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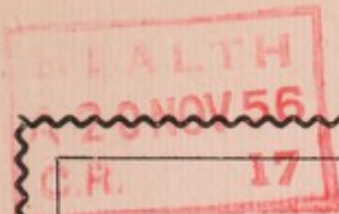
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DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE ANNUAL
REPORT

for the year 1955

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH


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

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Public Health Department, Nether Hall, Doncaster



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DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,
Nether Hall,
Doncaster.
August, 1956.

**To the Chairman and Members,
Public Health Committee,
Doncaster Rural District Council.**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present the Annual Report on the health conditions of the Rural District in 1955 as required of me by statute.

Since the report incorporates that of the Chief Public Health Inspector, I have left to Mr. Reynolds certain sections relating to matters closely associated with his duties.

The birth rate increased substantially and exceeded the County and National rates by wide margins. The death rates from all causes compared favourably with that of England and Wales. The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis continued to be slightly higher than those of the County and England and Wales, but the excess was smaller. Coupled with this was a distinct fall in the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified.

The maternal and infant mortality rates were moderately good in the light of standards expected today.

There was no case of diphtheria for the fifth consecutive year, but the peak year of the measles cycle was experienced. A small outbreak of poliomyelitis occurred and included one fatal case.

A programme of clearance of unfit houses was approved and commenced. Further ascertainment of atmospheric pollution led to an improved appreciation of the problem and the installation of more mechanical 'stokers' to less smoke from some colliery chimneys.

Much work was done by the Public Health Inspectors in the inspection of meat and other foods and the conditions in which food is handled and sold.

I would like to thank the Council for their encouragement and support and my staff for their good work.

Yours faithfully,

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

Medical Officer of Health.

BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATE - 1955

RATES	Doncaster Rural District	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales
Crude Birth: per 1,000 population ...	20.23	16.6	15.3	15.0
Adjusted Birth do.	19.62	16.8	15.4	—
Crude Death: do.	8.89	9.6	11.7	11.7
Adjusted Death do.	12.1	11.0	12.3	—
Tuberculosis, Respiratory do.	0.16	0.08	0.11	0.13
Tuberculosis, other: do.	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Tuberculosis, total: do.	0.18	0.10	0.12	0.145
Cancer, all forms do.	1.49	1.54	1.90	2.06
Vascular lesions, Nervous system: do.	0.85	1.40	1.90	*
Heart and Circulation: do.	3.09	3.55	4.39	*
Respiratory Diseases do.	1.03	1.03	1.21	*
Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 live and still births) do.	0.87	1.19	0.67	0.64
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live and still births): do.	32.00	28.6	26.2	24.9
Still Births (per 1,000 live and still births): do.	23.44	26.2	26.4	23.1

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	55.6	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	23.7	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	1.88
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
1952	17.0	8.84	0.11	32.9	Nil
1953	18.3	9.24	0.28	37.3	1.95
1954	18.36	8.72	0.26	22.08	0.98
1955	20.23	8.89	0.18	32.00	0.87

* Figures not available

SECTION A

STATISTICS

General:

AREA of the District (in acres)	75,086
Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year home population	55,590
No. of inhabited houses (end of 1955)	17,110
Rateable Value (1st April, 1956)	£491,263
Sum represented by 1d. rate (1st April, 1956)	£1,811 14 0

Extracts of Vital Statistics:

Live Births:

	Male	Female	Total			
Legitimate ...	562	515	1077	Doncaster R.D.	Live	
Illegitimate ...	29	19	48	Birth Rate ...	...	20.23*
	—	—	—	Adjusted ...	...	19.62
	591	534	1125	England and Wales	...	15.0
	—	—	—			

Still Births:

	Male	Female	Total			
Legitimate ...	14	12	26	Doncaster R.D.	Still	
Illegitimate ...	—	1	1	Birth Rate ...	...	23.44§
	—	—	—	Adjusted ...	...	22.74
	14	13	27	England and Wales	...	23.1
	—	—	—			

Deaths of Infants: Under 1 year:

(in brackets under 4 weeks)

	Male	Female	Total			
Legitimate ...	19(9)	15(10)	34(19)	Doncaster R.D.	Infant	
Illegitimate ...	—(—)	2(2)	2(2)	Mortality Rate ...	...	32.0 ‡
	—	—	—	England and Wales	...	24.9
	19(9)	17(12)	36(21)			
	—	—	—			

Deaths: All Causes:

	Male	Female	Total			
	289	205	494	Doncaster R.D.	Crude	
				Death Rate ...	...	8.89*
				Adjusted ...	...	12.21
				England and Wales	...	11.7

Deaths from Tuberculosis:

	Male	Female	Total			
(a) Respiratory	6	3	9	Doncaster R.D.	Death	
(b) Non-respiratory	—	1	1	Rate from Tubercu-		
				losis ...	...	0.18*
				England and Wales	...	0.145

* per 1,000 of the population.

§ per 1,000 total (live and still) births

‡ per 1,000 live births

Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year home population was 55,590, an increase of 1340 over that of the previous year. Live births for the year exceeded the deaths by 631. Thus, if the Registrar-General's estimate is correct, the balance of immigration over emigration must have been in the region of 709, which would seem to be a very meagre increase considering all the recent industrial housing expansion.

Births.

The number of registered live births increased by 129 to 1125, giving a rate of 20.23 per 1000, compared with 15.0 for England and Wales. While the national rate declined (from 15.2), the local rate increased (from 18.3).

Male live births exceeded female by 57. Illegitimate live births were 4 per cent. of the total.

The live birth rate adjusted by the Registrar-General's factor, which is intended to discount the advantage of a favourable age and sex distribution of the local population, was 19.62.

Deaths.

There were 494 deaths from all causes among the resident population; 289 males and 205 females. This was 21 more than in 1954. The crude rate for the district was 8.89 per 1000 and the adjusted rate 12.21. The national figure was 11.7.

The principal causes of death were:

	1955	Compare with	
		1954	1953
Diseases of the heart and circulation (including vascular lesions of the nervous system)	219	225	209
Cancer (including leukaemia)	83	78	92
Pneumonia, bronchitis, influenza, etc.	51	63	62
Accidents and violence (motor vehicle accidents 15; other 14; suicide 4)	33	29	39
Tuberculosis (all forms)	10	14	15

The deaths from these causes were about 80 per cent. of the total. In these five groups of causes there was actually an overall decline. The increase in the number of deaths would appear to have been due to 'other defined and ill-defined diseases', a mixed group which jumped to 65 from 43 in the previous year.

Maternal Mortality.

There was one death from maternal causes, the number of mothers at risk being represented by 1152 live and still births. The maternal mortality rate per 1000 live and still births was thus 0.87.

1955—Maternal Deaths per 1000 live and still births:

	Doncaster R.D.	England & Wales
Maternal causes (excluding abortion)	0.87	0.54
Abortion	0.00	0.10
Total Maternal Mortality	0.87	0.54

Infant Mortality.

36 infants (19 male, 17 female), died before reaching the age of 1 year. No fewer than 21 of these died in the first 28 days. Since the number of live births registered was 1,125, the infant mortality was 32.00 per 1,000 live births. This compares with 24.9 for England and Wales (1955) and with 22.08 in the Rural

District in the previous year. Compared with 1954, five more infants died from respiratory infections, three more each from immaturity, congenital malformation, and haemolytic disease, two more from birth injury, and one more from gastro-enteritis. Despite this deterioration, the infant mortality rate was the second lowest recorded.

The 1954 results in the Rural District indicate what can be aimed at in the high standards expected to-day.

Health Visiting Area—Distribution of Infant Deaths:

	Notified Live Births:	Infant Deaths:
Armthorpe, Awkley, Blaxton, etc....	192	4
Askern, Norton, etc.	187	6
Brodsworth, etc.	68	2
Edlington, Warmsworth, Wadworth, Braithwell, etc.	251	6
Kirk Sandall, etc.	79	—
Rossington, Bawtry	257	15
Sprotborough, etc.	91	2
Parish unknown (found dead)	—	1
	1125	36

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS—1955

Cause of Death	All Infants		Under 4 weeks		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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis & Pneumonia ...	6	5	—	1	3	3	2	1	1	—	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation...	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Immaturity	5	6	4	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haemolytic Disease	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	19	17	9	12	6	3	2	2	1	—	1	—

CAUSES OF DEATH—1955

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN

No.	Cause of Death					Males	Females
	ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	289	205
1	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	...	...	6	3
2	Tuberculosis, Other	...	...	...	...	—	1
3	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	...	1	—
4	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1	—
8	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	1
10	Malignant neoplasm: stomach	...	...	...	...	8	8
11	do lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	13	3
12	do breast	...	...	...	...	—	10
13	do uterus	...	...	...	...	—	3
14	do lymphatic and other	...	...	...	...	21	17
15	Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	—	—
16	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	1
17	Vascular lesions of the nervous system	...	...	...	...	21	26
18	Coronary disease: angina	...	...	...	...	34	19
19	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	10	6
20	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	42	31
21	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	20	10
22	Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	1
23	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	6	6
24	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	26	11
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	6	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	2	1
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	6	3
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	2	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	1
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	3	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	35	30
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	11	4
34	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	10	4
35	Suicide	...	...	...	...	3	1
36	Homicide and operations of war...	...	...	...	...	—	—

SECTION B

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

Maternity and Child Welfare:

There were 1,176 live and still births notified by midwives to the department during the year, born to mothers resident in the divisional area (including Tickhill Urban District). 660 were domiciliary births and 516 institutional (maternity hospitals and nursing homes). The latter was thus 43.9 per cent of the total, an increase of 2.9 per cent over the previous year. The comparable figure for the West Riding Administrative area was 59 per cent. Of the 26 still births, 9 were domiciliary, and 17 institutional.

The midwifery staff consisted of 9 whole-time, two home nurse/midwives, and two senior relief midwives. Some difficulty was experienced in keeping the staff at this level during the year due to loss of midwives and illness.

Midwives were present at all the domiciliary confinements and a doctor was also in attendance in 109 cases. Gas and air analgesia was given to 419 mothers, and pethidine to 264. 12,747 visits were paid post-natally, including 534 to 98 mothers discharged from hospital before the 14th day. 434 infants were established on breast feeding at the time the midwife ceased attending. Medical aid was summoned by the domiciliary midwives on 158 occasions to mothers and/or babies.

562 mothers attended West Riding Ante-Natal Clinics (461 for the first time), during the year, and made in all 2,992 attendances or about five attendances each. Most of the remaining expectant mothers had ante-natal supervision from their own doctors. 132 patients were referred from ordinary ante-natal clinics and by medical practitioners to the consultant ante-natal clinics run by the Hospital Board and of these, 64 were delivered in Hamilton Annexe, 63 were confined at home and 5 were confined in 1956.

108 mothers attended the West Riding clinics for post-natal advice.

Child Welfare Clinics were held at the eight established centres during the year:—

No. of children aged 0.5 years attending...	904
No. of children attending for the first time, being under 1 year at first attendance	800
No. of attendances of children aged 0.5 years:	
(a) under 1 year	11,673
(b) over 1 year	6,903

Health Visitors attended child welfare and ante-natal sessions of Local Authority clinics, and visited homes with regard to expectant mothers, children, aged, and sick persons:—

(a) No. of attendances at Local Authority Clinic Sessions	1,265
(b) Visits:—	

	First Visits	Total Visits
(1) Expectant mothers	224	368
(2) Children under 1 year	1,144	8,108
(3) Children between 1 and 2 years		5,210
(4) Children between 2 and 5 years		7,993
(5) Other cases		2,973
(6) Visits to households re tuberculosis		1,559
	<hr/> 1,368	<hr/> 26,211

Help in the home was provided during the year as follows:—

	No. of Cases	Hours Employed
Maternity (including expectant mothers) ...	28	2,115
Tuberculosis	1	567
Chronic sick, aged 65+	191	44,401
Chronic sick, under 65	10	2,597
Others	27	3,857
	<hr/> 257	<hr/> 53,537

This compares with 222 cases and 45,204 hours in the previous year. The help given to the aged and chronic sick increased by 7,000 hours and the percentage of the total help to the same group rose from 85 to 87.

Home Nursing:

The home nursing service was maintained by 8 full time home nurses and 1 senior relief nurse, together with 2 home nurse/midwives. There were 1,476 cases involving 31,611 visits:—

Classification of Case:	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses
Medical	860	20,013
Surgical	554	8,929
Infectious Diseases	2	55
Tuberculosis	42	2,422
Maternal complications	18	192
TOTAL	1,476	31,611

	Patients	Visits
Patients included in above who were aged 65 and over at the time of first visit	449	15,308
Children included in above who were under five years of age at the time of first visit	102	973
Patients included in above who had more than 24 visits	125	7,859

Compared with the previous year, there was an overall increase of 3031 visits and the visits to tuberculosis cases alone increased by nearly 2000.

School Medical Inspections:

The periodic examinations included 816 of entrants, 879 of 7 to 8 years group, 811 last year primary, and 607 last year secondary, totalling 3113. There were also 53 special inspections.

Only 0.8 per cent. of the children examined were of an unsatisfactory nutritional standard, compared with 1.12 for the County generally.

During 19,001 examinations for cleanliness, 73 individual pupils were found to have infested heads. In only one instance was it necessary to issue one cleansing notice, under Section 54 (2), of the Education Act 1944, the rest being cleansed by parents when advised by the school nurses.

Among the children medically examined, the following defects were found: 163 relating to the eyes, 93 to the ears, 13 of an orthopaedic nature, 13 relating to speech, 5 to the heart and circulation, 13 to chest and lung, and 8 to hernia and other developmental conditions.

At minor ailments clinics, 311 cases of skin disease were treated. At eye clinics, 571 cases were treated for refraction, squint or other conditions; 107 re-

ceived operative treatment to the nose and throat or ear at local hospitals; 51 children received treatment for postural and orthopaedic defects, and 13 were helped at the Child Guidance Clinic. 43 pupils were treated by the speech therapist, whose services, unfortunately, were not available after the first three months of the year.

Mental Deficiency Acts:

Seven new cases were reported during the year. Action had been completed in six at the end of the year, all of these being placed under statutory supervision.

Nine defectives (6 males, 3 females), ceased to be under community care, died, or removed from the area.

These changes resulted in the following total of known defectives:

		Under 16:		Aged 16 and over:	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Under Statutory Supervision	...	15	11	34	31
Under Guardianship	...	—	—	—	1
Under Voluntary Supervision	...	—	—	4	13
Total	...	15	11	38	45

24 defectives were in full-time and 2 in part-time employment, while 15 were adequately occupied at home.

12 defectives were actually attending occupation centres, although 34 were considered suitable for centres. Some of these attended group training classes held twice weekly at Edlington and Armthorpe, while others were visited by a home teacher.

ANTE NATAL, CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL CLINIC SESSIONS

PLACE	Ante-Natal	Infant Welfare	School Clinic
ARMTHORPE— Miners' Welfare Institute	Tuesday, a.m. Tuesday, p.m. (2nd and 4th)	Thursday, p.m.	Wednesday, a.m. Friday, p.m. (Mere Ln. Sch).
ASKERN— Baptist Chapel, Sutton Road	Thursday, p.m. Thursday, a.m. (2nd and 4th)	Monday, p.m.	Monday, a.m. Thursday, a.m. (1st, 3rd & 5th)
BAWTRY— 25 Council Estate	Monday, a.m.	Monday, a.m.	Monday, a.m.
BRODSWORTH— St. Leonard's Church Hall, Barnsley Road.	—	Tuesday, p.m. (alternate)	—
EDLINGTON— St. John's Church Hall	Thurs. a.m./p.m. (1st, 3rd & 4th)	Monday, p.m.	Monday, a.m. Friday, a.m.
KIRK SANDALL— Dentons Green Lane	Tuesday, p.m. (1st & 3rd)	Thursday, p.m.	Thursday, a.m.
ROSSINGTON— St. Luke's Church Hall, and *Dental Clinic, West End Lane	*Wednesday, a.m.	Tuesday, p.m.	Tuesday, a.m.
SPROTBOROUGH— Richmond Hill School Grounds	Friday, a.m./p.m. (alternate weeks)	Wednesday, a.m.	Thursday, a.m.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1955

(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	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	24	24	—	—
1 to 2	1	3	3	4	4	—	—	—	92	82	—	—
3 to 4	5	5	6	3	1	1	2	—	138	122	—	—
5 to 9	4	12	9	12	2	1	—	—	221	188	—	—
10 to 14.....	2	3	1	1	1	—	2	—	5	5	—	—
15 to 24.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
25 and over ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
TOTAL	13	24	21	21	9	2	4	—	481	423	—	—

Age Group	Acute Pneumonia		Bacillary Dysentery		Erysipelas	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	3	1	4	—	—	—
5 to 14	3	—	7	6	—	—
15 to 44	6	1	1	1	—	—
45 to 64	3	1	—	—	—	—
65 and over	2	—	—	1	1	—
TOTALS	17	3	12	8	1	—

Puerperal Pyrexia: 3

1,039 cases of notifiable infections (other than tuberculosis and food poisoning) came to the knowledge of this department during the year.

This total compared with 513 for the previous year, but included 904 cases of measles, representing the quadriennial peak of its incidence. The measles epidemic started in February, subsided in October, and included no fatal cases. The general absence of severe cases was a feature.

Although whooping cough has a tendency to affect a child population, weakened by measles, only 42 cases were reported, a lower incidence than usual.

The 37 notifications of scarlet fever compared favourably with 40, 49, and 99 in the preceding three years. Only a few were removed to hospital.

Poliomyelitis re-visited the district (after an absence in 1954), and there were 15 cases, 11 of which had transitory or residual paralysis. One proved to be fatal. All were treated in hospital and the contacts supervised.

The incidence of Sonne bacillary dysentery rose, as was feared, 20 cases being notified. This disease is usually present more widely than is represented by notifications, because of mild unrecognised cases. There did not appear to be any local significance in the distribution of the notified cases. Literature concerning personal hygiene was distributed at clinics and in infected households.

The absence of diphtheria continued, but the percentage of immunised children fell from 74 to 68 as a result of the campaign being curtailed during the poliomyelitis outbreak. 605 children were immunised primarily and 484 received reinforcement doses, compared with 801 and 541 in the preceding year.

Anti-Diphtheria Immunisation, 1955:

Children completing a course of immunisation:

Age:	0 - 4	5 - 14	Total
Primary	487	118	605
Reinforcement doses ...	19	465	484

The state of anti-diphtheria immunisation at the end of 1955 was:

Age	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	36	2070				4253	3787	
Immunised, TOTAL ...	2106					8040		10146
Estimated mid-year population	4770					10084		14854
Percentage immunised	44					79		68

The poliomyelitis prevalence caused a decrease in the time available for immunisation against diphtheria and resulted in small numbers of children being protected because of postponement. It is to be hoped that means will be found to offset this new deterrent to the campaign.

Vaccination against Smallpox:

In 1955 when there were 1,125 live births, the following was the result of a campaign modelled upon that used against diphtheria:

	Ages of persons vaccinated:					
	Under 1 yr.	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 & over	Total
Primary Vaccination	335	12	21	16	13	397
Re-vaccination	—	3	6	3	21	33

The infant acceptance rate was thus 29.8 per cent, compared with 26.2 in the previous year. This represents a substantial improvement and brings the Rural District close to the rate for England and Wales.

Food Poisoning:

6 cases of suspected food poisoning were brought to our notice and investigated with the help of the Health Inspectors. Although some were infected with organisms often associated with food, it was decided in all cases that food was not the agency transmitting the infection and that they could not be regarded as food poisoning. In all cases the diagnosis was gastro-enteritis.

Tuberculosis:

New cases and mortality during 1955:

AGE GROUP	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5 to 14	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
15 to 24	4	13	2	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 44	4	4	—	2	—	3	—	—
45 to 64	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
All ages	18	17	4	3	6	3	—	1

There were 42 new cases compared with 60 in 1954 and an annual average of 66 in 1949-53. This decrease was in new respiratory cases (from 53 to 35), and thus continued the downward trend noted last year. The incidence rate of 0.75 per thousand population was the lowest since 1949, when the incidence was on the up-curve. This continued downward trend probably means that the post-war increase in new cases has now passed its peak.

The parish distribution of the new cases was as follows:

Respiratory:

Armthorpe 7, Rossington 7, Edlington 4, Askern 3, Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall 3, Sprotborough 3, Bawtry 2, Barnburgh 1, Brodsworth 1, Cantley 1, Fenwick 1, Norton 1, Edenthorpe 1. Total 35.

Non-respiratory:

Edlington 3, Armthorpe 1, Rossington 1, Sprotborough 1, Stainton 1. Total 7.

Deaths from tuberculosis during the year were 10 in number, 9 from respiratory and 1 non-respiratory. The tuberculosis death rate was thus 0.18 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.26 for the previous year, and 0.12 in the County generally, 0.10 in rural districts of the County, and 0.15 in England and Wales in 1955.

Sanatorium and Hospital Treatment:

The following numbers of cases were admitted or discharged from Institutions during the year :

CASES	Admitted			Discharged or Died		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory :						
Adults	27	22	49	24	29	53
Children	—	—	—	1	3	4
Non-Respiratory :						
Adults	1	—	1	1	—	1
Children	2	—	2	1	—	1
Total	30	22	52	27	32	59

18 hospitals, sanatoria and other institutions were involved, mainly in the Leeds and Sheffield hospital regions.

Home Visiting:

The Tuberculosis Visitor paid 1,559 visits to households in connection with reports on home circumstances, health education, grants of extra nourishment, talks to contacts regarding examination at the Chest Clinic, outdoor shelter maintenance, etc., etc.

Housing conditions which favoured the spread of the disease in families were reported to the House-letting Sub-Committees in support of applications for council houses.

Tuberculin Jelly Testing:

577 children were patch tested on entry to school. The readings, made a few days later, gave negative results in 559 cases and positive in 18.

Appointments were made at the Chest Clinic for the positive reactors, none of whom, after examination and x-ray followed by an observation period, was found to suffer from active tuberculous disease. In some instances, however, active disease was found in members of the households from which these children came.

The South Yorkshire Mass Miniature Radiography Unit visited two factories at Kirk Sandall and held sessions at which 2,492 persons had chest X-rays. These were mainly factory workers but included 182 of the general public. Among this number were discovered 3 cases of active tuberculosis, 10 of inactive tuberculosis, 6 of bronchiectasis, 9 of pneumoconiosis, 15 of acquired abnormalities of the heart and blood vessels, 3 each of pleural thickening and bacterial infection, and 1 each of pulmonary fibrosis (non-T.B.) and of congenital abnormality of the thoracic soft tissues.

The Chest Diseases Consultant reports that he successfully vaccinated 45 contacts of cases of respiratory tuberculosis with B.C.G. during the year.

Elsewhere in this report you will have observed that the home nurses paid 2,422 visits to 42 cases of tuberculosis under treatment at home. This was quite a valuable contribution to the treatment side of the problem.

Extra Nourishment:

No. of patients receiving extra nourishment:

(a) at the beginning of year	...	...	...	...	...	43
(b) granted extra nourishment during the year	...	...	...	...	...	18
(c) number of grants discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	31
(d) number receiving extra nourishment at the end of year	...	...	...	...	...	30

Five outdoor shelters already supplied were maintained.

The report of Mr. A. Reynolds, Chief Public Health Inspector, on the sanitary circumstances of the district, housing, food inspection and public cleansing, is conjoined with my report and follows.

I am, Your obedient Servant,

A. PENMAN, Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF

(As at August, 1956)

Medical Officer of Health:

Dr. A. PENMAN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (also Divisional Medical Officer West Riding County Council).

Assistant County Medical Officers:

Dr. M. T. BURTON, L.M.S.S.A.

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

Health Visitors:

Miss E. Humphries—Senior Health Visitor.

Miss A. M. Hogg }
Miss L. Shaw } ARMTHORPE

Mrs. M. Hopkinson—ASKERN

Mrs. W. Blagojevic—BAWTRY

Miss E. Goulden—BRODSWORTH

Miss F. Arrand }
Miss N. H. Stewardson } EDLINGTON

Miss M. Simpson—KIRK SANDALL

Mrs. F. Weaver }
Mrs. W. Blagojevic } ROSSINGTON

Miss E. P. Llewellyn—SPROTBOROUGH

Mrs. C. R. Burston—Divisional Area Tuberculosis Visitor

Midwives:

Senior Reliefs:

Nurse B. Gilbert, 17 Brecks Lane, Kirk Sandall (Tel. Barnby Dun 251)

Nurse G. M. Wilkinson, 10 Low Road, Warmsworth (Tel. Doncaster 53245)

Nurse J. Blacker, 6 Bevan Avenue, Rossington (Tel. Rossington 353).

Nurse M. Burgin, 35 Clark Avenue, Edlington (Tel. Conisbrough 3167)

Nurse D. Duckworth, 1 Queen's Road, Bawtry (Tel. Bawtry 312)

Nurse M. Hampshire, 'Rockley' Norton, Askern (Tel. Askern 269)

Nurse F. A. Heard, Co-operative House, Rossington (Tel. Rossington 255)

Nurse J. M. Hibbert, 2 Lords Head Lane, Warmsworth
(Tel. Warmsworth 53188)

Nurse D. Lee, 9 Rands Lane, Armthorpe (Tel. Armthorpe 239)

Nurse R. H. Senior, 95 Hawthorn Avenue, Armthorpe (Tel. Armthorpe 206)

Nurse F. Wilkinson, 1 Park Drive, Campsall, Askern (Tel. Askern 340)

Nurse B. F. Wright, 11 Scott Avenue, Barnburgh (Tel. Goldthorpe 2150)

Nurse J. Kralicek, 50 Grange Lane, Rossington (Tel. Rossington 246)

Wholetime Temporary Relief:

Nurse W. Freeman, Sunnycroft Farm, Melton Brand (Tel. Doncaster 3661)

Nurse D. M. Howard, 310a Thorne Road, Doncaster

District Nurses:

Senior Relief:

- Nurse D. Robinson, Holly Cottage, Bessacarr (Tel. Doncaster 55168)
- Nurse P. Anstock, 7 Low Road, Warmsworth (Tel. Doncaster 53860)
- Nurse A. Caygill, Birch View, Warning Tongue Lane, Bessacarr
(Tel. Rossington 385)
- Nurse D. Duckworth, 1 Queen's Road, Bawtry (Tel. Bawtry 312)
- Nurse D. Gilbert, 8 Church Road, Kirk Sandall (Tel. Barnby Dun 314)
- Nurse N. A. Jeffreys, 19 Tennyson Avenue, Sprotborough, Doncaster
(Tel. Doncaster 49845)
- Nurse E. E. Oades, 'Little Haven,' Bone Lane, Campsall
(Tel. Askern 304)
- Nurse M. Renecar, 120 Tickhill Road, Doncaster (Tel. Doncaster 53436)
- Nurse D. E. Robson, 'Ingledene,' Nutwell Lane, Armthorpe
(Tel. Armthorpe 225)

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year
1955 for the Rural District of Doncaster in the County of Yorkshire
(W.R.)**

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

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

Premises	No. on Register	NO. OF		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	85	68	—	—
(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 ...	85	68	—	—

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 ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	1	—

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

The Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector :

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Statement made to the Medical Officer of Health in pursuance of Article 27 of the Sanitary Officer's (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and Article 19 of the Sanitary Officer's Order, 1926, in relation to inspections, notices, etc.

Total number of Inspections during 1955	...	...	...	7304
Nuisances reported during 1955	...	...	...	194
Nuisances in hand 1954	...	...	...	54
Abated during 1955	...	...	...	211
Outstanding at end of 1955	...	...	...	37

The total inspections relate to :

Nuisances	...	...	945	Bakehouses	...	...	40
Housing Acts & Regulations	...	...	494	Butchers' Shops	...	...	156
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	151	Restaurants, Cafes, and Hotel	...	...
Rehousing Investigations	...	...	557	Kitchens	...	...	26
Interviews with Owners and	...	...		Food Preparing Premises	...	...	63
Tradesmen	...	...	60	Fish & Chip Shops	...	...	58
Factories	...	...	95	Slaughterhouses & Meat	...	...	990
Smoke Observations	...	...	17	General Provision Shops	...	...	129
Spoilbanks & Refuse Tips	...	...	298	Canteens, Works & Schools	...	...	39
Public Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	18	Shops' Act	...	...	64
Drainage	...	...	301	Unsound Food	...	...	158
Pet Animals Act	...	...	18	Milk Shops and Dairies	...	...	45
Hairdressers	...	...	41	Ice Cream Shops	...	...	32
Public Cleansing & Salvage	...	...	1708	Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	15
Conversions	...	...	213	Hawkers' Premises	...	...	36
Prevention of Damage by	...	...		Water Supplies :	...	...
Pests Act	...	...	8	Samples taken	...	...	68
Miscellaneous	...	...	7	Supplies investigated	...	...	10
Dirty & Verminous Premises :	...	...		Milk Samples taken	...	...	7
Bed Bugs	...	...	36	Ice Cream Samples taken	...	...	33
Other Vermin	...	...	51	Infectious Diseases :	...	...
Dirty Houses	...	...	21	Disinfections T.B.	...	...	10
Markets	...	...	48	Investigations	...	...	119
Food poisoning	...	...	5	Salvage	...	...	62
Licensed Premises	...	...	32	Deposit Gauge changes	...	...	120

Notices:

				Complied with :			
Informal Notices served	...	194		(from 1954 to 1955)	...	211	
Statutory Notices served	...	16		(from 1954 to 1955)	...	11	
Legal Proceedings taken	...	Nil					

WATER SUPPLIES

The district is well supplied with water, mainly derived from deep boreholes, which yield water of constant purity and moderate hardness.

Two water undertakings, the Don Valley Water Board which came into being in October 1955, to replace and extend the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board, and the Doncaster Corporation supply the major part of the area.

In addition there are three private suppliers: Pilkington Brothers Limited serving the village of Kirk Sandall and two estate supplies to Hooton Pagnell and part of Clayton-with-Frickley.

There is a piped supply in every parish in the Rural District. The only dwellings not receiving water from these supplies being those situated in remote parts of rural parishes.

There are thirteen houses at Levitt Hagg, Warmsworth to which water is carted to supply tanks for use by the occupiers. This arrangement which has been in being many years is unsatisfactory. Either a piped supply should be provided by Doncaster Corporation, in whose area of supply the houses are situated, or now that the housing position is becoming easier, the dwellings should be condemned as unfit for human occupation.

The following samples of water were submitted for analysis:

ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLY SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR ENDED 1955

	Number of Examinations	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board	28	
Doncaster Corporation	15	
Pilkington Bros. Ltd.	7	
Dearne Valley Water Board	1	
Estate Supplies (Springs)	1	
Private Wells	3	2
Private Springs	—	—

Chemical Analysis:

In addition 22 samples were submitted for chemical examination:

Clayton-with-Frickley	20	Estate supply	Good
High Melton	1	Private Land Spring	Good
Moss	1	Shallow Well Supply	Good

18 of the Clayton-with-Frickley samples were taken for the purpose of investigating the PH concentration, (acidity) reported upon last year, and to ascertain the efficiency of the filter bed of limestone chippings introduced at the springs which are the source of the supply.

From the above results it will be noted that the supply is now satisfactory.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION END OF 1955

	No. of Inhabited Houses 31.12.55	Water Closets	Pails	Privy Mid- dens	Dust Bins	Dry Ash Pits	Cesspools
Parishes closely Built ...	13161	13631	131	18	13731	6	375
Parishes closely Built in parts	2970	2444	544	174	2881	8	554
Parishes entirely Rural ...	979	497	394	110	893	12	153
TOTAL	17110	16572	1069	302	17505	26	1082

Sanitary Conveniences—Conversions and additions for 1955:

- 9 privies to water closets.
- 7 pails to water closets.
- 700 water closets provided for new buildings.
- 81 additional cesspools provided.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—SECTION 47

- (a) Subsection 1—Replacement of earth closets, etc., by water closets at joint expense of owner and local authority.

Two conversions to water closets were carried out where sewer and water supply were available at a cost to the Council of £98.

- (b) Subsection 4—Replacement of earth closets, etc., by water closets at expense of owner with grant assistance by the local authority.

Nineteen conversions were completed with drainage into cesspools at a cost of £280 (£15 per conversion) to the Council.

Provisions of Dustbins:

The scheme for the supply of dustbins to householders by the Council, under Section 73 (3) Public Health Act, 1936, as amended by the Local Authorities (Charge for Dustbins) Order, 1949, has continued to work satisfactorily.

Five hundred and twenty five bins were supplied. An annual charge of five shillings is made on the property as part of the General Rate.

Eradiation of Bed Bugs and Other Vermin:

Eight infestations of bed bugs, silver fish and blackclocks were dealt with in private properties.

Pet Animals Act, 1951:

One licence has been granted to keep a pet shop.

Hairdressers and Barbers:

There are thirty one Certificates of Registration in force under Section 120—West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Forty one inspections were made.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

(a) Colliery Spoilbanks:

The improvement reported last year has been maintained during 1955. At Askern and Armthorpe the burning spoilbanks have been kept under control. The major portion of the bank at Hickleton has been removed only leaving a small part still on fire. At Brodsworth the fire appears to be out. The aerial tip at Yorkshire Main, Edlington continued to burn, but continuous spraying with water kept the nuisance down to a minimum.

Material from burned out spoilbanks is now being used in large amounts for highway making and repairs.

(b) Industrial Chimneys:

Seventeen observations of thirty minutes duration were taken, five of which showed excessive emission of black smoke on the byelaw standard of not more than three minutes black smoke in any thirty minutes.

Mechanical stokers, installed at Yorkshire Main Colliery, Edlington have replaced the hand fired boilers. This has had the desired effect of reducing the emission of smoke to practically nil.

The change over to chain grate stokers is proceeding at Askern Colliery, where an improvement is already apparent. This will be completed during 1956.

Such changes show up the inefficiency of the human element to hand feed boiler fires. As one stoker irately remarked to the manager of a works and myself when the emission of dense black smoke from the chimney was pointed out to him 'what the — does it matter, nobody lives up there'.

(c) Domestic Chimneys:

I am of the opinion that smoke from domestic chimneys is becoming the major factor in atmospheric pollution. The conditions prevailing around some housing estates, particularly where there is a predominance of bungalows of the prefabricated and aluminium types with low chimneys, leaves much to be desired.

(d) Parish of Askern:

For the past twenty years, any reference to smoke abatement at the Rural District Council meetings has provoked a discussion on the conditions at Askern, where smokeless fuel 'Coalite' is produced. There is also a large colliery, adjacent to the Coalite Works.

Many inspections, deputations and meetings attended by experts from every branch connected with smoke abatement, fuel and research, have met over the years, but the problem of how to prevent the present conditions has not yet been solved.

In April 1955, the Council decided that an investigation should be made by the provision of two additional deposit gauges and a series of lead peroxide squares placed so as to ring the parish and provide details of the amount of pollution.

The investigation was started on the 1st June, 1955 and will continue until May, 1956.

Deposit Gauges were fixed at:

- (1) St. Peter's Church, Askern (This was there for all the year)
- (2) 10 High Street, Askern—July to December, 1955.
- (3) Sutton Road School, Askern—July to December, 1955.

Detailed results are shown in the following tables, 1, 2, 3, and 4.

DEPOSIT GAUGE AND LEAD PEROXIDE READINGS 1955

St. Peter's Church, Askern

ASKERN	Rainfall	Insoluble Deposit	Soluble Deposit	Total Deposit	Sulphur Dioxide in exposed lead peroxide
January ...	29	34.03	7.31	41.34	2.05
February ...	40	26.44	7.72	34.16	1.43
March ...	56	12.90	6.54	19.44	1.32
April ...	25	46.86	4.88	51.74	2.22
May ...	65	33.59	8.29	41.88	1.42
June ...	57	30.51	11.34	41.85	1.10
July ...	24	18.79	4.74	23.53	0.59
August ...	13	2.91	3.46	6.37	0.81
September	16	78.02	6.33	84.35	0.97
October ...	36	64.37	4.94	69.31	1.10
November ..	38	16.49	5.32	21.81	2.14
December ..	53	22.55	9.48	32.03	3.02
	Millimetres	Tons per square mile			Milligrammes

The total represents a monthly average of 38.99 tons for the full year.

10 High St., Askern	Rainfall		Insoluble Deposit	Soluble Deposit	Total Deposit
	m	in.			
July	24	0.94	47.60	5.30	52.90
August	10	0.39	42.60	4.93	47.53
September	20	0.79	36.95	6.57	43.52
October	39	1.53	33.84	8.14	41.98
November	38	1.48	17.62	5.17	22.79
December	56	2.22	16.97	9.20	26.17
			Tons per square mile		

The total deposit represents a monthly average of 39.15 tons for the 6 months.

Sutton Road School Askern	Rainfall		Insoluble Deposit	Soluble Deposit	Total Deposit
	m	in.			
July	24	0.94	1.85	3.93	5.78
August	16	0.63	19.78	4.17	23.95
September ...	19	0.74	5.58	2.02	7.60
October	39	1.53	10.57	6.16	16.73
November ...	34	1.32	7.46	3.25	10.71
December	64	2.53	7.29	8.21	15.50
Tons per square mile					

The total deposit represents a monthly average of 13.38 tons for the 6 months.

Askern monthly readings: Amounts expressed as average daily of Sulphur Trioxide, etc.

LEAD PEROXIDE STATIONS

Ref. No.	Situation	1955						
		M O N T H						
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	Swan Inn	1.09	0.86	0.49	1.64	1.68	1.67	1.83
2	1 Chapel Hill ...	1.74	2.20	0.91	3.67	4.15	3.56	2.33
3	Miners' Welfare ...	0.91	1.11	0.61	2.82	2.97	2.20	1.90
4	4 Campsall Road	1.20	0.68	0.51	1.44	1.58	2.05	2.28
5	Cemetery House...	0.69	0.35	0.41	1.01	1.25	1.46	1.12
6	96 Park Drive ...	0.54	0.54	0.41	1.08	1.27	1.72	1.43
7	Fire Station, Mayfield Road	0.62	1.16	0.61	2.38	2.12	2.87	2.63
8	Lambert, Marlborough Road	0.69	0.58	0.31	1.24	1.36	1.24	1.12
9	Liversidge, Doncaster Road	0.57	0.49	0.29	1.20	0.86	1.09	0.60
10	74 Green Lane ...	1.49	1.63	1.83	1.86	0.85	3.14	0.55
11	118 Avenue Road	1.12	1.16	1.00	1.46	2.02	2.09	1.30
12	N.C.B., Builder's Yard	0.76	0.58	0.84	1.47	1.36	2.15	1.79

Milligrammes per 100 square centimetres.

Smoke Filter Machine, Public Cleansing Depot, Kirk Sandall

This machine, for recording the concentration of smoke in the atmosphere, was withdrawn in September 1955, owing to the difficulty of obtaining twenty four hour readings every day of the week.

General Observations

The change over from hand fired to mechanical stokers at Armthorpe, Askern and Edlington collieries has greatly improved the atmospheric conditions of the area.

Rossington colliery still remains to be dealt with.

Continued spraying of the burning spoilbanks with water has shown good results.

The investigation being undertaken at Askern, coupled with research measures being taken by other parties concerned, will eventually result in finding some method of reducing the smoke and fumes discharged from the Coalite Works.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 **REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1956**

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (incl. Council houses)	(3) All other including Business premises	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
I Number of properties in Local Authority's District	35	15953	1358	17346	689
II Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	—	231	63	294	3
(b) Survey under the Act	17	—	5	22	399
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—	—
III Total inspections carried out, including re-inspections (to be completed only if figures are readily available).	631	883	245	1759	478
IV Number of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	17	214	50	281	18
(b) Mice—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	17	6	23	1
V. Number of Infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A. (Figures should NOT exceed those given at Sec. IV).	17	231	56	304	19
VI Total treatments carried out, including re-treatments (To be completed only if figures are readily available).	631	883	234	1748	71

The work performed by the two full time rodent operatives has proved highly successful. There are no major infestations in the area and notifications by householders of the presence of rats, have now become very infrequent. Refuse disposal tips and sewage disposal works are kept free from rats by monthly inspections and treatments when necessary.

Generally speaking the position is very satisfactory.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Council Houses:

The number of houses owned by the Council at the end 1955 was 3302, made up as follows:

Pre-war 629; Post-war 2668; Sewage works houses 5.

At the camp at Sprotborough known as Victory Estate, and at the hostel at Sheffield Road, Warmsworth, the unsatisfactory dwellings are being demolished.

There were eleven at Sprotborough and twenty one at Warmsworth still occupied in December, 1955.

Housing Act, 1936

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954

Slum Clearance:

Early in 1955, proposals were submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, giving the estimated number of houses unfit for human habitation within the meaning of section 9 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 and suitable for action under section 11 or section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936, together with the period in years, which the Council thought necessary for securing the demolition of the houses.

The estimate was 175 houses and the suggested period for dealing with them was three years.

In the first year's programme, 68 houses were represented as unfit as set out in the following table.

	No. of Properties Represented	Order Made		
		Demolition Order	Closing Order	Clearance Order
Armthorpe	10	3	—	7
Askern	6	6	—	—
Awkley	4	4	—	—
Barnburgh	4	4	—	—
Barnby Dun	4	4	—	—
Blaxton	2	1	1	—
Braithwell	2	—	2	—
Burghwallis	1	1	—	—
Cantley	1	1	—	—
Norton	17	—	5	12
Sprotborough	4	2	2	—
Wadworth	4	4	—	—
Warmsworth	9	1	1	6
				1 House deleted from Clearance Order
	68	31	11	25

Rehousing:

Five hundred and fifty seven visits were made in connection with rehousing of families into Council houses. Bedding and furniture was examined to ensure that no infestation takes place in the new home.

It was necessary to disinfect the furniture and bedding in three cases.

Privately Owned Houses:

One hundred and twenty notices were served in respect of houses requiring defects to be remedied.

Twenty three applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Twenty two were granted and one withdrawn.

Public Health Act, 1936—Section 269—Moveable Dwellings:

Forty eight licences were in force at the end of 1955. This is an increase of ten over last year.

The position is satisfactory as there are no large colonies of this type of dwelling. The policy of the Council is to limit the number of caravans on any one site to two, with the exception of one licensed site near Bawtry which is designed to accommodate ten caravans and is a model of what can be done on a well regulated site with all modern conveniences provided.

SECTION E

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLY

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1954

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924-1952

Slaughtering and Meat Inspection

There are fourteen licensed slaughterhouses situated in the following parishes: Armthorpe 1, Askern 1, Bawtry 4, Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall 2, Braithwell 1, Hooton Pagnell 1, Norton 3, and Wadworth 1.

1,170 bovines, 992 sheep and 1,698 pigs were slaughtered during the year. All these were examined either at the time of slaughter or shortly afterwards. There has been good co-operation between the tradesmen and the Public Health Department in the execution of this work.

There are thirty licensed slaughtermen on the register of The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933-1954.

The following table gives information of the types of animals, and the percentage found to be affected with (1) tuberculosis and (2) other diseases.

A further table gives details of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption, showing the type of animals and the diseases which rendered the meat unsound.

**MEAT INSPECTION DURING THE PERIODS SHOWN, GIVING NUMBERS OF ANIMALS
INSPECTED AND THE PERCENTAGE DISEASED**

From	To	BEASTS (Ex Cows)			COWS			SHEEP			PIGS		
		No. Inspected	% Diseased		No. Inspected	% Diseased		No. Inspected	% Diseased		No. Inspected	% Diseased	
			T.B.	Other Causes		T.B.	Other Causes		T.B.	Other Causes		T.B.	Other Causes
1.1.55	22.1.55	62	12.9(8)	6.4(4)	43	25.5(11)	16.2(7)	16	—	—	99	2.0(2)	—
24.1.55	19.2.55	65	4.6(3)	7.6(5)	53	33.9(18)	3.7(2)	26	—	—	124	.8(1)	.8(1)
21.2.55	19.3.55	2 Calves 52	—	50.0(1) 5.5(3)	48	33.3(16)	8.3(4)	39	—	2.5(1)	171	.58(1)	1.7(3)
21.3.55	16.4.55	1 Calf 33	—	9.09(3)	35	20.0(7)	—	36	—	—	151	2.6(4)	—
17.4.55	21.5.55	3 Calves 59	13.5(8)	33.3(1)	43	20.9(9)	6.9(3)	88	—	—	214	—	1.8(4)
23.5.55	18.6.55	1 Calf 43	2.2(1)	9.09(4)	27	29.6(8)	7.4(2)	60	—	—	152	.65(1)	2.6(4)
20.6.55	16.7.55	44	9.08(4)	9.09(4)	24	20.8(5)	4.1(1)	59	—	—	98	—	1.02(1)
18.7.55	20.8.55	48	6.2(3)	14.5(7)	31	32.2(10)	9.6(3)	104	—	.96(1)	109	.91(1)	6.4(7)
22.8.55	17.9.55	50	6.0(3)	8.0(4)	27	44.4(12)	7.4(2)	43	—	—	72	—	2.7(2)
19.9.55	15.10.55	2 Calves 62	4.83(3)	11.3(7)	37	32.4(12)	2.7(1)	166	—	—	79	2.53(2)	—
17.10.55	19.11.55	2 Calves 65	3.07(2)	6.15(4)	69	28.9(20)	2.89(2)	128	—	—	109	—	2.75(3)
21.11.55	17.12.55	62	9.67(6)	8.06(5)	48	31.2(15)	6.25(3)	194	—	1.03(2)	171	2.3(4)	—
18.12.55	31.12.55	1 Calf 17	—	11.7(2)	11	9.09(1)	27.2(3)	33	—	—	149	0.67(1)	0.67(1)
		12 Calves 662	6.19(41)	25.0(3) 8.45(56)	496	29.0(144)	6.65(33)	992	—	0.4 (4)	1698	1.0(17)	1.53(26)

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

Deails of Meat condemned during the year ended 31st December, 1955

BEASTS (excluding cows)

Details	No.	Weight		
		cwts.	qrs.	lb.
Carcase of beef and offal (bullock) (Pericarditis and Cedema)...	1	5	1	24
Carcase of beef and offal (TB)	2	11	1	15
Calf carcase and offal (Uraemia)	1	0	1	17
Calf carcase and offal (Fever)	1	0	2	4
Calf carcase and offal (Pyæmia with Fever)	1	0	2	14
Part Hind Quarter (Bruising)	1	0	0	15
Part Fore Quarter (Abscesses)	1	0	0	4
Fore Quarter Beef (Presternal Calcification)	2	0	0	5
Fore Quarter Beef (TB)	10	3	2	18
Head and Tongue (TB)	10	7	1	13
Head and Tongue (Cysticercus Bovis)	1	0	0	20
Head and Tongue (Actinomycosis)	1	0	0	25
Lungs sets (Congestion)	1	0	0	14
Lungs sets (TB)	31	3	2	12
Lungs sets (Parasites)	2	0	0	24
Lungs sets (Inflammation)	1	0	0	14
Lungs sets (Abscesses)	2	0	0	26
Liver (TB)	9	1	0	14
Liver (Abscesses)	15	1	3	10
Liver (Hepatitis)	1	0	0	14
Liver (Cirrhosis)	3	0	1	14
Liver (Parasites)	11	1	1	12
Liver Part (Parasites)	13	0	1	26
Liver Part (Cirrhosis)	3	0	0	11
Heart (Pericarditis)	2	0	0	8

COWS

Details	No.	Weight		
		cwts.	qrs.	lb.
Carcase of beef and offal (Decomposition)	1	5	0	2
Carcase of beef and offal (TB)	5	23	0	14
Part Fore Quarter (TB)	8	1	1	12
Part Hind Quarter (TB)	2	0	1	11
Hind Quarter (Bruising)	1	0	1	7
Fore Quarter (Bruising)	2	0	1	12
Part Beef (Bruising)	1	0	0	14
Head and Tongue (TB)	46	11	0	2
Head and Tongue (Actinomycosis)	1	0	0	25
Lungs sets (TB)	124	14	2	8
Lungs sets (Parasites)	4	0	0	20
Lungs sets (Abscesses)	4	0	1	22
Lungs sets (Pneumonia)	2	0	1	0
Lungs sets (Pleurisy)	3	0	1	10
Liver (Abscesses)	6	0	3	0
Liver (TB)	10	1	1	0
Liver (Cirrhosis)	4	0	2	0
Liver (Parasites)	6	0	3	0
Liver (Hepatitis)	1	0	0	14
Liver (Adhesions)	1	0	0	14
Liver (Angioma)	1	0	0	10
Liver (Hydatid Cysts)	1	0	0	14
Liver Part (Cirrhosis)	1	0	0	3
Liver Part (Parasites)	5	0	0	17
Liver Part (Hepatitis)	1	0	0	5
Skirt (TB)	1	0	0	2
Mesentery (TB)	3	0	1	6
Udder (Mastitis)	1	0	0	14

PIGS

Details	Weight			
	No.	cwts.	qrs.	lb.
Carcase of pork and offal (Paratyphoid)	1	0	2	2
Carcase of pork and offal (Moribund and Ill bled)	1	1	1	20
Carcase of pork and offal (Oedema and Ill bled)	1	1	0	0
Carcase of pork and offal (Septic and Fever)	1	4	2	2
Carcase of pork and offal (Multiple Tumours, acute Peritonitis, Fever, Dropsy)	1	1	1	0
Carcase of pork and offal (Erysipelas)	1	1	0	8
Part Fore Quarter and offal (Tumours)	2	0	0	25
Head and Tongue (TB)	21	4	1	7
Lungs sets (TB)	3	0	1	8
Lungs sets (Pleurisy)	2	0	0	13
Heart (Pericarditis)	1	0	0	3
Liver (TB)	1	0	0	14
Liver (Milkspots)	8	0	1	10
Liver (Cirrhosis)	1	0	0	5
Liver Part (Degeneration).....	1	0	0	1
Pluck (Ascaris)	1	0	0	3
Pluck (Cirrhosis)	1	0	0	7
Pluck (TB)	2	0	0	8
Pluck (Cysts)	1	0	0	7
Mesentery (TB)	2	0	1	7

S H E E P

Details	Weight			
	No.	cwts.	qrs.	lb.
Carcase and offal (Ill bled and Fever)	1	0	1	12
Carcase and offal (Oedema and Emaciation)	1	0	1	17
Liver Part (Parasities)	1	0	0	3
Liver (Abscesses)	1	0	0	10

Unfit Food:

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

Sausage	612 lbs.	Milk	356 tins
Sausage Meats	20 lbs.	Canned Fruit	1448 tins
Cooked Meats	542½ lbs.	Tomatoes	504 tins
Bacon	618¾ lbs.	Canned Fish	136 tins
Canned Meats	432 tins	Pulses	257 tins
Cheese	382 lbs.	Soup	20 tins
Cheese parings	183 lbs.	Tomatoes	151½ lbs.
Fish	43 lbs.	Biscuits	9½ lbs.
Meat Paste	13 lbs.	Tea	3¾ lbs.
Preserves	194 lbs.	Rice	3 lbs.
Butter and Fat	23½ lbs.	Cereals	14 pkts.
Sugar	19½ lbs.	Sauces	23 bots.
Cake	195 lbs.	Coffee	35 bots.
Dried Fruits	131 lbs.	Puddings	83
Flour	119 lbs.	Fish Cakes	261
Pickles	235 lbs.	Eggs	39
Strained Foods	45 tins		

Milk Supplies:

The Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949 and the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1959.

The following licences were in force at the end of the year:

Dealer's licences for the sale of:

Pasteurised Milk	21
Tuberculin Tested Milk	19
Sterilised Milk	71

Supplementary licences for the sale of:

Pasteurised Milk	6
Tuberculin Tested Milk	3
Sterilised Milk	4

The Rural District now forms part of a 'Specified Area' as defined by the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950.

Six samples of milk were submitted for guinea pig inoculation for detection of tuberculosis. All proved to be negative.

Ice Cream:

Thirty three samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. The results were:

Classified as Grade 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Classified as Grade 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Classified as Grade 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Classified as Grade 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Manufacturers were interviewed and their processes examined in the cases of the lower grades.

There are five ice-cream factories in the area.

Fifteen inspections were made of these and thirty two visits paid to shops where ice-cream is sold.

Food Premises and Food Handling:

One hundred and seventy premises were registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. These have been well kept and in general the food byelaws have been properly observed.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and the new Food Hygiene Regulations which came into force on the 1st January, 1956, have caused food traders some concern, having regard to further improvements to premises and conduct of food handlers which will have to be complied with.

There are two hundred and sixty three shops in the district where food is sold.

Butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Fish frying premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Grocers' and general provisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	51

Food Poisoning:

Six notified cases of suspected food poisoning were investigated. None were confirmed.

Posters and literature have been generously supplied to traders and canteens for exhibition on the premises.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Rural District is served by a direct labour scheme for the collection and disposal of household refuse, the cleansing of privies and pail closets, the emptying of cesspools. Street sweeping is undertaken in some of the most populous parishes.

No additional charge, over the general rate is made for any of the services, in fact many householders receive attention over and above the ordinary service, where it is deemed necessary to prevent nuisances. This particularly applies to the emptying of cesspools.

Dustbins and pail closets are emptied weekly and privies monthly. The cleansing of cesspools varies from one week to two months having regard to the circumstances. The number of cesspools has increased again during the year and will continue to do so each year, unless further sewerage and sewage disposal schemes are provided. Barnburgh, Sprotborough, parts of Braithwell and Cantley are badly in need of these services.

The Council either own or rent eight refuse disposal sites each serving an area within reasonable access of the places of collection.

Transport:

Eighteen modern type vehicles are used for public cleansing. The deisel engined cesspool emptier purchased in 1953 has continued to work satisfactorily.

Salvage:

The amounts collected and sold during the year were :

T.	C.	Q.	lbs.		£	s.	d.
270	8	3	0	Waste paper	2131	14	2
4	0	1	13	Textiles	93	18	6
21	9	0	0	Cullet	53	12	6
				Scrap and old batteries	6	3	1
					£2285	8	3

A bonus of £418/10/- was shared amongst the workmen in the Public Cleansing Department.

Public Cleansing Depot:

The lorries are garaged, regularly greased and maintained, repaired and painted in the Depot at Kirk Sandall. Two mechanics are employed on this work.

Salvage is mechanically baled there. The Depot is also used as the Council stores.

Works Committee:

Again this Committee, comprised of three members of the Council and three representatives of the workmen, has continued to function amicably.

Wages and Conditions of Service as laid down by the Provincial Joint Council are complied with in every respect. A five-day week of forty-four hours is worked for ten months of the year and a five and a half day week during January and December on account of shorter hours of daylight.

The recruitment of suitable labour has been slightly better during the year.

Details of Work Performed:

Population served	...	...	...	...	...	55590
Total collections	...	...	...	...	...	922855
Average weekly collections	...	...	...	...	...	17747
Miles travelled by vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	163060
Gallons of sewage removed	...	...	...	...	...	8585270
Gallons of fuel consumed	...	...	...	...	...	19148

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant,

A. REYNOLDS, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. Chief Public Health Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

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

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

No. 1 District—Edlington, Sprotborough, Warmsworth area :

E. K. Smith, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods (Appointed April 1932).

No. 2 District—Armthorpe, Bawtry, Rossington area :

G. Stephenson, C.S.I.B., National Certificate in Building. (Appointed January 1951).

No. 3 District—Askern, Norton, Brodsworth area :

R. Durant, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods, Certificate of R.S.I. in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works. National Certificate in Building (Appointed September 1952).

Public Cleansing Foreman and Disinfecting Officer:

G. Buckley

Clerks:

E. Hemingway

J. A. Hickling

Telephone Numbers:

Council Offices, Nether Hall, Doncaster

Doncaster 3427-8-9

A. Reynolds

Barnby Dun 267

E. K. Smith

Doncaster 53442

R. Durant

Doncaster 53912

G. Stephenson

Barnby Dun 402

Public Cleansing Depot, Kirk Sandall

Barnby Dun 258

