

[Report 1949] / Medical Officer of Health, Doncaster R.D.C.

Contributors

Doncaster (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1949

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/wqytfjhw>

License and attribution

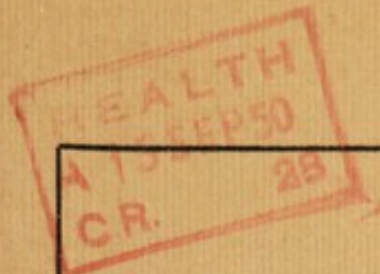
You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



DONCASTER
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

THE ANNUAL
REPORT

for the year 1949

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

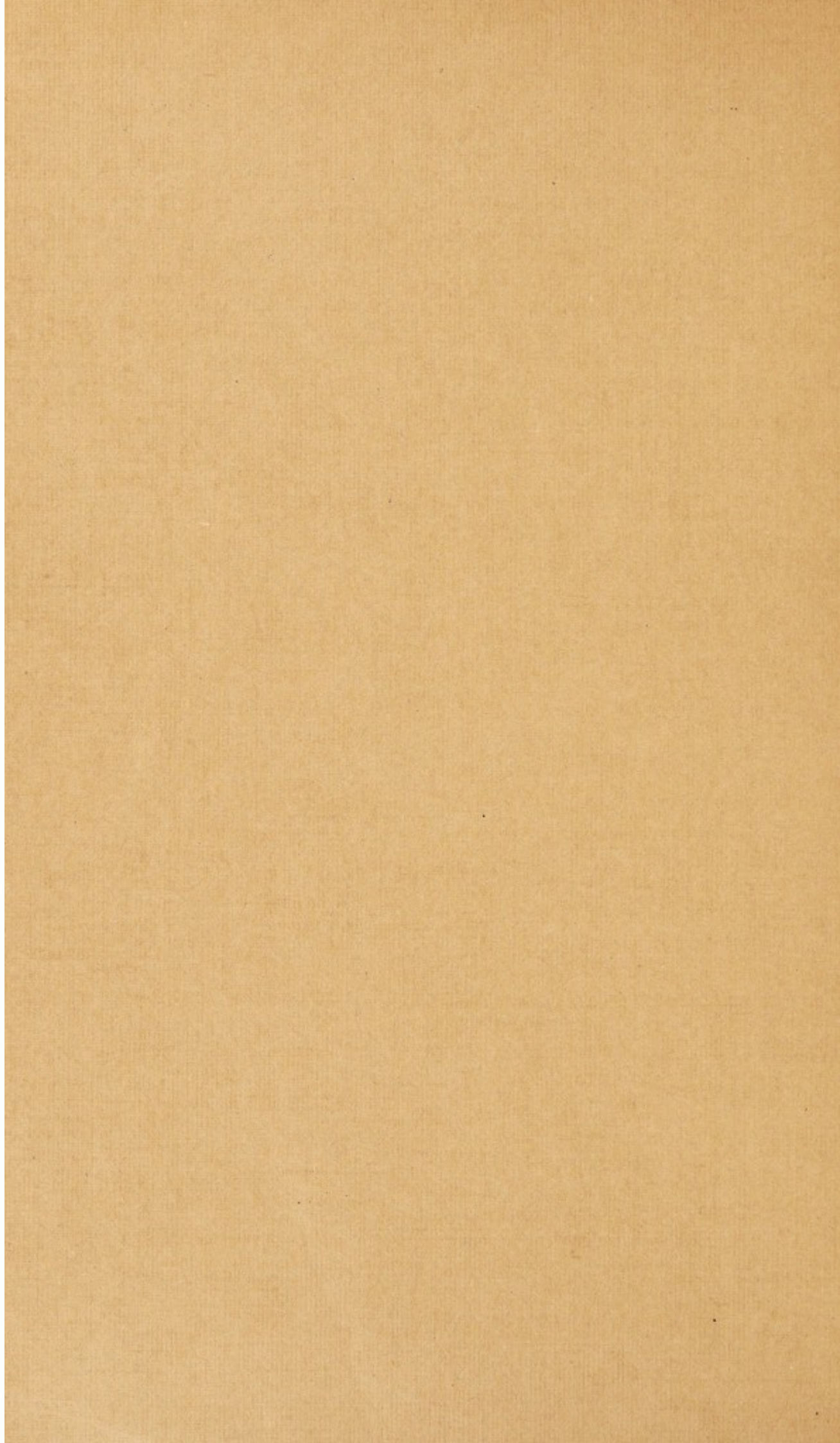
A. PENMAN
M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

and the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

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

Public Health Department, Nether Hall, Doncaster



DONCASTER
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

THE ANNUAL
REPORT

for the year 1949


of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

and the
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

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

Public Health Department, Nether Hall, Doncaster



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b2916347x>

INDEX.

	Pages
SECTION "A".	
Vital Statistics	7—10
Population	8
Births	8
Deaths	9 and 27
Maternal Mortality	12
Infant Mortality	9—10

SECTION "B".

Services provided by the County Council.

Health Visiting, Staff and Duties	10—11
Ante and Post Natal Clinics	12
Maternal Deaths	12
Midwifery Service	12—13
Care of Premature Babies	13
Home Nursing	14—15
Home Help	14

School Medical Inspection.

Nutrition of Pupils	16
Cleanliness of Pupils	16
Minor Ailments	16
Ear, Nose and Throat Ailments	16
Defective Vision	16
Postural Defects	16
Paediatric Service	16
Handicapped Children	17
<hr/>	
Mental Health Service	17—18

SECTION "F".

Prevalence of and control over Infectious Disease.

Notifiable Infectious Disease	18
Incidence and Death Rates	19
Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough and Diphtheria	19—20
Other Infectious Diseases	22
Immunisation against Diphtheria and Vaccination	20—22
Tuberculosis	22—23

INDEX (Continued).

SECTION "C".	Pages
Sanitary Circumstances of the District	23—26
Water Supplies	23—25
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	25
Condition of School Premises	26
National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47.)	26
Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.	28
REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.	
Sanitary Inspection of the Area	29
Closet Accommodation	30—31
Rodent Control	31—32
Spoilbanks	32—33
Eradication of Bed Bugs and Other Vermin ...	33
SECTION "D".	
Housing	33—38
SECTION "E".	
Supervision of Food	38—41
Public Cleansing Service	41—44

DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Public Health Department,
Nether Hall,
Doncaster.

July, 1950.

To the Chairman and Members,
Doncaster Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present the Annual Report on the public health conditions of the District in accordance with my general statutory duty and with the Ministry of Health Circular 2/50 in particular.

It is divided into Section A— Vital Statistics; Section B— Services rendered by the County Council; Section C— Sanitary Circumstances of the District; Section D— Housing; Section E— Supervision of Food; Section F— The Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

I have personally written Sections A, B, F and part of C while the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. A. Reynolds, has contributed Sections D and E and the remaining part of C.

The birth rate and death rate compare favourably with the corresponding figures for England and Wales, but the infant mortality rate and death rate from tuberculosis, although similar to or better than those of some neighbouring districts in South Yorkshire, lag behind the national figures. Particularly is this so in infantile mortality. Askern and Edlington supply an unduly large number of these deaths for their relative size. It is not a surprising coincidence that the housing position in these parishes is the most acute. Other reasons for the comparatively high infant mortality are the absence of special hospital facilities for dealing with premature babies and the still imperfect domiciliary facilities.

The long waiting period for sanatorium treatment may have some influence on the death rate from tuberculosis.

I note from Mr. Reynolds' report that public cleansing has been maintained at a high level. This is the result of the public pressing for a clean environment over many years. One is encouraged to hope that the same public consciousness will be aroused concerning the cleanliness of the atmosphere to the saving of much domestic drudgery, respiratory infections and the maintenance of fabrics.

I have to thank the Council for their encouragement and my staff for their help and support.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. PENMAN, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS AND STAFF.

**Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer,
West Riding County Council.**

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

DIVISIONAL STAFF.

Assistant County Medical Officers.

Dr. K. E. M. ALLEN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dr. C. M. DORNAN, M.B., Ch. B

Chief Clerk.

W. S. KNIVETT.

Clerical Staff.

A. G. HICKLING, W. E. STONE, M. L. AUSTIN,
E. HEWERDINE, M. ELAND, B. N. GILL,
S. SUGDEN.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Public Cleansing Officer.

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

Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors.

E. K. SMITH, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,

Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

W. T. REES, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Disinfecting Officer.

G. STEPHENSON.

Clerical Staff.

E. HEMINGWAY, R. N. BOWLING.

Public Health Offices : Nether Hall, Doncaster.

Telephone (Rural District Council) Doncaster 3427/8/9.

(Divisional Public Health Office) Doncaster 49867.

**Public Cleansing Depot of the Rural District Council: Sunnyside,
Kirk Sandall. Telephone No. : Barnby Dun 258.**

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death rate	All Forms Tuberculosis Death Rate	Infant Mortality	Maternal Mortality
1911	35.1	14.9	1.32	126.4	—
1912	32.13	13.6	1.0	96.5	—
1913	34.9	15.3	1.2	152.1	—
1914	36.8	15.7	0.91	138.3	—
1915	33.7	15.3	1.06	111.7	—
1916	30.6	13.9	1.64	106.9	—
1917	25.5	12.6	1.46	91.4	—
1918	26.3	20.6	1.57	148.0	—
1919	27.4	15.4	1.15	116.6	—
1920	36.8	12.2	1.00	96.1	—
1921	30.8	14.0	1.14	130.9	—
1922	29.9	12.2	1.06	99.1	—
1923	32.1	10.9	0.94	77.5	—
1924	31.2	9.8	1.0	83.6	—
1925	33.6	10.72	1.0	78.8	—
1926	29.4	10.3	0.8	82.3	—
1927	24.1	9.8	0.7	76.0	—
1928	25.8	8.3	0.6	64.4	—
1929	26.7	11.0	1.0	87.9	—
1930	27.0	9.77	1.0	71.0	—
1931	23.1	9.10	0.9	81.5	—
1932	21.7	8.71	0.68	65.5	—
1933	20.1	8.61	0.61	72.9	—
1934	19.1	10.6	0.4	65.8	—
1935	17.61	7.97	0.61	58.89	—
1936	18.42	8.74	0.56	61.0	8.25
1937	18.23	8.72	0.67	55.0	5.35
1938	18.76	8.01	0.38	48.0	9.15
1939	19.21	8.59	0.58	56.0	2.92
1940	20.11	9.11	0.49	67.0	0.98
1941	20.8	9.3	0.61	61.0	4.59
1942	20.8	8.1	0.47	41.0	2.91
1943	20.6	9.3	0.58	54.0	4.83
1944	23.9	8.8	0.55	42.0	4.97
1945	20.8	8.6	0.59	61.0	0.94
1946	21.9	7.9	0.39	42.0	2.56
1947	22.36	9.66	0.73	58.4	2.46
1948	22.06	9.2	0.53	49.8	1.68
1949	19.98	9.15	0.55	52.98	1.85

SECTION A.

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	73,755
Registrar General's estimate of the resident civilian population	52,890
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1949) according to rate books	13,849
Rateable value	£256,886
Sum represented by a penny rate	£969 16 5d.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Live Births :—

	M	F	Total	
Legitimate ..	509	491	1000	Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated population 19·98 (Birth rate for England and Wales 16·7)
Illegitimate ..	40	17	57	
	<hr/> 549	<hr/> 508	<hr/> 1057	

Still Births :—

	M	F	Total	
Legitimate ..	17	7	24	Still birth rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population 0·45 or 22 per 1000 live and still births (England and Wales 0·39).
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—	
	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 24	

Deaths under one year of age :—

	M	F	Total	
Legitimate ..	31	21	52	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births 53. (England and Wales 32).
Illegitimate ..	4	—	4	
	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 56	

Deaths (all causes) :—

M	F	Total	
269	215	484	Crude Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated population 9·1. Adjusted death rate per 1000 11·96. (England and Wales 11·7).

Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of the civilian population in 1949 was 52,890 or 80 more than in 1948 despite the fact that the live births exceeded the deaths by 573.

These intercensal population estimates are not very accurate for this district. In 1931 the Registrar General advised that the population be assumed to be 44,680. Actually when the 1931 census was taken the true figure was 49,053, which was an error of 4,373. In those days the excess of births over deaths used to be seven or eight hundred per annum. It is likely that a census will be held in 1951, when a true figure will be discovered.

Births.

There were 1,057 live births (549 males and 508 females) or 108 fewer than in the previous year, giving a birth rate of 19·98 per 1,000 of the civil population. The provisional estimate for England and Wales was 16·7.

Still births at 24 were one less than in 1948 and represented a still birth rate of 0·45 (England and Wales 0·39).

Deaths.

484 deaths from all causes were recorded (males 269, females 215), three less than in the previous year, giving a crude death rate of 9.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population. In order to adjust this death rate to compare with England and Wales (i.e. to bring our age and sex composition to that of the nation generally) the crude death rate has to be multiplied by a comparability factor of 1.31. The adjusted death rate is thus 11.96 (England and Wales provisional estimate 11.7).

The principal causes of death were :—

		Compare with	
	1949	1948	1947
Diseases of the heart and circulation including intracranial vascular lesions	170	168	183
Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	84	75	61
Cancer	70	64	59
Premature birth, birth injuries, convulsions	30	23	30
Tuberculous diseases	28	23	39
Accidents and other violence	29	29	28

These causes of death constituted 85 per cent of the total.

Maternal Mortality.—See Section B.

Infantile Mortality:

56 infants (males 35; females 21) died before reaching the age of twelve months. The infantile mortality rate was thus 53 per 1,000 live births, which equals the local average for the last ten years and far exceeds the provisional figure of 32 for England and Wales in 1949.

Cause of Death	Total		Under 4 weeks		4 wks to 3 mths.		3 to 6 mths.		6 to 9 mths.		9 to 12 mths.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea including Gastro-Enteritis	6	3	3	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	8	5	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Defect	8	3	7	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Developmental and Wasting Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis including Meningitis	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	7	6	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—
Birth Injuries	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
ALL CAUSES	35	21	24	14	5	3	3	2	1	1	2	1

Infantile Mortality (Continued)

Five per cent of the births were illegitimate — not an unusually high percentage and the illegitimate infant mortality was at the rate of 70 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

13 infants died of pneumonia or bronchitis, 13 from prematurity, 11 from congenital defects, 9 from diarrhoea including gastro-enteritis and 3 from tuberculous diseases.

12 of the 56 infants were born in hospital and died there before discharge — 8 from prematurity, 2 from congenital causes and 1 from sepsis.

The fact that eight of the thirteen deaths from prematurity were among hospital-born babies may be explainable on the grounds that more cases of abnormal gestations are concentrated on hospitals, but having regard to the care which it is possible to give such babies, the record should be regarded as unsatisfactory in the absence of a Premature Baby Unit.

The good work which was being done by Health Visitor, Miss L. Moss, in domiciliary premature births was interrupted by her untimely death in a road accident. Since then two Senior Midwives have been trained in this work at Birmingham.

General investigations into relevant cases showed that housing and environmental conditions were below average in 34 per cent of all deaths and in 26 of this 34 per cent substandard mothercraft was superadded, environmental conditions being taken to include domestic hygiene. The distribution of the deaths was as follows — Askern 12, Edlington 11, Rossington 10, Armthorpe 8, Norton 3, Bawtry 3, Wadworth 2, Warmsworth 2, Brodsworth 2, Sprotborough 2, Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall 1.

The Askern - Norton and the Edlington - Warmsworth areas are those with the heaviest incidence.

Of the nine children dying of diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis eight were bottle-fed; only one breast-fed.

SECTION B.

Services Provided by the County Council.

This brief summary is not comprehensive and is not meant to replace the report of the County Medical Officer and the Chief School Medical Officer.

HEALTH VISITING.

Staff — Qualified Health Visitors (full time).

Miss E. HUMPHRIES,	Senior Health Visitor..
Miss A. M. HOGG,	Armthorpe, Cantley, Awkley. Blaxton.
Miss M. SIMPSON,	Kirk Sandall, Barnby Dun, Edenthorpe, Kirk Bramwith.
Mrs. G. E. DALEY,	Askern, Norton, Fenwick, Moss.
Mrs. B. HILL,	Bawtry, Tickhill, Wadworth, Loversall, Stainton and Braithwell

Miss E. P. LLEWELLYN	Edlington, Conisborough Parks, Old Denaby, Warmsworth.
Miss O. STEWARDSON,	Sprotborough, Cadeby, High Melton.
Miss E. GOULDEN,	Brodsworth, Marr, Hampole, Hooton Pagnell, Hickleton, Barmboro', Adwick-on-Dearne, Clayton-with-Frickley
Miss F. E. HOLLOWAY,	Rossington.

Qualified Health Visitor (part-time).

Miss E. DALTON,	Special duties.
-----------------	-----------------

Assistant Health Visitors.

Mrs. E. S. BOND (full-time),	School Nursing duties.
Mrs. M. HOPKINSON (full-time),	School Clinic duties, Edlington and Armthorpe.
Mrs. M. ELKINGTON (part-time),	School Clinic duties, Rossington, Tickhill & Bawtry.
Mrs. R. B. CLAXTON (part-time),	School Clinic duties, Askern and Owston-Skellow.

The Health Visitors paid visits to infants after the Midwives had finished their nursing duties, re-visited toddlers, made arrangements for immunisation and vaccination, attended Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Clinics and furnished reports on home conditions of patients in hospitals.

One Health Visitor, Miss Simpson, was seconded part-time to an adjoining Division to act as Health Visitor-Almoner at Mexborough Montagu Hospital for six months at the request of the County Medical Officer.

Miss Dalton carried out duties in relation to the visitation of mental defectives, of whom there are 93 under supervision and 7 under guardianship.

Towards the end of the year the Division had the advantage of a Senior Health Visitor, who has taken over personally, among other duties, the co-ordination of hospital after-care work and the special care of illegitimate children.

The number of visits paid by Health Visitors during the year was as follows :—

	First Visits	Total Visits
(1) Expectant Mothers.	446	819
(2) Children under 1 year of age	1,297	9,202
(3) Children between ages of 1 year and 5 years	88	9,981
(4) Other classes	—	1,479
	<hr/> 1,831	<hr/> 21,481

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

33 sessions per month were held at seven ante-natal clinics (Armthorpe, Askern, Bawtry, Edlington, Kirk Sandall, Rossington and Sprotborough).

	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Total
Number of attendances	4,286	114	4,400
Number of mothers making these attendances	919	114	1,033

About 83 per cent of expectant mothers attended the County Council's Ante-Natal Clinics. Midwives attend Ante-Natal Centres with their cases.

Number of expectant mothers referred to the consultant Obstetrician from Ante-Natal Clinics	159
Number of such mothers referred for confinement in Hospital by the Consultant	102

Maternal Deaths.

Two mothers died as a result of child-bearing during the year. The causes of death were multiple pulmonary emboli following pelvic thrombosis, and placenta praevia. Both had received ante-natal supervision and one went to a maternity hospital for delivery in anticipation of her abnormality. The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births was thus :—

Deaths from puerperal sepsis	0.925
Deaths from other causes	0.925
All causes	Total ... 1.85

Midwifery Service. ...

Based on Division 28 of the West Riding County Council are the following midwives :—

Relief Midwives :

Mrs. B. GILBERT,	Kirk Sandall.
Mrs. G. M. WILKINSON,	Warmsworth.

District Midwives :

Miss R. H. SENIOR,	Armthorpe.
Miss D. LEE,	Armthorpe.
Mrs. E. M. MASON,	Kirk Sandall.
Mrs. M. JONES,	Edlington.
Miss E. STEVENSON,	Sprotborough.
Mrs. J. ELLIOTT,	Sprotborough.
Miss M. THICKETT,	Warmsworth.
Mrs. F. A. HEARD,	Rossington.
Mrs. A. MUNDIE,	Rossington.

Mrs. L. M. MORTON,	Askern.
Mrs. M. HAMPSHIRE,	Norton.
Mrs. B. F. BIELAWSKA,	Barnborough.

Home Nurse-Midwives :

Miss E. HARDING,	Branton.
Miss E. HAWKSWORTH,	Tickhill.
Mrs. S. ROLLINSON,	Bawtry.

Nurse C. Bown, Cusworth Lane, practises privately as a midwife as the owner of a small nursing home (but does no district work).

Eleven of the midwives have motor cars.

These midwives attended 720 confinements in the homes as midwives and 44 as maternity nurses.

They found it necessary to summon medical aid on 325 occasions, 63 being for the mother in pregnancy, 187 for the mother during labour, 36 for the mother during the lying-in period and 39 for the child.

As a result of these calls 94 mothers were sent by the doctors to hospital.

The midwives notified me of 7 infant deaths, of 6 still births, of one laying-out of the dead, of 36 instances of substituting artificial feeding and 11 cases of contact with infectious disease.

One midwife was trained in gas and air analgesia during the year; now all are trained in its use and every midwife has her own apparatus.

The number of cases where gas and air analgesia was administered during the year was 209, which is a big increase over the previous year when only 9 requested its use.

Care of Premature Babies.

This matter was the special care of Miss L. Moss, Health Visitor, who was killed in a road accident in June, 1949, and her loss meant a gap in the service until further personnel could be trained. It was decided to train midwives for this job and accordingly Mrs. Gilbert and Mrs. Wilkinson completed courses at the Children's Hospital, Birmingham.

The following is an analysis of the premature babies born at home :—

	Died in first 24 hrs	Died in 2-7 days	Died in 8-28 days	Survived 28 days	Total
Under 3 lbs.	2	—	1	—	3
3 - 4 lbs.	2	1	—	1	4
4 - 5½ lbs.	—	1	—	22	23
					—
					30
					—

Home Nursing.

At the beginning of the year there were 5 Home Nurses and 4 Home Nurse-Midwives.

Three more Home Nurses were appointed while one Home Nurse-Midwife asked to be relieved of her midwifery duties and to have her area as a Home Nurse extended. Thus for the first time it was possible to cover the whole of the Division for nursing service in the home.

An analysis of their work is given in tabular form on page 15.

Home Help.

This service continues to grow. About mid-1949 the aggregate number of hours worked per day represented the equivalent of 6 full-time home helps. At the end of the year the aggregate for the whole year was equal to 9 full-time home helps.

Actually there are 20 home helps available to give full-time service and 16 to give part-time. Owing to the scattered nature of this public health Division it is essential to have a number of helps in excess of immediate requirements, but the existing establishment has not been extended by available work.

Information concerning the need for home help continues to come from Health Visitors, Midwives, Home Nurses, Ante-Natal Clinics and Welfare Officers of the County Council and National Assistance Board.

112 cases were provided with home help during the year classified as follows :—

1. Illness	41
2. Mothers lying-in	62
3. Expectant mothers	4
4. Mental defectives	—
5. Aged	5
6. Children of school age	—

Although no help was given in the home primarily for the benefit of school children, help was given for other reasons in 68 households where there were school children.

At the time of writing this report the service has reached in aggregate the equivalent of 11 full-time home helps and the number of aged persons receiving help has greatly increased.

School Medical Inspection.

3,173 school children were examined at periodic medical inspections and 543 more at special and re-inspections.

Nutrition.

18.2 per cent were of a nutritional standard which the examining doctors could describe as above the average (good), 79.8 per cent were average (fair) and 2.0 per cent as below average (or poor). This latter figure compares favourably with 5.4 of poor nutrition in 1948 in the whole of the West Riding.

HOME NURSING.
ANALYSIS OF WEEKLY REPORTS (Forms H.N.1) FOR THE YEAR 1949.

Home Nurse	Total Patients	Total Visits	Acute Illness		Chronic sick		Treatment		Hospital		Remarks
			Pat- ients	Visits	Pat- ients	Visits	Pat- ients	Visits	Pat- ients	Visits	
A. Caygill	27	450	2	92	1	85	23	254	1	19	Mainly relief Commenced duty 20-9-49
E. C. Chaplin	81	1509	26	442	24	582	31	485	—	—	Midwife also do.
E. A. Harding	19	1027	7	172	7	519	5	336	—	—	Commenced duty 20-8-49.
E. Hawksworth	96	1195	11	114	21	535	62	498	2	48	
N. A. Jeffreys	37	599	12	138	8	162	17	299	—	—	
E. L. Jones	193	3311	34	598	18	577	133	1888	8	248	
K. McGregor	204	3246	71	894	18	392	108	1796	7	164	
E. E. Oades	191	3636	39	595	52	1266	87	1567	13	208	
M. Renecar	103	2246	22	344	17	689	63	1199	1	14	
S. Rollinson	80	1079	29	288	16	398	33	372	2	21	Midwife also
L. Shaw	86	1576	19	293	23	571	31	594	13	118	Commenced duty 15-7-49.
E. Whitehouse	45	1041	7	94	9	263	28	672	1	12	
	1162	20915	279	4064	214	6039	621	9960	48	852	

Cleanliness.

23,068 examinations were made by authorised nurses for vermin. 67 individual pupils were found to be infected. In the cases of only 4 of these was it necessary to issue Cleansing Notices.

Minor Ailments.

There are 13 school clinics in operation at which the following ailments were treated :— Ringworm of the scalp 5; Ringworm of the body 11, Scabies 21; Impetigo 45, Other skin diseases 14; Eye diseases (external and other, but not refraction or squint) 158; Ear defects (non-operative) 345; Miscellaneous (minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains etc.) 8,455. Total number of defects 9,054. Total number of attendances at minor ailments clinics 14,617.

Ear, Nose and Throat Ailments.

247 children were referred to the Consultant who recommended 137 for operative treatment, which had been carried out in 105 cases by the end of the year. The Consultant prescribed other treatment for 50 cases, carried out mainly at school clinics.

Errors of Refraction (including squint).

Number of defects dealt with	479
Other defects	15
Total	494

Number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed 224

The average waiting time for spectacles was six months owing to the general rush on the part of the public to obtain spectacles under the new Health Scheme. Hardship was undoubtedly caused to some children with high refractive errors as in the beginning no priority had been provided for school children. Such cases were taken up individually with the optician of the parents choice in many cases with some success.

Orthopaedic or Postural Defects.

1. Number treated as in-patients in hospital or hospital schools 2
2. Number treated otherwise, e.g. in clinics or out-patient departments 181

The Consultant Orthopaedic Clinic was held on 20 occasions. 33 cases made 523 attendances for treatment at the Physiotherapy Clinic held in connection with the Orthopaedic Clinic, while the Physiotherapist made 4 visits to treat 1 case at home.

Paediatric Service.

Consultant Clinics.	Pre-School	School
1. Number of sessions held during year	—	12
2. Number of individual patients referred	3	30
3. Total number of attendances at clinics	11	53

Handicapped Children.

Physically Handicapped.

	Number awaiting admission to Institutions or Special schools	Number in Special Schools	No. discharged from Special Schools
Partially sighted	1	—	—
Partially deaf	1	—	—
Deaf	1	1	—
Epileptic	2	—	1
Crippled	2	1	2
Delicate	5	1	22
	12	3	25

Educationally Subnormal — Mentally Handicapped.

Recommended for special treatment in ordinary schools	34
Recommended for special schools	41

Maladjusted — recommended for :—

(a) Ordinary school and Child Guidance Clinic	10
(b) Special Schools	1
(c) Day School	1

Mental Health Services.

A Senior Health Visitor has acted as a mental social worker and has kept the County Council informed of the conditions under which the defectives are living and in a few cases working. She has also provided reports on home conditions of patients in institutions whose cases are under consideration for discharge.

Alterations in circumstances rendering defectives "subject to be dealt with" or warranting a reconsideration of their care have been ascertained in certain cases and necessary action taken.

Number of ascertained Mental Defectives :—

	Male	Female	Total
(a) On Licence from Institutions			
(under 16 years of age)	1	—	1
(aged 16 years and over)	—	—	—
(b) Under Guardianship			
(under 16 years of age)	—	—	—
(aged 16 years and over)	2	5	7
(c) Under Statutory Supervision			
(under 16 years of age)	18	8	26
(aged 16 years and over)	30	30	60
(d) Under some form of voluntary supervision			
(aged 16 years and over)	3	3	6
	54	46	100

A close liaison was maintained with the County Welfare Officer and the social worker of the National Assistance Board in the best interests of these cases.

Total.

Number of mental defectives concerning whom the statutory procedure for removal to Institutions was completed ...	5
Number of such defectives actually removed to Institutions	4
Number of such awaiting removal by the Regional Hospital Board	1

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE 1949.

(Other than Tuberculosis)

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.

Arranged in the manner prescribed by the Registrar-General.

Age group	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Polio-encephalitis		Measles		Diphtheria	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 to 1	—	—	2	6	—	—	8	13	—	—
1 to 3	6	2	16	12	—	1	46	41	—	—
3 to 5	8	12	11	20	—	—	70	61	—	—
5 to 10	31	20	12	11	—	—	26	36	—	1
10 to 15	5	10	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1
15 to 25	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
25 & over	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
TOTAL	54	53	41	51	—	1	153	154	—	2

Age Group	Acute Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Cerebro Spinal Fever		Para-Typhoid Fever		Food Poisoning	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 to 5	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
5 to 15	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
15 to 45	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 to 65	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
65 & over	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL	13	4	3	4	—	1	1	—	1	2

	M	F
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	2

NON-CIVILIANS :

Measles	—	1
---------	---	---

549 cases of notifiable infections (excluding tuberculosis) affecting the civilian population occurred during the year. This compares with 808 for the previous year, when there were 209 more cases of measles.

Incidence Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population 1949.

	Doncaster R.D.	England & Wales
Scarlet Fever	2.02	1.63
Diphtheria	0.04	0.04
Measles	5.80	8.95
Whooping Cough	1.93	2.39
Pneumonia	0.32	0.80
Erysipelas	0.13	0.19
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.00	0.13
Acute Polioencephalitis	0.02	0.01
Food Poisoning	0.06	0.14
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0.02	0.02
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.01
Smallpox	0.00	0.00

Death Rates per 1,000 civilian population :

Deaths	Doncaster R.D.	England & Wales
All causes	9.15	11.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Influenza	0.17	0.15
Acute Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia	0.40	0.51
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.55	0.45

Rates per 1,000 live births :

Deaths.

All causes under 1 year of age ...	53.0	32.0
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years	9.46	3.0

Scarlet Fever.

107 cases represented an improvement on the previous year when there were 133. Mild unrecognised cases still continue to play a large part in the spread of this disease. The most damaging from this point of view are those with Tonsillitis without rash, who are never even notified to the Local Authority. With the present mildness of the disease, the futility of isolating merely those with rashes, the dangers of hospitalising the patients in older type wards and the inefficacy of partial notification, one would have thought the time was ripe for a radical change of policy and tactics in the prevention and control of this infection.

November and December were the months with the highest prevalence and January, April and May with high endemic levels.

Measles.

307 cases was a figure associated with a non-epidemic year. The highest incidence occurred between February and June.

Whooping Cough.

92 cases compared with 90 for the previous year and 25 in 1947. This is a disease in which a large number escape unrecognised. There were no deaths from measles or whooping cough. All cases were visited by the Health Visitors to give advice to parents about isolation in the home and about contacts of school age.

Diphtheria.

In the ten notifications the diagnosis of diphtheria was confirmed in only two. This is a record low incidence for this disease in the Doncaster Rural District, where less than twenty years ago confirmed cases of 90 to 100 and five or six deaths was a common occurrence.

This happy state of affairs is solely due to immunisation. Following a slight deterioration of the position in 1948 an extra effort was made to increase the numbers immunised.

Primary
Immunisation
carried out
in 1949.

$\frac{1}{2}$ year ending
June 30th

$\frac{1}{2}$ year ending
December 31st

Under 5	5-14	Total
492	458	950
457	250	707
949	708	1657

Reinforcement
or "Booster"
Immunisation

$\frac{1}{2}$ year ending
June 30th

$\frac{1}{2}$ year ending
December 31st

Aged 5—14

802

631

1433

This effort and the changing age groups brought the state of immunisation of the District to the following :—

Year	Age under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total under 15
To 31.12.49	54	640	723	595	605	3402	3023	9042
		2617				6425		
		Estimated Population under 5				Estimated Population 5 to 14		Estimated Populat'n 0 to 14
		4807				7768		12575
		Percentage Immunised				Percentage Immunis'd		Percentage Immunised
		54.4				84.0		71.9

To achieve this favourable result all the seven Child Welfare Clinics were available for immunisation, special clinics were held at schools and Welfare Centres, and the family doctors co-operated when parents expressed a desire to have their services.

Such is the effort which will have to be maintained to keep the disease of diphtheria at bay.

Smallpox — Vaccination.

Thanks to the efforts of our ancestors who used and handed down to us a particular type of immunisation known as vaccination and to the vigilance of the Port Health Services smallpox is almost unknown in this country. The enemy has been banished for so many years however that vaccination has become inessential in the estimation of many. Some cases of smallpox are again making an appearance in our midst. The large numbers who flock to vaccination clinics when the danger of smallpox spreading is announced, indicates that the public still appreciate that vaccination is their best protection at such moments. Meantime a series of victims is necessary to produce that attitude of mind and a lot of work is thrown upon the public vaccinators and lymph laboratories all at once, when routine vaccination in non-endemic periods would keep the country free of the disease as it has done in the past.

In 1949 in the Doncaster Rural District where there were 1,057 live births the following vaccination was the result of a campaign modelled upon that used against diphtheria.

	Under 1 year	1 — 4 years	5 — 14 years	15 years & over	Total
Vaccinated	160	139	9	10	318
Re-vaccinated	—	—	—	18	18
					336

This is a very disappointing result as a start to the entirely voluntary system introduced by the National Health Service Act. Only 16 per cent of the infants born alive were vaccinated in their first year. This is decidedly a worse result than under the system that was replaced and it is to be hoped that a better spirit will prevail among parents. Only 60 per cent of parents consenting to have their children vaccinated actually brought them to the special clinics arranged for the vaccination, when invited to attend.

Other Infectious Diseases.

One case of infantile paralysis affecting the brain (Polio-encephalitis) compared with one in 1948 and 6 in 1947.

17 cases of pneumonia were notified compared with 36 in 1948.

There were 9 deaths from influenza.

The origin of the infection of the one case of paratyphoid B was an unsolved mystery.

Three cases of food poisoning were notified as a result of two incidents. In the first an elderly lady consumed all of a portion of tongue sent to her from a wedding party and retained too long without refrigeration in hot weather. No other case arose from the same source. In the second incident a husband and wife were attacked with gastro-enteritis of a severe type after eating meat pie. No other cases arose from similar pies sold from the same shop and no pathological organism was recovered from the patients in the Royal Infirmary.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1949.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
			Non-				Non-	
	Respiratory		Respiratory		Respiratory		Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1
1 and under 5 years	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
5 and under 15 years	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
15 and under 25 years	3	14	2	—	2	1	—	—
25 and under 35 years	3	4	—	2	3	1	—	—
35 and under 45 years	5	1	—	2	2	3	—	—
45 and under 55 years	2	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
55 and under 65 years	3	1	—	—	4	2	—	—
Over 65 years	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
TOTAL	20	25	9	6	17	8	2	1

There were 60 new cases of Tuberculosis (Males 29, Females 31) notified during 1949, compared with 63 in 1948 and 68 in 1947.

All forms of Tuberculosis accounted for 28 deaths (Males 19, Females 9).

At the beginning of the year there were 316 cases of Tuberculosis on the Register (Males 175, Females 141), and on the 31st December there were 339 (Males 183, Females 156). There were 2 deaths (Males 1, Females 1) from Tuberculosis of persons who had not been notified previous to death.

The death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis in the Doncaster Rural District was 0.55 per 1,000 of the population. In England and Wales the same rate was 0.45.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supplies : The public water supplies are as follows :—

Source	Distributors.	Area supplied.
Boreholes at Austerfield.	Doncaster & Tickhill Joint Water Board.	Awkley, Blaxton, Bawtry, Conisbrough Parks, Braithwell, Old Denaby, Askern, Austerfield, Adwick-on-Deane, Burghwallis, Barnborough, Cadeby, Edlington, Fenwick, Hampole, Hickleton, High Melton, Moss, Marr, Norton, Owston, Rossington, Stainton, Wadworth, Thorpe-in-Balne.
Thrybergh Reservoir, Nutwell and other boreholes.	Doncaster Corporation.	Armthorpe, Cantley, Warmsworth, Sprotborough, Edenthorpe, Long Sandall and Barnby Dun.
Two boreholes at Kirk Sandall	Pilkington Bros.	The village of Kirk Sandall.
Deep well at Hooton Pagnell.	Hooton Pagnell Estates.	The village of Hooton Pagnell.
Deep well at Clayton.	Clayton-with-Frickley Estates.	The village of Clayton-with-Frickley.
Borehole at Church Lane, Bessacarr.	Jarratt Estate.	About 30 houses at Bessacarr.
Pontefract Rural Water Authority.	Hemsworth R.D.C.	The village of Skelbrooke.

The first three of the above quoted distributors are the most important from the point of view of size and number of houses supplied; the others are comparatively small.

During the year the Doncaster and Tickhill mains were extended to Owston and Thorpe-in-Balne. The water mains are now in all the 35 parishes of the Rural District with one exception—Kirk Bramwith.

There are 13,849 inhabited houses and all but 403 are supplied with water from the public mains.

Of these 403 houses 52 are in the parish of Kirk Bramwith where there are no public mains and the vast majority of the others are isolated houses remote from water mains. There are still a few who prefer to use their own private wells.

Water has to be taken to Levitt Hagg and Warmsworth two or three times a week to a roadside tank which supplies about 13 houses by the River Don. The district is in the supply area of the Doncaster County Borough and the only well serving these cottages was condemned in 1938. The cottages are in poor state of habitability.

During 1949 there was no complaint about the adequacy of water in those parts supplied by mains. The dry summer produced a condition of drought at Owston, Thorpe-in-Balne, Kirk Bramwith and Alverley which depend on private wells (the water mains were being laid in the first two of these parishes). Drinking and domestic water was taken in tanks twice weekly to these parts by the Sanitary Department during the months of July to October, and thereafter until January, 1950 by the National Fire Service, a supply which was greatly appreciated.

Chemical and bacteriological analyses were taken of the three largest supplies :—

	No. of Samples.	Results.
1. Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board.	1 Chemical 4 Bacteriological	All satisfactory.
2. Doncaster Corporation.	1 Chemical 2 Bacteriological	All satisfactory.
3. Pilkington Bros.	1 Chemical 1 Bacteriological	Both satisfactory.
4. Private Wells.	3 Bacteriological	1 satisfactory 2 unsatisfactory

Two private wells were cleaned out and reconstructed.

I have asked Mr. Hempel to give details of the chemical constituents of Doncaster and Tickhill Water in 1949 :—

Richardson & Jaffe, Analytical Chemists.	Victoria Chambers, Victoria Square, Bradford.
---	---

20th January, 1949.

Water taken from the Pumping Main at Austerfield Pumping Station on January 14th, 1949.

	Grains per Gallon.
Silica	0.42
Alumina	0.28
Calcium	2.56
Magnesium	1.48
Chloride	1.26
Sulphate	0.56
Nitrate	1.71
Carbonate	6.73
Sodium	1.06
	<hr/> 16.06 <hr/>

General Composition :—

Calcium Nitrate	2.23
Calcium Carbonate	5.06
Magnesium Carbonate	5.18
Sodium Chloride	2.08
Sodium Sulphate	0.81
Silica, Iron and Alumina	0.70
	<hr/>
	16.06
	<hr/>

Carbonates present in solution as bicarbonates.

Total Hardness	12.6
Temporary Hardness	11.2
Permanent Hardness	1.4
pH	7.4
Free Ammonia	0.0014
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0014
Nitrous Nitrogen	None
Nitric Nitrogen	0.39
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours @ 80°F)	0.11

(Signed) F. W. M. JAFFE.

The following water main extensions were carried out during the year 1949 :—

105 yards of 3" main	R.D.C.	Housing Site,	Wensleydale Road, Scawsby.
300 yards	do.	do.	do.
116 yards	do.	do.	do.
176 yards	do.	do.	do.
128 yards	do.	do.	do.
332 yards	do.	do.	do.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Sewers have been extended to serve new properties and to housing sites in Armthorpe, Askern, Barnborough, Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall, Brodsworth, Norton, Rossington and Warmsworth.

The building of so many new houses in village communities without an up-to-date system of sewers has resulted in an undesirable increase in cesspools.

If some of the proposed sewerage schemes (e.g. Norton, Barnborough, Sprotborough Park) were in being the number of cesspools would be reduced considerably.

Schools.

There are 50 school departments or groups of school departments in the District.

Visits were made by the Medical Officer of Health to six during the year, in connection with outbreaks of infectious disease or sanitary defects.

One canteen-kitchen at Norton Modern Boys' School was closed.

No school was closed for infectious disease but individual contacts were excluded.

The County Medical Officer has requested my opinion upon the general condition of existing school premises and I have made the following return :—

(a) In first-rate sanitary condition	24
(b) Having minor sanitary defects	12
(c) Having serious sanitary defects requiring complete remodelling of the premises	14

Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948.

The Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in need of care and Attention.

The case reported in last year's annual report as having been removed to Springwell House by an order from the Magistrates remained there without a renewal of the order after the expiry of the prescribed three months period.

The lengthy procedure necessary for action under this section including the finding and interviewing of relatives, the waiting for the Council's confirmation and the seven days notice of legal action etc. etc. is not suitable for urgent cases. Two such persons were referred to me : (a) A woman of 83 in insanitary conditions suffering from senile decay and ulceration of legs and confined to a couch in her living room. She was persuaded to go to the sick wards of an institution on a medical certificate. She died there two days later. (b) The police forced entry into a house and found a woman living alone in insanitary surroundings. They were referred to me by the local doctor as a case for action under this Section. As a matter of fact she was found lying partly conscious on the floor with signs of a broken thigh and had been there long enough for the neighbours to be alarmed by the lack of any sign of activity in the house. She was sent in to the Royal Infirmary as an emergency case and accepted. She died some months later in a chronic sick ward of hypostatic pneumonia.

(signed) A. PENMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

CAUSES OF DEATH 1949.

Registrar-General's Return.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Males	Females
ALL CAUSES :	269	215
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	17	8
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	1
8. Syphilitic Diseases	—	—
9. Influenza	5	4
10. Measles	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis	—	—
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	—	—
13. Cancer of buc. cav. & œsoph; (M) uterus (F)	4	4
14. Cancer of the Stomach and Duodenum	11	5
15. Cancer of the Breast	—	4
16. Cancer of all other sites	28	14
17. Diabetes	2	3
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	14	21
19. Heart Diseases	71	51
20. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	4	9
21. Bronchitis	22	25
22. Pneumonia	10	11
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	5	2
24. Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum	6	1
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	7	3
26. Appendicitis	—	2
27. Other Digestive Disorders	5	2
28. Nephritis	3	4
29. Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis	—	1
30. Other Maternal Causes	—	1
31. Premature Birth	6	3
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries and Infantile Diseases	13	8
33. Suicide	2	4
34. Road Traffic Accidents	8	3
35. Other violent causes	7	5
36. All other causes	17	16

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

**Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year
1949 for the Rural District of Doncaster in the County of Yorkshire.
(W.R.).**

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the
Factories Act, 1937.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspect-ions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosec't'd
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	86	66	6	None
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	86	66	6	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	No. of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosec't'ns were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insp't'r	Referred by H.M. Insp'ct'r	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.) :					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	5	—	5	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	5	—	5	—

SECTION C.

The Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector—

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 Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1926, in relation to inspections, notices, etc. :—

Total number of inspections during 1949	...	...	...	...	4,766
Nuisances reported during 1949 (including provision of pails and dustbins)	...	...	...	...	457
Nuisances in hand	...	...	...	...	66
Abated during 1949	...	...	...	...	416
Outstanding at the end of 1949	...	...	...	...	107

The total inspections relate to :—

Nuisances	994	Water Supplies	
Tents, Vans and Sheds	79	Samples Taken	21
Shops Act	78	Supplies investigated	184
Schools	20	Infectious Diseases	
Factories	56	Disinfections	135
Drainage	370	Investigations	134
Public Cleansing	213	School Notices	167
Milk and Dairies		Housing	
Cowsheds	192	Section 9	392
Producers	150	Section 11	7
Retailers	25	Overcrowding	49
Samples T.B.	1	Re-housing	393
Meat and Food		Hostels and Camps	57
Slaughter Houses	15	Spoilbanks and Tips	92
Butchers' Shops	21	Conversions	318
Stalls and Vans	20	Piggeries	22
Fish and Chips	33	Food Poisoning	4
Ice Cream	62	Infestations	
Bakehouses	16	Bed Bugs	314
Food	81	Other vermin	26
Canteens and Cafes	25		

INFORMAL NOTICES.

457 preliminary notices have been served relating to :—

Drainage and conversions	88	Water Supplies	33
Nuisances	135	Miscellaneous	26
Cowsheds and Dairies	2	Housing Repairs	173

SHOPS ACT, 1934, Sections 10 and 13 (c).

Number of visits paid during year — 78.

Unsatisfactory conditions found — 3. Remedied — 3.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1949 (END OF YEAR)

PARISH	No. of inhabited houses 31.12.49	Water Closets	Pail Closets	Privy Middens	Dustbins	Dry Ashpits	Cesspools
Parishes closely built :							
Armthorpe	1529	1544	9	2	1659	—	5
Askern	1478	1488	3	—	1523	—	1
Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall	1249	1290	—	7	1320	—	8
Bawtry	378	364	10	24	403	4	1
Edlington	1513	1564	20	—	1627	—	7
Rossington	1948	1906	62	2	1898	4	12
Sprotborough	1711	1801	29	9	1847	—	212
Warmsworth	682	780	13	6	688	—	1
TOTAL	10488	10737	146	50	10965	8	247
Parishes closely built in parts :							
Austerfield	143	123	8	16	105	2	12
Barnborough	263	205	47	20	242	—	22
Blaxton	110	54	57	3	35	6	30
Braithwell	197	150	43	19	173	2	51
Brodsworth	587	519	70	4	631	1	61
Cadeby	36	8	17	10	24	4	2
Cantley	321	283	76	37	272	1	165
Old Denaby	56	18	35	5	48	—	15
Marr	39	19	17	3	43	—	2
Norton	511	250	87	73	465	—	60
Wadworth	173	50	100	36	137	2	7
TOTAL	2436	1679	557	226	2175	18	427
Parishes entirely rural :							
Adwick-on-Deane	36	20	20	—	42	1	4
Awkley	89	20	41	24	63	—	12
Burghwallis	59	39	18	2	61	—	19
Clayton-with-Frickley	68	16	25	28	26	6	1
Conisbrough Parks	98	42	35	17	81	—	13
Fenwick	45	6	15	27	21	2	1
Hampole	54	18	35	1	55	2	9
Hickleton	36	39	—	—	42	—	1
Hooton Pagnell	80	23	55	—	98	—	1
Kirk Bramwith	51	7	30	14	36	2	5
Loversall	39	10	14	14	20	—	—
High Melton	69	57	6	6	68	—	2
Moss	69	7	36	26	22	—	3
Owston	44	9	22	16	40	—	9
Stainton	55	24	23	9	33	—	2
Thorpe-in-Balne	33	6	21	6	8	1	1
TOTAL	925	343	396	190	716	14	83
Summary :							
Parishes closely built	10488	10737	146	50	10965	8	247
Parishes closely built in parts	2436	1679	557	226	2175	18	427
Parishes entirely rural	925	343	396	190	716	14	83
TOTAL	13849	12759	1099	466	13856	40	757

CLOSET CONVERSIONS FOR 1949.

- 8 Privies to Water Closets.
- 4 Privies to Pail Closets.
- 23 Pail Closets to Water Closets.
- 310 Water Closets provided for new buildings.

RODENT CONTROL.

TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1949.

Refuse Disposal Tips :—

Armthorpe (9); Askern (19); Bawtry (12); Brodsworth (11)
Cantley (7); Edlington (9); Rossington (7); Barnby Dun (1)
Quarry at Wadworth (1).

Sewage Disposal Works :—

Armthorpe (8); Askern (9); Bawtry (12); Edlington and
Warmsworth (9); Barnby Dun (5); Rossington (7);
Sprotborough (1).

Schools :—

Askern (2); Barmborough (1); Barnby Dun (1); Kirk
Sandall (1); Rossington (2); Wadworth (1).

School Canteens :—

Barnby Dun (4); Norton (2).

Other Council Properties :—

Armthorpe (10); Askern (1); Barnby Dun (3); Bawtry (1);
Edlington (4); Rossington (1); Warmsworth (2);
Wadworth (1); Sheffield Road Estate (3); Victory
Estate (1); length of open sewer at Awkley (1).

Private Properties :—

94 Treatments.

Austerfield Pumping Station (1).

Business Premises :—

Two large Industrial Concerns.
Two Colliery Canteens.
One Cafe and one sports undertaking.

Treatment of Sewers.

In accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Infestation Control Division, tests have been made in approximately 10% of the manholes on the Council's seven sewerage schemes at Armthorpe, Askern, Bawtry, Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall, Edlington, Rossington and Sprotbrough.

One hundred and fifty eight test baits were put down. "No take" was recorded in every case, therefore the Council's sewers can be deemed to be free from rats.

A squad of operatives from the Ministry's Headquarters at Leeds assisted with the work.

General.

There are no major infestations in the part of the area for which the Council is responsible.

The prevention of damage by Pests Act, 1949 which comes into force on the thirty first day of March, Nineteen hundred and fifty, makes it the duty of every local authority to take steps to ensure as far as possible that their district is kept free from rats, mice, etc.

This should prove to be an advancement in dealing with pests. The position during the past few years when one authority controlled the destruction of pests on agricultural hereditaments and another authority was responsible for other lands and properties was most unsatisfactory.

The work should be co-ordinated during the coming year with beneficial results to the whole district.

S P O I L B A N K S .

There are twelve spoilbanks in the area placed adjacent to the collieries at Armthorpe, Askern (3), Brodsworth, Bullcroft, Edlington (3), Hickleton, Rossington and the Doncaster Coalite, Askern.

These large dumps of inert black material spoil the countryside for miles around. Each year they get bigger as the thousands of tons of colliery refuse are tipped by aerial runways or other means, covering for all times land which could be put to much better use.

Spoilbanks are particularly liable to spontaneous combustion and may be on fire for a considerable time before the trouble manifests itself. When such a condition arises, there is little hope of completely putting the fire out. Continuous attention night and day, by spraying, blanketing, or slurry lagooning, and ceasing to tip on the site may control the outbreak until it burns itself out.

Remedial measures have been continued throughout the year to control burning spoilbanks at Askern, Edlington and Hickleton.

The Alkali Works etc. Inspector of the Ministry of Health has worked in close co-operation with this authority for the past few years. Having regard to the works carried out, and improvements effected he is satisfied, providing the measures continue, to leave this matter in the hands of the Council.

At Askern, extensive slurry lagooning covering many acres has kept the nuisance down to a minimum.

Yorkshire Main Colliery spoilbank at Edlington has been continually sprayed with water to keep the fire under control.

Slurry lagooning on an extensive scale is still proceeding on the Hickleton spoilbank.

In my opinion it will take several years for these spoilbanks to burn themselves out.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN.

It is gratifying to note the decrease in the number of houses where it is necessary to deal with infestations for bed bugs and other vermin. During 1946, the numbers were 74 and 78; in 1947, the numbers were 30 and 11, in 1948 the numbers were 28 and 3 and this year they are 22 and 1 respectively. 20 of the 22 being in respect of the furniture of tenants moving into new council houses. The disinfestations were carried out by hydrogen-cyanide gas.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

(1) Council Houses.

The number of houses owned or controlled by the Council at the end of 1949 was 1386. These are situated in the twenty-five parishes as set out below :—

Armthorpe	...	...	285	Conisbrough Parks	...	10
Askern	...	...	165	Fenwick	...	2
Austerfield	...	...	6	Edlington	...	163
Auckley	...	...	12	Hampole	...	8
Barmbrough	...	...	38	Loversall	...	2
Barnby Dun-with-Kirk				Marr	...	4
Sandall	...	...	163	Melton (High)	...	4
Bawtry	...	...	86	Norton	...	26
Braithwell	...	...	18	Rossington	...	243
Brodsworth	...	...	44	Sprotborough	...	37
Burghwallis	...	...	6	Stainton	...	6
Cadeby	...	...	4	Wadworth	...	28
Cantley	...	...	14	Warmsworth	...	12

In addition, the Council have control of a camp at Sprotborough where the huts have been adapted to house 32 separate families, and a hostel at Warmsworth where alterations have provided dwellings for a similar number of families.

The adaptations are of a temporary character, with a very limited life, therefore the structures should cease to be used for human occupation as soon as the housing situation becomes easier.

(2) Housing Position.

Applications for council houses were reviewed in December, 1949. There were 2,475 on the files.

SUMMARY OF HOUSING SURVEY, 1949.

Applications on files — 2,475.

	RESIDENT						NON-RESIDENT					
Householders	776						94					
Non-Householders	1460						145					
Total	2236						239					
Analysis of Householders												
Accommodated in Camps	51						2					
Require re-housing	43						3					
Require a larger house	144						9					
Require a smaller house	56						—					
Already suitably housed	482						80					
Total	776						Total 94					
Analysis of Non-householders												
	Years married						Years married					
	Under					Ov 5	Under					Ov 5
	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
Three or more families in house (174)	16	28	24	21	25	50	—	2	4	2	1	1
Two families in house morally overcrowded (502)	33	66	87	62	49	167	2	3	12	4	4	13
Two families in house not morally overcrowded (929)	110	162	156	104	76	224	11	17	20	9	7	33
Total 1605	159	256	267	187	150	441	13	22	36	15	12	47
	1460						145					
Number of houses required to house :												
(a) Accommodated in Camps	51						2					
(b) Persons requiring re-housing	43						3					
(c) Non-householders	1460						145					
	1554						150					

1704

Less number of houses in present allocations not yet completed

264

Number of applicants for whom provision remains to be made

1440

HOUSING SURVEY — DECEMBER, 1949.

Parish	Popula- tion	Houses already erected	Applicants requiring a house		Less houses not com- pleted	Number of houses required	
			Res.	Non- Res.		Excl. Non- Res's.	Incl. Non- Res's.
Adwick-on-D.	113	—	4	1	—	4	5
Armthorpe	6277	182	229	4	16	213	217
Askern	5850	51	217	1	58	159	160
Austerfield	460	6	10	2	4	6	8
Awkley	237	12	7	3	4	3	6
Barmbrough	896	22	15	8	2	13	21
Barnby Dun	4659	87	135	13	18	117	130
Bawtry	1439	6	27	4	—	27	31
Blaxton	397	—	11	1	—	11	12
Braithwell	667	6	8	2	8	—	2
Brodsworth	1892	20	33	19	—	33	52
Burghwallis	183	6	7	3	—	7	10
Cadeby	108	4	2	2	—	2	4
Cantley	1056	10	15	—	—	15	15
Clayton-w-F.	194	—	2	—	—	2	2
Conisbro' Parks	335	10	1	2	—	1	3
Denaby, Old	163	—	4	2	—	4	6
Edlington	6849	74	297	3	54	243	246
Fenwick	157	—	1	—	—	1	1
Hampole	210	2	6	1	4	2	3
Hickleton	119	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hooton Pagnell	251	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirk Bramwith	184	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loversall	148	2	2	—	—	2	2
Marr	131	4	1	1	—	1	2
Melton, High	286	4	4	—	—	4	4
Moss	229	—	1	—	—	1	1
Norton	1901	4	35	4	24	11	15
Owston	148	—	—	2	4	— 4	— 2
Rossington	8388	139	292	5	12	280	285
Sprotbrough	5632	36	125	56	28	97	153
Stainton	171	6	—	—	—	—	—
Thorpe-in-B.	118	—	1	—	—	1	1
Wadworth	603	12	17	3	8	9	12
Warmsworth	1932	12	45	8	20	25	33
TOTALS	52383	717	1554	150	264	1290	1440
			1704				

The column headed "Applicants requiring a house" includes

- (a) Persons accommodated in Camps.
- (b) Persons requiring re-housing.
- (c) Non-householders.

During 1949, Three hundred and ten houses were completed and let as follows :—

Parish	Aluminium Bungalows Coal Miners	Swedish Timber Agr'l	Airey Type			Traditional Type		
			C.M.	Agr.	Oths.	C.M.	Agr.	Oths.
Armthorpe	68	—	13	5	22	2	—	2
Awkley	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—
Austerfield	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—
Barmbrough	—	—	15	1	6	—	—	—
Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall	—	—	13	—	9	—	—	—
Bawtry	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—
Braithwell	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brodsworth	—	—	8	—	12	—	—	—
Burghwallis	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
Cadeby	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Cantley	—	—	3	3	4	—	—	—
Conisbrough Parks	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7
Edlington	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	11
Marr	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Rossington	—	—	6	2	6	—	—	—
Sprotbrough	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—
Stainton	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—
Wadworth	—	2	3	2	5	—	—	—
TOTALS	68	4	65	31	108	12	2	20
			204			34		
TOTAL			310					

In addition, seven private houses were completed under licence, three of these replacing old dwellings.

(3) Selection of Tenants.

This arduous duty has been well carried out by the Committees with few complaints, except the inevitable ones from unsuccessful applicants who found consolation in writing to their local Member of Parliament, the British Legion or some other body. Suitable replies were furnished in all cases.

The members of the Council representing the parishes where houses are to be let form the House-letting Committees.

Where tenants are being selected for occupation of houses provided for agricultural workers, one representative from the County Agricultural Committee, and one from the Agricultural Workers' Union are called in for consultation.

Selection of tenants in this rural area presents difficulties having regard to (1) the parochial aspect and (2) relationship of applicants to the County Borough of Doncaster and other adjacent areas, including the County of Nottingham on the South. This has been partly overcome by a scheme of reciprocal exchanges.

The National Coal Board and some private owners have also accepted tenants from the Council's list of applicants where the occupiers of their houses have been put into a council house on account of overcrowding, or other unsatisfactory circumstances, thus providing a better standard of housing for two families for the price of one new house.

Three hundred and ninety three inspections were made relating to re-housing.

The home and effects of every selected tenant are examined, and where necessary fumigation by hydrogen-cyanide gas is carried out at the expense of the Council, thus ensuring that no new houses become infested. Twenty fumigations were undertaken during the year. Not one complaint has been received of infestation by vermin in Council Houses. This reflects great credit on the staff for the efficiency of the examinations carried out.

(2) Privately Owned Houses.

There is a marked deterioration in the way owners are maintaining rented properties. Many have not been painted externally for years with consequent rotting of wooden window frames and other woodwork, and corrosion of iron eaves-spouting and fall pipes, thus causing dampness and other defects internally.

Shortage of labour and certain materials, the high cost of the work and difficulty in getting building contractors to undertake small jobs are probably the causes for minor repairs not being done.

Three hundred and ninety two houses were dealt with during the year.

The huge pent-up demand for repair and improvements to existing dwellings, referred to in the Ministry of Health's circular 171/46, dated 6th September, 1946, continues to grow each year. Renewal of the housing activities with the consequent demolition of unfit houses and re-conditioning of those which could be made in all respects fit, is long overdue. While so much priority is given to the erection of new dwellings, and only necessary repairs carried out in the old properties, the position becomes worse each year.

There are still seventeen houses occupied upon which Demolition Orders were made prior to 1939. Two were demolished during 1949.

(3) Tents, Vans and Sheds etc. Sec. 268, Public Health Act, 1936.

There are eighteen structures licensed as moveable dwellings. This number would have been much higher had not the Council taken a firm stand with regard to the type of van for which licences were granted, and the localities where they should be sited.

SECTION E.

THE SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The Preparation of Food.

There are eighty-eight premises registered under Sec. 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Thirty two of these are for the sale of Ice cream and four for the manufacture and sale of Ice cream.

Twenty seven relate to premises used for the manufacture of food and twenty five to fish and chip shops.

The general standard of cleanliness is good.

One manufacturer of Ice-cream was removed from the register under Sections 16 and 37, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Byelaws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, "for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption", were made by the Council on the 31st day of December, 1949; confirmed by the Minister of Food on the 16th January, 1950 and came into operation on the 19th day of March, 1950.

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

Veal Loaf, 53 tins.	Pilchards, 37 tins.	Prunes, 18 lbs.
Pork, 31 tins.	Kipperd Herring, 2 tins.	Prunes, 8 tins.
Pork Brawn, 7 tins.	Salmon, 22 tins.	Blackberries, 1 tin.
Brawn, 69½ lbs.	Snoek, 4 tins.	Oranges, 205 lbs.
Ham Loaf, 6 tins.	Mussels, 25 tins.	Bilberries, 11 jars.
Meat Lunch, 18 tins.	Fish Spread, 1 tin.	Orange Juice, 4 tins.
Irish Stew, 1 tin.	Crab, 1 tin.	Pineapple Juice, 3 tins.
Minced Beef, 17 tins.	Whalemeat Steak, 1 tin.	Tomato Juice, 84 tins.
Brisket Beef, 1 tin.	Whalemeat Roll, 6 lbs.	Tomatoes, 135 tins.
Luncheon Meat, 1 tin.	Crawfish, 24 tins.	Tomato Ketchup, 6 botts.
Tongue, 8 tins.	Fish Paste, 5 jars.	Rusk & Tom. Sav.,
Haslet, 60 lbs.	Fish Cakes, 12.	31 lbs.
M & V Ration, 1 tin.	Herrings, 3 tins.	Veg. & Tom. Links.,
Minced Meat, 19 lbs.	Brislings, 2 tins.	56 lbs.
Meat in Gravy, 1 tin.	Sardines, 1 tin.	Tomato Puree, 2 tins.
Gravy, 6 gallons.	Crab Paste, 1 tin.	Scotch Broth, 2 tins.
Rabbit, 3 tins.	Smoked Fillets, 3 tins.	Soup, 84 tins.
Bacon, 1 tin.	Herring Roes, 10 tins.	Peas, 115 tins.
Meat Pies, 8	Strained Foods, 8 tins.	Dried Peas, 11 lbs.
Bacon, 60½ lbs.	Dates, 4 lbs.	Beans, 71 tins.
Sausage, 5 tins.	Gooseberries, 1 jar.	Mixed Veg., 8 tins.
Sausage, 10½ lbs.	Apple Puree, 2 tins.	Parsnips, 12 tins.
Syrup, 1 tin.	Sieved Apples, 6 tins.	Potatoes, 36 tins.
Honey, 2 lbs.	Apple Jelly, 1 tin.	Carrots, 3 tins.
Jam, 121 lbs.	Pie Apples, 1 tin.	Potato Crisps, 40 pkts.
Marmalade, 32 lbs.	Rhubarb, 200 bottles.	Macaroni, 3 tins.
Lemon Curd, 12 lbs.	Rhubarb, 15 tins.	Spaghetti, 29 tins.
Mincemeat, 3 lbs.	Cherries, 43 bottles.	Mustard Pickle, 2 jars.
Quince Jelly, 19 lbs.	Plums, 29 tins.	Beetroot, 35 jars.
Frozen Egg, 17 lbs.	Pineapple, 6 tins.	Gherkins, 6 jars.
Dried Egg, 1 tin.	Apricots, 6 tins.	Mixed Pickles, 22 jars.
Evaporated Milk,	Peaches, 40 tins.	Pickled Onions, 2 jars.
722 tins.	Two Fruits, 3 tins.	Chutney, 39 jars.
Condensed Milk, 110 tins.	Dried Apricots, 28 lbs.	Sweet Pickle, 5 jars.
Cheese Parings, 57 lbs.	Pears, 2 bottles.	Red Cabbage, 2 jars.
Pan Yan Pickles, 1 jar.	Grapes, 37 tins.	Pears, 6 tins.
Blue Cheese, 3 lbs.	Grape Fruit Juice,	Cherries, 2 tins.
Camembert Cheeses, 8.	2 tins.	Piccalilli, 1 jar.
Gravy Powder, 5 pkts.	Patent Groats, 6 tins.	Butter, 21 lbs.
Marmite, 1 jar.	Rice, 31 lbs.	Scone Mixture, 4 pkts.
Oxo, 1 jar.	Coffee, ½ lb.	Cream of Tartar, 8 lbs.
Bovril, 4 jars.	Coffee Essence, 4 bottles.	Farinoca, 1 lb.
Torox Cubes, 72.	Coffee, 4 bottles.	Slab Cake, 94 lbs.
Sauce, 57 bottles.	B.W., 5 bottles.	Tea Cakes, 6.
Salad Cream, 94 jars.	Tea, 41½ lbs.	Cream Cake, 5 lbs.
Sandwich Spread,	Olive Oil, 2 bottles.	Cake Mixture, 5 pkts.
150 jars.	Sweetened Fat, ½ lb.	Sponge Puddings, 114.
Salt, 1 pkt.	Peanut Butter, 1 lb.	Sponge Cakes, 385.
Pepper, 3½ lbs.	Margarine, 1 lb.	Biscuits, ½ lb.
Corn Flakes, 4 pkts.	Flour S.R., 103 lbs.	Loaves, 30.
Wheat Flakes, 221 pkts.	Flour, 214 lbs.	Yeast, 1 lb.
Weetabix, 19 pkts.	Sugar, 58 lbs.	Jelly, 1.
Shredded Wheat, 14 pkts.	Saccharines, 3 pkts.	Barley Crystal, 1 tin.
All Bran, 1 pkt.	Junket Powders, 1 bott.	Pig Carcase and Organs,
Oats, 1 pkt.	Custard Powders,	18 stones.
Breakfast Oats, 23 lbs.	16 pkts.	Black Puddings, 46½ lbs.
Oatmeal, 3 lbs.	Creamola, 1 pkt.	Calfs Foot Jelly, 2 jars.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks. —

Total number of outbreaks	2
Number of cases	3
Number of deaths	Nil

In neither case was an organism identified, but in the first instance the cause was in all probability the toxins of decomposition. In the second instance the organism was not recovered from the

patients. All the incriminating food was consumed by the victims, leaving nothing to sample. Sheep's tongue and meat pies were respectively the foods involved. None of the other persons eating the food from the same source was affected.

Milk Supplies.

During the year vast alterations have been made in the administration of the Acts, Orders and Regulations relating to the production, distribution and treatment of milk.

The principal changes are consequent upon the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944; the Transfer of Functions (Food and Drugs) Order, 1948; the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949; the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949; the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilized Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

On the first day of October, 1949, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries became responsible for the registration of dairy farms and of persons carrying on, or proposing to carry on the trade of dairy farmer, with power to refuse or cancel a registration, subject to an appeal to a tribunal. Such power was not vested in local authorities from whom the duty of registration has been transferred.

There were two hundred and forty-six registered cowkeepers in the Rural District when the transfer took place. Details of these were supplied to the new authority.

Twenty-two retailers of milk remain on the register.

The Council is responsible for the granting of licences authorising the use of certain special designations, which include a new one relating to "Sterilised Milk".

Licences issued are as follows : —

(1) Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 —

(a) **Dealers Licences** authorising the use of the special designation —

Pasteurised	20
Tuberculin Tested	18
Sterilized	38
Accredited	1

(b) **Supplementary Licences** authorising the use of the special designation —

Pasteurised	6
Tuberculin Tested	4
Sterilized	3

Principal licences relating to special designated milks are issued by the County or County Borough Councils, therefore the control of premises where milk is pasteurised is no longer the responsibility of the Rural District Council.

Approximately 95% of the milk sold in the area is heat treated or graded.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES.

(1) General Outline.

The thirty five Parishes comprising the Rural District with a total of 13,849 houses, a population of 52,890 and an acreage of 73,755 are covered by a comprehensive cleansing service carried out by direct labour.

Eight of the parishes consisting of 10,488 houses are in built up areas, eleven parishes with 2,436 houses are closely built up in parts and the remaining sixteen parishes with 925 houses are entirely rural.

The cleansing of the various types of conveniences; dustbins, pail closets, privies and cesspools, numbers of each are in use in nearly every parish, makes the work of collection and disposal difficult and costly.

Special types of vehicles are used for each service. It is impracticable to use the one type of machine and the times of service vary. This of necessity means more journeys to be made into each parish and accounts for more than one vehicle being in the one place at the same time.

The service requested by householders is higher today than ever before and rightly so.

(2) Services.

(a) Dustbins.

13,856 dustbins are emptied weekly. Many of these in the colliery districts are full to overflowing in less than a week. The amount of unconsumed combustible material removed as refuse is far greater than necessary.

In the residential and rural areas, the removal of garden refuse, etc. placed in the dustbins presents difficulties, for the local authority only undertake the removal of household refuse.

(b) Pail Closets.

There are 1,099 of these to be cleansed every week. They serve houses in almost every parish and are situated in positions where there are no sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements available.

(c) Privies.

Monthly attention is given to the emptying and disposal of the 466 remaining privy middens.

With few exceptions the same remarks apply to these as made under (b) pail closets.

(d) Cesspools.

There are 757 cesspools situated in parishes and parts of parishes where there are no sewage disposal works. Of these the Council own 116 houses drained into 17 cesspools.

Monthly service is given to the cesspools serving individual houses but additional visits are frequently requested by householders. In certain circumstances the extra service is carried out to abate nuisances.

The cesspools draining more than one house vary in capacity and number of houses served; the largest holding 28,000 gallons receives the drainage of twenty four houses owned by the Council.

Disposal of the 6,620,940 gallons of sewage pumped presents particular difficulties. To dispose of each load of 750 gallons from sixteen Council houses draining into one cesspool a round journey of eleven miles has to be made during the greater part of the year.

With the provision of mains supply of water to nearly all the houses, the amount of sewage has increased considerably.

The urgent need for sewerage and sewage disposal works in a number of parishes cannot be overstressed.

(e) Cleansing of Streets.

This work is only undertaken in the populous parishes of Armthorpe, Askern, Edlington, Rossington, Warmsworth and parts of Barnby Dun-with-Kirk-Sandall.

(f) Disposal of Refuse.

The Council either own or rent eight refuse disposal sites situated in the following parishes — Armthorpe, Askern (2), Brodsworth, Bawtry, Cantley, Edlington and Rossington, each serving an area within reasonably easy access.

3. Transport.

Fifteen vehicles comprise the fleet used for public cleansing. They consist of nine specially designed for refuse collection, four motor vacuum cesspool emptiers each of 750 gallons capacity, one covered lorry adapted to carry a non splash tank for the cleansing of pail closets, and one lorry used for the disposal of the contents of privies.

4. Garage and Staff Accommodation.

The Public Cleansing Depot, Sunnyside, Kirk Sandall, owned by the Council is a detached brick built building consisting of the garage and workshop 108' × 48' plus off sets used as office, mens mess room, stores and conveniences.

The workshop is well fitted with modern equipment for carrying out the work of repair and maintenance. With the exception of reboring or sleeving of cylinders, all repairs are executed here. Vehicles are regularly cleaned, serviced and periodically painted.

5. Staff.

The total complement of sixty eight employees are engaged as follows :—

Mechanics 2, Drivers 15, Loaders 41, Tipmen 6, and Street Sweepers 4.

Protective clothing is supplied by the Council, each man being issued with two sets of overalls per year, plus wellington boots, gloves, and water proof coat, which are renewed, after approval, as required.

Wages and conditions of service as laid down by the Provincial Joint Industrial Council are complied with in every respect.

There is a difficulty throughout the country in recruiting the right type of employee for work on public cleansing, and your district is no exception.

6. Hours of Work.

The working week is forty four hours. During the months of March to October inclusive the five day week is operated, the remaining four months November to February inclusive, being worked as a five and a half day week on account of the shorter hours of day light.

7. Works Committee.

This is made up of three members of the Council and three representatives of the staff.

Meetings are held as necessity arises. These have always been conducted in an atmosphere of goodwill owing to the relationship existing between employer and employees.

8. Salvage.

The following commodities were collected and sold :—

				Weight			Value		
				T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Paper	...	...	...	103	5	1	652	11	5
Textiles	...	...	...	4	9	0	57	5	9
TOTAL	...	...	...	107	14	1	709	17	2

Owing to the reduced prices obtainable for waste paper and the withdrawal of the direction of the Board of Trade for local authorities to collect this and other materials, the Council after due consideration, decided to cease salvage operations as and from November, 1949.

DETAILS OF WORK PERFORMED.

Population Served	52,890
Total Collections	701,233
Average Weekly Collections	13,485
Miles travelled by vehicles	136,489
Gallons of Sewage Removed	6,620,940
Gallons of petrol Consumed	15,531

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.



