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DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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THE

ANNUAL

REPORT

for the Year 1946

of the

Medical Officer of Health

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

*

Public Health Department, Nether Hall, Doncaster.



DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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SANITARY COMMITTEE, 1946.

Chairman: Councillor C. G. Y. Skipwith, J.P. Vice-Chairman: Councillor W. A. Morris, C.C.

Preston Howden, J.P. Wilkinson

	vice-Chairman:	Councillor W.	A. Morris, C.C.
Coun.	G. F. Cook	Coun.	A. McGuinness
"	Dr. B. Hart, O.B.E.	,,	R. Mallin
"	Mrs. G. N. Paling,	,,	Mrs. H. Eccles
	M.B.E.,	J.P. ,,	J. W. Preston
,,	Mrs. L. Noble	,,	O. S. Howden,
,,	M. Thompson, J.P.	,,	J. H. Wilkinson
,,	A. Grimson	,,	B. Smith
,,	F. Wardle	,,	G. Brightmore
	O TH YYY!		T TT-

rightmore J. Harrison C. E. Wilson W. Binks G. W. Meanley F. J. T. Ledger C. Gilliat ,, P. S. Brown H. E. Sanderson T. Scriven, J.P. T. S. Bradbury L. Jones ,,

A. Atherton, J.P. ,, F. Craven

R. E. Hughes, J.P., C.C. 22 " C. E. Wright, J.P. W. T. Eade ,,

J. G. McCague T. N. Stanley G. Blakey ,, 33 H. Allison 22 A. Mackintosh T. Hampstead F. H. Newbold F. Haigh ,, ,, E. Jubb G. R. Wilson E. Cusworth

J. P. Sorby C. E. Farran 22 A. H. Shaw " ,, " H. Marriott G. Downing "

Mrs. E. Tait A. J. Oxenforth

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Councillor O. S. Howden, J.P. Vice-Chairman: Councillor F Craven

	Vice-Chairman. Co	uncinor	r. Clavell
Coun.	Mrs. G. N. Paling,	Coun.	Capt. C. G. Y. Skipwith,
	J.P., M.B.E.	,,	F. Wardle [J.P.
,,	T. Scriven, J.P.	"	Mrs. L. Noble
	(ex officio)	,,	H. E. Sanderson
,,	T. S. Bradbury	,,	C. E. Wilson
,,	Mrs. E. Tait	,,	W. A. Morris
,,	G. W. Meanley	,,	T. N. Stanley
	A. Atherton, J.P.		E. Jubb

A. Mackintosh J. G. McCague ,, M. Thompson, J.P. P. S. Brown " F. Cook R. E. Hughes, J.P., C.C. ,, W. T. Eade Mrs. H. Eccles "

G. Downing L. Jones C. E. Farran C. Gilliat

DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
NETHER HALL,
DONCASTER.

OCTOBER, 1947.

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 District in 1946.

In addition to a relatively high birth rate and a low death rate, the infantile mortality and the death rate from tuberculosis were lower than the corresponding rates for England and Wales. The incidence of infectious disease was the lowest for many years.

Mr. A. Reynolds, Chief Sanitary Inspector, has submitted his report on the sanitary circumstances, food, and public cleansing, which I have appended.

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.

1. MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

A. PENMAN, M.D., CH.B. (Unversity 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. ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR

CAPT. F. RUTTER, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods. Appointed February, 1946.

5. ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR

L. HAY, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. Appointed November, 1946.

6. Assistant and Disinfecting Officer

G. Stephenson. Appointed September 1938.

7. CLERK

E. Hemingway. Appointed April, 1946.

OFFICES OF THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

NETHER HALL, DONCASTER.
Telephone Numbers: Doncaster 3427, 3428, 3429 (three lines).

PUBLIC CLEANSING DEPOT OF THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

SUNNYSIDE, KIRK SANDALL.
Telephone Number: Barnby Dun 258.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

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-Dearne, 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 subsoils, 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 over-crowding 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 vitrolite 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 51,980									
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1946) according to rate books 13,266									
Rateable value			£247,364						
Sum represented b	y a peni	ny rate	£960						
	7	1	- Allegania and Allegania						
EXTRACTS FROM	I THE	VITAL S	STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.						
T D		-	Responsibility and the same						
LIVE BIRTHS—	1. F.	Total	a second						
Legitimate . 57		1069	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the						
Illegitimate . 3		68	Estimated Population: 21.9						
<u></u>	4 523	1137	(Birth Rate for England and Wales: 19.1)						
01	4 525	1191	wates: 19.1)						
C D									
STILL BIRTHS—	M. F.	Total							
	1 11	32	Still Birth Rate per 1,000						
Illegitimate	_ 2	2	Estimated Population: 0.65						
-	1 13	34	(Still Birth Rate for England and Wales: 0.53)						
			England and wales. 0.05)						
D	37								
DEATHS UNDER ONI	M. F.								
Legitimate . 2		42	Infant Mortality Rate per						
Illegitimate .		6	1,000 live births: 42						
-	6 22	48	(Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales: 43)						
_		40	England and Wales: 43)						
DEATHS (all causes	5)—		Guida Daath Data was 1 000						
M	. F.	Total	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Estimated Population: 7.9						
223	187	410	(Crude Death Rate for						
			England and Wales: 11.5)						

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1946

Based on Registrar-General's Figures.

	Doncaster Rural District	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (Prov. figures)
BIRTH RATE per 1,000 estimated population	21.9	20.3	19.7	19.1
DEATH RATES (all per 1,000 estimated population):				
All causes	7.9	10.5	11.9	11.5
*Zymotic Diseases (seven principal)	0.19	0.16	0.13	8
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.31	0.32	0.36	0.46
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.08
†Respiratory Diseases (ex-				PER STATE
cluding tuberculosis of Respiratory system)	1.00	1.17	1.31	§
Cancer	1.12	1.43	1.72	1.84
‡Heart and Circulatory Diseases	1.79	3.11	3.70	\$
INFANT MORTALITY (deaths under one year per 1,000		F in		
live births)	42	47	44	43
DIARRHŒA (deaths in infants under two years of age per 1,000 live births)	7.04	4.96	4.26	4.4
MATERNAL MORTALITY (deaths of mothers in childbirth per 1,000 live and still births):		2	Translation of the last of the	
Puerperal Sepsis	-	0.37	0.46	0.31
Other causes	2.56	1.85	1.34	1.12
Total	2.56	2.22	1.80	1.43

^{*}Combined death rate from smallpox (if any), scarlet fever, enteric fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, also diarrhœa in infants under two years of age.

[†]Combined death rate from bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases, excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

Combined death rate from heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system.

[§]Figures not available.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-year, 1946, was 51,980, which is 2,780 more than that of the previous year. This is due to return of men and women from the Forces and to the natural increase (excess of live births over deaths) of 727. From my own knowledge, particularly the information supplied by the overcrowding survey of 1945, I should say that this estimate is approximating more closely to the true figure, although it is still an underestimate.

BIRTHS.

There were 1,137 live births (M. 614, F. 523), or 114 more than the previous year, giving a birth rate of 21.9 per 1,000 of the population. The provisional estimate for England and Wales was 19.1.

Still births fell to 34 from 41 in the previous year and the still birth rate was thus 0.65 (England and Wales 0.53).

DEATHS.

410 deaths from all causes were recorded (M. 223, F. 187), giving a crude death rate of 7.9, compared with a similar death rate for England and Wales of 11.5 per 1,000 of the population.

The principal causes of death were:

The principal causes of death were.		Compa	re with
	1946	1945	1944
Diseases of the heart and circulation, inclu			
ing Intracranial Vascular Lesions	138	119	135
Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Influenza	62	68	55
Cancer	58	60	62
Premature Birth, Birth Injuries and Co			
genital Causes	26	28	32
Tuberculous Diseases	20	29	27
Accident and other violence	20	22	26

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The number of deaths among mothers as a result of 1,171 live and still births (and an unknown number of pregnancies which did not reach term) was three. All three died as a result of accidents of pregnancy—(post-partum hæmorrhage (2) and placenta prævia (1))—and had received skilled aid. The maternal mortality rate was thus 2.56 per 1,000 (live and still) births compared with 1.43 for England and Wales.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

48 infants (M. 26, F. 22) died before reaching the age of 12 months. The infant mortality rate was thus 42 per 1,000 live births, which is well below the average for the district for the last 10 years and compares favourably with 43 for England and Wales for 1946.

11 deaths were from prematurity, 10 from congenital defects, 10 from bronchitis and pneumonia, and 8 from diarrhœa and enteritis.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES, 1937-1946.

Rate per 1,000 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 live births ... 55 48 56 67 61 41 54 42 61 42

INFANT DEATHS, 1946.

Cause of Death	To	otal F	Und 4 v M	ler vks F	4 w 3 m M	0	3 mt to 6 m M)	6 m 9 m M	0	12 n	ths nths F
Measles		_	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	-	_	_
Whooping Cough	_	_	-	-	-	_	_	_	-	-	_	-
Cerebrospinal Fever	-	_	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	_	_	_
Influenza	1	1	-	_	_	1	-	_	-	-	1	_
Diarrhœa and Enter- itis (including Gastro-Enteritis)	5	3			4	1	1	1		1		
Premature Birth	8	3	7	3	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_
Congenital Defects (Malformation, atelectasis and birth injury)	5	5	5	4				1			_	_
Developmental and									100			
Wasting Diseases	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculous Meningitis	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Convulsions	_	3	_	_	1		1	2		1	-	_
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	5	5	_	2	1	1	3	1	1	_	-	1
Other causes	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	_
	26	22	13	11	5	3	5	5	1	2	2	1

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1946 (other than Tuberculosis).

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE

arranged in the manner prescribed by the Registrar-General.

Age Group		rlet	Diphi	theria	Who	oping	Mea	sles
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 to 1	 	-	-	-	13	5	1	1-
1 to 3	 6	4	1	1	32	24	2	4
3 to 5	 4	14			27	29	1	1
5 to 10	 15	18	2	1	30	31	4	2
10 to 15	 6	9	-	1	-	1	-	_
15 to 25	 4	2	-1	2	-	_	-	_
25 and over	 -	3	-	5	-	-	-	-
Total	 35	50	3	10	102	90	8	7

Age Group.	Cerebro	ospinal ngitis	Dyse	ntery	Pneu	monia	Erys	ipelas
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 to 5	 -	_	_	-	2	2	_	_
5 to 15	 1	-	_	-	2	_	-	-
15 to 45	 _	-	_	-	4	3	_	_
45 to 65	 _	-	1	-	6	5	2	_
65 and over	 -	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total	 1	_	1	_	15	10	2	1

		M	F
Puerperal Pyrexia .		-	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		3	-
Dysentery		1	-
Non-Civilians:			
Scarlet Fever		1	_
Diphtheria		1	_
Infective Hepatitis .		1	_
Malaria (contracted abro	ad)	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 Feve	r			0.00	0.02
Cerebrospinal Fev	er			0.02	0.05
Scarlet Fever		***		1.63	1.38
Whooping Cough				3.69	2.28
Diphtheria				0.25	0.28
Erysipelas			***	0.06	0.22
Smallpox				0.00	0.00
Measles				0.29	3.92
Pneumonia				0.48	0.80

85 cases of scarlet fever was the lowest number notified for many years.

Diphtheria incidence remained low at 13 cases, eight of whom were over the age of fifteen. This is in accordance with the relatively high rate of immunisation among the children of the District. One unimmunised child died.

An epidemic of measles was not due in 1946 and there were only 15 cases.

Whooping cough, which failed to materialise in epidemic form in 1945 with the measles outbreak, reached us in 1946 and caused 192 notified cases. There was one death from whooping cough.

25 cases of acute primary and influenzal pneumonia were notified, while 16 deaths from all forms of pneumonia were recorded. About one half of these deaths were among infants under one year of age.

The demobilisation of thousands of men and women from the Forces overseas led to contacts of smallpox in considerable numbers coming back to their homes in this District. They had invariably been well vaccinated by the Medical Officers of the Services and no case of smallpox occurred amongst them. I would like to record my appreciation of the willing co-operation of these contacts while under quarantine.

The overall position with regard to infectious disease in the Doncaster Rural District during the year was very satisfactory; in fact, it was the best for many years.

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS INFESTATIONS.

During the year 217 cases of infestation with scabies were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department, comprising 73 adults and 144 children. This compares with 171 cases in the previous year. 49 adults and 89 children were treated at the Borough Cleansing Station, 19 adults and 24 children at the Bentley Scabies Clinic, 2 adults and 3 children at the Adwick Scabies Clinic, and 10 adults and 28 children at home.

One problem family infected with lice, fleas and bed bugs and well known to the local health officers, was dealt with on several occasions.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1946.

		NEW	CASES	on-		DEA	THS	n-
Age Periods.	Respi	ratory	Respi	ratory	Respin	ratory	Respir	atory
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	_	_	_	-	-	_	_	-
1 and under 5 years	_	-	4	1	_		1	_
5 and under 15 yrs.	_	-	11	6	_	_	1	
15 and under 25 yrs.	5	9	3	2	_	4	1	1
25 and under 35 yrs.	7	8	1	1	3	2	_	_
35 and under 45 yrs.	4	2	_	-	2	1	-	1
45 and under 55 yrs.	1	-	-	_	1	_	-	_
55 and under 65 yrs.	2	_	_	-	2	-	-	_
Over 65 years	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	20	19	19	10	9	7	3	1

There were 68 new cases of tuberculosis (M. 39, F. 29) notified during 1946, compared with 60 in 1945, 58 in 1944, and an annual average of 66 for the five years preceding the war. All forms of tuberculosis accounted for 20 deaths (M. 12, F. 8), including three from meningitis. In four fatal cases no notification of the case had been received prior to death, in two of which the cause of death was meningitis, indicating a relatively short duration of illness.

Although the number of new cases shows a slight increase the death rate from the disease continues to fall. This would seem to indicate that modern methods of diagnosis are resulting in better ascertainment and the discovery of more cases at an early stage.

The undesirable housing conditions of a number of cases were brought to our notice and in some cases it was possible to give priority for tenancy of new Council houses.

At the beginning of the year there were 305 cases (M. 174, F. 131) on the register and on 31st December there were 305 (M. 171, F. 134).

In 1946 the death rate per 1,000 from all forms of tuberculosis was 0.39 in the Doncaster Rural District compared with 0.54 for England and Wales.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

AMBULANCES.

COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Vehicles: The ambulances taken over from Civil Defence are to be replaced with new ambulances within the next few months.

Requisitioning: County Ambulances or Sitting Cars can be obtained by any of the following on request: (a) medical practitioners; (b) health visitors; (c) police officers; (d) members of the general public only on production of a certificate signed by a doctor; (e) emergeny requests arising out of street accidents; (f) County Public Health Department, central office; (g) local authorities; (h) requests in cases of emergency maternity cases.

Depots: At present the one depot serving the District is at Bentley (Telephone No. Doncaster 2310). When the full ambulance schemes comes into being under the National Health Service Act, 1946, subsidiary depots will be established at Bawtry and Conisborough.

Charges: (a) for private persons hiring the ambulance or sitting car for a journey inside the West Riding with a waiting period of two hours, 6s. 6d.; similar journeys with a waiting period of over two hours, 13s. 10d.; (b) for long distance journeys outside the West Riding (but excluding County Boroughs within the Riding), the charge is 1s. 6d. per mile for the first 20 miles, and subsequently 1/- per mile on the journey from depot to destination and return, any overnight expenses of drivers and attendants to be additional charge; (c) in the case of patients admitted to County hospitals, sanatoria or maternity homes, or to other institutions of which the County Council have a right of user, there will be no separate charge as the cost of the ambulance will form part of the hospital treatment and the patients' contribution towards such treatment will include a proportionate part in respect of the ambulance; (d) in the case of patients who are members of Hospital Contributory Schemes which cover the cost of use of ambulances by the members, the charge for use is borne by the Hospital Contributory Scheme; (e) persons who are old age pensioners and wives of old age pensioners in receipt of old age pension will be conveyed free of charge. These charges, which are subject to amendment, will continue until the National Health Service Act comes into operation, after which the use will be free of charge.

OTHER AMBULANCES.

Works ambulances and Infectious Disease Ambulances are the same as previously reported.

NURSING AREAS—HEALTH VISITORS.

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

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

Armthorpe—Nurse A. M. Hogg, assisted by School Nurse Watts.

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. E. Holloway.

Edlington, Warmsworth—Nurse A. Wootton assisted by School Nurse Llewellyn.

Conisborough Parks—Nurse E. Biddlecombe.

High Melton, Marr, Cadeby, Adwick-on-Dearne, Barn-borough—Nurse M. E. Maudsley.

Sprotborough-Nurse E. Dalton.

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

Brodsworth and Hampole-Nurse M. Lambert.

Denaby-Nurse M. T. Leonard.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES AND ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Armthorpe (Miners' Welfare Institute).—Infant consultation every Thursday, 2-0 p.m.; Ante-natal Clinic, second and fourth Tuesdays, 10-0 a.m. and 2-0 p.m., first and third Tuesday, 2-0 p.m.

Askern (Baptist Church). — Infant consultation every Monday, 2-0 p.m.; Ante-natal Clinic every Thursday, 2-0 p.m.

Bawtry (25 Council Estate).—Infant consultation every Monday, 10-0 a.m.; Ante-natal Clinic, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 2-0 p.m.

Edlington (Church Hall). — Infant consultation every Monday at 2-0 p.m.; Ante-natal Clinic first, second and third Thursdays of the month at 2-0 p.m.

Kirk Sandall (Congregational Church).—Infant consultation every Thursday, 2-0 p.m.; Ante-natal Clinic first, second and third Monday at 2-0 p.m.

Rossington (St. Lukes' Church Hall)—Infant consultation every Tuesday, 2-0 p.m.; Ante-natal Clinic first and 3rd Wednesdays, 10-0 a.m. and 2-0 p.m., second and fourth Wednesdays, 10-0 a.m.

Sprotborough (Richmond Hill School).—Infant consultation every Wednesday, 10-0 a.m. and 2-0 p.m.; Ante-natal Clinic alternate Fridays 10-0 a.m. and 2-0 p.m.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

PUBLIC SUPPLIES.

Distributors.	Sources of Supply.	Area of Supply.
Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board	Three deep boreholes at Austerfield	Austerfield, Bawtry, part of Blaxton, Rossington, Wadworth, Conisborough Parks, Edlington, High Melton, Barnborough, Hickleton, Marr, Brodsworth, Hampole Burghwallis, Askern, Norton, Braithwell, Stainton, Cadeby and part of Owston.
Doncaster Corporation	Several deep boreholes and Thrybergh Reservoir	
Pilkington Bros.	Two deep boreholes at Pilkingtons' 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	Deep well	Village of Clayton-with-Frickley
Adwick-on-Dearne	Two springs	Village of Adwick-on-Dearne
Jarratt's Estate	One deep borehole	About 30 houses at Bessacarr, Doncaster.

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 the Hemsworth Rural District.

Number of Examinitions during 1946.

BACTERIOLOGICAL:			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Doncaster & Tickhill Joint	Water	Board	1 16	1	17
Doncaster Corporation	***		. 13	0	13
Pilkington Bros			. 5	0	5
Hooton Pagnell Estate			. 1	0	1
Clayton-with-Frickley Estat	e		. 1	0	1
Alverley Estate			. 1	1	2
Individual Private Wells			. 1	3	4
CHEMICAL:					
Doncaster & Tickhill Joint	Water	Board	1 1	0	1
Private Well			. 0	1	1
			_	_	_
			39	6	45
					_

In those parts of the District supplied by public mains the adequacy of water supplied can be said generally to have been good. Those parts of the District depending on individual wells had little or no shortage during the year owing to an abnormally heavy rainfall. Only 738 dwellings are not on public supplies out of 13,267 houses in the District. These are situate in isolated parishes or are a long distance from existing mains.

At the moment of writing the mains are being laid in the Parish of Awkley and in the unsupplied part of the Parish of Blaxton.

The Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board supply was analysed chemically during the year with the following satisfactory result:

RICHARDSON & JAFFE, Analytical Chemists Victoria Chambers,
Victoria Square,
Bradford.
November 12th, 1946.

Water taken from Pumping Main at Austerfield Pumping Station Received October 30th, 1946.

				Grai	ins per gallon
	Silica				0.60
	Iron and Al	umina			0.40
	Calcium				2.36
	Magnesium				0.98
	Chloride				1.40
	Sulphate				0.80
	Carbonate				6.00
	Sodium				1.28
					13.82
General Con	nposition:				
	Calcium Ca	rbonate			5.90
	Magnesium	Carbona	ate		3.44
	Sodium Chl	oride			2.30
	Sodium Sulp	ohate			1.18
	Silico, Iron	and Alui	nina		1.00
		A contract of			13.82

(Carbonates present in solution as bicarbonates).

Total Hardness (all temp.)	 10.00
рН	 7.20
Free Ammonia	 0.0014
Albuminoid Ammonia	 0.0014
Nitrite Nitrogen	 0.20
Nitrate Nitrogen	 none
Lead, Copper and Zinc	 none
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 80 deg. F.)	 0.011

(signed) F. W. M. JAFFE (Richardson & Jaffe)

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

A full description of the conditions prevailing in each parish was given in last year's report and need not be repeated. Since building restarted following the end of the war the sewers have been extended to serve new properties on sites at Holmescarr Road and West End Lane, Rossington; Briar Road, Armthorpe; Markham Road, Edlington; and Church Balk Lane, Edenthorpe.

The Public Cleansing Department have four vacuum cesspool emptying machines, each of 750 gallons capacity, to deal with the 720 cesspools in the unsewered parts of the District. Disposal of sewage from these sources is on to agricultural land and into existing sewers.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

As a result of the preliminary survey of housing conditions and of the large numbers of applicants on the files of the housing department, the Council drew up a five-years programme, which included 1,500 houses to meet the arrears of building during the war and about 800 houses to provide for normal expansion.

Although the Council made strenuous efforts to keep pace with their projected programme, they have fallen far short of expectations, in common with the vast majority of other housing authorities.

78 families of squatters "occupied" the hostel at Warmsworth and a military camp at Sprotborough, premises which were designed for communal use by persons of one sex. Adaptation of the premises was proceeding at the end of the year, but it is likely that it will be a long time before all the undesirable conditions thus created are overcome.

Number of	inspections for ho	using repa	irs	 423
Number of i	informal notices to	repair		 123
Number of s	statuory notices			 4
Number of	houses repaired	***		 58

SCHOOLS.

As detailed in the report for 1945 there are 39 schools or groups of schools in the District, comprising the following number of departments: Senior Boys', 6; Senior Girls', 6; Junior Boys', 3; Junior Girls', 3; Junior Mixed, 23; Infants', 34 (total 75 departments). The number of children of school age is about 8,800.

During the year there was no evidence that the schools played any major role in the spread of infectious diseases. 162 notices were sent to school teachers and parents, temporarily excluding from school, children from households affected by notifiable disease. It was not necessary to close any school, school department or class on account of infectious disease.

The general sanitary conditions in the schools are the same as described in previous reports.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. PENMAN, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

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

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

STATEMENT made to the Medical (of Article 27 of the Sanitary	Officers (Outside Lond	on)
Regulations, 1935, and of Article	e 19 of the Sanitary Ome	ers
Order, 1926, in relation to i	nspections, notices, etc.:	
Total number of inspections during	ng 1946 5,	044
Nuisances reported during 1946		
Parameter		735
Nuisances in hand		28
Abated during 1946	200 000 000	547
Outstanding at the end of 1946		216
The total inspections relate		
Nuisances 840	Meat and Food:	
Lodging Houses 8	Butchers' Shops	89
Vans and Sheds 136	Fish and Chip Shops.	76
Shops Act 81	Bakehouses	24
Schools 8	Ice Cream	42
Drainage 413	Factories and Workshops	31
Public Cleansing and	Infectious Diseases:	
Salvage 844		174
Water Supplies:	Dibilitocolor	241
Samples taken 45	211, 511, 511	
Investigated 139	Infestations:	64
Milk and Dairies:	Bed Bugs	78
Producers' Premises . 228	Other Vermin	
Cowsheds 321	Piggeries	3
Retailers' Premises 33	roods (disourd)	142
Samples 16	Collycrolond	163
AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY	Rats and Mice	51
Housing:	Scabies (including	32
Overcrowania	treatment)	17.00
Section 5	Spoilbanks	95 71
Deceloi 11	Squatter Camps	11
Re-housing 93		

INFORMAL NOTICES.

735 preliminary notices have been served relating to:

Drainage and Conversions Nuisances, Dustbins and Pails Cowsheds and Dairies .	75 468 22	Shops Factories and Workshops	21 123 7 2
Water Supplies	17	Shops Act, 1934:	
Infectious Disease: Houses disinfected	174	Section 10 and 13 (c) Number of visits paid during year	81
Rooms disinfected	206	Unsatisfactory con-	
School notices sent	162	ditions found Remedied	7

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN.

The furniture, etc., of prospective tenants for new and old Council houses have been examined. In the cases of bad infestation, the services of a firm of Hydrogen Cyanide Fumigators have been used, while the minor infested cases have been dealt with by your staff. This ensures, as far as possible, that all new tenants have a clean start. The policy has proved to be well worth while, for generally speaking very little trouble is experienced with regard to vermin in the houses owned by the Council. It was found necessary to deal with seven houses during the year, most of these being houses which had become vacant.

Many private owners and agents pay more attention to the question of vermin than heretofore. Each Colliery Company (now the National Coal Board) carry out disinfestation by their own employees with very good results. Insecticides containing a percentage of D.D.T. are used.

Advice is frequently asked for and given by the staff of the Public Health Department. One hundred and forty two visits were made.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1946 (end of year).

PARISH.	No. of Inhabited Houses, 31/12/46	Water Closets	Pail Closets	Privy Middens	Dustbins	Dry Ashpits	Cesspools
Parishes closely built: Armthorpe	1367 1427 1162 371 1467 1857 1668 629	1382 1436 1203 355 1518 1813 1767 727	24 3 — 10 20 63 29 16	4 7 25 1 5 11 6	1497 1472 1233 394 1581 1807 1804 635		5 1 8 1 7 10 212 1
Total	9948	10201	165	59	10423	4	245
Parishes closely built in parts: Austerfield	137 241 110 186 567 32 308 56 35 507 161	117 183 53 139 498 4 268 15 3 241 36	8 47 56 41 71 17 77 37 29 86 84	16 20 3 23 4 10 39 6 3 80 47	99 220 35 160 653 20 256 46 39 456 111	2 6 2 4 6 -	12 32 30 48 61 1 161 15 56 7
Total	2340	1557	553	251	2095	20	423
Parishes entirely rural: Adwick-on-Dearne Awkley Burghwallis Clayton-with-Frickley Conisborough Parks Fenwick Hampole Hickleton Hooton Pagnell Kirk Bramwith Loversall High Melton Moss Owston Stainton Thorpe-in-Balne	36 75 53 68 87 45 52 36 80 51 37 65 69 44 49 32	20 4 31 16 28 6 16 28 23 7 8 53 4 8 18 5	20 41 20 25 36 15 33 12 15 55 30 15 6 37 23 23 23 21 9	26 22 28 19 27 1 ——————————————————————————————————	42 15 55 26 50 21 31 31 42 98 21 18 64 10 40 27 7	1 6 2 2 2 - - - - 1	4 77 18 1 12 1 1 8 1 1 5 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Total	879	275	410	198	567	14	72
Summary: Parishes closely built Parishes closely built in parts Parishes entirely rural	9948 2340 879	10201 1557 275	165 553 410	59 251 198	10423 2095 567	4 20 14	245 423 72
		-					

CLOSET CONVERSIONS FOR 1946.

- 3 Privies to Water Closets.
- 12 Privies to Pail Closets.
- 8 Pail Closets to Water Closets.
- 2 Extra Water Closets to old house.
- 215 Water Closets provided for new dwellings.

MILK SUPPLIES

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

Cowkeepers, 229, Producer Retailers, 52, Retail Purveyors, 72. There are 292 Cowsheds.

11 retail purveyors with registered premises in the areas of other local authorities are licensed to sell milk in the Rural District.

22 samples of ordinary milk were taken from supplies produced in this district; of these 12 were satisfactory, and 10 did not comply with the prescribed tests.

The necessary action was taken with regard to the samples which proved unsatisfactory.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1936-38.

The following licences were issued:		
To pasturise milk	 	2
Supplementary to sell pasteurised	 	6
Supplementary to sell Tuberculin Tested	 	3
Accredited (issued by the W.R.C.C.)	 	8

22 Samples of pasteurised milk were tested, 21 of which were satisfactory. From 11 samples of Accredited Milk submitted for test, only one did not reach the prescribed standard. 2 samples tested for Tuberculosis proved to be negative.

One of the largest pasteurisation plants in South Yorkshire is situated in the Rural District of Doncaster. In addition to supplies from local farms, large quantities of milk arrive by tankers from as far afield as Cheshire.

The premises are of modern design, fitted with the most up to date machinery for carrying out the High Temperature Short Time pasteurisation, together with efficient means for sterilising the equipment including churns, which is a most important part of any heat treatment plant.

Supplies of milk from this Dairy are distributed in Doncaster County Borough, and all the surrounding administrative areas, including nearly all the parishes in the Rural District.

In addition, large quantities are supplied to The Education Authorities for consumption by school children.

MEAT AND FOOD

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

01 - 1 01 - 1	07 11		
Stewed Steak	27 tins	Jam	
Tongue	7 tins	Syrup	20 lb.
Tongue	₹lb.	Lemon Curd	22 lb.
Brisket Beef	8½lb.	Marmalade	
Spiced Ham	4 tins	Honey	0 11
Steak and Kidney	5 tins	Mincemeat	4 11
Spam	1 tin	Milk, Evap. & Con	
Kam	2 tins	Dried Milk	0 11
Prem	1 tin	Ginger Essence	0 1 /
Treet	1 tin	Lemon Essence	4 4 4
Pressed Meat	6 tins	Vanilla Essence	40 1 1
Chaole	1 tin	Dove	E bata
M. & V	34 tins	Pudding Mixture	F0 1.
CIL	138 lb.	T-11- C	10 11
	288	Cl.	107 1-4-
Eggs Ham	87½lb.	T '4 D 11'	00 1:
	65 lb.		
Bacon		Bovril	
Dried Eggs	9 pkts.	Beef Cubes	
Sausage	10½lb.	Mustard	3 jars
Beans	98 tins	Macaroni	4 tins
Peas	67 tins	Flour	64
Carrots	5 tins	Cocoa	⅓lb.
Soup	23 tins	Butter	159¼lb.
Beetroot	22 jars	Lard	½lb.
Piccalilli	8 jars	Margarine	17½lb.
Pickled Cabbage	12 jars	Sultanas	2 lb.
Mixed Pickles	17 jars	Plums	7 tins
Sardines	11 tins	Pears	2 tins
Salmon	62 tins	Peaches	4 tins
Pilchards	35 tins	Prunes	20 lb.
Shrimps	1 tin	Tomatoes	1 tin
Fish Paste	17 jars	Tomatoes (fresh) .	
Crawfish	2 tins	Spaghetti	1 tin
Fish Fillets	84 lb.	Biscuits	77111
Fish Cakes	111	Peas (loose)	4 11
Herrings	1 tin	Sweets (boiled)	5 lb.
771	28 lb.	Orange Squash	5 bots.
0 11	2 lb.	Trimogram	3 bots.
	2 lb. 2 lb.	T	27
Sugar		Loaves	21
Vegetable Links	144½lb.		

SPOILBANKS

The recommendations contained in The Ministry of Health Circular "Colliery Spoilbanks liable to Spontaneous Combustion" which were fully reported upon in last year's Annual Report, have continued to be put into operation with regard to the four spoilbanks which were on fire.

Inspections have been made along with the Alkali Works, etc., Inspector of the Ministry of Health.

The spoilbank at Askern Colliery which was on fire over a large area got worse during the early part of the year when the Colliery Company were waiting delivery of a pump to enable spraying to be undertaken.

Slurry lagooning was eventually put into operation to confine the fire to one part of the bank. Time after time the fire spread faster than the lagooning could be done, and it was not until the end of the year that improvement could be reported. Although the fires will continue to smoulder for years to come, the nuisance arising therefrom should not be of a serious nature, providing the remedial measures now being taken are continued.

Blanketting with sand has confined the fires to two small areas at the Doncaster Coalite spoilbank, spraying with water or lagooning with slurry is not practicable on account of there being no outlet for the surplus water, which if allowed to run down the spoilbank causes silting of the Council's sewer, with serious results.

The burning spoilbank at Brodsworth Colliery has been dealt with by slurry tipping with success. There is no visible sign of fire now.

At Hickleton, the burning spoilbank is still being sprayed with water. Although tipping has ceased the fires continue to burn and will do so for a long time to come. The measures being taken will keep the nuisance down to a minimum until the fires have burned themselves out.

RODENT CONTROL.

Dual control by the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries still continues to be an unsatisfactory way of dealing with the rat menace, particularly in rural areas where it is impossible to make a line of demarcation between agricultural hereditaments and other properties. In order to see that rodent control is properly carried out in the parts of the Rural District for which the Council are responsible, a full time rodent operative is employed.

All the Council's refuse disposal sites and sewage disposal works are systematically dealt with in such a manner as to keep them free from infestation.

At the request of the Ministry of Food, the Council's sewers in certain parishes were baited. As was anticipated, there were no takes, as most of the sewers are from time to time surcharged with surface water, making it impossible for rats to live in them.

Complaints of minor infestations are dealt with expeditiously by the rodent operative, without charge to the complainant or occupier.

Routine inspections are carried out to discover new infestations, thus keeping the area well covered and under proper control.

REPORT UPON PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES.

Direct-labour public cleansing is undertaken by the Council in the whole of the 35 parishes. The 13,085 dustbins are emptied weekly; 1,128 pail closets receive weekly attention; and the 508 privy middens and ashpits (mostly in areas where there are no public sewers) are emptied monthly. The 740 cesspools, which vary in size from 250 gallons to 40,000 gallons, are cleared at varying periods. Some are done weekly, the service for a single house being monthly. Nuisances are kept down to a minimum. Very few complaints have been received relating to the public cleansing 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 Armthorpe, Askern, Brodsworth, Bawtry, Cantley, Edlington and Rossington, each serving an area within easy access. No complaint has been received relating to these.

At the Public Cleansing Depot, Sunnyside, Kirk Sandall, the Council's vehicles are garaged, serviced regularly, repaired, painted and kept in good running order. Two mechanics undertake the work, which no doubt is a great saving in cost and certainly reduces the vehicular working hour loss to a minimum. Although spares have become more difficult to obtain, the number of days where a vehicle has been off the road has been very small.

The Depot is also used as the Council Stores, from which all petrol, oil, spares, building materials, etc., are drawn on the chit system. This ensures strict economy and enables a check to be made of any commodity at any time.

Salvaged materials, paper and textiles are all brought to the Depot for sorting and baling before despatch to the merchants.

The Council's fleet of vehicles consists of nine modern covered refuse collectors, one open lorry and four 750 gallon capacity motor vacuum cesspool emptiers.

Protective clothing, including gum boots and waterproof coats, is provided for the staff by the Council.

Wages and conditions of service as laid down by the Provincial Joint Industrial Council are strictly complied with; in fact they have been exceeded for some time past to the financial benefit of the workmen.

The Works Committee is still in being, consisting of three members of the Council and three from the staff. Meetings are held as necessity arises—which is not very frequent, owing to the feeling of goodwill which prevails between employer and employees.

SALVAGE COLLECTED AND SOLD during the Year ended March 31st, 1947.

			Weight				Value			
			Tons	Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.		£	s.	d.
Paper		***	81	16	3	0		603	1	3
Non-Ferrous	Metals		0	2	2	1		3	13	5
Textiles			3	7	1	0		44	2	2
Bones			0	7	3	0		2	0	8
			85	14	1	1		652	17	6
The correspo for the March	year e	gures ended 1946,								
were:	oist,	1940,	99	11	0	13		685	4	9

WORK PERFORMED OTHER THAN PUBLIC CLEANSING.

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

For Surveyor's Department — Carting of	huilding	£	s.	d.
materials, etc		111	12	6
Women's Voluntary Service, Food Dis Polling Booths, Floods	tributing,	17	12	6
	Total	£129	5	0

DETAILS OF WORK PERFORMED.

Population served	***		 	52,383
Total collections			 ***	624,292
Average weekly collecti	ions		 	12,006
Miles travelled by vehic	cles		 	118,674
Number of gallons of s	ewage	e removed	 	5,940,700
Petrol consumed (gallo	ns)		 	17,074

I am,

Your obedient servant,

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1946.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN.

	Cause of Death	Males	Females
	All causes	223	187
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	_	_
2.	Cerebrospinal Fever	1	
3.	Scarlet Fever	_	_
4.	Whooping Cough	1	_
5.	Whooping Cough Diphtheria Tuberculosis of the Respiratory	1	_
6.	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory		
-	System	9	7
7.	System Other forms of Tuberculosis	9 3 1	7
8.	Syphilitic Diseases	1	
9.	Influenza	9	6
10.	Measles		
11.	Measles Acute Poliomyelitis Acute Infectious Encephalitis	_	_
12	Acute Infectious Encephalitis		1
13	Cancer of Mouth and Gullet (M),	1	-
10.	Uterus (F)	6	2
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	4	2 6 2
	Cancer of Breast	1	2
16	~ ^ 11 11	21	17
17	Cancer of all other sites	21	1
10	Diabetes Inter-cranial Vascular Lesions	18	27
10.	Heart Disease		
19.	Heart Disease	48	40
20.		0	0
01	System	2	3
21.		18	13
22.	Pneumonia	8	8 1 1 3 1
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases	4	1
24.	Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum	4 2 5	1
25.	Diarrhœa (under two years)	5	3
26.	Appendicitis	4	
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	5	4 7
28.	Nephritis	6	7
29.	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	-	_
30.	Other Maternal causes	-	3 2
31.	Premature Birth	6	2
32.			
	Injuries and Infantile Diseases	8	10
33.	Suicide	8 1 5	2
34.		5	2 1 3
35.	Other violent causes	11	3
36.	All other causes	16	15







