

[Report 1957] / Medical Officer of Health, Doncaster R.D.C.

Contributors

Doncaster (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1957

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/cxcdxk8d>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

Library

DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



THE ANNUAL
REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1957

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH


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

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

A. REYNOLDS, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Department, Nether Hall, Doncaster



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

<https://archive.org/details/b29163559>

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DONCASTER.

Divisional Health Office,
Station Road,
Doncaster.

September, 1958.

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 1957 as required of me by order.

Mr. A. Reynolds, the Chief Public Health Inspector, has contributed those sections relating to matters closely associated with his duties.

The birth rate, continuing its upward trend, was the highest since 1948 and markedly exceeded the County and national rates. The general death rate was low and so also was the death rate from tuberculosis, which has become and is likely to remain an ordinary hazard.

An unusual combination of circumstances was responsible for the disappointing maternal mortality. Infant mortality improved from the previous year but had a larger content of deaths from infections than usual.

The County health services were maintained with some difficulty due to the shortage of midwives and district nurses.

In the field of infectious disease the year was notable for a large outbreak of measles, fortunately with no fatal cases. Diphtheria again was absent, thanks to continued immunisation. Vaccination against poliomyelitis continued and the voluntary acceptance rate of vaccination against smallpox among infants improved.

In the sections contributed by the Chief Public Health Inspector it will be observed that: -

- (a) the public water supply position was satisfactory.
- (b) the year was a good one in the matter of conversion to water carriage of dry lavatories.
- (c) the air was cleaner because of the spoilbanks being under control and the colliery boiler-house furnaces being fitted with mechanical stokers. At Askern the gauge deposit readings averaged about half of the amount in 1952. (On the whole by implication the problem now would seem to be mainly of domestic smoke).
- (d) the three year slum clearance programme continued and neared completion.

- (e) there were satisfactory results from the use of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 on the control of undesirable caravan dwellers on grass verges in country lanes, etc.
- (f) there was a decrease in the amount of meat condemned because of tuberculosis and that good progress was made in the realisation of the objects of the Food Hygiene Regulations.
- (g) the number of cesspools has reached relatively high concentration in certain parishes, where sewage schemes are really needed.

In conclusion I would like to thank the Committee for their encouragement and support and Mr. Reynolds and his staff for their good work during the year.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

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

Medical Officer of Health.

BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATE - 1957.

Rates	Doncaster Rural District.	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts	West Riding	England & Wales
Crude Birth : per 1,000 population	21.6	17.9	16.6	16.1
Adjusted Birth: do.	21.0	17.9	16.7	-
Crude Death: do.	8.5	9.7	11.7	11.5
Adjusted Death: do.	12.4	12.0	12.7	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory: do.	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.09
Tuberculosis, other: do.	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01
Tuberculosis, total: do.	0.12	0.08	0.09	0.11
Cancer, all forms: do.	1.41	1.58	1.87	2.09
Vascular lesions, nervous system: do.	1.04	1.45	1.95	*
Heart & circulation: do.	2.70	3.49	4.30	*
Respiratory diseases: do.	1.20	1.12	1.37	*
Maternal mortality (per 1,000 live & still births)	2.35	0.72	0.51	0.47
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live & still births)	33.8	28.8	26.4	23.0
Still births (per 1,000 live & still births)	26.6	24.8	23.9	22.4

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	18.4	8.74	0.56	61.0	8.25
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	1.68
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
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
1956	21.2	9.4	0.07	41.5	0.81
1957	21.6	8.5	0.12	33.8	2.35

* 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:	57,420
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1957):	18,136
Rateable Value (1st April, 1958):	£518,698
Sum represented by 1d. rate (1st April, 1958):	£1,989

EXTRACTS OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

	Male	Female	Total	
Legitimate	619	575	1194	Doncaster R.D.
Illegitimate	18	31	49	Live Birth Rate 21.6 *
	637	606	1243	Adjusted Birth Rate 21.0
				England & Wales 16.1

Still Births.

	Male	Female	Total	
Legitimate	9	23	32	Doncaster R.D.
Illegitimate	1	1	2	Still Birth Rate 26.6 †
	10	24	34	Adjusted Still Birth Rate 25.8
				England & Wales 22.4

Deaths of Infants: Under 1 year.
(in brackets under 4 weeks).

	Male	Female	Total	
Legitimate	23 (13)	17 (10)	40 (23)	Doncaster R.D.
Illegitimate	- -	2 (1)	2 (1)	Infant Mortality Rate: 33.8 x
	23 (13)	19 (11)	42 (24)	England & Wales 23.0

Deaths: All Causes.

	Male	Female	Total	
	260	226	486	Doncaster R.D.
				Crude Death Rate 8.5 *
				Adjusted Death Rate 12.4
				England & Wales 11.5

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

	Male	Female	Total	
(a) Respiratory	2	1	3	Doncaster R.D.
(b) Non-respiratory	2	2	4	Death Rate from Tuberculosis (all forms) 0.12
	4	3	7	England & Wales 0.11
	-	-	-	

* per 1,000 of the population.

x per 1,000 live births.

† per 1,000 live and still births.

POPULATION:

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year home population was 57,420, which is 740 more than that of the previous year. The natural increase (i.e. the excess of live births over deaths) was 757.

BIRTHS:

The number of registered live births was 1,243 compared with 1,204 and 1,125 in the previous two years, giving a rate of 21.6. This was an increase from 21.2, while the national rate increased 15.7 to 16.1. The live birth rate adjusted by the Registrar-General's comparability factor, which is intended to discount the advantage of favourable age and sex constitution of the local population, was 21.

Male births exceeded female by 31. Illegitimate live and still births were 4 per cent of the total.

DEATHS:

There were 486 deaths from all causes among the resident population, 260 males and 226 females, being 44 fewer than in 1956. The crude and adjusted rates were 8.5 and 12.4 respectively and the National rate 11.5 per 1,000 of the population.

The principal causes of death were:-

	1957	Compared with:-	
		1956	1955
Diseases of the heart and circulation (including vascular lesions of the nervous system):	215	260	219
Cancer (including leukaemia):	81	76	83
Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza, etc.:	63	55	51
Accidents and violence (motor accidents 7, accidents at home and work 12, suicide 6):	25	38	33
Tuberculosis (all forms):	7	4	10

The deaths from these causes were about 80 per cent of the total. In view of the co-relation between cancer of the lung and bronchi and smoking I have recorded the figures for recent years among men and women.

YEAR:	Number of cases of Cancer of the lung and bronchus:		
	Men:	Women:	Total:
1951	6	1	7
1952	15	6	21
1953	13	1	14
1954	8	2	10
1955	13	3	16
1956	9	-	9
1957	12	3	15

These figures bear out the fact that these forms of cancer are commoner among men than women. They do not support the statement that they are getting worse, but they show that cancer of the lung is now a more serious enemy than tuberculosis, which in its respiratory form accounted only for 3 deaths.

MATERNAL MORTALITY:

There were three deaths from maternal causes, the number of mothers at risk being represented by 1,277 live and still births. The maternal death rate was thus 2.35 per 1,000 live and still births compared with 0.47 for England and Wales:-

	1957 Maternal death rates per 1,000 live and still births:	
	Doncaster R.D.	England & Wales
Maternal Causes (excluding abortion)	2.35	0.39
Abortion	0.00	0.08
	<hr/> 2.35 <hr/>	<hr/> 0.47 <hr/>

The combination of causes in these cases was most unusual and is likely to occur very rarely. Full reports were made to the Ministry of Health as usual.

INFANT MORTALITY:

Forty-two infants died before reaching the age of 12 months, giving a mortality rate of 33.8 per 1,000 live and still births. Twenty-five of these deaths occurred within 28 days of birth or in the neonatal period, comprising 14 from immaturity, 3 from malformations, 3 from infections, 3 from injury at birth and 2 from post-natal asphyxia. Neonatal deaths are generally providing the major part of the problem of further reduction of this rate. The infections are the most capable of prevention. Among all infant deaths there were 14 due to infections such as bronchitis, bronchopneumonia, gastro-enteritis and whooping cough. This was an unusually high number and was mainly due to severe virus infections of the respiratory tract.

Had these infections been in normal proportions the rate would have been nearer that of England and Wales (22.4).

Deaths from overlaying used to be a regular feature of the infant mortality table many years ago. We are reminded of this by the re-appearance of one such death this year. The unusualness of this occurrence is an index of the general enlightenment and a reminder that the price of freedom from overlaying is eternal watchfulness.

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS - 1957

Cause of Death	All Infants		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks to 3 months		3 to 6 months		3 to 9 months		9 to 12 months	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Whooping Cough	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	7	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	2	-
Gastro-enteritis	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Immaturity	8	6	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury at birth	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	4	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Post Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overlying	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haemolytic Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other causes	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
ALL CAUSES	23	19	13	12	4	1	3	2	1	3	2	1

CAUSES OF DEATH - 1957

REGISTRAR -GENERAL'S RETURN.

No.	Cause of Death	MALES	FEMALES
	ALL CAUSES	260	226
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	1
2	Tuberculosis, other	2	2
3	Syphilitic disease	-	1
4	Diphtheria	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	-	2
6	Meningococcal infections	-	1
7	Acute poliomyelitis	1	-
8	Measles	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	2
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	12	3
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	10
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	8
14	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	23	12
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	-
16	Diabetes	-	5
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	26	34
18	Coronary disease, angina	48	15
19	Hypertension with heart disease	7	2
20	Other heart disease	19	36
21	Other circulatory disease	10	18
22	Influenza	5	4
23	Pneumonia	11	8
24	Bronchitis	23	12
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	4	2
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	2	5
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	3
31	Congenital malformations	6	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	24	25
33	Motor vehicle accidents	7	-
34	All other accidents	6	6
35	Suicide	5	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	-	1

SECTION "B"

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

MATERNITY.

In the divisional health area, which includes Tickhill Urban District, midwives notified 1296 live and still births among mothers usually resident here. Of these, 755 were domiciliary and 541 occurred in hospitals and maternity homes. The institutional births were thus 41.7 per cent of the total, a decrease of 2.5 per cent from the previous year. Of the 34 still births 8 were domiciliary and 26 institutional.

Midwives were present at all the domiciliary confinements and a doctor also in 111 of them. Gas and air analgesia alone was given to 125 mothers; gas and air and pethidine to 370, and pethidine alone to 122 mothers. 15,944 home visits were paid in connection with these duties including 1047 visits to 135 mothers discharged from maternity hospitals before the fourteenth day. 404 infants were established on breast feeding at the time the midwife ceased attending. Medical aid was summoned on 99 occasions to mothers and infants.

The midwifery staff consisted of 11 whole-time midwives and 2 senior relief midwives. Some difficulty was experienced in maintaining the staff at this level. Replacement of staff depleted by retirements, marriage, sickness and transfer is becoming increasingly difficult, while the number of births expected remains high.

During the year the West Riding Ante-Natal clinics were attended by 423 mothers, 330 for the first time, and they made in all 2,403 attendances. Most of the remaining expectant mothers had ante-natal supervision from their own doctors. 93 mothers in attendance at Local Authority ante-natal clinics were referred to the consultant clinics of the Hospital Board and of these 48 were eventually confined in hospital and 35 in their own homes. 100 mothers attended the West Riding clinics for post-natal advice.

CHILD WELFARE.

Clinics were held at the eight established centres during the year and the mobile clinic visited fortnightly such village communities as Norton, Campsall, Cantley, Awkley, Blaxton, Wadworth, Tickhill, Braithwell, Barnburgh, Cadeby and Warmsworth.

Number of children aged 0 - 5 years attending:	1920
Number of children attending for the first time, being under 1 year at first attendance:	986
Number of attendances of children 0 - 5 years.	
(a) Under 1 year	15486
(b) Over 1 year	8553

Dried Milks and vitamin supplements were available at the clinics. The amounts sold made a total of £3,247. In addition to this there was distributed under the Ministry-sponsored scheme: 8,369 tins of national dried milk, 21,427 bottles of orange juice, 3,002 bottles of cod liver oil and 1,276 packets of vitamins, representing £1,145. 7. 7. which was paid for in stamps.

The Health Visitors attended child welfare and ante-natal sessions of local authority clinics and visited homes with regard to expectant mothers, children, the aged and sick persons.

(a) Number of attendances at Local Authority Clinic Sessions: 1,594

(b) <u>Visits</u>	<u>First visits</u>	<u>Total visits</u>
(1) Expectant Mothers	226	324
(2) Children under 1 year	1,223	8,297
(3) Children between 1 and 2 years	-	5,090
(4) Children between 2 and 5 years	-	7,688
(5) Other cases	-	3,620
(6) Visits to households re tuberculosis	-	321
	<u>1,449</u>	<u>25,340</u>

The Senior Health Visitor maintained her hospital liaison work at the Western Hospital, Hamilton Lodge and Annexe with great benefit to the aged sick and to parturient mothers and babies.

Home Help was provided during the year as follows:-

	<u>No. of cases</u>	<u>Hours employed</u>
Maternity (including expectant mothers)	31	2,213
Tuberculosis	2	544
Chronic sick, aged 65+	219	48,533
Chronic sick, under 65	12	2,000
Others	29	4,533
	<u>293</u>	<u>57,823</u>

This compares with 293 cases and 54,513 hours in the previous year. This very moderate increase is similar to that of last year and probably indicates that this service has now reached maximum development within the conditions formulated.

HOME NURSING.

The home nursing service was maintained by 8 full-time and one part-time nurse. There were 1,194 cases involving 30,198 visits, classified as follows:

Classification of case	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses
Medical	719	19,017
Surgical	413	6,094
Infectious Diseases	-	-
Tuberculosis	47	4,925
Maternal complications	15	162
TOTAL	1,194	30,198

	<u>Patients:</u>	<u>Visits:</u>
Patients included in above who were aged 65 and over at the time of first visit:	432	14,882
Children included in above who were under five years of age at the time of first visit:	102	692
Patients included in above who had more than 24 visits:	114	8,225

The bare statistics cover a vast amount of devoted care and attention to the sick, which cannot be expressed in a brief statement. The high standard of home nursing was maintained, but the uncertainty of adequate replacement of losses of nursing staff was a constant anxiety.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

The periodic examinations included 927 of entrants, 962 of 7-8 years group, 752 last year primary, and 698 last year secondary, totalling 3,339. There were also 67 special examinations and 106 re-examinations.

Unsatisfactory nutritional standards was reported to exist in 0.8 per cent of the children examined, which is less than the existing rate for the County generally.

During 17,350 examinations for cleanliness, only 46 individual pupils were found to have infestation of the head. All these infestations were cleared as a result of informal action except in three instances when it was necessary to issue cleansing notices under the Education Act, 1944.

Among the children medically examined the following defects were found:- Requiring treatment - nose and throat (mainly tonsils and adenoids) 98; Vision: (a) refraction 130, (b) eye squint 10; ear conditions: (a) hearing defects 23, (b) middle ear and other disease 15; orthopaedic defects: (a) posture 4, (b) feet and other 23; skin diseases 20; speech defects 19; lung conditions 4; heart troubles and epileptics - no new cases; maladjusted psychologically 8.

At minor ailments clinics 317 cases of skin disease were treated. At eye clinics 588 were treated for refraction, squint and other conditions; 96 received operative treatment to the nose, throat or ear at local hospitals.

3 further children were added to the number provided with hearing aids; 61 were treated at the local authority clinic or hospital for orthopaedic or postural defects; 8 pupils were treated at the Child Guidance Clinic.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS.

Four new cases were reported during the year, all of whom were placed under Statutory supervision. The following was the total of known defectives at the end of 1957.

	<u>Under 16.</u>		<u>Age 16 & over</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under Statutory supervision	12	11	43	35
Under Guardianship	-	-	-	1
Under Voluntary Supervision	-	-	8	12
	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>48</u>

33 defectives were in full-time and 3 in part-time employment, while 29 were adequately occupied at home.

10 defectives were actually attending occupation centres, although 33 were considered suitable for centres. 10 attended group training classes, held twice weekly at Edlington and Armthorpe, while 8 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. (Mere Lane School)
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 - 5 South Avenue.	Monday, A.M.	Monday, A.M.	Monday, A.M.
BRODSWORTH - St. Leonard's Ch. Hall, Barnsley Rd.	-	Tuesday, P.M. (alternate)	-
EDLINGTON - St. John's Church Hall.	Thursday, A.M. / P.M. (except 2nd)	Monday, P.M.	Monday, A.M. Friday, A.M.
KIRK SANDALL - Nursery Hut, Dentons Green La.	Tuesday, P.M. (1st and 3rd).	Thursday, P.M.	Thursday, A.M.
ROSSINGTON - St. Luke's Church Hall, and *Dental Clinic, West End La.	*Wednesday, A.M.	Tuesday, P.M.	Tuesday, A.M.
SPROTBOUGH - Richmond Hill School Grounds.	Friday, A.M. / P.M. (alternate weeks).	Wednesday, A.M.	Thursday, A.M.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1957.
(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		Dysentery		Meningococcal Infection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M.	F.
1 year	1	-	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2 years	4	-	8	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 years	3	-	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 years	5	1	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9 years	12	13	33	19	1	-	-	-	180	209	-	-	-	-
10 - 14 years	1	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	8	10	-	-	-	-
15-24 years	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
25 and over	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	28	18	80	57	4	1	1	-	454	458	-	-	1	-

Age Group	Acute Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5	1	-	-	-	-	-
5-14 years	2	1	-	-	-	-
15-44 yrs.	2	1	-	2	1	-
45-64 yrs.	4	-	2	-	-	1
65 and over	-	2	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	9	4	2	2	1	1

Notifiable diseases coming to the knowledge of the department were 1156.

This total included 912 cases of measles. This peak year epidemic really started in the fourth quarter of 1956, carried over into 1957, and did not subside till September of that year. The infection was comparatively mild and no mortality resulted.

Whooping cough, as usual, took advantage of the debilitating effect of the measles and increased in prevalence to 137 cases, of which two were fatal (both under one year of age). Immunisation against whooping cough has been available at infant welfare clinics as well as through the family doctor for many years now and has not been used as much as would be justified. In order to reduce the number of injections it has been combined with the anti-diphtheria vaccine. This alternative is now being offered. During outbreaks of poliomyelitis, all these vaccines, being intra-muscular, are temporarily suspended to prevent muscle damage acting as a predisposing factor.

During the year the absence of diphtheria continued.

ANTI-DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1957

Children completing a course of immunisation:

AGE	0-4	5-14	TOTAL
Primary	628	156	784
Re-inforcement doses	40	764	804

The state of anti-diphtheria immunisation at the end of 1957 was:

AGE							TOTAL
Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	11,105
72	2,225				4,214	4,594	
Immunised Total: 2,297					8,808		
Estimated mid-year population: 5,273					10,119		
Percentage immunised: 43.6					87.0		72.1

The average percentage of the under-fifteen population with some degree of immunity was thus 72 per cent, with the under-fives at 44 per cent, and the school population at 87 per cent. While the protection of the under-fives cannot be regarded as adequate in itself mass resistance to the spread of the infection is maintained by the excellent barrier of well-immunised school children.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

During the year when there were 1,243 live births, the following was the result of our efforts to convince parents of the wisdom of vaccination:

	Under 1 year	Ages of persons vaccinated:				Total
		1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 & Over	
Primary vaccination	494	24	23	16	4	561
Re-vaccination	-	-	2	10	10	22

The percentage of infants under one year of age vaccinated was 39.8, which represented the vaccination acceptance rate and compared with 43 in England and Wales. The local and national rates in the year previous were 35.6 and 38.4 respectively. Both have thus increased moderately in 1957.

In none of the vaccinated was there any unpleasant complications or sequels. In view of all the circumstances, more particularly the stormy history of compulsory vaccination, the present methods seem to be yielding better results. In some public health divisions of the West Riding the acceptance rates are much higher and in others somewhat lower. If this division had a rate equal to the highest, one of the principal measures in smallpox prevention would have been accomplished.

FOOD POISONING.

Two cases of food poisoning in the same household were notified. The first case occurred on the 20th March, a woman aged 61 years, who was admitted to hospital 5 days later, where her gastro-enteritis was found to be due to the organism *salmonella bovis muenchii*. She died on March 29th, of arterio-sclerosis and diabetes accelerated by food poisoning. Her son was taken less ill on the 27th March with diarrhoea and vomiting, and also admitted to hospital. The infection was confirmed to be of the same type.

Investigations at the late stage of notification of the first case were fruitless. Four persons were at risk and only two developed symptoms with 7 days gap between them. There was no article of their diet identified which would suggest that train of events. In fact the infection may not have been conveyed by food at all, particularly in the second case. No further cases were discovered in the neighbourhood.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

The number of children who had received two injections by the end of the year was 2,320 out of 2,600 originally registered. The restricted supply of vaccine was the principal factor in determining the extent of the work and the younger age groups of the children born 1947-1954 were given priority. All the vaccine used was produced and tested in Great Britain.

No effect was anticipated upon the prevalence of poliomyelitis because of the small proportion of the population immunised. In fact, 5 cases of paralytic and one non-paralytic poliomyelitis were notified, which represents an average incidence of recent years.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES 1957.

AGE GROUP	Respiratory		Meninges & C. N. S.		Other	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14 years	1	3	-	-	-	-
15-24 years	3	4	-	-	-	-
25-44 years	7	7	-	-	-	-
45-64 years	3	2	-	-	-	-
65 and over	2	2	-	-	1	-
TOTALS	16	18	-	-	1	-

DEATHS - 1957

AGE GROUP	Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years	-	-	-	1
5-14 years	-	-	-	-
15-24 years	-	-	1	-
25-44 years	-	1	-	-
45-64 years	2	-	1	1
65 & over	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	1	2	2

There were 35 new cases compared with 39 and 42 in the previous two years, thus continuing the progressive decline from the peak post-war period 1949-53 when there was an annual average of 66.

Seven deaths took place from all forms of tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.12 per 1,000. This is about one-tenth of the rate of thirty years ago and reduces tuberculosis to an ordinary and subsidiary cause of death from its former feared position of "captain of the men of death" and "the white scourge".

Soon the forces deployed to deal with the disease will have to be directed elsewhere in the struggle against the enemies of health.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT.

Dr. Sherburn, the Medical Director of the local unit, has kindly supplied me with details of the work carried out during 1957 in this district and I have extracted the following details: -

Date 1957	Place of Discovery	No. Exmnd.	Abnormalities Discovered			
			Tuberculosis		Other	Total
			Active	Inactive		
Jan.	Edlington	2,206	2	16	126	144
Feb.	Sprotborough Factory	354	1	4	5	10
	TOTAL	2,560	3	20	131	154

HOME NURSING OF TUBERCULOSIS.

District Nurses in the Rural District gave nursing attention to 47 tuberculous patients involving 4,925 visits.

SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

The following table gives the numbers of cases admitted or discharged from institutions: -

CASES	Admitted			Discharged or Died		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory						
Adults	24	13	37	27	14	41
Children	1	-	1	1	-	1
Non-respiratory						
Adults	-	1	1	-	-	-
Children	1	-	1	1	-	1
TOTAL	26	14	40	29	14	43

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

B.C.G. Vaccination.

The Chest Physician gave protection to 55 child contacts of respiratory tuberculosis by B.C.G. vaccination.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

No. of patients receiving extra nourishment:

(a) at the beginning of the year	16
(b) newly granted during the year	10
(c) grants discontinued	11
(d) receiving extra nourishment at the end of the year	15

Five outdoor shelters already supplied were maintained.

The annual 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, 1957).

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)	ARMTHORPE
Miss L. Shaw)	

Mrs. M. Hopkinson)	ASKERN
Mrs. W. Blagojevic)	BAWTRY
Miss E. Goulden		BRODSWORTH

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

Miss M. Simpson KIRK SANDALL

Mrs. F. Weaver)	ROSSINGTON
Mrs. W. Blagojevic)	
Miss E.P. Llewellyn		SPROTBOROUGH

Miss P. Crawley - Askern 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 D. Duckworth, 1 Queen's Crescent, Bawtry (Tel. Bawtry 312).
Nurse M. Hampshire, "Rockley", Norton, Askern (Tel. Askern 269).
Nurse J.M. Hibbert, 2 Lords Head Lane, Warmsworth (Tel. Doncaster 53188).
Nurse D. Lee, 9 Rands Lane, Armthorpe (Tel. Armthorpe 239).
Nurse M. Morrison, 6 Bevan Avenue, Rossington (Tel. Rossington 353).
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).

Whole-time Temporary Relief:

Nurse D.M. Howard, 310a Thorne Road, Doncaster.
(Tel. Doncaster 61894).

DISTRICT NURSES.

Nurse P. Anstock, The Bungalow, 2a Pinfold Lane, Tickhill.

Nurse A. Caygill, Birch View, Warning Tongue Lane, Bessacarr.
(Tel. Rossington 385).

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 D. Robinson, Holly Cottage, Bessacarr (Tel. Doncaster 55168).

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 1957 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 Public Health 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	62	-	-
(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	62	-	-

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)	1	1	1	1	
Sanitary conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	1	1	
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	2	2	2	2	
(c) Not separate for sexes.					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).					

SECTION "C".

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

The Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector: A. Reynolds, C.S.I.B.,
M.A.P.H.I.

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 1957	9180
Nuisances reported during 1957	108
Nuisances in hand 1956	62
Abated during 1957	129
Outstanding at end of 1957	41
The total inspections relate to:	

Nuisances	755	Fair Grounds	5
Housing Acts and Regulations	468	Offensive Trades	10
Moveable Dwellings	218	Bakehouses	52
Rehousing investigations	551	Butchers' Shops	108
Interviews with Owners and Tradesmen	51	Restaurants, Cafes and Hotel Kitchens	33
Factories	62	Food Preparing Premises	76
Smoke Observations	15	Fish and chip shops	47
Spoilbanks & Refuse Tips	421	Slaughterhouses & meat	743
Public Sanitary conveniences	4	General Provision shops	112
Drainage	204	Canteens, works & schools	33
Pet Animals Act	7	Shops Act	100
Hairdressers	20	Unsound Food	87
Public Cleansing and Salvage	3940	Milk Shops and Dairies	30
Conversions	416	Ice Cream Shops	26
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	14	Ice Cream Manufacturers	23
Burials N.A.	2	Hawkers' premises	30
Dirty and Verminous Premises:		Water supplies:	
Bed Bugs	21	Samples taken	75
Other Vermin	53	Supplies investigated	13
Dirty Houses	38	Ice Cream Samples taken	17
Food poisoning	11	Infectious Diseases:	
Licensed Premises	13	Investigations	100
Food Hygiene Regulations	47	Markets	45
Slaughter Points	18	Deposit Gauge changes	72

Notices:

Informal Notices served	108	Complied with:	
Statutory Notices served	17	(from 1956 to 1957)	129
Legal Proceedings taken	3	(from 1956 to 1957)	14

WATER SUPPLIES.

All the parishes in the District have a piped supply, mainly derived from deep boreholes, which yield water of constant purity and moderate hardness.

Two water undertakings, the Don Valley Water Board and the Doncaster Corporation, supply the major part of the area.

The parish of Hooton Pagnell and part of the parish of Clayton-with-Frickley have estate supplies.

The following samples of water were submitted for analysis during the year:

(a) Bacteriological 63 samples.

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Don Valley Water Board	36	-
Doncaster Corporation	18	-
Pilkington Bros. Ltd.		
(now supplied by Doncaster Corporation)	-	-
Hemsworth Urban District Council	1	-
Thorne & District Water Company	-	-
Estate Supplies	4	-
Private Wells & Spring	2	2

(b) Chemical. 12 samples.

Hooton Pagnell	2	Good Organic Purity.
Clayton-w-Frickley	5	do.
Marr	1	do.
Loversall	1	do.
Austerfield	1	do.
Armthorpe	1	do.
Edenthorpe	1	do.

Sample of water, Don Valley Water Board Supply.

Taken direct from pumping main at Austerfield Pumping Station, 14.12.57.

Parts per million.

Total Solids	420
Chloride	22
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	170
Total Hardness	200
Permanent Hardness	30
Temporary Hardness	170
Iron	Nil
Free Ammonia	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	2.7
pH	8.0

(This water is of good organic purity).

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION END OF 1957.

	No. of Inhabited Houses 31.12.57.	Water Closets	Pails	Privy Mid- dens	Dust Bins	Dry Ash Pits	Cesspools
Parishes closely built	13725	14205	122	14	14199	6	403
Parishes closely built in parts	3276	2862	487	116	3193	8	629
Parishes entirely rural	1135	674	373	109	1412	12	175
TOTAL	18136	17741	982	239	18804	26	1207

Sanitary Conveniences - Conversions and additions for 1957:

- 39 privies to water closets.
- 41 pails to water closets.
- 706 water closets provided for new buildings.
- 62 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.

Thirty one conversions to water closets were carried out where sewer and water supply were available at a cost to the Council of £633.14. 9.

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

Twenty three conversions were completed with drainage into cesspools at a cost of £345 (£15 per conversion) to the Council.

PROVISION 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, 1957 has continued to work satisfactorily.

Three hundred and twenty one new bins and seventy three replacements were supplied. An annual charge of seven shillings and sixpence is made on the property as part of the General Rate.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN.

Twenty infestations of bed bugs, ants, red spiders, blackclocks and flies were dealt with.

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.

Twenty inspections were made.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION - CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Colliery Spoilbanks.

There are four large collieries in the district, each with spoilbanks covering large areas of land. These are situated at Armthorpe, Askern, Edlington and Rossington. In addition, parts of the spoilbanks at Brodsworth and Hickleton Collieries extend into the rural district.

Considerable work has been carried out at Edlington where, as stated in the report last year, the condition of the spoilbanks was causing concern. The fires have been kept under control by spraying with water and levelling by bulldozer.

Industrial Pollution.

Mechanical stokers are now in use at all the collieries, with the result that emission of smoke has been practically reduced to nil.

Improvements made at the factory at Austerfield have abated the nuisances complained of. The two deposit gauges sited near to the works for the whole of 1957 produced the following average monthly results:

<u>Gauge</u>	<u>Tons per square mile</u>	
	<u>Soluble and Insoluble Deposit.</u>	<u>Siliceous matter deposit.</u>
(1) Gravill's Farm	10.55	2.61
(2) White Hart Hotel	12.28	3.00

Deposit Gauge and Lead Peroxide Readings were continued at St. Peter's Church, Askern for the whole year, with the following results:

ASKERN	Rainfall	Insoluble Deposit	Soluble Deposit	Total Deposit	Sulphur Dioxide Lead Peroxide
January	21	16.25	5.96	22.21	2.24
February	49	12.12	5.01	17.13	1.81
March	33	17.37	6.09	23.46	2.50
April	6	15.41	2.47	17.88	0.87
May	29	16.15	5.49	21.64	1.28
June	40	27.87	7.31	35.18	1.13
July	119	25.05	13.41	38.46	1.27
August	115	32.74	8.26	41.00	1.13
September	84	30.37	7.25	37.62	0.21
October	33	26.07	3.90	29.97	1.57
November	58	8.87	6.27	15.14	2.08
December	32	20.35	4.88	25.23	2.19
	Milli- metres	TONS per square mile		Milligrammes	

The average monthly total deposit in tons per square mile for 1957 was 27.07, slightly above the average for 1956 which was 24.51, but only just above half the amount recorded in 1952 when the total deposits were 50.13 tons.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Report for 12 Months ended 31st March, 1958.

	Type of Property				(5) Agricultural.
	Non-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.	37	16818	1517	18372	716
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	-	257	89	346	-
(b) Survey under the Act	27	-	-	27	355
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	-	-	-	-
III. Total inspections carried out, including re-inspections.	548	846	411	1805	450
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	27	281	93	401	27
(b) Mice (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	-	36	12	48	1
V. Number of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A.	27	317	105	449	28
VI. Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments.	539	846	394	1779	96

SECTION "D".- HOUSING.

HOUSING ACTS, 1936-1957.

The total number of houses in the Rural District at the end of 1957 was 18,036. Of these the Council own 3854 made up as follows:

Pre-war	629.	Post-war	3225
---------	------	----------	------

Warmsworth Hostel has been demolished, the last nine families having been rehoused by the Council.

Rehousing.

Five hundred and fifty one visits were made in connection with rehousing families into Council houses.

Bedding and furniture were examined in every case to ensure that no infestation takes place in the new home.

The effects of six new tenants were disinfested by hydrogen cyanide gas at a total cost to the Council of £72.

Privately owned houses.

Fifth eight notices were served in respect of houses requiring defects to be remedied.

Sixty four grants were made by the Council for improvements of housing accommodation under the Housing Act, 1949, as amended by Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Slum Clearance.

The three year programme is nearing completion.

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRESS REPORT - POSITION AT END OF 1957.

PARISH	IN PRO-GRAMME to end of 1957	NUMBER OF HOUSES										RE-HOUSING				
		DEALT WITH BY							Still to be dealt with	Houses shown in Col. 2.		Of the houses shown in Col. 2 families require rehousing as under:				
		D/O	C/O	C/A	U/T	Vol.	In hand	TOTAL		Demolished	Closed	Re-housing NOT required	REHOUSING BY COUNCIL			
													Families to rehouse	Already re-housed	Still to re-house	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Adwick-on-Deane	(-) 1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Armthorpe	(8) 12	4	-	7	1	-	-	12	-	10	1	5	7	6	1	
Askeru	(5) 11	9	1	-	-	1	-	11	-	8	-	4	7	7	-	
Awkley	(4) 5	4	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	1	-	2	3	-	3	
Barnburgh	(9) 19	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	3	4	-	8	11	4	7	
Barnby Duu & Eden.	(7) 14	10	4	-	-	-	-	14	-	6	3	2	12	10	2	
Bawtry	(6) 7	3	1	-	1	-	2	7	-	-	2	1	6	4	2	
Blaxton	(4) 5	2	-	-	1	1	1	5	-	1	1	1	4	3	1	
Braithwell	(9) 8	4	2	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	4	3	5	5	-	
Brodsworth	(4) 4	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	3	1	1	-	
Burghwallis	(1) 3	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	
Cadeby	(-) 2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	
Cantley	(7) 4	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	3	1	2	
Clayton	(4) 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	
Conisbro P.	(9) 9	7	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	5	-	2	7	4	3	
Denaby (Old)	(6) 4	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	1	3	3	-	
Edlington	(3) 7	-	-	-	6	1	-	7	-	1	-	-	4	4	-	
Hampole	(8) 8	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	8	-	8	
Hooton P.	(-) 1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	

PARISH	IN PRO-GRAMME to end of 1957	NUMBER OF HOUSES										RE-HOUSING				
		DEALT WITH BY							Still to be dealt with	Houses shown in Col. 2.		Re-housing NOT required	REHOUSING BY COUNCIL			
		D/O	C/O	C/A	U/T	Vol.	In hand	TOTAL		already Demol-ished	Closed		Families to rehouse	Already re-housed	Still to re-house	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Kirk Bramwith	(2) 2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	
Marr	(4) 4	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	
Melton High	(4) 4	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	4	
Moss	(-) 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Norton	(22) 30	11	2	12	5	-	-	30	-	16	7	9	21	21	-	
Rossington	(1) 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Sprotbrough	(4) 6	3	3	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	3	-	6	5	1	
Stainton	(2) 2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	
Thorpe-in-Balne	(-) 2	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	
Wadworth	(4) 8	4	1	-	-	-	3	8	-	4	1	2	6	3	3	
Warmsworth	(21) 22	1	2	19	-	-	-	22	-	3	2	7	15	5	10	
TOTALS	(158) 210	110	17	38	19	7	8	199	11	74	32	67	143	88	55	

Key to Abbreviations: D/O Demolition Order. C/O Closing Order. C/A Clearance Area. U/T Undertakings in lieu of demolition order. VOL. Voluntarily.

- Notes:
- (a) Where undertakings not to relet have been accepted in lieu of a Demolition Order, the houses have been treated as closed.
- (b) The figures in brackets in column 2 represent the houses included in the Council building programme for slum clearance.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - SECTION 269.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951, SECTION 95.

Forty nine licences under the Public Health Act, 1936 were in force at the end of 1957. The caravans are all of the modern type and the sites are well kept.

To deal with the undesirable gipsy-cum-scrap iron and rag collector class of van dweller, who use the grass verges of the country lanes, leaving a nuisance wherever they settle, Section 95 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 has been used. Under this Act, the "Court may prohibit moveable dwellings in certain areas". Actions were taken with regard to areas in the parishes of Auckley, Barnby Dun with Kirk Sandall and Owston, and the Court made orders prohibiting these zoned sites for use by caravan dwellers. The results have been very satisfactory.

RENT ACT, 1957.

The Act came into force on the 6th July, 1957. From that date to the end of the year, the following matters were dealt with:

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

(1)	Number of applications for certificates	19
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates	
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	8
	(b) in respect of all defects	4
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	11
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
(6)	Number of Certificates issued	Nil

In addition numerous enquiries from householders have been satisfactorily answered. Property owners have been co-operative inasmuch that it has not been necessary to resort to the Court to make a decision on any case.

SECTION "E".

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLY.

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1954.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924-1952.

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

1064 bovines, 1773 sheep and 1223 pigs were slaughtered during the year. All carcasses and organs were examined at the time of slaughter or shortly afterwards. Tradesmen have been very co-operative in the execution of the work.

There are fifty licensed slaughtermen on the register of the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-1954.

The Cash Captive Bolt is the instrument in general use for the stunning of animals.

The following table gives details of the types of animals slaughtered and the percentage found affected with (1) tuberculosis and (2) other diseases.

A further table gives lists of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption, the type of animal from which the meat was derived and the diseases which rendered the meat unsound.

The methods of disposal are by deep burying in the case of small amounts and carcasses and parts of carcasses to the knacker's yard for processing, after being coloured with naphthalene green G.S. dye.

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

From	To	BEASTS			COWS			SHEEP			PIGS		
		No. Ins.	% Diseased		No. Ins.	% Diseased		No. Ins.	% Diseased		No. Ins.	% Diseased	
			T.B.	Other		T.B.	Other		T.B.	Other		T.B.	Other
1. 1.57.	12. 1.57.	22	4.54 (1)	-	5	20.0 (1)	-	50	-	-	19	-	-
13. 1.57.	9. 2.57.	69	7.24 (5)	5.79 (4)	16	62.5 (10)	-	153	-	-	119	1.68 (2)	2.51 (3)
11. 2.57.	9. 3.57.	62	-	12.9 (8)	23	26.0 (6)	4.3 (1)	165	-	26.0 (2)	110	1.82 (2)	.90 (1)
11. 3.57.	6. 4.57.	64	6.25 (4)	9.37 (6)	19	21.05 (4)	10.52 (2)	90	-	1.11 (1)	93	3.2 (3)	-
8. 4.57.	8. 6.57.	36	5.90 (8)	5.90 (8)	58	27.58 (16)	1.72 (1)	252	-	0.39 (1)	184	1.08 (2)	0.54 (1)
10. 6.57.	13. 7.57.	72	5.55 (4)	13.88 (10)	18	27.77 (5)	11.11 (2)	168	-	-	70	-	1.43 (1)
15. 7.57.	10. 8.57.	57	5.26 (3)	8.77 (5)	19	42.1 (8)	5.26 (1)	141	-	-	87	1.14 (1)	1.14 (1)
12. 8.57.	21. 9.57.	94	6.38 (6)	6.38 (6)	26	30.77 (8)	15.39 (4)	221	-	-	139	-	0.72 (1)
23. 9.57.	12. 10.57.	53	9.43 (5)	9.43 (5)	17	23.53 (4)	5.88 (1)	111	-	-	69	-	1.45 (1)
14. 10.57.	9. 11.57.	59	3.39 (2)	10.17 (6)	24	33.33 (8)	4.16 (1)	170	-	-	94	1.06 (1)	1.06 (1)
11. 11.57.	28. 12.57.	98	4.08 (4)	7.14 (7)	38	15.78 (6)	-	231	-	-	232	0.86 (2)	1.29 (3)
29. 12.57.	30. 12.57.	12	-	-	3	-	33.3 (1)	21	-	-	7	-	-
TOTALS		798	5.26 (42)	8.14 (65)	266	28.57 (76)	5.26 (14)	1773	-	0.22 (4)	1223	1.63 (13)	1.63 (13)

DETAILS OF MEAT CONDEMNED.

BEASTS (excluding Cows).

<u>Details</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight</u>			
		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Carcase (TB)	1	-	1	3	4
Fores (TB)	2	-	3	-	18
Part fores (TB)	4	-	1	2	0
Part fores (bruising)	2	-	-	-	10
Part hindquarters (bruising)	2	-	-	1	2
Head and tongue (TB)	18	-	4	-	2
Head and tongue (actinomycosis)	1	-	-	1	-
Head and tongue (cystercus bovis)	2	-	-	1	22
Lungs (TB)	25	-	3	-	14
Lungs (parasites)	2	-	-	1	-
Lungs (abscesses)	3	-	-	1	14
Lungs (pleurisy)	2	-	-	1	0
Liver (TB)	11	-	1	1	14
Liver (abscesses)	19	-	2	1	8
Liver (parasites)	12	-	1	2	0
Liver (distoma hepatitis)	3	-	-	1	14
Liver (cirrhosis)	8	-	1	-	-
Part liver (parasites)	2	-	-	-	9
Part liver (fluke)	18	-	-	3	17
Part liver (necrosis)	2	-	-	-	11
Part liver (fluke and necrosis)	1	-	-	-	4
Heart (cystercus bovis)	1	-	-	1	13
Kidney (nephritis)	1	-	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$
TOTALS		142	1	3	$8\frac{3}{4}$

COWS

<u>Details</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight</u>			
		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Carcase beef and offal (general TB)	1	-	4	1	14
Carcase and all organs (nephritis, emaciation and dropsy)	1	-	3	1	11
Hindquarters (bruising)	1	-	-	3	26
Forequarters - part (TB)	2	-	-	-	10
Head and tongue (TB)	24	-	5	1	12
Lungs (TB)	61	-	7	2	14
Lungs (abscesses)	2	-	-	1	-
Liver (TB)	7	-	-	3	14
Liver (abscesses)	6	-	-	3	-
Liver (cirrhosis)	3	-	-	1	14
Liver (angioma)	1	-	-	-	14
Liver (growth and adhesions)	1	-	-	-	14
Part liver (parasites)	1	-	-	-	5
Part liver (fluke)	1	-	-	-	7
Udder (mastitis)	1	-	-	-	14
Kidney (growth and adhesions)	1	-	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$
TOTALS		114	1	4	$1\frac{3}{4}$

SHEEP

<u>Details</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight</u>			
		<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Carcase and offal (bad bleeding and emaciation)	2	-	1	-	8
Carcase and offal (emaciation and dropsy)	1	-	-	2	4
Carcase (emaciation)	1	-	-	1	22
TOTALS	4	-	2	-	6

PIGS

<u>Details</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight</u>			
		<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Carcase and organs (TB)	1	-	3	-	-
Carcase and organs (Fever)	1	-	2	3	-
Carcase and offal (acute peritonitis)	1	-	1	1	-
Part pork (badly bruised)	1	-	-	1	12
Part hind pork	2	-	-	-	15
Head and tongue (TB)	11	-	2	1	23
Lungs (TB)	3	-	-	1	14
Lungs (pneumonia)	1	-	-	-	2
Liver (cirrhosis)	4	-	-	1	7
Heart (pericarditis)	2	-	-	-	6
Pluck (adhesions)	1	-	-	-	7
Pluck (milk spots)	1	-	-	-	7
TOTALS	29	-	10	3	9

UNFIT FOOD 1957.

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

Bacon	426 lbs.	Cooked meat	191 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Sausages	120 lbs.	Tinned meat	418 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Butter	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Cheese	180 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Cake	157 lbs.	Chocolate rolls	30
Jam	119 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Plain flour	20 lbs.
Tomatoes	1434 tins	Fruit	1287 tins
Mincemeat	1 jar.	Coffee	38 bottles.
Tinned coffee	2 tins.	Crab	1 tin.
Milk	630 tins	Pulses	808 tins
Pickles	89 jars	Chicken	4 tins
Meat pies	96	Soup	199 tins
Tomato ketchup	2 bottles	Fish	160 tins

Spaghetti	23 tins.	Rice puddings	103 tins.
Sugar	16½ lbs.	Stewed steak	6 tins.
Rice	5½ lbs.	Sauce	19 bottles.
Bovril	5 jars.	Fish cakes	78.
Cheese parings	113 lbs.	Other puddings.	12.
Dried fruit	15½ lbs.	Vegetable salad	3 jars.
Apples	8 lbs.	Butter beans	4 tins.
Small cakes	13.	Fresh tomatoes	30 lbs.
Fresh fruit	5 lbs.	Cereals	4 packets.
Margarine	1 lb.	Syrup	1 tin.
Yeast	7¼ lbs.	Fruit pies	4.
Carrots	4 tins.	Salad cream	3 bottles.
Icing sugar	3 lbs.	Tomato juice	1 tin.
Ham	247 lbs.	Potato crisps	12 packets.
	10 oz.	Pork pie	1 lb.
Oats	5 lbs.	Swiss rolls	3.
Biscuits	1½ lbs.	Pasties	2.
Self raising flour	3 lbs.	Beetroot	1 jar.
Boxed cheese	2½ lbs.	Fresh fish	½ lb.

MILK & DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949-1954.

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

Dealer's licence for the sale of:

Pasteurised Milk	15
Tuberculin tested milk	14
Sterilised milk	52

Supplementary licences for the sale of:

Pasteurised milk	5
Tuberculin tested milk	3
Sterilised milk	4

The Rural District forms part of a "Specified Area" as defined by the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1947-1952.

Eighteen samples were examined at the Public Health Laboratory. The results were classified as:-

Grade 1	12
Grade 2	1
Grade 3	3
Grade 4	2

There are four manufacturers of ice cream and one hundred and seventeen shops where pre-packed ice cream is sold. Forty nine inspections were made of the premises.

FOOD POISONING.

See report of the Medical Officer under Section "F".

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955. FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

One hundred and eighty six premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. There has been a marked improvement in the way food premises are kept. Tradesmen, staffs and the general public have become hygiene minded and with the materials now available for shop construction and fittings, a much higher standard of cleanliness is easily maintained. Refrigeration is being widely adopted for keeping perishable food.

Thirty eight premises were made to comply with the regulations. One butcher's shop was closed as neither the owner or the tenant would spend money to make the premises fit.

Some progress was made with the Council's proposal to take over the market at Rossington but at the time of writing the unsatisfactory conditions of open stalls placed on an ash covered surface still prevail.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The whole district is served by a comprehensive direct labour scheme for the collection and disposal of household refuse, the cleansing of privies and pail closets, the emptying and disposal of contents of cesspools and the collection of salvage, and street sweepings in some of the populous parishes.

No additional charge over the general rate is made for any of the services, a practice which does not prevail in all areas; in fact, many householders receive and even demand more than the ordinary service, particularly relating to the emptying of cesspools.

18,804 dustbins and 982 pail closets are emptied weekly. 239 privies receive monthly attention. The period for the emptying of the 1207 cesspools varies from one week to the recognised monthly service with a few exceptions where the cesspools are of a large capacity.

In addition, cesspool emptiers are periodically used for sludging out the sedimentation tanks at some of the smaller sewage disposal works.

The number of cesspools has increased again, seventy two new ones having been constructed during the year. Parts of the parishes of Auckley, Austerfield, Barnburgh, Braithwell, Burghwallis, Cantley and Sprotborough where building developments are taking place, are all badly in need of sewerage and sewage disposal schemes. If these were provided the yearly increase in the number of cesspools would cease and approximately seven hundred cesspools could be done away with by connections to the new sewers.

Refuse Disposal.

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

At Northfield Quarry, Armthorpe, a ten acre site owned by the Council, approximately six acres have been levelled, soiled and put down to grass. This portion is now used as a playing field and controlled by the Parish Council of Armthorpe.

Transport.

The fleet of twenty vehicles is comprised of thirteen side loading refuse collectors, five motor vacuum - 750/800 gallon cesspool emptiers, one motor vacuum - 750 gallon tank, with special attachment for the cleansing of pails and one machine used for the collection of salvage and delivery of dustbins under the Council's scheme.

All the vehicles are of modern type. They are maintained in good condition by regular cleaning, greasing, painting and reconditioning as required. Two mechanics carrying out this work.

Public Cleansing Depot.

The lorries are garaged in a central depot at Sunnyside, Kirk Sandall, with the exception of two, one at Askern and one at Edlington. At the Depot there is a well designed workshop with adequate mechanical appliances for carrying out repairs.

Parts of the main building and the surrounding land are used as the Council's stores. Owing to the increased services, including the stocks required for housing purposes the Depot must be enlarged in the near future.

Salvage.

Waste paper and textiles are sorted and mechanically baled at the Depot.

The amounts collected and sold during the year were:-

T	C	Q	lbs.		£.	s.	d.
236	11	0	0	Waste paper	2013.	6.	7.
-	15	3	0	Textiles	14.	19.	0.
21	11	0	0	Cullet	53.	17.	6.
TOTAL					£2082.	3.	1.

A bonus of £379. 8. 1. was shared amongst the workmen in the Public Cleansing Department.

Works Committee.

This Committee, comprised of three members of the Council and three representatives of the workmen, has continued to function on the best of terms throughout the year.

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

A five-day week of forty-four hours is worked. The recruitment of suitable labour was slightly better.

Details of Work Performed.

Population served	57,420
Total Collections	1,022,385
Average weekly collections	19,661
Miles travelled by vehicles	173,638
Gallons of sewage removed	9,634,240
Gallons of petrol consumed	18,150

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. REYNOLDS, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

A. REYNOLDS, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., 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, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., Certificate for
Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.
(Appointed April 1932).

No. 2 District - Armthorpe, Bawtry, Rossington area:
G. STEPHENSON, Cert. S.I.B., National Certificate in
Building.
(Appointed January 1951).

No. 3 District - Askern, Norton, Brodsworth area:
R. DURANT, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., Certificate for
Inspectors of Meat and other Foods,
Certificate of S.I.B., in Sanitary Science
as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
National Certificate in Building.
(Appointed September 1952).

P.A. GUMSLEY - Student Public Health Inspector.
(Appointed 23rd September 1957).

Public Cleansing Foreman and Disinfecting Officer:

G. BUCKLEY.

Clerks:

E. HEMINGWAY - Retired April, 1957.
J.A. HICKLING - Appointed 1st March, 1951.
MRS. A. BAXENDALE - Appointed 11th March 1957.

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.

