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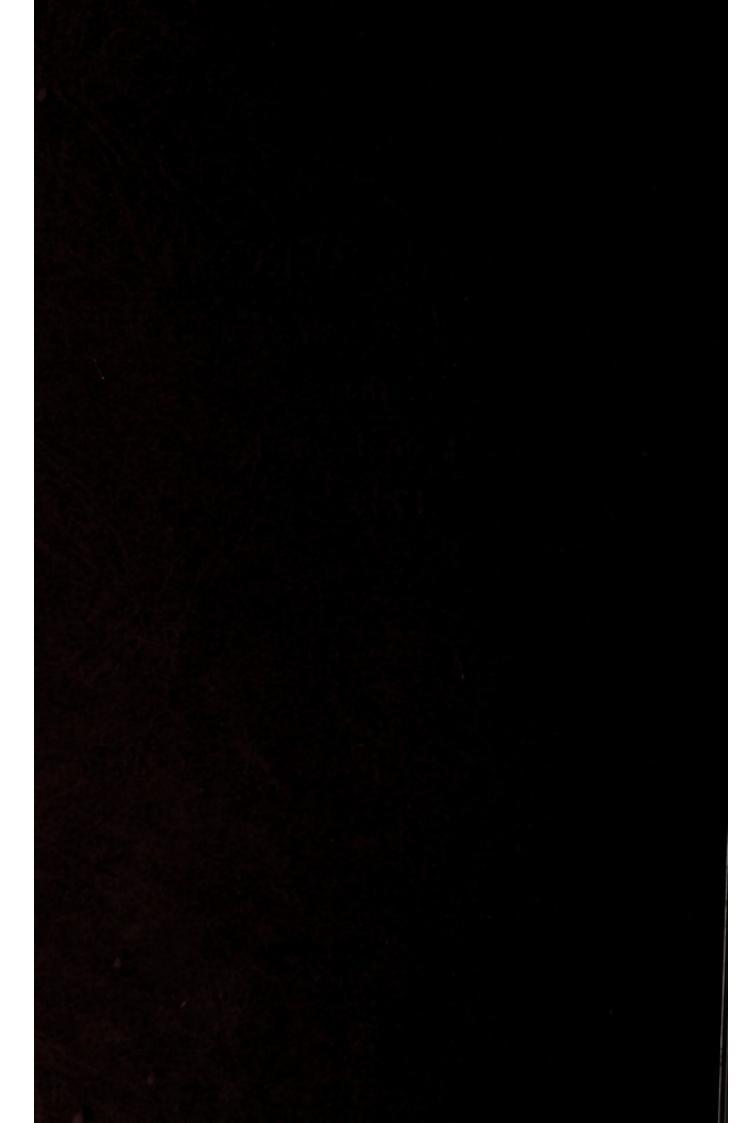
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ANNUAL REPORT

of the Public Health Services
of the
Thorne Rural District
1948

BERNARD SCHROEDER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Public Health Services

Thorne Rural District

BERNARD SCHROEDER, M.S. CLR. D.P.H.

COUNCIL MEMBERS-THORNE RURAL DISTRICT.

Chairman:

Mr. M. BUSHBY, Stainforth

Members:

Mr. V. Lockwood, Thorne Mr. H. H. Brabbs, Hatfield

" G. H. Nicholson, Thorne " T. H. Brooke, Hatfield

" J. E. Oates, Thorne " R. Banks, Dunscroft

" J. W. Pattrick, Thorne " R. Kelly, Dunscroft

" R. D. Ball, Moorends " E. C. Dunn, Dunsville

" M. R. Gregory, Moorends " P. Connolly, Stainforth

., G. W. Kenny, Moorends Mrs. M. A. Lundy, Stainforth

Mrs. M. Lloyd, Moorends Mr. J. T. Pearce, Stainforth

Mr. J. Perry, Moorends ,, J. Wain, Stainforth

" A. G. Cox, Moorends " G. H. Hodson, Fishlake

Mr. E. N. Chapman, Sykehouse

OFFICERS OF THE THORNE RURAL DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health:

H. S. BURY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Temporary Medical Officer of Health from 1st August, 1947 to 25th June, 1948

B. SCHROEDER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H from 26th June, 1948

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

W. BELL, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

H. MORDUE, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerk:

P. WHEATCROFT, resigned 25th September, 1948

[Page THREE]

OFFICERS OF THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

Assistant County Medical Officer:

Dr. R. B. LAIDLAW-BECKER, M.D., D.P.H., D.P.M.

Child Health Specialist:

Dr. C. C. HARVEY, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Ophthalmologist:

Dr. J. V. KIRKWOOD, M.B., CH.B, D.P.H.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon:

Mr H. M. PETTY, M.B., CH.B., D.L.O.R.C.P.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

Mr. W. H. M. SMITH, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S., M.CH.O.

Consultant Obstetrician:

Mr. D. R. L. STEVENSON, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.

Health Visitors:

Mrs. G. E. DALEY; Miss M. C. CROSLEY, Resigned 31st Dec., 1948; Miss M. FORD; Mrs. I. WILL

Temporary School Nurse:

Mrs. M. HAYES

Home Nurses:

Thorne, Moorends—Miss K. REILLY, ill.
Thorne, Moorends—Miss I. MASON. Appointed 6th Dec., 1948
Hatfield—Miss A. K. SCHULLER

Dunscroft—Miss A. PURVIS, Resigned 4th August, 1948 Dunscroft—Miss A. N. PHILLIPS, Resigned 4th August, 1948 Stainforth—Mrs. P. MOULDS. Appointed 7th Sept., 1948

Temporary Home Nurse:

Thorne, Moorends-Mrs. D. DRAY. Appointed 1st July, 1948

Midwives:

Thorne—Miss R. AUTHERSON
Thorne—Mrs. E. GORST
Moorends—Mrs. E. SMITH

Moorends-Mrs. M. WALKER

Hatfield—Miss E. CLIFFE Hatfield—Mrs. M. DAVIDSON Hatfield—Mrs. J. E. C. GREEN Stainforth—Mrs. S. KENYON

Stainforth-Mrs. G. M. MOONEY

Home Helps:

Mrs. J. APPLEYARD; Mrs. A. H. DELMONT; Mrs. V. D. MOUNTJOY; Mrs. S. WILSON

OFFICES OF THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, Council Offices, Thorne. Telephone No: Thorne 2147, Extension 5.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICE No. 29, Council Offices, Thorne Telephone No: Thorne 3130 or Thorne 2147, Extension 4.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1948 THORNE RURAL DISTRICT.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE

THORNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the work of

the Health Department for 1948.

This year was one of administrative change. A full-time Medical Officer of Health was appointed; the West Riding County Council's scheme of Divisional Administration of the Health Services started to operate in this area, and the National Health Service Act, 1946, came into force.

The birth rate, 24.4, though less than in 1947, a peak year,

remains above the average for England and Wales, 17.9.

The death rate at 9.4, also compares favourably with that for England and Wales, 10.8 There is a large excess of births over deaths, but the Infantile Mortality rate remains very high at 64.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.

48 Scarlet Fever notifications were received in 1948, more than in any year since 1940, when notifications numbered 56. The largest

outbreak was one of 12 cases in Stainforth during March.

An epidemic of Measles started in the Moorends area during April and reached a peak in May. The epidemic spread to the Thorne area in the middle of May and reached its peak in July when 70 notifications were received.

The present over-crowded conditions with over 1,000 applicants for houses living in lodgings militate against control of airborne infections. Because of this shortage, houses which had orders for their demolition made in 1939 are still in use, but as they decay, the problem of dealing with them becomes more urgent.

The Boston Park squatters' camp became the object of the Sanitary Inspector's frequent attention during 1948, and the squalor in which many of the squatters were found has been much alleviated as a result of the Sanitary Inspector's unremitting efforts.

The Boat Dyke remains in use as an open sewer, an archaic curiousity in the wrong place, and the ditch in Kirton Lane, Thorne,

receiving the overflow from cesspits, tends to be offensive.

At the other end of Kirton Lane, the pumping main crossing Kirton Lane fractured and broke the Kirton Lane sewer in December, We were fortunate that there was no leak in the water main and no

damage to health resulted.

A pleasant feature of this year is an increased interest by local farmers on the production of graded milk. As so much of the milk sold in this area is Designated Milk-T.T. Milk, Pasteurised Milk or Sterilised Milk-it should be possible for the provisions of the present Milk (Special Designations) Bill, 1949, to be put into force almost as soon as this Bill becomes law.

A brief summary of the work of the County Health Services is

shown in this report.

A central Clinic which could be fully equipped is greatly needed in this area.

> I have the honour to be. Your obedient servant, BERNARD SCHROEDER. Medical Officer of Health.

MAY, 1949.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE THORNE RURAL DISTRICT FOR 1948

General Statistics relating to the Thorne Rural District for 1948.

The Rural District consists of five civil parishes, Thorne, Hatfield, Stainforth, Fishlake and Sykehouse, covering an area 38,419 acres.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population for the year 1948 is 30,690.

The total number of inhabited houses in the district at the end of 1948, according to the rate books, was 7,334.

The Rateable value of the district for 1948 was £118,187.

The sum represented by a penny rate was approximately £442.

Vital Statistics for the Year 1948.

LIVE BIRTHS

of the other	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	341	 365	 706
Illegitimate	24	 18	 42
Total	365	 383	 748

Live Birth Rate-

Thorne R.D.—per 1,000 of estimated population, 24.4. England and Wales—per 1,000 of estimated population, 17.9

STILL BIRTHS

	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	7	 5	 12
Illegitimate	1	 0	 1
Total	8	 5	 13

Still Birth Rate-

Thorne R.D.—per 1,000 total (Live and Still births) 17.0
England and Wales—per 1,000 total (Live and Still births)
Not available.

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	21	 26	 47
Illegitimate	0	 1	 1
Totals	21	 27	 48

Infant Mortality Rate-

Thorne R.D—per 1,000 Live Births, 64.0 England and Wales—per 1,000 Live Births, 34.0

DEATHS (ALL CAUSES)-Including Infants under one year.

M.	F.	Totals
138	150	288

Death Rate-

Thorne R.D.—per 1,000 estimated population, 9.4 England and Wales—per 1,000 estimated population, 10.8

MATERNAL DEATHS

There was one maternal death during 1948.

Causes of Death in the Thorne Rural District, as supplied by the Registrar-General for 1948

CAUSES OF DEATH		M.	F.	Total
Deaths from all causes		138	 150	 288
Cerebro Spinal Fever		1	 0	 1
Whooping Cough		1	 1	 2
Tuberculosis of respiratory system		6	 8	 14
Tuberculosis, other forms		1	 3	 4
Syphilitic disease		2	 0	 2
Cancer of Buccal Cavity, Oesophagus a	and			
Uterus		0	 3	 3
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum		5	 4	 9
Cancer of Breast		0	 8	 8
Cancer of all other sites		9	 15	 24
Diabetes		0	 1	 1
Intra-cranial vascular lesions		11	 16	 27
Heart diseases		33	 33	 66
Other diseases of circulatory system		4	 3	 7
Bronchitis		13	 10	 23
Pneumonia		13	 6	 19
Other respiratory diseases		4	 2	 6
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum		1	 0	 1
Diarrhoea under 2 years		2	 5	 7
Other digestive diseases		2	 5	 7
Nephritis		4	 4	 8
Other maternal causes		0	 1	 1
Premature Births		4	 9	 13
Congenital malformations, birth injur	ies			
infantile disease		3	 4	 7
Suicide		4	 0	 4
Road Traffic accidents		1	 0	 1
Other violent causes	***	5	 5	 10
All other causes		9	 4	 13

Infant Death Rate.

As our Infant Death Rate is 64.0 (which is high) some details are given below, as based on notifications:

INFANT DEATHS, 1948

Cause of Death.		TOTAL		Under 4 wks.	THE REAL PROPERTY.	4 wks. to 3 mths.		3 mths. to 6 mths.		6 mtns. to 9 mtns.	1	9 mths. to 12 mths
Figure 1 to 1 to 1 to 1	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cerebro Spinal Fever Pneumonia Bronchitis Diarrhoea under 2 years Congenital Malformation Premature birth Other Digestive Diseases All other causes	1 9 1 2 4 4	5 4 5 1 9 2 1	2 1 2 3	2 2 1 1 9 1	3 1 1 1 1	1 2	1 4 1	1 2 1	1	1 1 1	200	1
TOTAL	21	27	8	16	6	3	6	4	1	3		1
TOTAL Male and Female	4	8	2	4		9	1	0		4	1	1

INFANT BIRTHS & DEATHS in Parishes of Thorne R.D. for 1948

		7	Chorne									
	The	rne	Moo	rends	Ha	tfield	Stair	nforth	Fish	lake	Syk	ehouse
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Deaths	7	5	0	3	8	13	6	6	0	0	0	0
Deaths	1	2		3		21	-	12	799	0	1000	0
Births	19	00	1	35	2	17	18	82]	4	-	10

One half of the infant deaths occurred in the first months.

Pneumonia and premature birth are the commonest causes of infant death. It is felt that as modern methods in the care of premature infants are applied the death rate from this cause should fall.

It is felt that the ready use of dried milk may be associated with the high death rate from Pneumonia, as it is very rare for a breastfed baby to die from this cause.

There were 7 Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years.

Infant and Maternal Mortality Rate for Two Five-Year Periods.

1938 to 1942

Year	Still Births	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Puerperal, Post Abortion Sepsis. Maternal Deaths	Other Maternal Deaths
1938	28	598	37	0	2
1939	26	629	49	0	1
1940	24	624	47	3	. 2
1941	24	653	55	1	0
1942	29	644	44	1	2
TOTALS	131	3,148	222	5	7

Rates:

39.9

70.5

3.6

1943 to 1947

Year	Still Births	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Puerperal, Post Abortion Sepsis. Maternal Deaths	Maternal Deaths
1943	18	647	40	0	0
1944	24	738	39	0	1
1945	20	674	38	0	2
1946	14	737	31	1	1
1947	24	795	53	1	2
TOTALS	100	3,591	201	2	6

Rates:

27.1

55.9

2.1

The figures given above show no room for complacency. Those for 1943 and 1944 should be our average, not our best.

Figures for the country generally are lower than ours.

1948

Still Births	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Abortion Sepsis. Puerperal, Post Maternal Deaths	Maternal Deaths
13	748	48	. 0	1

Rates:

16.4

24.4

64.0

1.31

Still birth rate: per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

Maternal mortality rate: per 1,000 live and stilbirths.

Infant death rate: per 1,000 live births.

Infectious Diseases

The following table gives details of Infectious Diseases as notified during 1948:—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1948 (Other than Tuberculosis).

AGE GROUP		Scarlet Fever		Measies		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria	Ophthalmia	Mediator all	Puerperal	Pyrexia	Duatimonia	* IIC CHILD THE		Erysipetias	_	Food Poisoning
i Samuelli	M	F	. M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F
0— 1		-	5	6	8	3			2	4		13						1
1- 3	2	2	52	39	11	15						-	н					
3 5	5	4	66	50	13	13												
5—10	3	14	33	37	7	4			1			15		1			1	
10—15	3	10		1		1	-					1						
15-25	1											2						
25 and over	2	2			1			1				1	5		2	2		1
12-1	16	32	156	133	40	36		1	2			3	5	1	2	2	1	2
	48	3	289)	76		1		2		3			6		4		3

Whooping Cough.

Whooping Cough caused or contributed to 3 deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

There was one case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever (unnotified) which died.

Food Poisoning.

There was one outbreak of food poisoning, the total number of cases being 3. The outbreak was due to Staphylococci. The food affected was a tin of peas.

Tuberculosis.

Age Periods		New		Carlo III	177	De	eaths	
	Respi	ratory		Non- iratory	Respi	retory	Respir	atory
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 and under 5	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
5 ,, ,, 15	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0
15 ,, ,, 25	7	6	1	2	1	2	0	1
25 ,, ,, 35	4	9	0	2	2	3	0	0
35 ,, ,, 45	2	2	0	0	1	3	0	0
45 ,, ,, 55	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55 ,, ,, 65	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Over 65	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	19	18	5	7	6	8	1	2
BETTERNETE ST	3	37	1	2	1	4	3	

The table above gives a summary of the cases notified during 1948 arranged in age periods. The deaths are given in so far as details have been received.

Between the ages of 15 and 45 Tuberculosis is the commonest single cause of death. Of all persons dying between these ages in the Thorne Rural District during 1948 more than one-third died from Tuberculosis.

CLINIC ARRANGEMENTS.

	Paediatric Clinic. Ear, Nose & Throat Clinic. Eye Clinic. Dr. B. Schroeder.	Hatfield Woodhouse Sch.	Infants. Moorends Wooden Hut.	Moorends West Rd.	Thorne South End Primary	Hatfield Secondary Mod.	Dunscroft Child Welfare Centre.	Moorends Child Welfare Centre.	Stainforth Child Welfare Centre.	Thorne Child Welfare Centre.	CLINIC CENTRE	
STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	Council Offices, Thorne. Doncaster Royal Infirmary. Schools within Thorne R.D. Council Offices, Thorne.	Modern School, Girls. Hatfield Woodhouse J.M. and I. School.	Moorends County Secondary	Moorends.	Thorne.	Hatfield.	Church Hall, Station Road, Dunscroft.	Wesleyan Chapel, Northgate, Moorends	Wesleyan Sunday School, Church Road, Stainforth	Temperance Institute, Thorne.	LOCATION.	CLINIC AIMMANGEMENTS
The state of the s	Every 4th Monday. "". 2nd Wednesday. "". 1st and 3rd "". Friday. "". By appointment only with Divisional Health Office. 29 Council Offices Thorne.	" " —Monday, p.m.	" -Tuesday and Thursday, p.m.	" —Wednesday, a.m.	" —Monday, a.m.	School Clinic—Tuesday, p.m.	Infant Welfare—Tuesday, 2 - 4 p.m. Ante & Post-Natal—Wednesday, 1.30 - 4 p.m. School Clinc—Tuesday and Thursday, 9.30 a.m 12 noon	Infant Welfare—Tuesday, 1.30 - 4 p.m.	Infant Welfare—Wednesday, 2 - 4 p.m. Ante & Post-Natal—1st and 3rd Friday, 10 a.m 4 p.m. School Clinic—Monday and Wednesday, 9.30 a.m 12 noon.	Infant Welfare—Wednesday, 2-4 p.m. Ante & Post-Natal—2nd and 4th Friday, 10 a.m 4 p.m. School Clinic—Tuesday and Thursday, 9.30 a.m 12 noon	CLINIC SESSIONS AND DATES	SESIENTS.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Children immunised against Diphtheria during 1948 are shown in the table given below.

Born	Born	Born	Born	Born	Born	Born	Total
1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1939-43	1934-38	
10	151	52	12	30	261	72	588

Vaccination.

Total number of children vaccinated during 1948 was 7.

Health Visiting.

The four Health Visitors who were working in the following areas:

Mrs. G. E. Daley-Moorends, Hatfield Woodhouse.

Miss M. C. Crosley-Dunscroft, Dunsville, Hatfield.

Miss M. Ford-Thorne, Sykehouse.

Mrs. I. Will-Stainforth, Fishlake,

paid the following visits:

To Expecta	nt Mothers-			
(a)	First visits			87
(b)	Total visits	ura latele	uid Post	120
To Children und	ler 1 year—			
(a)	First visits			852
(b)	Re-visits			2,184
(c)	Total visits	toll ad.		3,036
To Children bet	ween 1—5 ye	ars—		
(a)	First visits			75
(b)	Re-visits	GIRC. IV.		1,798
(c)	Total visits			1,873
Tota	al visits paid	by H.V.'s		5,029

Infant Welfare Clinics.

ATTENDANCES AT RESPECTIVE CLINICS DURING 1948.

	THORNE	MOORENDS	STAINFORTH	DUNSCROFT	TOTAL
Number of Sessions	52	48	47	48	195
First attendance of children:	1	500	S1456 078	Cont F	196
Under 1 yr, of age	147	114	82	118	461
Over 1 yr. of age	25	31	7	7	70
Total attendances of children:					
Under 1 yr. of age	1,657	1,758	1,959	1,527	6,901
Over 1 yr. of age	488	677	350	478	1,993
Total attendances	2,145	2,435	2,309	2,005	8,894

Ante-Natal Clinics,

ATTENDANCES AT RESPECTIVE CLINICS DURING 1948.

	THORNE	MOORENDS	STAINFORTH	DUNSCROFT	TOTAL
Number of Sessions	68	100	44	50	262
Ante-Natal attendances	824	942	750	839	3,365
Post-Natal attendances	30	52	0	23	105
Total attendances	854	994	750	862	3,470

Post-Natal examinations are conducted at Ante-Natal Clinics.

There are no special Post-Natal Clinics held.

Home Nursing.

A summary of the work of the Home Nurses as from 5th July, 1948, is given below:

Number of cases dealt with, 939.

Number of Visits, Day 1,702-Night 58.

Total Visits, 1,760.

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The Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report

WILLIAM BELL, M.S.I.A.

HARVEY MORDUE, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting this report on the work of the department during the year.

Housing.

1.	Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:	
	1 (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts	536
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2021
	2 (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	nil
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	nil
	3 Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	-11
	Houses	nil 10
	4 Number of dwelling-houses exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head found not to be in all	E14
	respects reasonably fit for human habitation	514
2.	Remedy of defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices:	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	171
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:	
	(a)—Proceedings under sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
	1 Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	7
	2 Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By owners	7
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil
	(b)—Proceedings under sections 93 and 94 of the Public Health Act, 1936:	
	1 Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	336
	2 Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By owners	252
	(b) By owners after Litigation under sect. 94	74

(c)—Proceedings under section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936:	
1 Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notice to supply a dustbin was served	243
2 Supplied in default and the cost recovered	5
(d)—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
1 Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	nil
2 Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	nil
(e)—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
1 Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	nil
2 Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been	75%
rendered fit	nil
4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding:	
(a)-1 Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the	0.40
year	240
2 Number of families dwelling therein	410
3 Number of persons dwelling therein	1233
(b)—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	283
(c)—1 Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	78
2 Number of persons concerned in such cases	273
(d)—Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority	
have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	ni
Number of New Houses erected during 1948	
1 State Aided	91
(a) by the Local Authority	91
(b) by Private Enterprise Public Utility Societies, etc	nil
2 Without State Aid	5

Water Supply.

A piped water supply is provided by the Thorne and District Water Company and an estate of 207 houses in Hatfield is supplied from a private borehole, thus—

Parish	Houses	Piped Supply	Standpipe	Wells
Thorne	3497	3186	174	137
Hatfield	1993	1742	33	218
Stainforth	1572	1507	5	60
Fishlake	154	and the second second		154
Sykehouse	118	an in the latest of	to I would	118
	7334	6435	212	687
			The state of the s	

Five schemes for the provision of a supply in Fishlake and Sykehouse and for the extension of the supply in Hatfield, Stainforth and Thorne have been submitted to the Ministry of Health.

The results of sampling are as follows-

Of the bacteriological examination of samples from mains, 9 were highly satisfactory and 2 satisfactory, from wells two were satisfactory and three unsatisfactory.

Chemical analyses proved satisfactory, one of which is given below.

MAIN SUPPLY-MOORENDS.

Total Solids	20.0	Albuminoid Ammonia .005
Chloride	2.2	Poisonous metals None
Nitrites	None	Total hardness 13.6
Nitrates	.70	Permanent hardness 4.6
Free Ammonia	.002	Temporary hardness 9.0
Triminal most organization		р.Н. 7.2

This is water of satisfactory organic quality.

The following extensions have been completed during the year—THORNE

Land Ends Rd., 1	North Extension South Extension North Housing Site	3 inch main 4 inch main 3 inch main	255 lineal yards
Oldfield Lane HATFIELD	Housing Site	3 inch main	1000 lineal yards
Station Road Broadway	Housing Site	4 inch main 3 inch main	100 lineal yards 141 lineal yards 1062 lineal yards
	Total: 3	3908 lineal yard	ds of 3 inch main

396 lineal yards of 4 inch main

Sewerage.

The approximate state of sewage disposal is shown thus-

Parish	Houses	Main Drainage	Pail Closets	Privy Midden	Cesspool
Thorne	3497	3113	246	117	21
Hatfield	1993	1695	147	11	140
Stainforth	1572	1456	47	64	5
Fishlake	154	_	38	112	4
Sykehouse	118	-	16	100	2
	7334	6264	494	404	172
	-	-	-	-	-

During the year the Council increased the grant from five to ten pounds toward the cost of conversion of pail and similar type closets to the water carriage system and 19 were completed in the parish of Thorne.

I am indebted to the Surveyor for the following information. Sewers were extended by 5497 yards in Broadway, Hatfield, Oldfield Lane, Stainforth, and Land's End Road, Thorne, and improvement was made of a defective sewer in Dunscroft, Hatfield.

The following schemes have been submitted to the Ministry of Health-

BROADWAY

A storm water sewer from Doncaster Road to pumping station at the rear of The Crescent, Dunscroft, for a length of 200 yards and the construction of a pumping main discharging into the Parks Drain, the approximate length being 2170 yards.

DUNSCROFT

Because of extensive subsidence over the whole area it was found necessary to relay those parts of the existing sewers in Bootham Lane, Station Road and Crooksbroom Lane and from The Crescent, Dunscroft, to the pumping station in Bootham Lane for an approximate length of 800 yards. It will be necessary to build a new reception chamber at a lower level at the pumping station.

STAINFORTH

The construction of a 12 inch cast iron pumping main from the pumping station at Kirton Lane to the Dunston Hill Bridge outfall works for a length of 730 yards and the construction of new screening chambers at the Kirton Lane pumping station.

THORNE

A duplicate sewer from King Edward Road, Thorne, to the pumping station Moorends, for a length of 1,460 yards and the provision of additional pumps.

The provision of a sewer in Kirton Lane and Hatfield Road, for a distance of 1,600 yards involving the crossing of the Sheffield and South Yorkshire canal.

Food and Drugs.

MILK

The following tests were carried out during the year-

Sample	Test	Result	No.
Ungraded milk	Methylene blue	Decolourised in 1 hour	9
_	reduction	- 1 -	2
-	-	- 1½ hours	1
_	-	_ 2 _	2
- 101	111-	_ 3 _	4
-	_	- 3½ -	1
-	_	- 4 -	1
Of other many lines	a call to ancion	Not decolourised	10
T.T. (Certified	-	Not decolourised in 3 hours	1
milk)	_	- 5½ -	2
T.T. milk	-	- 51	1
Pasteurised milk	Phosphatase	Group 1—Proving the milk	
		sufficiently heat treated	5
Ungraded	Biological	Positive	1
As the control bear		Negative	18

Routine veterinary examination was made of the herd from which the positive sample was obtained.

There is in Thorne a H.T.S.T. pasteurising plant with a laboratory and as other firms retail pasteurised and sterilised milks it is estimated that over 85% of the milk supplied in the district is heat treated and bottled which in a rural district is very satisfactory.

Of the designated herds one is tuberculin tested and the other accredited.

There are 52 licensed retailers of whom 23 supply pasteurised milk, 21 raw and 8 both.

Particular attention has been paid to the biological examination of samples from those herds whose milk is not destined for pasteurisation.

ICE CREAM

The results of samples are as follows-

Test		Grade	Quantity
Methylene blue re	eduction	1	2
		2	1
		3	6
_		4	2

Special inspection was made of the premises from which the lower grade samples were produced and the installation of new sterilisation plant should have beneficial results.

It is noted that much more of the ice cream sold in the district is pre packed and this, in conjunction with the prospect of the inevitable fixing of a minimum nutritional standard augurs well for the public health.

Public Cleansing.

The fiirst year of work by direct labour has been completed and the service is being maintained satisfactorily by a self contained unit of a 750 gallon cesspool emptier adapted for the collection of night soil, six refuse collection vehicles each of 7 cubic yards capacity similarly adapted, a utility vehicle, garage, workshop, stores and petrol pump.

Efficient maintenance and an adequate stock of spare parts has reduced the loss of working time to a minimum.

Refuse disposal is by controlled tipping and it is estimated that the life of the tips is sufficient to deal with the collection for some time to come.

Salvage.

Sorting plant is impracticable because of the nature of the district and the use and situation of tips and salvage is confined to the collection of waste paper and cardboard.

During the year eighty-six tons realised £546 at a cost of £450 for sorting and baling.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Atmospheric pollution, which may be regarded as the chief cause of the difference between the air in town and the fresh air of the countryside, may in general be said to consist of—

- (a) Relatively coarse solid matter such as ash or grit which is usually deposited fairly quickly near to its place of origin.
- (b) Fine solid matter such as smoke which remains suspended in the air for a relatively long time.
- (c) Gases such as sulphur dioxide emitted from domestic and industrial chimneys.

There is evidence that during the past quarter of a century the production of smoke has lessened and its ill effects on health diminished. Further progress towards a cleaner atmosphere might be anticipated as the result of the increasing fuel efficiency methods in industry and housing. The efficient use of fuel and smoke abatement are practically synonymous. Measures now coming into force relating to the health of the people and the planning of towns which reflect the spirit of the times hold out the promise of the highest attainable standard of health for all.

The deleterious effect of smoke can be seen at their worst when fog occurs in a smoky town in winter permitting a high concentration of grit, tar and suphur. The effect of this combination is to send up the incidence and mortality from pneumonia and bronchitis during the occurrence and thereafter. Even in summer it is estimated that the loss of ultra-violet radiation might amount to 50/80 per cent or might even be total according to the degree of concentration. It is interesting to note that the lowest averages of sunshine for 1930-32 were in Bolton 975 hours, Manchester 983 hours and Burnley 1,009 hours, which when compared with Blackpool 1,368 hours in the same zone of latitude indicated how serious the deprivation of sunlight might be.

The loss of fuel power in Britain amounts to 2,500,000 tons of coal in a year and the financial loss in that time is £50,000,000.

The installation of improved types of more efficient appliances in housing is being encouraged by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

The improvement of atmospheric pollution unfortunately lags behind the advances made in relation to water supply, sewage and refuse disposal, food hygiene and housing. While the open domestic fireplace is wasteful and makes a large contribution to the pollution it has a recognised psychological value. Indeed an interesting theory was recently advanced that the divorce rate in America is high in comparison with this country because of the absence of a fireplace around which the family can gather, it being pointed out that it is difficult to imagine a cheerful company around a radiator. The ideal system appears to be one in which raw coal is transferred into a suitable fuel with the consequent saving in health and valuable products.

Recording apparatus is to be installed at the rear of the Council offices.

Swimming Bath and Paddling Pools

Tests of the bath water proved to be satisfactory and the paddling pools in the Welfare Institute, Stainforth, and the Memorial Park, Thorne, were treated and tested daily during the summer.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are two registered and regular inspection has shown them to be maintained in a satisfactory condition. Unlike the previous year there has not been an influx of infectious disease contacts in these premises.

Moveable Dwellings.

Because of the housing shortage the number increases, many of them having only a semblance of mobility, they are controlled particularly with regard to siting and sanitary conditions.

Food Inspection.

One ton of foodstuff was condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Slaughterhouses.

Slaughtering for the area is now done at Doncaster.

Bakehouses.

There are eight registered and routine inspection has shown them to be in a satisfactory condition.

Shops Act, 1934.

Fifty-three shops were inspected during the year and found to be satisfactory.

Factories Act, 1937.

There are 71 factories in the district and inspection has shown them to be satisfactory.

Canal Boats.

176 are registered and 27 were inspected.

Rats and Mice (Destruction Act) 1919. Infestation Order, 1943.

Destructive measures taken include the gassing of the Dunscroft, Moorends and Thorne tips and the treatment of sewers. Small minor infestations in dwellings were dealt with and the public welcome the service. The second secon

