumping Station No. 2.

#### \*BAWTRY

Estimated Population: 1,407. No. of Hereditaments: 375.

A system of sewers was laid down in 1905 and these gravitated to a pumping station near Bawtry Wharf and the sewage was pumped to the disposal works situate north of Bawtry Viaduct and east of the main L.N.E. railway.

The works were enlarged in 1928 to deal with a dry weather flow of 50,000 gallons per day and consisted of one receiving tank, two sedimentation tanks, one 30' 0" diameter and two 60' 0" diameter rotary percolating filters, and two humus tanks. The sewage gravitated to a 20,000 gallon pump well at the pumping station and was pumped to the receiving tank at the works by two 4" centrifugal pumps driven by two 7 h.p. Stockport gas engines. Since it was necessary to start the engines by hand, the treatment of the sewage at the works was concentrated over a daily period of 10 hours and use of alumina-ferrie was applied to the tank effluent to aid precipitation.

In 1933 the pumping plant was replaced by two new centrifugal pumps each capable of delivering sewage at the rate of 150 gallons per minute and operated by two 7 h.p. automatically-controlled electric motors. Treatment at the works is now continuous day and night, and a satisfactory final effluent is discharged to the Idle Common Drain. Sludge is disposed of by irrigation and lagoons.

The additions constructed in 1937 to treat the sewage from Austerfield bring the total capacity of the works to 70,000 gallons



per day and the daily dry weather flow now treated is estimated at 45,000 gallons.

The Council have an agreement with the Worksop R.D.C. for the treatment of sewage from properties within their area (situated at Martin Grange) at the Bawtry sewage disposal works.

#### BLAXTON

Estimated Population: 452. No. of Hereditaments: 110.

There are two main aggregations of properties, those on the Mosham Road (which constitute the Old Village) and newer developments (known as Bell's Estate) situate near Finningley Station.

The old village properties are drained to a sewer which is discharged untreated to an open watercourse alongside the Bawtry-Haxey main road, and Bells estate is sewered to a privately-maintained works consisting of an ejector plant, tanks and a sprinkler filter. These works however, are in a state of disrepair.

Individual properties are drained to cesspools.

#### \*BRAITHWELL

Estimated Population: 754. No. of Hereditaments: 189.

The village of Braithwell is drained by means of a 9" outfall sewer to the sewage disposal works at Austwood Lane and south of Ruddell Mill. These works were constructed in 1931 to replace existing works situated adjacent to Holywell Lane, which were totally inadequate for the purification of sewage and had given rise to serious complaints as to nuisance and also pollution of the watercourse.

The new works comprise two sedimentation tanks, each of 8,000 gallons capacity, one 60' 0" diameter percolating filter, and two humus tanks each of 1,500 gallons capacity, and are capable of dealing with an ultimate daily dry weather flow of 20,000 gallons. The sludge from the various tanks is pumped on to the land and disposed of in ploughed furrows. The final effluent from the works is discharged into Ruddell Dyke. The dry weather sewage flow treated is estimated at 8,500 gallons per day.

For the drainage of the small village of Micklebring, Holywell Cottages and the newly-developed area along Doncaster Road to the disposal works, it would be necessary to lay considerable lengths of outfall sewers. These properties are drained to open ditches and cesspools.

#### \*BRODSWORTH

Estimated Population: 1,763. No. of Hereditaments: 538.

The old villages of Brodsworth and Pickburn continue to drain to open watercourses, and the newly developed area at



Green Lane has given rise to little or no concern since the density of the property is as low as 1—2 houses to the acre and drainage is to individual cesspools. The Council's housing estate at Scawsby is also drained to cesspools.

Considerable development has taken place and further large developments are contemplated in that part of the parish known as the Scawsby district, and provision has been made in the design of the sewers and pumping stations at Sprotborough for the inclusion of the sewage from this area. The whole of the property from this area east of the Barnsley Road is already adequately dealt with at the Sprotborough Pumping Station, whilst the property to the west is drained to cesspools.

#### BURGHWALLIS

Estimated Population: 218. No. of Hereditaments: 55.

The old village properties are seweraged to a cesspool and open dykes, and the newly-erected properties at Grange Lane are drained to cesspools.

#### \*CADEBY

Estimated Population: 138. No. of Hereditaments: 33.

There has been no development in the parish and the old system of drainage prevails in the village—to a piped sewer which discharges into an open watercourse.

#### \*CANTLEY

Estimated Population: 1,101. No. of Hereditaments: 268.

The old properties in the village of Cantley and Branton continue to drain to a piped system of sewers which discharge to open dykes.

The newly-developed areas within the parish are those (a) east of the Great North Road and southward from Church Lane to Rossington Bridge; (b) Glen Road, Whiphill Top Lane and other areas in the vicinity of Branton village; (c) St. Vincent's Avenue at Sand Pit Hill. All the new properties in these areas are drained to cesspools.

#### CLAYTON-WITH-FRICKLEY

Estimated Population: 267. No. of Hereditaments: 70.

The main population is confined to the old village and the properties are drain by piped sewers to a small treatment works situated in the valley. The works consist of a small settling tank and dosing chamber which affords a regular syphonic discharge and trough distribution over the filtering media. The works need constant attention during periods of heavy rainfall, since the sewers are surcharged with surface water and the works overloaded and flooded.



## CONISBOROUGH PARKS

Estimated Population: 464. No. of Hereditaments: 90.

The collective properties are situated in the hamlet of Clifton, and these are drained to a combined sewerage system which discharges to a cesspool with an overflow to field drains.

Other groups are at Hobloft, Butterbusk, and on the Sheffield Road near the Conisborough U.D. boundary. The houses at Hobloft and Butterbusk are drained to individual cesspools, and the Sheffield Road area is drained by agreement to the Conisborough U.D. sewerage system.

A privately-maintained works is provided for the drainage of Crookhill Hall, which is now used as a Sanatorium.

## \*EDLINGTON AND WARMSWORTH

Estimated Population: Edlington ..	6,637	Hereditaments	1,439
Warmsworth	1,875	do.	567
	<hr/> 8,512		<hr/> 2,006

A joint scheme for the provision of sewerage and sewage disposal is in operation for the parishes of Edlington and Warmsworth.

The sewerage scheme for these parishes is wholly on a gravitating system to works situated at Common Lane, Warmsworth. The works were first constructed in 1913 in consequence of the development of the colliery village, and consisted of a detritus chamber, two sedimentation tanks of a combined capacity of 152,000 gallons, one storm water tank of 30,000 gallons capacity, one rotary percolating filter 80' 0" diameter, and one humus tank. The tank capacity of these works was designed for a population of 5,000 and the filters for 2,500 population.

The works were enlarged in 1922 to provide for a population of 7,500. The additions consisted of one additional sedimentation tank, one storm water tank, two rotary percolating filters 80' 0" diameter, and two humus tanks.

In 1927 the works were further enlarged in consequence of the rapid development of the area and the contemplated schemes for the development of the Broomhouse Lane area, to provide for an ultimate population of 15,000. The additional works carried out in 1927 consisted of three sedimentation tanks one storm water tank, three rotary percolating filters, and two humus tanks.

At the same time great difficulty was experienced in dealing with the sludge in the lagoons and in this connection a further eight acres of land adjoining the works was purchased for more effectively dealing with this.



The houses in the old village are drained to open dykes, and a few newer properties to the south of the village are drained to cesspools.

**\*OLD DENABY**

Estimated Population: 242. No. of Hereditaments: 65.

The older properties at Top Fold and The Green are drained to an old system of piped sewers and box drains, and the outlet to these is open field dykes. The new properties in the village are drained to cesspools.

**FENWICK**

Estimated Population: 194. No. of Hereditaments: 51.

The houses in this parish are mostly scattered and drained to open ditches and cesspools. The absence of a piped water supply has limited the amount of domestic sewage to a minimum.

**\*HAMPOLE**

Estimated Population: 263. No. of Hereditaments: 56.

The main aggregations of properties are at the villages of Hampole and Skelbrooke, and these are drained to open ditches.

**\*HICKLETON**

Estimated Population: 151. No. of Hereditaments: 31.

The houses in this parish are drained to a piped sewer which is discharged to a combined cesspool and the effluent is disposed of in the subsoil.

Since the outbreak of war the Ministry of Works have constructed new works of sewage disposal for the treatment of sewage from Hickleton Hall, which might be suitably adapted for the use of the village drainage at some future date.

**HIGH MELTON**

Estimated Population: 314. No. of Hereditaments: 67.

The old village properties are drained to open ditches and cesspools, and the newer developments at Melton Hill are adequately served by a small treatment works.

**HOOTON PAGNELL**

Estimated Population: 322. No. of Hereditaments: 85.

The greater portion of the houses in the parish are contained within a small area consisting of the old village overlooking Frickley Common. These houses are connected to a piped system of sewers which gravitate toward the Common and discharge to septic tanks, and the effluent is disposed of in the subsoil.

## KIRK BRAMWITH

Estimated Population: 199. No. of Hereditaments: 48.

The two main groups of collective properties are at Braithwaite and Kirk Bramwith, and the drainage from both these areas is disposed of to open ditches.

## \*LOVERSALL

Estimated Population: 152. No. of Hereditaments: 37.

The drainage of the village is to a piped sewer which gravitates to a small works consisting of a settling tank of 3,500 gallons capacity, 25' 0" diameter percolating filter, and humus chamber. The works are capable of dealing with a maximum flow of 3,500 gallons per day, and the normal daily dry weather discharge to the works is 1,000 gallons.

## \*MARR

Estimated Population: 132. No. of Hereditaments: 38.

The properties in the parish are mostly scattered and the collective houses are drained to open ditches.

## Moss

Estimated Population: 280. No. of Hereditaments: 68.

The small aggregations of properties in the parish are drained to open ditches and the few new houses which have been erected are drained to cesspools.

## \*NORTON

Estimated Population: 1,999. No. of Hereditaments: 485.

The newly-developed area to the west of the village of Norton is drained to a piped sewer which gravitates to a settling tank off School Boy Lane, and the effluent is disposed of to the Great Common Drain. The volume now discharged has rendered the tank totally inadequate for the purpose intended. The properties to the east are drained to old stone drains and piped sewers, and the outfall to these are to contributory watercourses of the Swan Syke Drain. The houses at the Quarry Road area and the Selby Road area are drained to cesspools, and the overflow to these is to the Common Drain. The conditions generally have given rise to considerable complaints of pollution from the Rivers Board.

The villages of Campsall and Sutton (also within the parish) are drained by boxed sewers which have been replaced from time to time by glazed-ware pipes, and these discharge to the several ditches in the vicinity.

The new properties erected at Burghwallis Lane in the Sutton area are drained to cesspools.



## OWSTON

Estimated Population: 177. No. of Hereditaments: 49.

The houses within the parish are drained to septic tanks and open ditches. The new elementary schools which were erected within the parish and near the Adwick-le-Street U.D.C. boundary are drained by agreement to that authority's area.

## \*ROSSINGTON

Estimated Population: 7,972. No. of Hereditaments: 1,792.

The works were first constructed at Bankwood Lane in 1914 in consequence of the industrial developments, and consisted of detritus tanks, four sedimentation tanks of a total capacity of 100,000 gallons, four rotary percolating filters 60' 0" diameter, and two humus tanks. The sewers gravitated to these works, which were designed to deal with the flow of 100,000 gallons per day, and the effluent was delivered to the Rossington Drain. The sludge was drained off to a sludge well of 20,000 gallons capacity, and a pumping plant consisting of a 3" centrifugal pump and 7 h.p. oil engine was installed to pump the sludge on to six specially-prepared drying beds.

The village was extended in 1922, which necessitated the laying of a low-level sewer to drain that area, and in consequence a pumping station with two 6 h.p. and two 3" centrifugal pumps was constructed. The cost of the pumping station and installations was borne by the Industrial Housing Association.

In 1926 the works were extended by the addition of four rotary percolating filters, each 60' 0" diameter; two humus tanks and six further sludge drying beds were constructed. The old sludge pump and engine were replaced by a 4" centrifugal pump with a 20 h.p. electric motor.

The existing works are now designed to deal with a dry weather flow of 200,000 gallons daily.

In 1938 the Council purchased additional land adjacent to the works for more effectually dealing with the disposal of the sludge.

The old village of Rossington and Littleworth continue to drain to cesspools and open field ditches.

## \*SPROTBOROUGH

Estimated Population: 4,904. No. of Hereditaments: 1,348.

Three schemes of sewerage have been prepared for dealing with the whole of the parish, and these may be defined as:

- (a) Scheme No. 1. Town End area;
- (b) Scheme No. 2. Cusworth area;
- (c) Scheme No. 3. Sprotborough Old Village area.

Schemes 1 and 2 have been completed and tentative proposals have been submitted for Scheme No. 3.

A system of gravitating sewers has been laid to deal with the Town End area, and these discharge to a pumping station near Anchorage Lane. The sewage is raised from this station through a 15" cast iron pumping main and discharged into the Doncaster Corporation sewer at Marshgate. Two 5" centrifugal pumps and two 28 h.p. electric motors are installed at the station, which is of sufficient size to accommodate additional plant when required to deal with an ultimate population of 15,000.

A system of gravitating sewers has been laid in the Cusworth area at such depths and sizes that these may be extended northwards to deal with the Barnsley Road and Scawsby areas in the parish of Brodsworth. These sewers discharge to a pumping station at the western corner of the Greyhound Racing Track and the sewage so raised and delivered through a 12" cast iron pumping main into the head of the 15" outfall sewer near the Co-operative Society's warehouse which discharges to the Anchorage pumping station.

The No. 2 station is equipped with two 4" centrifugal pumps driven by two 10 h.p. electric motors, and is of sufficient size to accommodate additional plant when required to deal with an ultimate population of 9,000.

The present proposals for the sewerage of the old village area is for the laying of a gravitating system of sewers with outfall to independent sewage disposal works constructed in that area.

At the present time the old village properties are drained to piped sewers which discharge to open watercourses, and the new properties are drained to cesspools.

#### \*STAINTON

Estimated Population: 204. No. of Hereditaments: 52.

The aggregations of properties in the parish are drained to a series of old stone sewers which discharge to open watercourses.

#### THORPE-IN-BALNE

Estimated Population: 138. No. of Hereditaments: 31.

The houses are mostly scattered and the collective properties are sewered to open ditches.

#### \*WADSWORTH

Estimated Population: 637. No. of Hereditaments: 162.

The greater number of houses in the parish are confined to the old village and occupy a small compact area. There are two



main systems of sewers in the old village, consisting of piped sewers and stone box sewers, and each system acts in the dual capacity of dealing with surface water and soil drainage. The outfall to these sewers is to open watercourses.

The newly-erected houses at the Council's housing estate are drained to cesspools.

(Signed) J. A. WILLIAMS

Surveyor.

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The Council have a post-war programme of sewerage and sewage disposal which sets the schemes of replacement and extension in the following order of priority:

1. The sewerage of the main village of Norton and a new sewage disposal works, already approved by the Ministry of Health in 1937 or 1938 and held up by the war. Later extensions to Campsall and to that detached part of the parish known as Selby Road are to be considered and, if approved, permission to carry them out applied for.
2. New sewers and a sewage disposal works at Barmborough. This scheme has been in the hands of the consulting engineer for some time.
3. The sewerage of and the provision of a sewage disposal works for the Old Village and Park area of Sprotborough. This matter has been in the hands of the consulting engineer for some years.
4. The extension of the sewer along Barnsley Road, Brodsworth, to meet the housing development that took place prior to the war.

These schemes are all urgent and will liberate the cesspool emptying machines from much work, which is at best unsatisfactory from the public health standpoint.

Many of the new housing schemes in country parishes are having to be sited in places remote from sewage schemes. This is the result of being pressed for time in re-housing, as the linking of new houses with sewage schemes in country parishes would result in further delay. The best that can be attained is the grouping of the new houses in villages where such services can be brought to them later.

## SCHOOLS

For the information of the Council, the following is a list of schools in the Doncaster Rural District provided by the West Riding County Council (including some Church of England schools):

School	Departments
Edlington Hill Top Modern ...	Boys, Girls and Infants
Edlington Victoria Rd. Council	Jun. Boys, Jun. Girls, Infants
Warmsworth Council ...	Junior Mixed and Infants
Warmsworth Church ...	Infants
Wadworth Council ...	Junior Mixed and Infants
Austerfield Council ...	Junior Mixed and Infants
Awkley Council ...	Junior Mixed and Infants
Bawtry Council ...	Mixed
Bawtry Council ...	Infants
Rossington Modern ...	Boys and Girls
Rossington Council ...	Jun. Boys, Jun. Girls, Infants
Rossington Temporary Council	Infants
Rossington Church ...	Junior Mixed and Infants
Cantley Church ...	Junior Mixed and Infants
Barnby Dun ...	Junior Mixed and Infants
Kirk Sandall Council ...	Junior Mixed and Infants
Armthorpe Modern ...	Boys and Girls
Armthorpe Council ...	Jun. Boys, Jun. Girls, Infants
Armthorpe Church ...	Infants
Edenthorpe Temporary Council	Infants
Owston-Skellow Council ...	Boys, Girls and Infants
Sprotbro' Council ...	Infants
Sprotbro' Richmond Hill Council	Junior Mixed and Infants
Sprotbro' Cusworth Lane Council	Infants
Brodsworth Church ...	Junior Mixed and Infants
Braithwell Council ...	Junior Mixed and Infants
Stainton Council ...	Junior Mixed and Infants
Askern Sutton Road Modern ...	Mixed
Askern Sutton Road Council ...	Junior Mixed and Infants
Askern Selby Road Council ...	Junior Mixed
Askern Moss Road Council ...	Junior Mixed and Infants
Moss and Fenwick Council ...	Junior Mixed and Infants
Kirk Bramwith Council ...	Junior Mixed and Infants
Norton Modern ...	Mixed
Norton Council ...	Infants
Barnborough Council ...	Junior Mixed and Infants
Clayton-with-Frickley Church ...	Junior Mixed and Infants
Hooton Pagnell Church ...	Junior Mixed and Infants
Hickleton Church ...	Junior Mixed and Infants

Secondary education is provided in schools outside the Rural District, mainly at Adwick-le-Street, Maltby, Mexborough, Thorne and Doncaster.



This Council is responsible for the control of infectious diseases spread by attendance at school and for the general sanitary conditions. A new responsibility has been added in recent years with the development of feeding children at school, in that these canteens should be supervised for health purposes by the food inspectors of this Council.

The general sanitary conditions of the schools are, on the whole, good—with the exception of some Church of England schools. With regard to the latter I am pleased to report that conditions at Wadworth school are now much better and that improvements of the drainage and sanitary conveniences at Sprotborough Old Village and Old Denaby schools are contemplated in the immediate future. This controversy about the provision of facilities at Church Schools is too old and involved to want recapitulation.

Five schools were visited by the Medical Officer of Health in connection with the prevention of infectious diseases. At one infant school in a large colliery village a succession of cases of scarlet fever led to inspection of the scholars for missed cases or carriers, with no result. Later it was found that a pupil teacher in charge of the class had had a mild attack and was peeling when discovered. Needless to say, she was unaware of her infectious condition and when appropriate measures were taken there was no further trouble from that source. 194 notices were sent to school teachers and parents, excluding temporarily from school children from households affected by notifiable disease.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. PENMAN, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health.

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## **REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT**

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

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### **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.

Total number of inspections during 1945	...	...	19,319
Nuisances reported during 1945 (including provision of pails and dustbins)	...	...	1,269
Nuisances in hand	...	...	27
Abated during 1945	...	...	1,268
Outstanding at the end of 1945	...	...	28

The total inspections relate to:

Nuisances	...	1,150	Meat and Food:	
Common Lodging Houses	3		Butchers' Shops	30
Vans and Sheds	28		Fish and Chip Shops	21
Shops Act	73		Bakehouses	17
Schools	29		Factories and Workshops	43
Drainage	50		Infectious Diseases:	
Public Cleansing and Salvage	1,213		Disinfections	209
Water Supplies:			Investigations	549
Samples taken	34		Infestations:	
Investigated	61		Bed bugs	118
Milk and Dairies:			Other vermin	12
Producers' Premises	126		Piggeries	5
Cowsheds	156		Foods (unsound)	89
Retailers' Premises	27		Conversions	80
Samples	23		Rats and Mice	97
Housing:			Scabies (including treatment)	155
Overcrowding (including survey)	12,905		War-time Nurseries	6
Section 9	1,940		Spoilbanks	32
Section 11	—			
Re-housing	38			

#### INFORMAL NOTICES

1,279 preliminary notices have been served relating to:

Drainage and Conversions	57	Miscellaneous	32
Nuisances, Dustbins and Pails	1,095	Housing Repairs	55
Cowsheds and Dairies	7	Shops	7
Water Supplies	17	Factories and Workshops	5
Spoilbanks	4	SHOPS ACT, 1934	

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Houses disinfected	182	Sections 10 and 13(c):	
Rooms disinfected	253	Number of visits paid during year	73
School notices sent	194	Unsatisfactory conditions found	7
		Remedied	7

#### ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

During the year three Council houses were found to be infested and were treated by Council employees. Other houses owned by industrial companies were treated privately. 130 visits were made to houses following infestations.



# CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1945 (end of year)

PARISH	No. of Inhabited Houses, 31/12/45	Water Closets	Pail Closets	Privy Middens	Dustbins	Dry Ashpits	Cesspools
Parishes closely built:							
Armthorpe ... ..	1347	1360	25	4	1476	—	5
Askern ... ..	1427	1436	3	—	1472	—	1
Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall	1162	1203	—	7	1233	—	8
Bawtry ... ..	370	354	9	25	392	4	1
Edlington ... ..	1439	1489	20	1	1553	—	6
Rossington ... ..	1800	1756	63	5	1750	—	6
Sprotborough ... ..	1630	1729	29	11	1766	—	201
Warmsworth ... ..	557	655	16	6	582	—	—
Total ...	9732	9982	165	59	10224	4	228
Parishes closely built in parts:							
Austerfield ... ..	137	110	12	19	96	2	12
Barnborough ... ..	241	183	47	20	220	—	32
Blaxton ... ..	110	53	56	3	35	6	30
Braithwell ... ..	186	139	41	23	160	2	48
Brodsworth ... ..	565	496	71	4	651	—	59
Cadeby ... ..	32	4	17	10	20	4	1
Cantley ... ..	308	268	76	39	256	6	161
Denaby (Old) ... ..	55	15	36	7	45	—	15
Marr ... ..	35	3	29	3	39	—	—
Norton ... ..	505	241	84	80	454	—	56
Wadworth ... ..	161	36	80	51	107	—	7
Total ...	2335	1548	549	259	2083	20	421
Parishes entirely rural:							
Adwick-on-Deane ... ..	36	20	20	—	42	1	4
Awkley ... ..	74	4	36	30	10	—	7
Burghwallis ... ..	53	31	20	2	55	—	18
Clayton-with-Frickley ... ..	68	16	25	28	26	6	1
Conisborough Parks ... ..	85	28	34	19	48	—	12
Fenwick ... ..	45	6	15	27	21	2	1
Hampole ... ..	52	16	30	4	28	2	8
Hickleton ... ..	36	30	13	—	10	28	1
Hooton Pagnell ... ..	80	23	55	—	98	—	1
Kirk Bramwith ... ..	50	6	30	14	20	2	4
Loversall ... ..	37	8	15	14	18	—	—
Melton (High) ... ..	65	53	6	6	64	—	—
Moss ... ..	69	4	37	28	10	—	3
Owston ... ..	44	8	23	16	40	—	8
Stainton ... ..	49	17	24	9	26	—	—
Thorpe-in-Balne ... ..	31	5	18	8	6	1	1
Total ...	874	275	401	205	522	42	69
Summary:							
Parishes closely built ... ..	9732	9982	165	59	10224	4	228
Parishes closely built in parts ... ..	2335	1548	549	259	2083	20	421
Parishes entirely rural ... ..	874	275	401	205	522	42	69
Total ...	12941	11805	1115	523	12829	66	718

## CONVERSIONS DURING THE YEAR

Privies reconstructed as water closets ... ..	0
Privies reconstructed as pail closets ... ..	14
Pail closets reconstructed as water closets ... ..	4
Water closets provided in new houses during 1945 ... ..	6
Additional pail closets ... ..	1
Additional water closets ... ..	1

## Section E.

### MILK SUPPLIES

The number of registrations under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Part 2 (Milk and Dairies) is:

Cowsheds	...	272	Producer-Retailers	55
Cowkeepers	...	225	Retail Purveyors	17

Fifteen retail purveyors with registered premises in neighbouring districts are licensed to sell milk in the Rural District.

Number of cowshed inspections	...	156
Number of milk premises and vehicles inspected	...	27

Fifty-seven samples of ordinary milk were taken from supplies produced in the Rural District. Of these, twenty-six were satisfactory and thirty-one did not comply with the prescribed tests. The necessary action was taken in all cases where the samples proved unsatisfactory.

The structural conditions of the cowsheds designed for milk production are of a comparatively high standard, but many of the premises pressed into use under the campaign to produce more milk are unsuitable.

A marked deterioration in cleanliness and the proper handling of milk has been noted on some farms, this being partly due to the shortage of suitable labour and the pressure of outside work with much more land under the plough.

#### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1936-1938

The following licences were issued:

To pasteurise milk	...	2
Supplementary to sell pasteurised	...	4
Supplementary to sell Tuberculin Tested	...	3
Accredited—issued by the W.R.C.C.	...	7

#### MILK SAMPLING

One hundred and seven samples of milk, both graded and ordinary, were tested, with the following results:

Grade	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
Pasteurised	35	28	7
Ordinary	57	26	31
Accredited	9	8	1
Tuberculin Tested	1	1	—
Sterilised	2	2	—
For Tuberculosis	3	3	—
Total	107	68	39



## MEAT AND FOOD

During the year the following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered by the owners:

Chopped Ham	... 18 tins	Salmon	... 11 tins
Kam	... 16 tins	Pilchards	... 85 tins
Minced loaf	... 13 tins	Mackerel	... 1 tin
Beef loaf	... 6 tins	Fish cakes	... 212
Pork loaf	... 15 tins	Fish paste	... 8 jars
Spam	... 4 tins	Sardines	... 5 tins
Prem	... 2 tins	Herrings	... 11 tins
Treet	... 1 tin	Kippers	... 35 lbs.
Cooked beef	... 33 lbs.	Household milk	... 1 tin
Luncheon meat	... 42 tins	Condensed milk	... 109 tins
Ham loaf	... 10 tins	Evaporated milk	... 192 tins
Cooked pork	... 5 lbs.	Cheese parings	... 217 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Brisket beef (loose)	... $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Eggs	... 661
Brisket beef	... 1 tin	Bacon	... 132 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Pork Luncheon Meat	... 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	Ham	... 15 lbs.
Stewed steak	... 39 tins	Dried eggs	... 26 pkts.
Meat casserole	... 1 tin	Sugar	... 74 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Ready meal	... 1 tin	Butter	... 233 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Snack	... 1 tin	Margarine	... 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Meat paste	... 4 jars	Tea	... 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Meat and vegetable	... 8 tins	Tongue	... 12 tins
Tongue (loose)	... 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	Jam	... 323 lbs.
Marmalade	... 156 lbs.	Oranges	... 561
Syrup	... 4 lbs.	Sultanas	... 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Lemon curd	... 20 lbs.	Prunes	... 75 lbs.
Mincemeat	... 4 lbs.	Dried apricot	... 25 lbs.
Self-raising flour	... 183 lbs.	Soup	... 25 tins
Flour	... 14 lbs.	Beans	... 178 tins
Yeast	... 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Peas	... 21 tins
Teacakes	... 14	Mixed vegetables	... 1 tin
Oats (loose)	... 4 lbs.	Carrots	... 2 tins
All bran	... 9 pkts.	Potatoes	... 6 lbs.
Wheat flakes	... 6 pkts.	Bev	... 2 bots.
Loaves	... 3	Bovril	... 1 jar
Mixed pickle	... 3 jars	Coffee	... 1 bot.
Red cabbage	... 69 lbs.	Macaroni	... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Beetroot	... 66 lbs.	Junket	... 1 pkt.
Chutney	... 4 lbs.	Cordial	... 1 bot.
Vinegar	... 3 bots.	Sponge mixture	... 4 pkts.
Piccalilli	... 1 jar	Ships biscuits	1,680 lbs.
Sauce	... 102 bots.	Mustard	... 1 jar
Essence	... 13 bots.		



## SPOILBANKS

Six collieries and one other works have spoilbanks situated in this district. A report was submitted to the Sanitary Committee, pointing out that unless the strongest measures were taken at once to prevent a repetition of the past, conditions at some of the spoilbanks would soon be worse than they were in 1939.

The Ministry of Health Circular "Colliery Spoilbanks liable to Spontaneous Combustion," states:

"Before the war it was in many cases not thought practicable to prevent or stop combustion, and, having regard to the defence of 'best practicable means' allowed by sub-section (4) of section 94 of the Act of 1936, it was concluded that measures to abate the nuisance could not be enforced. The stern necessities of war, however, and in particular the requirement of the prevention of flames or glare during darkness, have resulted in the establishment of practicable means for preventing and controlling combustion, and many spoilbanks have been provided with water-spraying systems or other measures to that end. Although the elimination of glare is not invariably accompanied by a corresponding reduction in fuel emission, it has been amply demonstrated that the measures are in general sound and practicable.

"It is to be anticipated that with the gradual relaxation of the black-out the present Civil Defence requirements may before long be withdrawn. It would be highly regrettable if improvements necessary on the grounds of health and secured by these means during the war were lost because the spraying systems or other measures became derelict or fell into disuse."

This proved very helpful in dealing with the problem. It was ascertained from the Alkali, Etc., Works Inspector of the Ministry of Health exactly what measures had been taken at each place during war years, when that authority was called in to deal with burning spoilbanks. Joint inspections were made and it was found that at four of the six places fire or fires were getting a good hold because the measures taken during the war had been relaxed. Immediate steps were taken after consultations with the various owners to renew treatment according to conditions, with the result that early in 1946 I was able to report to the Sanitary Committee that at "A" remedial works by slurry-lagooning over a large area had had good results. At "B," blanketing with sand was keeping the fires under control. At "C" there was no visible signs of fire but treatment was still going on, and at "D," which was the worse case of all, spraying on a large scale and blanketing with slurry had made a decided improvement. Tipping on this bank had now ceased, which would greatly assist in the work of keeping the fires under control until they burned themselves out.

Providing these remedial works are continued without break the terrible nuisances caused by the smoke and fumes will be kept down to a minimum and eventually disappear altogether.



It is only by actual inspection, walking over the tops of these miniature mountains of useless material, that one obtains a real view of the ugly picture they present, the immense acreage covered, much of it good agricultural land, lost to mankind for ever, and the marks of devastation on trees and woodlands.

Damage to crops and property are visible for a considerable distance around each burning spoilbank.

Finally, every spoilbank, whether on fire or not, is a blot on the landscape, and it is to be hoped that some vast changes will accrue from the few experiments which I understand are now being tried, whereby the dirt is left down the pit and disposed of by a system of "gobbing" or in other words returning it to its rightful place after removal of the coal.

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### **RODENT CONTROL**

The West Riding War Agricultural Executive Committee again renewed their contract for the destruction of rats on the fourteen refuse disposal tips and sewage disposal works owned or rented by the Council. Regular attention by skilled women operatives has given excellent results. The premises have been kept clear of rats and no complaint has been received during the year.

With regard to infestations on private properties, a small panel of ratcatchers was formed, and as each case was reported the complainant was given advice and recommended to contact the man on the panel. This worked very well.

The Ministry of Food, however, did not agree with the contract system for Council properties, nor the panel system. Although the West Riding War Agricultural Executive Committee, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, are responsible for the destruction of rats on agricultural land, they were apparently either not capable or suitable to deal with adjoining land owned or rented by the Council. Why two Ministries should be dealing with rodent control is beyond comprehension when even rivers, yea seas, do not define the limits of travel of the rat—let alone hedgerows.

In view of the fact that the Ministry of Food has vetoed the renewal of the contract for 1946, other arrangements will be made.

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### **REPORT UPON PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES**

It is with great pleasure that I am able to report the return from H.M. Forces of nearly all the permanent staff, and, apart from one or two exceptions, they appear to be little the worse after their varied experiences. No fatal casualties occurred, for which we are truly thankful.



The strenuous times of the past six years when, in spite of everything, the services have been kept going—and the amount of work actually increased—have now passed, and the end of 1945 sees the services resuming something like their pre-war standard.

Direct-labour public cleansing is now undertaken by the Council in the whole of the 35 parishes. The 12,826 dustbins receive weekly attention; 1,115 pail closets are emptied weekly; and 521 privy middens and 61 dry ashpits are emptied monthly. The 716 cesspools vary in size (according to the number of houses served) to such an extent that no hard and fast rule can be laid down as to the period between cleansing. Some are done weekly, but the service for the single house is monthly. The aim is to keep down nuisances and the present system achieves that object, as the few requests received for attention from householders are generally found on investigation to be additional to the ordinary service.

Street cleansing is carried out in the populous parishes of Armthorpe, Askern, Edlington, Rossington and Warmsworth.

The Council either own or rent refuse disposal sites in the parishes of Askern (2), Armthorpe, Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall, Brodsworth, Bawtry, Cantley, Edlington and Rossington. These tips serve the whole area, the runs being so arranged that either one or other of the sites is within easy access. The tips are well kept, but much of the useful work done during the day is undone after working-hours by children and irresponsible youths, for whom a refuse tip appears to be a great attraction. Police supervision has helped, but has not not eliminated the trouble.

Systematic inspection, pre-baiting, poison baiting, and post-baiting ensure that no infestation of rats occurs at any time.

At the Public Cleansing Depot, Sunnyside, Kirk Sandall, the Council's vehicles are garaged, serviced, repaired, cleaned and maintained in good running order. Generally speaking, with the exception of electrical repairs, re-boring, and re-conditioning of special parts such as compressors and carburettors, all repair work is done at the Depot. This undoubtedly shows a great saving in cost and reduces the vehicular working hour loss (or standing time) to a minimum.

Part of the Depot and adjoining land is used as the Council's Stores, from which all petrol, oil, spares, building materials, etc., are drawn on the chit system. Salvage materials are also dealt with there prior to sale.

Eight covered refuse collector vehicles, two open lorries, and four 750-gallon capacity motor vacuum cesspool emptier machines comprise the fleet engaged on public cleansing.

The Works Committee has met less frequently during the year, as there has been little business to transact, no doubt due to the good work done in the past and the happy relationship existing



between the Council and its employees. Captain C. G. Y. Skipwith, J.P. (Chairman of the Sanitary Committee), Councillor R. E. Hughes, J.P., C.C. (Vice-Chairman of the Finance Committee) and Councillor W. A. Morris, C.C. (Vice-Chairman of the Sanitary Committee) have represented the Council, with three employees as representatives of the staff.

Although many appeals by the wireless, Press, and local efforts, have been made, the amount of salvage collected has again decreased. This is by no means peculiar to this district. The war being over, householders and others have become apathetic about saving salvage and although conferences and meetings have been held to try and stimulate the effort, the results have been poor.

**SALVAGE COLLECTED AND SOLD**  
during the Year ended 31st March, 1946

	Tons	Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.	£	s.	d.
Paper ... ..	93	9	0	0	613	17	0
Non-Ferrous Metals ... ..	0	3	2	21	3	8	0
Textiles ... ..	5	2	1	6	63	19	9
Bones ... ..	0	16	0	14	4	0	0
	99	11	0	13	685	4	9
Waste paper purchased from other organisations ...					16	7	0
Total Income from Sales ...					668	17	9
The corresponding figures for the year ended 31st March, 1945, were ... ..	133	4	2	8	865	6	10

**WORK PERFORMED OTHER THAN PUBLIC CLEANSING**

During the year ended 31st March, 1946, the following work has been carried out:

	£	s.	d.
For Surveyor's Department—Carting of building materials, etc. ... ..	84	5	0
For Evacuation—Women's Voluntary Service ...	3	5	7
Total ...	£87	10	7

**DETAILS OF WORK PERFORMED**

Population served ... ..	49,200
Number of houses ... ..	12,941
Total collections ... ..	722,472
Average weekly collections ... ..	14,086
Miles travelled by the vehicles ... ..	98,055
Number of gallons of sewage removed ... ..	4,796,300
Petrol consumed (gallons) ... ..	13,013

# CAUSES OF DEATH, 1945

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN

Cause of Death	Males	Females
All causes ... ..	235	188
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—
2. Cerebrospinal Fever ... ..	1	—
3. Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—
4. Whooping Cough ... ..	1	1
5. Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	11	14
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	—	4
8. Syphilitic Diseases ... ..	3	1
9. Influenza ... ..	1	5
10. Measles ... ..	5	2
11. Acute Polimyelitis ... ..	—	—
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis ... ..	2	—
13. Cancer of Mouth and Gullet (M), Uterus (F)	—	3
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	14	1
15. Cancer of Breast ... ..	—	7
16. Cancer of all other sites ... ..	21	14
17. Diabetes ... ..	1	6
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions ...	15	9
19. Heart Disease ... ..	49	37
20. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	6	3
21. Bronchitis ... ..	12	13
22. Pneumonia ... ..	22	8
23. Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	3	4
24. Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum ...	4	1
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ... ..	3	3
26. Appendicitis ... ..	—	—
27. Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	5	3
28. Nephritis ... ..	6	5
29. Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis ...	—	1
30. Other Maternal causes ... ..	—	—
31. Premature Birth ... ..	7	4
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries and Infantile Diseases ... ..	7	10
33. Suicide ... ..	3	3
34. Road Traffic Accidents ... ..	5	3
35. Other violent causes ... ..	9	5
36. All other causes ... ..	19	18



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