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DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE ANNUAL
REPORT

for the year 1951

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

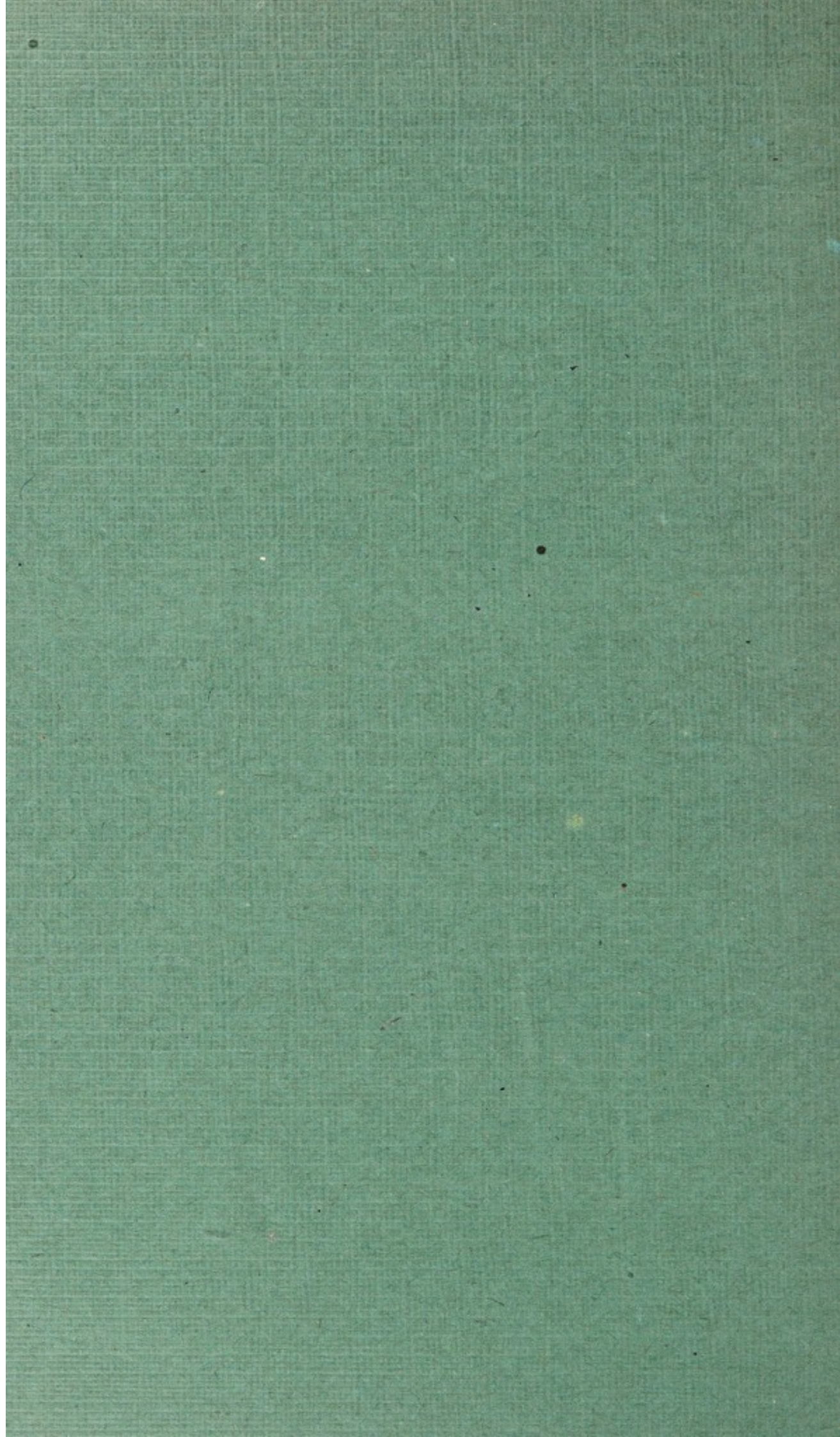
A. PENMAN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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

Doncaster Rural District Council,
Public Health Department,
Nether Hall,
Doncaster.

August, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members,
Doncaster Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present the Annual Report on the state of public health of the District in accordance with my statutory duty.

I have personally written on vital statistics, services rendered by the County Council, infectious diseases and part of the sanitary circumstances. The rest of the report, including the remainder of sanitary circumstances, housing, supervision of food and public cleansing have been contributed by Mr. A. Reynolds, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The birth rate and crude death rate compare favourably with those for England and Wales, while the tuberculosis death rate and the infantile mortality rate are above the national figure. In the case of tuberculosis, the excess is comparatively small and may be attributed to a larger proportion of the population being within the susceptible years. Infantile mortality however, although comparing favourably with districts adjoining us in South Yorkshire, is still resistant to marked improvement. Nevertheless, I have recorded a fall in this rate from 53.79 to 47.81.

For the first time since 1936, the year official records of maternal mortality commenced, there was no death from maternal causes in the district, and all persons whose duty it is to prevent maternal mortality should feel rewarded by this excellent state of affairs.

I have also to report that for the first time since statistics were kept, there was no confirmed case of diphtheria in the district. This has been due in the main to a sustained effort in immunisation of children, extending over 14 years. It is, unfortunately, necessary to add that the response of parents to immunisation is waning, particularly the parents of children of pre-school age. It should be understood that the absence of diphtheria can only be assured by a generous response to the Local Authority's efforts.

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.

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1951

	Doncaster R.D.	Aggregate W. Riding Rural Districts.	W. Riding Adminis- trative County	England and Wales.
Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	18.06	16.5	15.8	15.5
Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated population):—				
(a) all causes	9.97	10.7	12.7	12.5
(b) tuberculosis (all forms) ...	0.43	0.27	0.28	0.31
(c) cancer	1.30	1.56	1.80	*
(d) maternal mortality (per 1,000 total births) ...	Nil.	1.24	0.93	0.79
(e) infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) ...	47.81	34.3	31.8	29.6

* Not yet available.

RECORD OF PROGRESS—DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT

Year	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	All Forms of Tuberculosis	Infant Mortality	Maternal Mortality
1911	35.1	14.9	1.32	126.4	*
1916	30.6	13.9	1.64	106.9	*
1921	30.8	14.0	1.14	130.9	*
1926	29.4	10.3	0.8	82.3	*
1931	23.1	9.10	0.9	81.5	*
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
1950	18.81	9.05	0.34	53.79	1.95
1951	18.06	9.97	0.43	47.81	Nil.

* Figures not available

SECTION A

STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	73,755
Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year home population	53,250
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1951) according to rate books	14,295
Rateable value	£261,033
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,020 9s. 9d.

Live Births

	Male	Female	Total	
Legitimate	506	422	928	Doncaster R.D. Crude
Illegitimate	20	14	34	Death Rate: 18.06.
				Adjusted do: 17.7.
Total	526	436	962	England and Wales: 15.5.

Still Births

	Male	Female	Total	
Legitimate	21	10	31	Doncaster R.D. Still Birth
Illegitimate	—	—	—	Rate: 0.58.
				England and Wales: 0.36.
Total	21	10	31	

Infant Deaths: Under 1 year (in brackets under 4 weeks)

	Male	Female	Total	
Legitimate	32(16)	13(5)	45(21)	Doncaster R.D. Infant
Illegitimate	1 (1)	—	1 (1)	Mortality Rate: 47.8.
				England and Wales: 29.6.
Total	33(17)	13(5)	46(22)	

All Deaths

	Male	Female	Total	
All causes	317	214	531	Doncaster R.D. Crude
				Death Rate: 9.9.
				Adjusted do: 12.96.
				England and Wales: 12.5.

Deaths from Tuberculosis:

	Male	Female	Total	
(a) Respiratory	7	10	17	Doncaster R.D. Death
(b) Non-respiratory	6	1	7	Rate (T.B.): 0.43.
				England and Wales: 0.31.
Total	13	11	24	

Population

In spite of a natural increase of 431 (excess of live births over deaths), the Registrar General estimates the home population for mid-year 1951 at 53,250, which is 82 less than the 1951 Census.

Births

Live births were down by 42 causing a fall in the rate to 18.06. The national birth rate fell from 15.8 to 15.5.

Still births at 31 were up by 9 compared with 1950, and gave a still birth rate of 0.58 per 1,000 of the home population. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 0.36. The high still birth rate and the relatively high proportion of the infant death rate occupied by prematurity, congenital causes etc., in this area, have a very probable inter-relationship.

Deaths

There were 531 deaths from all causes (males 317: females 214), 48 more than those of 1950, giving a crude death rate of 9.9 per 1,000 of the home population. When this rate is multiplied by the factor (1.3) to correct for local age and sex distribution, it yields an adjusted death rate of 12.96 for the purpose of comparison with that of England and Wales, which was 12.5.

The principal causes of death were:

	Compare with—		
	1951	1950	1949
Diseases of the heart and circulation, including vascular lesions of nervous system	228	200	170
Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	77	66	84
Cancer	69	74	70
Accidents (motor accidents 9, other accidents 15, suicide 2)	26	24	29
Tuberculosis	24	17	28

Deaths from these causes constituted about 80 per cent. of the total. The most notable feature is the steady advance of the threat from diseases of the heart and circulation. The 228 who died from diseases of the heart and arteries included 127 males and 101 females.

Maternal Mortality

It is very pleasing to be able to report that during the year there was no death from maternal causes. In 1936, when the mortality rate was 8.25 deaths of mothers, per 1,000 live and still births, the district was indeed a "black" area in this respect. The local authorities, their doctors and midwives are entitled to some credit for bringing about this favourable state of affairs. All in this area who have campaigned against the causes of maternal mortality will feel rewarded by the result.

Of recent years most of the few maternal deaths have been due to non-co-operation of the mother with the doctor, clinic or midwife, which indicated that education in newer methods was still necessary in some instances.

It is too much to expect that a 'Nil return' be obtained every year, but the position suggests that the number of non-co-operators is rapidly dwindling.

Infant Mortality

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS, 1951

Cause of Death	All Infants		Under 4 wks.		4 wks. to 3 mths.		3 to 6 months		6 to 9 months		9 to 12 months	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Whooping Cough ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions and Epilepsy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	9	5	—	1	4	3	1	1	4	—	—	—
Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	5	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia, atelectasis	7	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Congenital debility .	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Hæmolytic disease ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	33	13	17	4	6	5	3	3	7	1	—	—

46 infants (33 males: 13 females) died before reaching the age of 1 year. The infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births was thus 47·8, which compared very unfavourably with 29·6 for England and Wales, but was an improvement upon 53·8 for the previous year.

As in previous years male children were in preponderance (being about 5 for every 2 females). A male preponderance is always shown in the National figures but not to the same degree (more like 4 to 3).

21 of these infants died in the first four weeks of life and 11 more in the ensuing two months. Premature birth, congenital malformation, asphyxia due to atelectasis, birth injury and congenital debility together accounted for 24 of the deaths. Pneumonia and bronchitis caused 14 deaths.

Enteritis and diarrhoea was only responsible for 2, which is an improvement on past years. Nevertheless, 5 children under the age of two died from enteritis and diarrhoea, which gives a rate of 5·2 per 1,000 live births compared with 1·4 for England and Wales. Since these deaths from infection occurred in well-sewered parishes, in places where there is an organised collection of refuse and street sweeping, one can only conclude that faulty domestic hygiene and artificial feeding must play a part in creation of the high rate. This high enteritis rate has always been with us; it gives some satisfaction that the rate is falling and hope for even better results in infant care.

CAUSES OF DEATH—1951

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN

No.	Cause of Death	Males	Females
	ALL CAUSES:	317	214
1	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	7	10
2	Tuberculosis, Other	6	1
3	Syphilitic Disease	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	2	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8	Measles	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	—
10	Malignant neoplasm: stomach	11	4
11	do lung, bronchus	6	1
12	do breast	—	5
13	do uterus	—	3
14	do lymphatic and other	31	8
15	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	2	2
16	Diabetes	3	1
17	Vascular lesions of the nervous system ...	30	30
18	Coronary disease: angina	38	23
19	Hypertension with heart disease	5	8
20	Other heart disease	40	34
21	Other circulatory disease	11	9
22	Influenza	9	6
23	Pneumonia	13	6
24	Bronchitis	28	10
25	Other diseases of the respiratory system	4	1
26	Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum ...	5	—
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	4	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	7	6
29	Hyperplasia of the prostate	3	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	4	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	31	31
33	Motor vehicle accidents	5	4
34	All other accidents	10	5
35	Suicide	1	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—

SECTION B

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

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

The names and addresses of all health visitors, district nurses and midwives have been communicated to the Clerk of the Council for insertion in the Councillors' diaries and need not be repeated here.

Births

1,015 live and still births occurred to mothers resident in Doncaster Rural District and Tickhill Urban District. Thirty-eight per cent. of the total births occurred in hospitals or maternity homes, an increase of 4 per cent. over the previous year. Notifiable infections among mothers and babies were limited to two cases of puerperal pyrexia and two of ophthalmia neonatorum compared with 20 and 8 in the previous year.

Ante-Natal Clinics

About 68 per cent. of the total expectant mothers attended the County Council's ante-natal clinics during the year. The average number of attendances per mother was five. I have no exact knowledge of the number who were given ante-natal supervision by their own doctor or by hospital out-patient clinics. As far as I can see the composite situation, it would appear that, with the exception of a recalcitrant few, nearly every expectant mother received one or other kind of ante-natal supervision.

396 half-day sessions were held at Armthorpe, Askern, Edlington, Kirk Sandall, Rossington, Sprotborough and Bawtry, and at these centres 3,992 attendances were made by mothers.

Post-Natal Clinics

Post-natal examinations are made at ante-natal clinics in this Division. 86 mothers made one attendance each. This service is not fully used nor appreciated and health visitors have been instructed to bring it constantly to the notice of post-natal mothers.

Domestic Help

A. Authorised Divisional Establishment for 1951—

16 whole-time home helps.

B. Number of Domestic Helps on register at 31st December, 1951.
(available for employment).

(1)	Whole-time	...	...	...	...	...	11
(2)	Part-time	...	...	...	...	...	28
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>39</u>

C. Cases provided with domestic help during the year ended 31st December, 1951.

			No. of Cases	Hours Employed
(i)	Illness (excluding aged)			
	(a) Tuberculosis	...	2	368
	(b) Other	...	21	3,320
(ii)	Lying-in	...	38	3,243
(iii)	Expectant Mothers	...	8	1,697
(iv)	Mentally defective	...	—	—
(v)	Aged. (a) illness	...	36	8,177
	(b) infirmity	...	29	8,055
(vi)	Children of School Age	...	2	484
	TOTAL	...	<u>136</u>	<u>25,344</u>

D. Hours employed in terms of full-time domestic helps = 11

(2,288 hours equals 1 whole-time help for one year).

It is not always possible to give help to every person who applies owing to (a) the circumstances of the case being outside the scope of the County Council's regulations or (b) the absence of a registered home-help within reasonable distance of the applicant.

You will observe that two-thirds of the hours allotted went to the aged. This kind of help is increasing yearly and is bound to occupy a larger proportion of available home-help as the average age of the population increases. With the shortage of available beds in Institutions for the aged some cases are home helped and home-nursed long after it is considered safe to leave them for the night alone. Neighbours frequently fill in this night gap.

Infant Welfare

750 infants attended the 7 centres for the first time during the year which is about 75 per cent. of the infants born alive in that time. 1,174 children over one year also attended. 384 half-day sessions were held at these centres.

In addition to a variety of milk foods sold at these clinics at special prices, to regular attenders, there were also free issues, on medical advice, of cod liver oil & malt, virol and vitamins to infants, toddlers and school children. Facilities were also granted to the Ministry of Food to use clinic premises for their issues of national dried milks, orange juice and cod liver oil.

Much good work has been done at these clinics which are for the most part Church Halls. Only two of the premises were built as clinics. This entails much work in locking away of equipment into cupboards so as not to disturb the other functions held on the premises, much cleaning up to achieve some kind of "medical cleanliness" and awkward administrative action when emergency clinics are contemplated. Proper clinic premises are needed at Rossington, Edlington, Askern and Armthorpe.

Health Visiting

The health visiting staff consists of one whole-time qualified senior Health Visitor, who co-ordinates the work of visiting staff, takes special care of illegitimate infants, interviews home helps, and acts as Almoner to the Western Hospital on behalf of four Public Health Divisions of the West Riding. There were also ten whole-time qualified, one part-time qualified, and two unqualified Health Visitors. One of the latter was a whole-time tuberculosis visitor. Besides their duties at the ante-natal; child welfare; ultra-violet ray; ear, nose and throat; refraction; orthopaedic; chest and school clinics and their assistance at routine school medical inspections, the Health Visitors carried out the following home visits.

	First Visits	Total Visits
(i) Expectant Mothers	436	1,237
(ii) Children under 1 year	1,002	9,365
(iii) Children between 1 and 5	22	14,218
(iv) Other cases	603	4,101
	<hr/> 2,063	<hr/> 28,921

Midwifery. (a) Domiciliary

The staff consisted of 11 whole-time, 2 part-time and 2 senior relief midwives. During the year 632 mothers were delivered at home. Four infants died shortly after birth, nine were stillborn. Three cases of puerperal pyrexia, two of ophthalmia neonatorum, one of septic abortion and one of whooping cough were the infections notified—total 7.

259 aid notices were issued by midwives for medical help in connection with these confinements, 71 relating to pregnancy, 135 to labour, 34 to the child and 19 to the lying-in period (puerperium).

178 mothers were given gas and air analgesia by the midwives, all of whom are qualified and equipped to give it. This is actually a smaller percentage than in the previous year. On the other hand there is an increase in the number of cases receiving analgesic medication with approved preparations.

Cots and special nursing equipment, were issued to households where premature births occurred, medical aid summoned on six occasions for prematurity and the specially trained senior relief midwives supervised the care of such infants.

(b) Institutional.

About 361 mothers were delivered in maternity hospitals or in maternity homes. Of these the majority were admitted because of abnormality recognised prior to birth, or during birth. 112 were admitted to the Hospital Board's accommodation because of unsuitable home conditions. This was a smaller number than those who actually required institutional confinement on social grounds, because of the scarcity of maternity accommodation in this area.

Home Nursing

The home nursing staff of the division fell to eight whole-time and two part-time nurses with no relief nurse. To obviate the provision of houses for staff, resort has had to be made to entirely local talent already provided with housing accommodation; nursing areas have been created centred upon the existing nurse's house. This limitation is a handicap and frequently gaps appear in the service when there are resignations or retirements. In 1951 there was no relief nurse for the greater part of the year. Home nurses work with general medical practitioners and often with hospital clinics, e.g. diabetic clinics.

1335 cases were attended by the home nurses who paid 26,264 visits in so doing.

Ultra Violet Ray Clinic.

This clinic was held twice weekly at the Sprotborough Child Welfare Centre during the months of January to May and October to December (to include the months usually poorest in natural sunshine).

29 children made 341 attendances.

The lamp was in use a total of 99 hours 25 minutes.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38

Nine new cases were reported to the Local Authority during the year. Six were placed under Statutory Supervision at home, two admitted to Institutions and one placed under voluntary supervision.

There were 120 known cases of mental deficiency in the area at the end of the year, of whom 34 were under the age of 16. Three are in urgent need of institutional care, but retained at home because of lack of

effective accommodation in Institutions. Three others are also on the waiting list for admission.

It was necessary to remove the newly-born child of a married defective from her care with the consent of her husband. One adult defective was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for an offence; this man having for many years, lived in the community, earned his livelihood and been apparently "socially adjusted."

Nine younger defectives attended the juvenile Occupation Centre in Doncaster County Borough. Twenty other defectives received lessons at home in handicraft, general knowledge or social deportment from a home teacher, who is seconded for duty in Public Health Divisions Nos. 27, 28 and 29. A mental social worker with the same area kept me fully informed of conditions in the homes of those under statutory supervision. I personally visited the homes of those under guardianship. More accommodation in juvenile occupation centres is desirable for those suitable younger defectives who can be transported to a centre economically. There are not enough in this one division for an independent centre but with the needs of Thorne, Adwick and Bentley added, such a centre could be justified.

The Mental Health Services section of the County Public Health work has not been fully divisionalised owing to the strict legal supervision necessary for statutory action and the advantages of joint provision for several divisions.

School Medical Inspection: (Brief Summary).

1,490 school children were inspected during the year. 136 were found with defects other than dental, and of these 27 had defective vision; of the remaining 119 no fewer than 43 had abnormal conditions of throat or nose (principally tonsils and adenoids), 24 had impaired hearing or running ears, and 27 flat feet or other postural defect.

Nutrition was indicated at 'A' (above average), 'B' (average) and 'C' (below average). The entrants examined had a nutrition classification as follows: A—4.96 per cent.; B—91.45 per cent.; C—3.59 per cent. The 'leavers' nutrition was: A—2.37 per cent; B—96.59 per cent.; C—1.04 per cent.

17,513 inspections were made for cleanliness and infestation and 50 individual pupils found to be infested (The school population is about 10,000 pupils). Home visits and treatment at the school clinics helped to clear up most of these cases, but exclusion from school was resorted to in the non co-operative.

8 cases of ringworm, 2 of scabies, and 135 of impetigo were treated by the local authority.

245 pupils received spectacles through Regional Hospital Board's scheme under the National Health Service Act.

89 pupils received treatment in hospital for ear, nose and throat conditions.

92 children received orthopaedic treatment, 19 had treatment at Child Guidance Clinics, and 28 were treated by speech therapists. 66 cases were awaiting treatment by the Speech Therapist at the end of the year.

Minor ailments treated at school clinics numbered 4,136.

87 pupils were seen by the local authority's Pædiatrician (Specialist in children's diseases). Many of these were handicapped children.

During the year 97 pupils were immunised primarily and 171 received reinforcement inoculation against diphtheria. In all 7,298 of the school population had been immunised to date.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1951. (Other than Tuberculosis).

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.

Arranged in the manner prescribed by the Registrar General.

Age Group	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute poliomyelitis				Measles		Diphtheria	
					Paralytic		Non-Paralytic					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Under 1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	15	19	—	—
1 to 2 ...	1	3	17	8	—	2	—	—	102	104	—	—
3 to 4 ...	4	7	9	12	—	—	—	—	143	130	—	—
5 to 9 ...	5	10	13	17	1	—	—	—	162	139	—	—
10 to 14	4	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—
15 to 24	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
25 & over	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—
	15	24	43	43	1	2	—	1	435	402	—	—

Age Group	Acute Pneumonia		Bacillary Dysentery		Erysipelas		Meningococcal Infection	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
5 to 14...	—	—	4	7	1	—	1	—
15 to 44	2	4	1	1	1	—	—	—
45 to 64	9	4	2	—	—	1	—	—
65 & over	5	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	20	15	7	10	2	2	2	—

	M.	F.
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	2

1,028 cases of notifiable infections (excluding tuberculosis) among the civilian population came to the knowledge of this department during the year. This compares with 516 in 1950 and 549 in 1949. This total included 837 cases of measles and 86 of whooping cough.

Whooping Cough.

The incidence was slightly less than in the previous two years. Nevertheless, there were two deaths, both being of infants. At the time of writing the West Riding County Council have just initiated a scheme for immunisation against whooping cough, of which advantage is being taken by parents, without the need for propaganda. The vaccine is reputed to have a worthwhile degree of success.

Apart from gastro-enteritis, whooping cough is one of the most fatal of the common infectious diseases.

Measles.

The year's quota was one of epidemic proportions but there was no death. How much deterioration in health is wrapped up in the bald statement of 837 cases is difficult to estimate. The usual precautions, including visits from health visitors, were taken.

Diphtheria.

For the first time since statistics of infectious diseases were kept there was no case of diphtheria in the Doncaster Rural District. Twenty years ago in the pre-immunisation era confirmed cases used to run at 50 to 150 annually with 5 or 6 deaths, in addition to disability among the survivors. Hospital beds and nursing staff, etc., had to be found for the cases.

Nowadays, it is becoming commonplace to encounter young parents whose memory does not extend to those days and to whom the blessings of immunisation are not apparent. This is one form of inoculation which has returned rich dividends in health. To such parents may I direct my remarks, plead with them to take good advice and save the time of doctors and health visitors in persuading them.

Immunisation during 1951			
Age	0-4	5-14	Total
Primary	661	96	757
Reinforcement doses	—	171	171

State of Immunisation at the end of 1951:

Age	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	44	444	539	779	810	3697	3243	
TOTAL ...						2616	6940	9556
Estimated mid-year population						5421	8784	14205
Percentage Immunised						48.26	79.01	67.27

My comments on the immunisation figures are briefly that the state of the children of school age remains satisfactory, although the percentage immunised has fallen from 87.1 in 1950 to 79.01 in 1951. The position of the pre-school children however is not satisfactory, the percentage immunised having fallen from 52.4 in 1950 to 48.26 in 1951. For complete safety 70 per cent. will have to be attained.

Facilities for immunisation will continue to be offered at the Child Welfare Centres, at special clinics, and can be made available in the home on request. The remarks I made earlier are justified by the statistics quoted.

Smallpox—Vaccination.

In 1951, when there were 962 live births, the following was the result of a campaign modelled upon that used against diphtheria:

	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 and over	Total
Primary Vaccination	277	11	14	14	37	353
Re-vaccination ...	10	3	—	—	2	15

The result is about the same as that of the previous year and is equally disappointing. It means that so many people have to be vaccinated for the first time when smallpox is introduced and that entails emergency arrangements and a few deaths before the spread of infection is arrested.

Other Infectious Diseases.

Only 4 cases of infantile paralysis were notified compared with 14 in the previous year.

17 cases of bacillary dysentery (Sonne type) were brought to our notice. This mainly mild infection is spread by missed cases and carriers. Two persons connected with the preparation of food were exempted from work because of home contact with this infection. The distribution of the cases was principally in the southern part of the district where odd cases have been occurring for some years.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases and mortality during 1951:

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5 ...	2	1	3	—	1	—	1	—
5 to 15 ...	2	2	4	2	—	—	1	—
15 to 25 ...	3	13	1	1	1	—	—	—
25 to 35 ...	3	6	—	1	1	4	—	—
35 to 45 ...	4	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
45 to 55 ...	1	1	—	1	—	6	—	—
55 to 65 ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65 ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
All ages ...	20	27	8	6	6	11	2	—

There were 61 new cases of tuberculosis (Males—28; Females—33), notified during 1951 compared with 57 during 1950 and 60 during 1949.

All forms of tuberculosis accounted for 19 deaths.

At the beginning of the year there were, on the notification register, 226 cases (Males—124; Females—102) of respiratory, and 127 (Males—68; Females—59) of non-respiratory tuberculosis and the corresponding figures at the end of the year were 238 (Males—129; Females—109) and 121 (Males—65; Females—56).

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board's Mass Miniature Radiography Unit visited Armthorpe, Askern and Edlington, and Doncaster during the year and met with varied, but on the whole satisfactory, response. This type of ascertainment is leading to the earlier discovery of cases and a more thorough search of the district for infection. Although the industrial groups are the main objective, school leavers and the public generally receive invitations.

Sanatorium and Hospital Treatment: Rehabilitation Centres.

The following were admitted to institutions during the year:

	Admitted			Discharged or Died		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory:						
Adults	21	31	52	25	23	48
Children	3	1	4	1	1	2
Non-respiratory:						
Adults	—	—	—	—	1	1
Children	1	—	1	3	1	4
	25	32	57	29	26	55

21 hospitals, sanatoria and other institutions were involved principally in the Leeds and Sheffield Regions but some as far afield as Oswestry and Andover.

Extra Nourishment.

No. of patients receiving extra nourishment:

(a) at the beginning of year	...	...	...	31
(b) at end of year	...	...	...	35
No. of grants discontinued	...	...	...	17
No. of new grants made	...	...	...	21
Total No. of orders issued during the year	...	...	...	247

Outdoor Shelters: Supplied and maintained 4

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951.

SECTION 47.

There was no case requiring care and attention which had to be dealt with under this Section.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water:

The particular details relating to environmental hygiene I have left to the Chief Sanitary Inspector, whose report is published jointly herewith.

The number of inhabited houses which are not connected to a public water supply has reached a new low record and must represent a unique accomplishment for a Rural District of 120 square miles.

No chemical analysis of the Doncaster and Tickhill Water Board's supply was made during the year as no bacteriological sample was found to indicate any suspicious circumstance and the chemical constituents are already well known. All the samples for bacteriological analysis proved satisfactory, as did those taken from the Doncaster Corporation and Pilkington Brothers' supplies. At the time of writing the Doncaster and Tickhill Water Board's mains have been extended to the Parish of Kirk Bramwith, which is the last of the 35 parishes to be supplied. Soon the number of dwellings not on the main supplies will be even less.

Some houses at Alverley in the Parish of Wadworth, which depend on a well, were supplied from the public mains by co-operation with the Fire Brigade during a spell of dry weather, until the mains could be extended to them from Springwell Lane in the Borough of Doncaster.

Sewage:

Post-war austerity in capital works has held up schemes at Sprotborough (Old Village area) and Barnburgh, while the new scheme for Norton has just been approved by the Ministry of Local Government.

The spread of rural housing schemes has increased the number and sizes of the cesspools to be dealt with by the vacuum emptying machines which have now reached proportions almost meriting the description of a "fleet." This type of disposal is, of course, not very desirable and I hope will be replaced by something more permanent at the earliest opportune moment.

SECTION D

HOUSING.

Here again I have left the details of the position to the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

With regard to the building of new houses, the record of the Rural District Council stands well in comparison with other similar districts. Nobody is completely satisfied, however, while the demand remains so great.

Dispersal of effort over a multiplicity of small sites has now been remedied by concentration on fewer and larger sites in district rotation and should produce more satisfying results. The most urgent cases have been dealt with and the vast majority of applicants on the waiting lists, who are not householders, are recently married or recently arrived in the district.

With regard to repairs of existing private property, a considerable section of the working population is housed in dwellings owned by industrial housing associations with maintenance staffs which function

adequately in general. The remaining property (not owner-occupied) is suffering from years of scant attention. Owing to the high cost of repairs and re-conditioning, the difficulty in defining reasonable cost under the Housing Acts, and the restrictions in the use of labour and materials, it has been impracticable to deal in a comprehensive way with these houses under existing legislation.

Schools.

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

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

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

A general idea of the condition of the schools can be seen by the report made to the County Medical Officer of Health in 1949:

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

Nearly all the larger units are in group (a). The building of modern school premises has had to compete with the housing shortage during and after two wars. A new school for juniors is in course of erection at Sprotborough to relieve school overcrowding locally.

(Signed) A. PENMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1951 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		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	89	95	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
Total	89	95	—	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
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	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	2	—	—	—

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

Dr. A. PENMAN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (also Divisional Medical Officer No. 28 West Riding County Council).

Assistant County Medical Officer:

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

Specialists and Consultants:

Child Health:

Dr. C. C. HARVEY, M.D., M.R.C.P. * ‡

Chest Diseases:

Dr. F. C. N. HOLDEN, M.B., B.S.Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. * †

Obstetrics and Gynaecology:

Mr. D. R. L. STEVENSON, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G. * †

Miss C. E. PEAKER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.O.G. * †

Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases:

Mr. H. M. PETTY, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O., R.C.P.S. * †

Eye Diseases:

Mr. M. D. THAKORE, D.O.M.S., D.O. * †

Orthopaedic:

Mr. W. H. M. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. * †

Nursing Staff:

A. Health Visitors:

Senior Health Visitor: Miss E. HUMPHRIES and 11 Qualified Health Visitors, 1 Assistant Health Visitor.

B. Home Nurses:

8 Home Nurses and 2 Home Nurse/Midwives.

C. Midwives:

2 Senior Relief Midwives, 11 Midwives.

D. Orthopaedic Nurse:

Nurse A. SIDDLE *

Social Workers:

Mental Deficiency:

Mrs. N. M. DUNFORD *

Special Diseases:

Miss V. DUNFORD *

Home Teacher—Mental Defectives:

Miss M. LAUGHTON *

Speech Therapist:

Miss K. TYAS *

Clerical Staff—Divisional Health Office:

Chief Clerk:

Mr. W. S. KNIVETT; also Mr. A. G. Hickling, Mr. M. L. Austin, Mr. R. Bowling, Miss E. Hewerdine, Miss M. M. McLean, Miss J. Moore and Miss K. Holmes.

* Shared by other Health Divisions.

† Regional Hospital Board's Consultant.

‡ Also on Teaching Staff, University of Sheffield.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

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 1951	5723
Nuisances reported during 1951 (including provision of pails and dustbins)	391
Nuisances in hand	61
Abated during 1951	408
Outstanding at the end of 1951	44

The total inspections relate to:

Nuisances	1116	Water Supplies:	
Tents, Vans and Sheds	134	Samples taken	63
Shops Act	79	Supplies investigated	70
Factories	95	Infectious Diseases:	
Drainage	292	Disinfections (inc. T.B.)	93
Public Cleansing	1186	Investigations	33
Smoke Observations	60	Housing:	
Piggeries and Poultry	26	Section 9 & Public Health Act, 1936	493
Milk and Dairies:		Section 11	7
Retailers	39	Overcrowding	31
Samples (T.B.) Exam.	14	Re-housing	287
Meat and Food:		Spoilbanks	185
Slaughter Houses	10	Conversions	287
Butchers' Shops	58	Food Poisoning	0
Fish and Chips	88	Infestations:	
Ice Cream	155	Bed Bugs	134
Ice Cream Samples	42	Other Vermin	49
Bakehouses	47		
Food	255		
Canteens and Cafes	77		
Miscellaneous	218		

Notices:

Informal Notices served	391	Complied with	353
Statutory Notices served	53	Complied with	17
Legal Proceedings taken	2		

WATER SUPPLIES

There are two major public supplies, those of Doncaster Corporation and Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board, supplying the greater part of the District, one small supply to Kirk Sandall village owned by Pilkington Brothers, and two estate supplies to the rural villages of Hooton Pagnell and Clayton-with-Frickley. The principal sources of supplies are deep boreholes which give water of constant purity, and of moderate hardness. Most of the hardness is of the temporary kind (carbonates). A fourth borehole is now being established by the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board.

The completion of the network of mains covering the 120 square miles is approaching accomplishment.

Many of the samples taken in the investigation during the year were in the last parish or parts of parishes still to be provided with a piped water supply.

The number of houses not on the public mains is now under 189 out of a total of 14,295 inhabited dwellings.

Many farms in remote parishes have been supplied within the past six years.

The following samples were taken:

	No. of Examinations.	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory.
Doncaster & Tickhill Joint Water Board	15	1
Doncaster Corporation	8	—
Pilkington Brothers, Ltd.	6	—
Dearne Valley Water Board	1	—
Estate Supplies	3	—
Private Wells	13	15
Private Springs	1	—
	47	16

One small private supply to about 30 houses on the Jarratt Estate, Bessacarr, Cantley, passed into the County Borough with the extension of its boundary.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION: END OF YEAR, 1951.

	No. of inhabited houses 31/12/51	No. of water closets	Pail closets	Privy middens	Dustbins	Dry Ashpits	Cesspools
Parishes closely built	10,857	11,252	138	31	11,431	8	283
Parishes closely built in parts ...	2,499	1,840	565	196	2,375	12	475
Parishes entirely rural	939	376	407	163	798	13	131
TOTAL ...	14,295	13,468	1,110	390	14,604	33	889

Closet Conversions and Additions for 1951:

- 10 Privies to Water Closets.
- 13 Privies to Pail Closets.
- 9 Pails to Water Closets.
- 1 Additional Water Closet to old house.
- 169 Water Closets provided for new buildings.

RODENT CONTROL

Treatments carried out during the year 1951:

Refuse Disposal Tips:

Armthorpe, Askern (2), Bawtry, Brodsworth, Cantley, Edlington, Marr, Rossington and Sprotborough; and Quarry at Wadworth.
Treated in continuous rotation.

Sewage Disposal Works:

Armthorpe, Askern, Bawtry, Rossington and Warmsworth.
Treated in continuous rotation.

Schools:

Askern (1); High Melton (2), Rossington (4).

School Canteens:

Askern (1); Barnby Dun (3); Rossington (4); Sprotborough (1).

Other Council Properties:

Armthorpe	...	...	...	2	Rossington	...	...	...	1
Askern	...	...	...	1	Sprotborough	...	...	...	3
Bawtry	...	...	...	5	Austerfield (Waterworks)	...	...	...	1
Edlington	...	...	...	2					

Farms:

Askern	...	...	...	1	Edlington	...	...	...	1
Austerfield	...	...	...	1	Loversall	...	...	...	1
Clayton-with-Frickley	...	...	...	1					

Business Premises:

Armthorpe	...	...	...	7	Cantley	...	...	...	2
Askern	...	...	...	1	Kirk Sandall	...	...	...	3
Bawtry	...	...	...	7	Rossington	...	...	...	4

Quarterly inspections and treatments were carried out at two large industrial concerns.

Private Inspections:

Armthorpe	...	...	...	7	Denaby Old	...	...	...	1
Askern	...	...	...	4	Edlington	...	...	...	3
Barnburgh	...	...	...	3	Loversall	...	...	...	2
Barnby Dun	...	...	...	3	Moss	...	...	...	1
Edenthorpe	...	...	...	13	Norton	...	...	...	1
Kirk Sandall	...	...	...	5	Rossington	...	...	...	4
Blaxton	...	...	...	2	Skelbrooke	...	...	...	2
Brodsworth	...	...	...	1	Sprotborough	...	...	...	16
Cantley	...	...	...	2	Wadworth	...	...	...	2
Clayton-with-Frickley	...	...	...	1	Warmsworth	...	...	...	6

Treatment of Sewers:

No tests were carried out as it was not deemed to be necessary.

General Observations:

Further to my report of last year, no decision was arrived at as to the carrying out of inspections of farms and agricultural lands in order to comply with the provisions of The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. There are no major infestations in the other parts of the District where the work is undertaken by the Council.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

(a) Spoilbanks.

Spraying with water and slurry lagooning has been continued throughout the year at Askern, Edlington and Hickleton where the spoilbanks are burning, and will continue to burn for a long time.

A conical spoilbank adjacent to the Markham Main Colliery, Armthorpe, is also on fire. The nuisance caused by smoke and fumes is being kept to a minimum by spraying.

(b) Industrial Chimneys.

Sixty smoke observations of thirty minutes duration were taken. Thirty-six of these showed excessive smoke emission. The chimneys owned by the National Coal Board, particularly those at Armthorpe and Edlington, are the worst offenders. After full investigation, detailed reports to the Council and meetings with the officials of the Board, it would appear that little improvement will be apparent until the installation of mechanical stokers is completed.

The work is now in hand at Armthorpe, two boilers having been converted. This is a long term policy which, I understand, is to be carried out at other collieries, as and when circumstances permit. There is no doubt that the atmospheric conditions of South Yorkshire will show a marked change for the better, when every colliery has mechanical stokers and the human element is divorced from the stoking of boiler fires.

(c) Askern—Coalite Works.

Conditions are much the same. Further efforts have been made to effect an improvement. These will be fully reviewed in next year's report.

(d) Research.

The scheme for investigating the extent of atmospheric pollution throughout the country, set up by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, has continued:

(i) **The Deposit Gauge:** This apparatus is designed to measure rainfall and matter deposited on the ground out of the atmosphere. The deposited matter expressed in tons per square mile, is divided into soluble and insoluble deposits.

(ii) **The Lead Peroxide Instrument:** This measures the amount of sulphur in the atmosphere expressed in milligrams of SO_3 per day per 100 sq. c.m.

These two instruments were moved from the Public Cleansing Depot, Kirk Sandall, at the end of March, 1951, to St. Peter's Church, Askern, where the readings were taken for the remainder of the year, as the following table shows:

Deposit Gauge and Lead Peroxide Readings, 1951

	Rainfall	Insoluble Deposit	Soluble Deposit	Total Deposit	Sulphur dioxide in exposed lead peroxide
KIRK SANDALL:					
January	43	5.52	5.65	11.17	19.4
February	59	4.77	4.27	9.04	16.1
March	57	5.35	5.62	10.97	11.3
ASKERN:					
April	23	6.09	41.51	47.60	
May	164	10.87	6.33	17.20	.39
June	24	10.19	4.40	14.59	.82
July	65	69.11	8.63	77.74	.93
August	110	40.36	8.43	48.79	1.12
September	12	45.77	6.94	52.71	.77
October	32	27.83	4.88	32.71	1.04
November	117	45.74	11.92	57.66	1.58
December	35	62.74	8.80	71.54	1.81
Month	Millimetres	Tons per square mile		Milligrammes	

Comparison of the "Total Deposit" figures, as between Askern and Kirk Sandall show the marked difference in the atmospheric conditions of an area where a Low Carbonisation Works and a Colliery are situated and a district away from such sources of pollution.

Smoke Filter Machine.

By drawing measured quantities of outside air through a 1-inch diameter filter paper and the stain being matched with a scale of shades, the concentration of smoke is estimated and expressed in milligrams per hundred cubic metres as shown in the following table:

Note: Owing to the machine requiring daily attention plus electric current to run the small motor, it was not possible to transfer this apparatus to Askern.

Smoke Readings for the year—1951

Centre: KIRK SANDALL.

Station: PUBLIC CLEANSING DEPOT, SUNNYSIDE.

Month	Highest	Lowest	Average
January	0.507	0.103	0.283
February	0.507	0.103	0.215
March	0.55	0.085	0.229
April	0.392	0.057	0.17
May	0.27	0.019	0.094
June	0.22	0.045	0.12
July	0.23	0.032	0.167
August	0.409	0.055	0.211
September	0.459	0.086	0.202
October	0.798	0.156	0.416
November	0.798	0.114	0.322
December	0.988	0.228	0.403
Highest in Year	0.988		
Lowest in Year	0.019		
Average	0.236		

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN

Last year I said it was gratifying to note the decrease in the number of houses where it was necessary to deal with bed bugs. The improvement was maintained during 1951.

Three disinfestations with hydrogen-cyanide gas were carried out on the furniture owned by tenants moving into Council houses.

Provision of Dustbins.

Towards the end of 1950 great difficulty was experienced in obtaining the provision of dustbins by owners and agents of house property in the district of the Council and, in view of several successful appeals against statutory notices made to the Courts in various parts of the country, the Council, after very careful consideration, decided to undertake the provision of dustbins in accordance with Section 75 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, as amended by the Local Authorities (Charge for Dustbins) Order, 1949. Under this scheme the Council supply and maintain dustbins for which an annual charge of 5s. od. is made on the property and collected as part of the General Rate.

Since the inception of this scheme in January, 1951, 497 dustbins were supplied up to 31st March, 1952. The National Coal Board have continued to supply dustbins to properties owned by them.

The effect of the scheme is that large numbers of unserviceable dustbins and other unsatisfactory receptacles have been done away with and the work of collecting household refuse considerably improved.

SECTION D

HOUSING

(1) Council Houses.

The number of houses owned or controlled by the Council at the end of 1951 was 1,789, made up as follows:

Pre-war: 643; Post-war: 1141; Sewage Works houses: 5.

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 30 families. These adaptations are of a temporary character with a very limited life.

(2) Housing: Postal Survey (end of 1951). Result:

Applications re-affirmed	...	...	...	1864
Applications received since survey	...	...	...	189
Applicants from colliery lists	...	...	...	228
		Total	...	2281

These 2,281 applicants were further classified at the time of applications:

	Resident in District.	Non-Residents.	Total
From householders	603	25	628
From non-householders	1613	40	1653
			2281

The 1613 applications from non-householding applicants with the residential qualification forming the material part of the local housing problem (A) had sent their original applications at the following times—(1) before 1949: 225; 1949: 248; 1950: 359; 1951: 599; 1952 (to date of survey): 182. (B) and would require 1407 2-double-bedroomed houses, 107 3-bedroomed houses (2 single and 1 double), and 99 3-bedroomed houses (2 double and 1 single) to be erected to meet the situation, judged by the number of persons in each family to be housed. Of these 1613 families there were 686 with no children, 602 with one child, 226 with two children, and 99 with three or more.

During 1951, one hundred and fifty houses were completed:

	Coal Miners	Agric.	Others	Total
Airey	5	5	6	16
Traditional	19	4	75	98
Hawksley (aluminium bungalows)	22	—	—	22
Aged Persons Bungalows	—	—	14	14
	46	9	95	150

In addition, nineteen private houses were completed under licence.

(3) Re-housing.

Two hundred and eighty seven inspections were made relating to re-housing.

The homes 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. Three fumigations were undertaken during the year. Not one complaint has been received of infestation by vermin in Council Houses.

(4) Private Owned Houses.

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

Seventy Notices were served in respect of houses requiring defects to be remedied.

(5) Tents, Vans and Sheds, etc. Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936.

There are twenty-three 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

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLY

Since the centralisation of slaughter most of the home-killed meat emanates locally from Doncaster County Borough abattoir or other large central slaughtershouses, the small private licensed slaughter houses in this district are used only in emergency.

There has been an improvement in methods of transport and of handling of carcase meat in distribution to butchers' shops although the standard reached is not yet likely to inspire others to great heights of hygiene in emulation.

In the detection of tuberculous infection in raw milk, a working co-operation was maintained with the sanitary staff of the County Council and the County Borough of Doncaster, with the Public Health Service Laboratory and Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Department at Wakefield. Laboratory and clinical reports were interchanged freely towards the aim of preventing bovine tuberculosis reaching the consumer.

In this respect the Medical Officer was advised to cause two raw milk supplies to be pasteurised before sale for periods covering the elimination of the infection from the affected herds, under the powers conferred on him by Sections 18-20, Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 (Food and Drugs Act, 1938).

14 samples were taken from producer/retailers for guinea-pig inoculation for detection of bovine tuberculosis. 12 proved to be pure and 2 to contain the infection.

The Preparation of Food.

There are one hundred and twenty two premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

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

Sixty-two are for the sale of Ice-cream and six for the manufacture and sale of Ice-cream.

The Bye-laws dealing with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, came into operation on the 19th March, 1950. These have been welcomed by firms and persons connected with food manufacture and distribution. Advice has been asked for on a number of occasions and in all cases where alterations and improvements have been suggested by the Department, these have been readily agreed to. The general standard of cleanliness is good, and it is gratifying to report a marked improvement as purveyors of food and the public become more "clean food minded."

Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

None were reported during 1951.

Ice Cream.

During the year 42 samples of Ice Cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Services for examination. The reports on these samples were as follows:

- Classified as Grade 1—23.
- Classified as Grade 2—10.
- Classified as Grade 3— 7.
- Classified as Grade 4— 2.

Milk Supplies.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949.

Dealers' Licences granted for the sale of:

Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	22
Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	14
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	5
Sterilized Milk—Bottled	...	...	...	...	50
Accredited Milk	...	...	...	...	2

Supplementary Licences for the sale of:

Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	6
Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	4
Sterilized Milk	...	...	...	...	4

Approximately 95 per cent. of the milk consumed in the area is heated treated or graded.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

There are forty licensed slaughtermen on the Register. Humane slaughter of animals is carried out throughout the district, mostly at approved slaughter points.

The animals are killed under licence issued by the Ministry of Food under the Self Suppliers of Meat scheme.

Unfit Food.

The following footstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered by the owners.

Luncheon Meat, 14½lbs.	Tomato Ketchup, 1 jar.	Cooking Fat, 1lb.
Luncheon Meat, 405 tins.	Pan Yan Pickle, 2 jars.	Peanut Butter, 12lbs.
Cooked Ham, 696lb. 15oz.	Sweet Pickles, 1 jar.	Lard, ½lb.
Ham, 6 tins.	Pickled Cabbage, 8 jars.	Jam, 106lbs.
Ham Loaf, 12 tins.	Picallili, 1 jar.	Marmalade, 28lbs.
Minced Beef, 26 tins.	Mixed Pickles, 15 jars.	Mincemeat, 9lbs.
Luncheon Sausage, 4 lbs.	Pickled Onions, 16 jars.	Lemon Curd, 10lbs.
Pork Sausage, 20½lbs.	Beetroot, 9 jars.	Fruit Salad, 6 jars.
Beef Sausage, 24lbs.	Mushrooms, 1 tin.	Prunes & Custard, 5 tins.
Beef & Pork Loaf, 2 tins.	Veg. Tomato Links, 28½lb.	Flour (Plain), 42lbs.
Chopped Pork, 16 tins.	Cucumbers, 2.	Flour (S.R.), 36lbs.
Meat Pie, 1 tin.	Mayonaise, 4 jars.	Fruit Cake, 18lbs.
Rabbit, 1 tin.	Soup, 31 tins.	Sandwich Cakes, 6.
Black Pudding, 37lbs.	Strained Foods, 24 tins.	Madeira Cake, 85½lbs.
Pork Brawn, 1 tin.	Strained Plums, 10 tins.	Cooking Salt, 6 packets.
Stewed Steak, 5 tins.	Strained Prunes, 8 tins.	Cherry Cakes, 12.
Veal Sliced, 9½lbs.	Sauces, 57 botts.	Puddings, 4.
Veal, 6 tins.	Salad Cream, 114 jars.	Christmas Cake, 1lb.
Veal & Ham Loaf, 4 tins.	Mixed Peel, 12lbs.	Christmas Puddings, 1 tin
Veal & Ham Paste, 1 jar.	Plums, 451 tins.	Fig Puddings, 2 tins.
Meat Paste, 2 jars.	Peaches, 22 tins.	Honey, 3lbs.
Tongue, 6lbs. b	Grapes, 30 tins.	Cordials, 2 botts.
Meat Cubes, 336.	Guavas, 21 tins.	Orange Squash, 6 botts.
Pork Bundles, 6lbs.	Rhubard, 5 tins.	Orange Juice, 8 tins.
Braised Hearts, 5 tins.	Rhubard, 27 jars.	Grape Fruit Juice, 2 tins.
Braised Kidneys, 4 tins.	Dates, 105lbs.	Lime Juice, 1 bott.
Salmon, 577 tins.	Dates, 11 packets.	Mineral Waters, 1 bott.
Herrings, 6 tins.	Oranges, 165 tins.	Lemon Squash, 1 bott.
Fish Paste, 53 tins.	Pears, 26 tins.	Ginger Wine, 1 bott.
Cod Roe Paste, 76 tins.	Potatoes, 50 cwt.	Sugar, 13½lbs.
Cod Liver Paste, 30 tins.	Potatoes, 10 tins.	Nescafe, 1 tin.
Crab Paste, 2 tins.	Pears, 93 jars.	Horlicks, 3 jars.

Fish Cakes 133.	Cherries, 470 tins.	Malted Milk, 3 jars.
Pilchards, 41 tins.	Strawberries 37 tins.	Cocoa, 8½lbs.
Whalemeat, 2 tins.	Blackberries, 5 tins.	"Bev," 10 botts.
Lobster, 2 tins.	Raspberries, 5 tins.	Coffee, 12 botts.
Silver Hake, 25 tins.	Pineapple, 13 tins.	Cereals, 27 packets.
Rock Cod, 14 tins.	Apricots, 58 tins.	Sweets, 11lb. 6oz.
Brislings, 13 tins.	Prunes, 65lbs.	Sweets, 56 packets.
Silds, 2 tins.	Youngberries, 2 tins.	Cocoanut, 8oz.
Sardines, 2 tins.	Damsons, 6 tins.	Macaroni, 2 tins.
Kippered Herrings, 3 tins	Greengages, 25 tins.	Sandwich Spread 2 jars.
Bacon, 94½lbs.	Gooseberries, 10 tins.	Choc. Spread, 1 carton.
Pate Fol, 56 tins.	Figs, 41lbs.	Custard Powder, 6 pkts.
Carrots, 3 tins.	Blackcurrants, 2 jars.	Marshmallow Wfrs, 40lb.
Pig's Carcase	Apples, 3 tins.	Swiss Rolls, 7.
(20 st. each), 2.	Bilberries, 1 jar.	Cream Rolls, 4.
Lamb Tongue, 1 tin.	Cranberries, 1 tin.	Rasp. Cream Rolls, 57.
Potted Meat Paste, 4½lbs.	Kentish Fruits, 6 botts.	Ground Rice, 1lb.
Liver, 38 tins.	Cheese, 40lbs.	Suet, 28½lbs.
Chicken Broth, 7 tins.	Cheese Parings, 52lbs.	Gravy Powder, 149 pkts.
Chicken in Jelly, 1 tin.	Cheese (Processed), 5½lbs.	Apple Puree, 11 tins.
Eggs, 266.	Cheese Spread, 194 ptns.	Spaghetti, 28 tins.
Eggs, Duck, 39.	Milk, Evaporated, 484 tins	Bread, loaves, 8.
Beans, 282 tins.	Milk, Condensed, 256 tins	Essence, 1 bott.
Peas, 265 tins.	Milk, Full Cream, 5 tins.	Barley Crystals, 3 jars.
Tomatoes, 739 tins.	Milk Chocolate, 11 bars.	Oats, Rolled, 6lbs.
Tomatoes, Fresh, 103lbs.	Hazlenut Choc., 2 boxes.	Sago, 2lbs.
Tomato Juice, 17 tins.	Butter, 6½lbs.	Pearl Barley, 1lb.
Tomato Chutney, 10 jars.	Margarine, 1lb.	

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The whole district is served by a comprehensive scheme carried out by direct labour. Houses situated in the remotest parts of this large area receive regular service. Long distances have to be covered, in many instances by two or three vehicles according to the type of convenience and drainage system in use. Such service considerably increases the cost, but as ratepayers the householders are due to the services rendered and from a public health point of view the expense is more than justified.

Emptying of cesspools and disposal of the contents becomes progressively more difficult and costly. This service is now requested at more frequent intervals than ever before, and by every householder where there is a cesspool. The building of new Council houses served by cesspools in Rural Parishes has greatly aggravated the position.

Collections and Disposal.

14604 dustbins and 1110 pail closets are emptied weekly and 390 privies and 33 dry ashpits are cleansed monthly. 889 cesspools are emptied at periods varying from one week to approximately two months, having regard to the number of houses drained into the cesspools, their size and position. It is not possible to adhere to a set period of service but generally speaking the house drained into a cesspool of its own received monthly attention.

Street cleansing is undertaken in the more populous parts of the area.

Disposal of household refuse is by controlled tipping. The Council either own or rent eight refuse disposal sites, each serving an area within reasonably easy access of the places of collection.

Transport.

Seventeen vehicles comprise the fleet used for public cleansing. Ten are engaged on refuse collection, four motor vacuum machines on cesspool emptying, one specially constructed lorry for emptying pail closets, one for the cleansing of privies and dry ashpits and one lorry adapted for the collection of salvage and general purposes.

Salvage.

Owing to the demand for waste paper, salvage collections were recommended at the beginning of the year. The amount collected to such an extent that the Council decided that in order to make the best use of the existing accommodation and minimise the risk of fire, by a quicker put-through, a mechanical baler should be installed. This was done at a cost of £255 plus alteration of the electric wiring at the Cleansing Depot from single phase to three phase supply which cost £252 10s. od.

Salvage collected and sold during the year:

Waste Paper	...	158 tons 6 cwt. 1 qr.	£2248 3 11
Textiles	...	2 tons 17 cwt. 3 qr.	£73 6 5
Scrap Metal	...	12 tons 11 cwt. 0 qr.	£44 10 11
			<hr/> £2366 1 3 <hr/>

A bonus of £361 6s. 9d. was shared amongst the workmen in the Public Cleansing Department.

The Public Cleansing Depot, Sunnyside, Kirk Sandall, is a well-appointed building owned by the Council. All the vehicles are garaged there. Two mechanics carry out the work of maintaining the fleet in good order, all repairs—with the exception of reboring of engines, cylinders and certain electrical work—being done on the premises. Each vehicle is periodically painted.

The Depot is also used as the Council's Stores.

Wages and Conditions of Service as laid down by the Provincial Joint Council are complied with in every respect.

Protective clothing, including gloves, is supplied to the workmen by the Council.

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 being worked as a five-and-a-half-day week on account of the shorter hours of daylight.

Throughout the year the Works Committee, consisting of three members of the Rural District Council and three representatives of the workmen, has continued to meet in an atmosphere of perfect harmony.

Details of Work Performed.

Population served	...	...	...	...	53,250
Total collections	...	...	...	...	778,292
Average weekly collections	...	...	...	...	14,967
Miles travelled by vehicles	...	...	...	...	143,387
Gallons of sewage removed	...	...	...	...	7,229,680
Gallons of petrol consumed	...	...	...	...	17,501

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

**SANITARY OFFICERS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL.**

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

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

Senior Additional Sanitary Inspector:

E. K. Smith, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

G. Stevenson, C.S.I.B., National Certificate Bldg.
(Appointed January, 1951).

J. Wood, C.R.S.I., Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods
(Appointed April, 1951).

Public Cleansing Foreman and Disinfecting Officer:

G. Buckley (Appointed November, 1950).

Clerks:

E. Hemingway (Appointed April, 1946).

J. Hickling (Appointed March, 1951).

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