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**Borough of**



**Doncaster.**

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**Doncaster Urban Sanitary Authority.**

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# **Annual Report**

**of**

**The Medical Officer of Health**

**For the year ending December 31st, 1907.**

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**Doncaster :**

**WILSON & MONKS, Printers, 25 & 26, Scot Lane.**

**1908.**

Borough of  
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Doncaster Urban Sanitary Authority.

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# DONCASTER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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## REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1907.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors,*

*Gentlemen,*

*I have the honour to present to you my Report on the health of the Urban District of Doncaster during the year 1907, prepared in accordance with the Regulations and Requirements of the Local Government Board.*

*I am,*

*Your obedient Servant,*

*D. LECHMERE ANDERSON,*

*Medical Officer of Health.*

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,

DONCASTER,

*March, 1908.*



# DONCASTER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

## REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1907.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Report on the position of the Urban District of Doncaster during the year 1907. It is a pleasure to be able to report that the year has been a successful one, and that the Council has been able to carry out its programme of improvements and reforms.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. WATSON, Mayor.

D. C. WATSON, Alderman.

Medical Officer of Health.

Printed by the Council.

Doncaster.

March 1908.

# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

# MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

### FOR THE YEAR 1907.

#### POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Borough of Doncaster at the middle of 1907 was 30,808, or an increased population of 1,876 over that of the census year 1901.

Along with Balby-with-Hexthorpe and Wheatley, Doncaster forms a compact township, possessing an estimated population at the middle of the year of 43,850, and, as matters affecting the Public Health of one district usually have an intimate relationship with the other portions of the township, I have in this report followed the practice of former years, and supplied various points of information which are likely to prove of interest.

The estimated population of the township, 43,850, is made up as follows:—The Borough of Doncaster, 30,808; Balby-with-Hexthorpe, 8,350; and Wheatley, 4,692. The estimation of the population is made by assuming that the population has gone on increasing at exactly the same rate that it did between that and the previous census. This assumption is, of course, quite arbitrary, and, in a great number of instances, seldom accords with the facts ascertained by the next census.

The Borough of Doncaster is divided into six Wards, the respective population and acreage of which are as follows:—

Name of Wards.	Acreage.	Population.		Persons to the Acre.
		1901 (Census Year).	Estimated Population to Middle of 1907	
Central Ward ... ..	54.42	5017	5049	92.7
East Ward ... ..	847.47	3870	3920	4.6
North Ward ... ..	246.02	5582	7024	28.5
St. George's Ward ... ..	141.888	3475	3304	23.2
South Ward ... ..	360.44	5710	6306	17.4
West Ward ... ..	45.05	5278	5205	115.5
Borough of Doncaster ... ..	1,695.288	28,932	30,808	18.1



## BIRTH-RATE (23.1).

During the past year, 712 births occurred within the Borough of Doncaster, of which number 677 were legitimate and 35 illegitimate. The number of births is very considerably lower than the average rate of the previous ten years (785), and is also the lowest number recorded within that period. The year which most nearly approaches it is 1905, when 721 births were registered. The greatest recorded number of births in one year is 890 in 1898. The Birth-rate for this year is 23.1 per 1,000 of population, and marks the lowest rate for the Borough yet recorded. The average rate of the previous ten years was 26.9, with a maximum rate of 31.6 in 1896, and a minimum of 23.8 in 1905. The decline in the Birth-rate is, year by year, becoming more marked; thus the Birth-rate for England and Wales, 26.3, is the lowest ever recorded, favourably as it compares with the rate of the Borough.

Twenty-one years ago (1886), with an estimated population of 22,950, more births occurred within the Borough than were registered in 1907, with a population of 8,000 more.

The following Table will serve to show how marked this decrease has been:—

Year.	Population.	Number of Births.	Rate per 1,000.
1886.	22,950.	782	34.0
1896.	27,508.	881	32.1
1906.	30,508.	742	24.3
<b>1907.</b>	<b>30,808.</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>23.1</b>

The various rates for the preceding ten years will be found in Table I., whilst the usual comparison for the various divisions of the Township, and for England and Wales, is given below.

## BIRTH-RATE IN 1907.

<b>BOROUGH OF DONCASTER</b> ... ..	<b>23.1 per 1,000.</b>
Wheatley ... ..	26.0 per 1,000.
Balby-with-Hexthorpe ... ..	28.5 per 1,000.
Combined Township ... ..	24.4 per 1,000.
England and Wales ... ..	26.3 per 1,000.

The following are the rates for various wards:—

Name of Wards.	Births in 1907.	Rate per 1,000 in 1905.	Rate per 1,000 in 1906.	Rate per 1,000 in 1907.
Central Ward ... ..	116	22.6	21.8	<b>22.9</b>
East Ward ... ..	68	15.8	19.6	<b>17.3</b>
North Ward ... ..	179	28.2	24.1	<b>25.4</b>
St. George's Ward ... ..	77	22.9	26.7	<b>23.3</b>
South Ward ... ..	148	21.4	25.4	<b>23.4</b>
West Ward ... ..	124	28.9	27.5	<b>23.8</b>

Examination of the Table reveals that in no instance does the birth-rate equal that of England and Wales. The highest rate being recorded in the North Ward, where 179 children were born as against 164 in 1906, with a birth-rate of 25.4, as compared with 24.1 in the previous year. The East Ward again exhibits a birth-rate of less than 20 per 1,000—17.3, as compared with 19.6 in 1906, and 15.8 in 1905.

## DEATH-RATE (17.5).

The deaths during 1907 numbered 506, which on an estimated population of 30,808 gives a death-rate of 16.6 per 1,000. To get the correct or nett death-rate, the deaths of 18 persons dying within the district, but not belonging thereto, have to be deducted, and the deaths of 53 persons have to be added as belonging to, but occurring without the Borough, in such institutions as the Fever Hospitals, the Union Workhouse, and Wadsley Asylum. The total number of deaths belonging to the District thus becomes 541, which yields the death-rate of 17.5. The rate is nearly one per 1,000 higher than the average of the previous ten years, which is 16.6, and more than two per thousand higher than that of the preceding twelve months. The highest death-rate in any of the years of which I have record was 26 per 1,000 in 1876, and the lowest 14.6 in 1905.



The following Table gives the Death-rate at successive ten-yearly periods:—

Year.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate.
1876.			26·0
1886.	22,950	448	19·5
1896.	27,508	481	17·4
1906.	30,508	465	15·2
1907.	30,808	541	17·5

The Death-rates for the various Divisions of the Township, and for England and Wales, are as follows:

<b>BOROUGH OF DONCASTER</b> ... ..	<b>17·5 per 1,000.</b>
Wheatley ... ..	14·9 per 1,000.
Balby-with-Hexthorpe ... ..	12·7 per 1,000.
Combined Township ... ..	16·3 per 1,000.
England and Wales ... ..	15·0 per 1,000.

The following are the rates for the various Wards:—

Name of Wards.	Deaths in 1907.	Rate per 1,000 in 1905.	Rate per 1,000 in 1906.	Rate per 1,000 in 1907.
Central Ward ... ..	103	15·8	18·0	<b>20·4</b>
East Ward ... ..	70	12·5	14·0	<b>17·8</b>
North Ward ... ..	118	12·9	14·4	<b>16·8</b>
St. George's Ward ... ..	58	19·6	17·7	<b>17·7</b>
South Ward ... ..	82	14·4	13·0	<b>13·0</b>
West Ward ... ..	110	14·4	15·5	<b>21·1</b>

Examination of Table IV. (Appendix) to ascertain the causes of the increased number of deaths during the past twelve months, reveals that there were 9 fewer deaths from Measles than in the previous year, 5 less of Scarlet Fever, 15 more of Whooping Cough, 1 more of Diphtheria, 1 less from Typhoid Fever. Influenza accounted for an increase of 8 deaths, while Diarrhoea showed a decline of no fewer than 33, and Enteritis 7. There was an increase of 1 death from Puerperal Fever, and a decrease of 1 from Erysipelas. Septic Disease yielded 1 of an increase. Consumption of the Lungs was accountable for 11 of an increase, while other Tubercular Diseases gave 10 more fatal cases than in 1906. Cancer shows an increase of 3 (35 against 32). The large increase of 31 deaths is marked by Bronchitis, and Pneumonia shows 19 Pleurisy gives an increase of 1. Other diseases of the Respiratory Organs yielded 2 more fatal cases than in the previous period. Alcoholism gave 6 deaths, as compared with 3 in 1906. Venereal Diseases mark a decline of 2. There were 4 more Premature Births, and 2 fewer deaths due to diseases and accidents of Parturition. Heart Diseases claimed 58 victims, as compared with 40 in 1906. Accidents numbered 16, in 1906 there were 13. There were 2 cases of Suicide, as compared with 1 in 1906.

The great increase is, therefore, shown in Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, and in heart cases, doubtless brought about by the sunless and damp weather of the past year. The latter cause was probably responsible for the very marked decrease in fatal cases of Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

Further particulars regarding the causes and ages at death during 1907 will be found in Table IV.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY (151·6).

During 1907, the deaths of 108 infants under twelve months of age occurred within the Borough, which gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 151·6 per 1,000 children born. This rate is not only considerably below the average of the preceding ten years (180), but is also the second lowest rate within that period; the minimum rate was 139·5 in 1902, and the maximum 245 in 1900. The reduction in this year's rate is largely due to the wet summer and autumn seasons, with an attendant great decline, not only in mortality, but of attacks of Diarrhoea. This disease is responsible for a great deal of the mortality which takes place at this period of child life.



The Local Government Board have, for the past three years, required a Special Form (Table V.) to be supplied, giving particulars of all the causes and ages at death of children who have succumbed under twelve months of age. Upon examining it, it will be found that of what may be termed "unavoidable deaths"—that is, deaths resulting from such causes as Premature Birth (21), Congenital Defects (3), Atrophy, Debility, etc. (15)—no less than 39 deaths have occurred, a figure which accounts for more than a third of the total number of deaths. Examining the other causes of deaths, it will be seen that 10 were due to the Common Infectious Diseases; 16 to Diarrhoeal Diseases. In 1906, 47 deaths were registered to this cause. Tuberculous Diseases accounted for 2 fatal cases, and among other causes are included 41.

The usual Table of comparison for the various Divisions of the Township, and for England and Wales, is here given:—

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY IN 1907.

<b>BOROUGH OF DONCASTER</b> ... ..	<b>151·6 per 1,000 births.</b>
Wheatley ... ..	131 per 1,000 births.
Balby-with-Hexthorpe ... ..	134 per 1,000 births.
Combined Township ... ..	145 per 1,000 births.
England and Wales ... ..	118 per 1,000 births.

The Infantile Death-rates for the various Wards are given below:—

Name of Wards.	1907			1906.	1905.
	No. of Births.	Deaths under 1 Year of Age.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.
Central Ward ... ..	116	16	138	218	140
East Ward ... ..	68	11	162	104	161
North Ward ... ..	179	28	156	158	140
St. George's ... ..	77	14	181	146	207
South Ward ... ..	148	19	128	164	145
West Ward ... ..	124	20	161	173	138
Borough of Doncaster ...	712	108	152	164	152

Examination of the above Table shows that the heaviest mortality occurred in St. George's Ward, where, out of 77 children born, 14 succumbed within the twelve months, and furnished a rate of mortality equal to 181 per 1,000 births. The Central Ward, which had by far the highest rate in 1906, supplies a low one this year, for with 16 deaths out of 116 births its rate is 138, as compared with 218 in the previous twelve months. The lowest rate (128) occurred in the South Ward, where out of 148 births 19 deaths were registered. The previous year's return for this Ward was 164.

In connection with this subject, the question of the adoption of the Notification of Births' Act was raised in the Sanitary Committee, but was deferred for further enquiry and report. Without a Health Visitor to carry the purposes of the Act into effect, no benefit can accrue from its mere adoption.

#### TUBERCULAR DISEASE.

58 Deaths from Tubercular Disease were registered within the Borough during 1907, in contrast with 37 in 1906, and 40 in 1905. Of the 58 cases, 42 were due to Phthisis (consumption of the lungs) and 16 to other Tubercular Diseases. Of the 42 cases of "Consumption," 4 occurred in the school period of age (5-15), 7 in the adolescent period (15-25), 30 in the mature (25-65), and 1 in the post-mature period (65+ years).

The number of deaths from Tubercular Disease contrasts unfavourably with the average of the preceding six years (1901-06), being 58, in contrast with 42. In Phthisis, the comparison is 42 to 32, and other Tubercular Diseases 16 to 10. There were 10 deaths more from Tubercular Diseases in 1907 than there were from all miasmatic diseases (48). The average of the previous six years shows that 60 deaths have occurred yearly from miasmatic causes as compared with 42 from a yearly average of 42 tubercular deaths. As 541 deaths from all causes occurred within the past twelve months, the proportion of deaths from Tubercular Diseases to this is as 1 to 9·3. The preceding six years' average is 1 to 11. Further particulars regarding deaths from Tubercular Disease are supplied in the following Tables:—

#### BOROUGH OF DONCASTER.

*Deaths at various age-periods from Tubercular Diseases in the year 1907, with average for preceding six years, compared with Deaths from Miasmatic Diseases, and from all causes.*

	Year.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.					Proportion of Deaths from Tubercular Diseases to Deaths from all causes.
		Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	All Tubercular Diseases.	All Miasmatic Diseases.	All Causes.	
All Ages.	1907	42	16	58	48	541	1 : 9·3
	Average 1901-6	32	10	42	60	463	1 : 11
Infant Period 0-5 years.	1907	0	11	11	37	173	1 : 15·7
	Average 1901-6	1	7	8	49	165	1 : 20·6
School Period 5-15 years.	1907	4	2	6	2	19	1 : 3·1
	Average 1901-6	1	0	1	3	10	1 : 10
Adolescent Period 15-25 yrs.	1907	7	1	8	1	15	1 : 1·9
	Average 1901-6	5	1	6	1	18	1 : 3
Mature Period 25-65 yrs.	1907	30	2	32	3	179	1 : 5·6
	Average 1901-6	24	1	25	4	147	1 : 5·8
Post-Mature Period 65+ years.	1907	1	0	1	5	155	1 : 155
	Average 1901-6	1	1	2	3	123	1 : 61

#### DEATHS FROM (PHTHISIS 1882-1907).

Year.	1882-1891 average.	1892-1901 average.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1902-1907 average.
Deaths from Phthisis	37·5	37·3	36	32	32	32	31	42	34·1
Rate per 1,000 ...	1·60	1·35	1·23	1·09	1·07	1·06	1·01	1·3	1·1
To all causes ...	1 : 11·9	1 : 13·7	1 : 13·3	1 : 15·2	1 : 14·6	1 : 13·8	1 : 15	1 : 12·9	1 : 14
Population ...	23,388	27,658	29,308	29,608	29,908	30,208	30,508	30,808	30,058



**Combined Township—Doncaster, Balby-with-Hexthorpe, and Wheatley.**

*Deaths at various age-periods from Tubercular Diseases in the year 1907, with average for preceding 6 years, compared with Deaths from Miasmatic Diseases and from all causes :—*

	Year.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.					Proportion of Deaths from Tubercular Diseases to Deaths from all causes.
		Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	All Tubercular Diseases.	All Miasmatic Diseases.	All Causes.	
All Ages	1907	50	18	68	70	717	1 : 10.5
	Average 1901-6	40	16	56	70	621	1 : 11.08
Infant Period 0-5 years.	1907	0	12	12	51	239	1 : 19.9
	Average 1901-6	3	11	14	58	234	1 : 16.7
School Period 5-15 years.	1907	5	2	7	3	21	1 : 3
	Average 1901-6	1	1	2	4	15	1 : 7.5
Adolescent Period 15-25 yrs.	1907	9	1	10	1	21	1 : 2.1
	Average 1901-6	7	1	8	1	20	1 : 2.5
Mature Period 25-65 yrs.	1907	35	3	38	7	233	1 : 6.1
	Average 1901-6	29	2	31	4	193	1 : 6.2
Post-Mature Period 65+ years.	1907	1	0	1	8	202	1 : 202
	Average 1901-6	1	1	2	2	159	1 : 79.5

From the above table it will be seen that a very considerable increase occurred in the number of deaths from Tubercular Disease during the past twelve months, when compared with the average number of cases of the previous six years. Altogether, 68 deaths, 50 from Phthisis and 18 from other Tubercular causes being registered, in contrast with an average number of 56 deaths— 40 from Phthisis and 16 from other Tubercular Diseases. This increased fatality is more fully manifested, when it is seen that, while in former years 1 out of every 11 deaths was due to Tubercular Disease, in 1907, 1 death out of every 10 was ascribed to this type of disease.

#### NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1907, 127 cases of Infectious Disease were notified within the Borough. The cases include 92 of SCARLET FEVER, 12 of DIPHTHERIA, 4 of ENTERIC FEVER, 18 of ERYSIPELAS, and 1 of PUERPERAL FEVER. The total number of cases reported, although above the numbers for years 1903 and 1904, are considerably below those of last year (244) and the average for the years 1893-1902 (255).

Decreases are shown in SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, ENTERIC FEVER, and ERYSIPELAS, and one case of PUERPERAL FEVER occurred as compared with none in the previous year.

The following table gives the number of cases and diseases as compared with previous years.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

The INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) Act came into force in Doncaster on March 17th, 1893. The following table shows the number of cases notified in 1907, as compared with 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903 and the average for the ten years 1893-1902.



Year.	Number of Cases.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Memb. Croup.	Enteric and Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera	Erysipelas.
Average No. Years 1893 to 1902.	255.2	1.3	157.6	27.3	26.9	1.4	0.2	38.1
1903	125	16	52	23	15	0	0	19
1904	142	5	65	30	25	2	0	15
1905	244	26	153	26	21	2	0	16
1906	194	0	143	15	13	0	0	23
1907	127	0	92	12	4	1	0	18

The apportionment of the cases to the various Wards, with ages of the patients, will be found in Table III.

The various Zymotic attack rates are as follows:—

Name of Ward.	1907			1906	1905
	No. of Cases.	Estimated Population.	Zymotic Attack Rate per 1,000	Zymotic Attack Rate per 1,000.	Zymotic Attack Rate per 1,000.
Central Ward ...	17	5049	3.3	6.9	7.1
East Ward ...	9	3920	2.3	3.5	5.1
North Ward ...	18	7024	2.5	7.6	9.4
St. George's Ward ...	11	3304	3.3	6.3	8.0
South Ward ...	50	6306	7.9	6.7	10.1
West Ward ...	22	5205	4.2	5.7	7.0
Borough of Doncaster	127	30808	4.1	6.3	8.0

#### DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

##### CASES AND DEATHS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	Average 1893-1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Cases ...	27	23	30	26	15	12
Deaths ...	4.6	2	2	7	2	3

Twelve cases of Diphtheria were notified during 1907. With the exception of the year 1898 (11 cases) this is the lowest number reported since the adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act in 1893.

The 12 cases occurred in 11 houses, and in no instance could infection from personal contact be traced. The 11 houses were examined, and in 7 instances sanitary defects, several of a minor character, were discovered. Nine cases, or 75 per cent., were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital for treatment.

This disease occurred in the six Wards of the District, the highest being (5) the South and (3) West Wards.

Three cases (25 per cent.) of the disease terminated fatally.

#### ENTERIC FEVER.

##### CASES AND DEATHS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	Average 1893-1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Cases ...	27	15	25	21	13	4
Deaths ...	4.4	6	3	2	2	1

Four cases of Enteric Fever occurred within the district, this being the lowest number since the adoption of the Notification Act, the next lowest numbers being in 1897 and 1901, when 11 cases were notified in each year.

The 4 cases occurred in 4 houses, at 3 of which, on examination, minor sanitary defects were discovered.

Three of the cases (75 per cent.) were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and they all recovered. The fourth case occurred in December, in a young woman, who had, up to the 11th of December, been in service at a house situated in an adjoining district, the drains of which, on examination, were found to be untrapped.

No case of Typhoid was traced to the consumption of shell fish, nor in any instance was the milk or water supply suspected.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

##### CASES AND DEATHS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	Average. 1893-1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Cases ...	157	52	65	153	143	92
Deaths ...	3.7	2	0	7	5	0

92 Cases of Scarlet Fever occurred, in contrast with 143 in 1906, 153 in 1905, and 65 in 1904. The cases were all of a very mild type, and no deaths occurred from the disease.

65 (70 per cent.) of the cases were removed to the Hospital for treatment.

Cases of this disease were reported from the six Wards in the District, the largest being in the South Ward, where 40 occurred.

	Central.	East.	North.	St. George's.	South.	West.
Number of cases	11	7	14	7	40	13

The houses were all examined, and where any defects were noted, the attention of the owners or occupiers was immediately drawn to the same.

At all the infected premises, the drains are flushed, the ashpits cleansed, disinfected, and limewashed.

#### ERYSIPELAS.

Eighteen cases of Erysipelas occurred, in contrast with 23 in 1906 and 16 in 1905. Although no disinfection or isolation is insisted upon, as in cases of scarlet fever, enteric fever, or diphtheria, the houses get thoroughly examined, and this would probably, in many instances, never get done but for the notification of this disease.

No cases of this disease proved fatal.

#### PUERPERAL FEVER.

One case of Puerperal Fever was reported, and terminated fatally. No cases of this disease occurred in 1906; 2 were reported in 1905, and 2 in 1904.

#### MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Measles 5 deaths. Whooping Cough 18 deaths.

During the year there was an outbreak of Measles in the children attending the National (Infants) and Marsh Gate Schools, and, acting on my advice, the Education Department closed the Schools, with the result that the epidemic was speedily stopped.

Date of Closure.	Name of School.	Disease.
Feb. 12 to March 11.	National (Infants).	Measles and Whooping Cough.
Feb. 19 to March 18.	Marsh Gate.	Measles.

#### DIARRHŒA.

Ten deaths were reported from "Diarrhœa" and 6 from "Enteritis." All the houses were inspected, and investigation made regarding the method of feeding, and of the 10 deaths from Diarrhœa, 2 of the infants were breast fed, 1 fed on cow's milk (by bottle), 1 fed on artificial food, and 6 on combined foods.

The six infants who succumbed to Enteritis, a very similar disease to Diarrhœa, were found to have been fed in the following manner:—2 breast fed, 2 artificial foods, and 2 combined foods.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITALS.

The Corporation have two Infectious Disease Hospitals, both of which are situated outside the Borough. One is used for the isolation of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever, and the other is used solely for cases of Small-pox.

The Small-pox Hospital is situated in the Balby District, and is an admirable institution for the purpose. This Hospital, I am pleased to report, has been empty since July 31, 1905, but a Caretaker is in charge, and everything is in readiness should any case of the disease occur in the District.



The Hospital situate at Carr House is not a properly constructed hospital, it having been formerly an old residential house, and is therefore somewhat difficult and costly to work. The main building is divided into two sections, and used for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria cases, whilst the Typhoid is a separate block, and is a very compact little structure; the accommodation provided for this disease being 10 beds (5 for males and 5 for females). The total number of cases admitted in Carr House Hospital during the year was 95 (78 of Scarlet Fever, 12 of Diphtheria, and 5 of Typhoid Fever).

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITALS.

### ANNUAL SUMMARY, 1907.

#### Zymotic Admissions and Deaths during each Year from 1899 to 1907.

DISEASE.	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1899-1907 Total.
<b>SMALL-POX</b>										
Admitted ... ..	0	0	29	7	21	1	0	0	12	70
Died ... ..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
Percentage of Deaths to Admissions...	0	0	0	0	4.7	0	0	0	25	5.7
<b>DIPHTHERIA.</b>										
Admitted ... ..	12	5	9	21	26	23	12	11	12	131
Died ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	3	12
Percentage of Deaths to Admissions...	8.3	20	11.1	4.7	3.8	8.7	0	18.1	25	9.1
<b>TYPHOID FEVER.</b>										
Admitted ... ..	5	9	15	17	19	36	27	20	29	177
Died ... ..	0	1	0	2	5	7	1	4	1	21
Percentage of Deaths to Admissions...	0	11.1	0	11.7	26.3	19.4	3.7	20	3.4	11.8
<b>SCARLET FEVER</b>										
Admitted ... ..	78	128	130	62	44	65	107	63	67	744
Died ... ..	1	2	7	0	1	0	1	1	0	13
Percentage of Deaths to Admissions ...	1.3	1.5	5.3	0	2.2	0	0.9	1.5	0	1.7

The following table gives the highest number of patients treated in Hospital at one time during the past eleven years:—

Year.	Date.	Highest Number of Patients on any day.
1897 ... ..	February 23rd	39
1898 ... ..	November 4th	17
1899 ... ..	October 4th	24
1900 ... ..	October 24th	29
1901 ... ..	November 22nd	35
1902 ... ..	January 31st	31
1903 ... ..	August 5th	20
1904 ... ..	November 26th	44
1905 ... ..	February 2nd	35
1906 ... ..	March 30th	35
1907 ... ..	April 9th	23

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

The West Riding County Council provides a Laboratory in which Bacteriological Examinations are made, free of charge, of secretions from doubtful cases of Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Phthisis, etc.

The provision of such an institution is of great advantage to the Public Health Department, and to the Medical Practitioners of the Town, in aiding and securing more early and certain diagnosis of some of the more important germ diseases.

The following table shows the extent to which this privilege has been taken advantage of during the past and former years:—



## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

YEAR.	SUSPECTED DISEASES.												OTHER SPECIMENS SENT.	Total
	TYPHOID FEVER.				DIPHTHERIA.				TUBERCULOSIS.					
	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Total	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Total	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Total		
1907	...	2	...	2	4	10	...	14	18	36	...	54	5	75
1906	3	...	...	3	7	17	...	24	14	33	...	47	...	74
1905	8	10	1	19	3	18	0	21	15	25	1	41	2	83
1904	2	1	7	10	5	8	1	14	13	28	...	41	1	66
1903	1	1	5	7	7	10	...	17	25	48	...	73	1	98
1902	2	1	0	3	3	3	...	6	9	26	...	35	...	44
1901	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	7

## NOTICES TO MASTERS OF SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIANS.

The arrangements have been continued that notices shall be sent to the Head Masters of the various schools, informing them when children from infected houses attend their schools.

146 Notices were sent last year, as against 232 in the preceding year.

Books borrowed from Lending Libraries, which have been found in infected houses, have been taken to the Disinfecting Station, disinfected and returned.

## DISINFECTION.

The following table gives the number of rooms, bedding, etc., disinfected, in comparison with the three previous years:—

	1904	1905	1906	1907
Rooms	234	326	276	211
Beds	179	299	262	177
Mattresses	92	179	113	105
Pairs of Blankets	201	386	311	203
Pairs of Sheets	130	268	203	132
Quilts	167	314	225	161
Pillows and Bolsters	448	875	742	525
Articles of Clothing	104	740	38	39
Sundries	539	2115	796	437
Articles Destroyed	11	3	2	1
Totals	2105	5505	2968	1991

## DIARRHŒA.

During the past year 23 fatal cases of Diarrhœa were registered, in contrast with 58 in 1906. This year's cases were distributed through the various wards, 5 deaths being registered in the Central, 2 in the East, 7 in the North, 3 in St. George's, 2 in the South, and 4 in the West Wards respectively. Of the 23 deaths, 15 were of males and 8 of females. The average age at death (excluding 4 cases of over 12 months of age) was 4·7 months. The houses were all carefully examined. In the 23 houses there were 94 rooms, which were occupied by 96 persons, the average number of rooms per house being 4·09, and the average number of inmates 4·17. Thirteen of the houses had water closets, and 9 privies. Various insanitary defects were found in some of the houses, and have been or are in the course of being attended to by the Sanitary Inspector. Of the 23 cases, only 4 were breast-fed, 2 on cows milk, 4 on artificial foods, and 10 on combined foods. The history of the families where deaths occurred, shows that 77 children had been born in the 23 families, or an average of 3·3 children per household. Of these 77 children 41 survived, or 53 per cent, while 36 had died, or 46 per cent. Three of the children were illegitimate.

Season:—No death from Diarrhœa occurred until the first seven months of the year, the first case being registered in the middle of August. Two deaths occurred in August, 3 in September, 16 in October, 1 in November, and 1 in December. The season was a very wet one, with a temperature decidedly below the normal, and I feel sure that it is to this we must ascribe the decreased number of deaths which occurred from Diarrhœa during the past year. That flies are a fertile factor in the dissemination of the poison is a more than probable theory.



## SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1907.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF  
DONCASTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to submit report of work done in my Department during the year 1907.

### NUISANCES.

106 complaints (69 verbal and 37 in writing) were received regarding various nuisances. These were all investigated, and where the complaints were justified, notices—47 written and 34 verbal—were given to secure the abatement of the nuisances.

543 nuisances were abated, particulars of which are given in the following table:—

### WORK DONE. 1907.

New Drains laid ... ..	11
Ashpits repaired, reconstructed, or covered ... ..	27
Ashpits furnished with doors ... ..	8
Ashpits limewashed ... ..	101
Ashpits done away with... ..	2
Privies converted into W.C.'s ... ..	26
Privies and W.C.'s cleansed and limewashed ... ..	10
Privies repaired ... ..	5
Privies and W.C.'s ventilated ... ..	3
W.C.'s and Urinals furnished with a proper supply of water ... ..	3
New W.C.'s and privies furnished ... ..	1
W.C.'s repaired or reconstructed ... ..	22
Sanitary Ashbins provided ... ..	7
Urinals cleansed ... ..	1
Drains retrapped with pot gullies ... ..	77
Drains cleaned out, re-layed, or repaired ... ..	21
Drains and soil pipes ventilated ... ..	7
Ventilating shafts repaired ... ..	7
Inspection chambers to drains furnished ... ..	1
Rain water conductors disconnected from drains ... ..	9
New sinks furnished ... ..	5
Waste pipes disconnected or repaired... ..	11
Animals Removed ... ..	13
Yards and passages paved or repaired ... ..	27
Cellar floors paved ... ..	3
Water removed from cellars ... ..	1
Eaves, gutters and rain-water conductors repaired ... ..	31
Accumulations of rubbish and manure removed ... ..	16
Manure pits covered ... ..	1
Dwelling-houses or cellars cleansed ... ..	16
Bedding cleansed ... ..	1
Overcrowding abated ... ..	5
Bakehouses cleansed ... ..	1
Cow-sheds limewashed ... ..	1
Overcrowding of cow-sheds ... ..	1
Other Nuisances under the Public Health Acts ... ..	51*
W.C.'s furnished with new pans ... ..	10

The main item of the above is the abolition of the insanitary "iron trap" and the substitution of earthenware gullies. The iron traps are a nuisance from several points of view, viz.: the water seal is too small, the traps very frequently get broken, and the trap has to be removed to clean out the cess-pit which is usually constructed below, and when taken up the trap is in many instances not replaced. Where proper sanitary gullies are furnished, the people are verbally instructed to frequently flush them and so remove any small deposits from the bottom of the trap.

Twenty-six privies were converted into sufficient water-closets during the year. These privies are dealt with under Section 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875, whenever they are in a dilapidated condition, or when too near dwelling-houses.

21 choked drains were discovered during the year. In several instances the owners were compelled to re-lay the whole of the drain.



10 drains were tested, and in 6 instances defects were discovered. 9 of these tests were made at the request of the occupiers of the premises.

In no case was it necessary to take legal proceedings for the abatement of nuisances.

#### CANAL BOATS.

99 Canal boats have been inspected this year, as compared with 54 during 1906. The boats were found to be generally in good repair, and in only one instance was it necessary to intimate to the owners that several small repairs were required.

No cases of Infectious Disease were discovered on board, and no Legal Proceedings were taken during the year.

The following is the list of infringements found to exist on the 99 boats inspected:—

Certificates not identifying owner	...	...	...	...	...	3
Certificates not produced	...	...	...	...	...	6
Boats not properly marked, lettered, or numbered	...	...	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	3
Separation of sexes	...	...	...	...	...	3
Painting	...	...	...	...	...	8
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	1

20 Notices (several including more than one infringement) were served, and up to Dec. 31st. 16 had been returned certifying the complaints had been remedied.

#### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

No cases of Contagious Diseases of Animals have been reported. The Railway Sidings and Cattle Trucks have been regularly inspected, and always found in a clean condition.

#### FISH MARKET AND FISH-SHOPS.

52 Inspections have been made of the Fish Market. In only one instance was food (9 couples of rabbits) found to be unfit for human food (see table of food destroyed).

There are 27 fish restaurants in the Borough. These places have been inspected, and found to be kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.

#### VANS USED AS DWELLINGS.

The vans used as dwellings which came with the shows during Fairs were all inspected and found to be in a good sanitary condition. No cases of infectious disease occurred among the travelling population during their stay in the town.

#### UNSOOUND FOOD.

During the year, 200lbs. of frozen beef, and 9 couples of rabbits were condemned and destroyed. In each instance our attention was drawn to same by the owner.

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

No Nuisance has occurred at the premises where offensive trades are carried on within the Borough. They have been inspected and are kept in a satisfactory condition.

There are 3 Slaughter Houses within the Borough, 2 of which are private and 1 public. Frequent visits have been made to these premises, and they were always found in a good condition.

The Public Slaughter House is the property of the Corporation, and is under the supervision and care of Corporation Officials. Separate accommodation is provided for the Slaughter of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs.

The following is the Return of Animals slaughtered at the Public Slaughter House, in comparison with the five previous years:—

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
1907	3325	8924	4705	225	17179
1906	3280	8737	4349	292	16658
1905	3116	8235	4487	264	16102
1904	3156	9428	4463	225	17272
1903	3245	12080	4401	218	19944
1902	3104	8184	4384	365	16037

It was found necessary to destroy the following as being in a condition unfit for human food:—

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
1907	6	7	5	3	21
1906	19	14	3	4	40
1905	19	17	4	8	48
1904	16	25	2	3	46
1903	7	22	1	2	32
1902	4	22	4	2	32



## SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

75 Samples were taken for Analysis under the Food and Drugs Acts, viz. :—

	Superior.	Genuine.	Fair quality.	Adulterated.	Totals.
New Milk ...	5	3	17	7	32
Butter ...	—	19	—	—	19
Lard ...	—	14	—	—	14
Cheese ...	—	3	—	—	3
Pepper ...	—	2	—	—	2
Coffee ...	—	—	—	1	1
Paregoric ...	—	1	—	—	1
Camphorated Oil ...	—	1	—	—	1
Mustard ...	—	1	—	—	1
Sweet Spirits of Nitre ...	—	1	—	—	1
	5	45	17	8	75

Seven of the New Milk samples (21·8 per cent.) were found to be adulterated, whilst 17 (53 per cent.) were only of fair quality, e.g., just complying with the requirements of the Board of Agriculture.

In 5 instances legal proceedings were instituted against the vendors, with the result that 3 were successful, 1 was dismissed by the Justices, and the other was withdrawn.

In two other cases of adulterated Milk, the Committee ordered that the vendors be cautioned by letter.

The following table shows how vendors of adulterated samples were dealt with :—

Sample.	Adulteration.	Action Taken.
New Milk.	Contained 0·058 per cent of Crystallised Boric Acid.	Vendor summoned. Case dismissed—not having been previously notified that action would be taken when preservatives were found in milk.
New Milk.	Contained 0·018 per cent. of Crystallised Boric Acid.	No action was taken with regard to this sample, a prosecution already having been instituted against the vendor for a previous offence.
New Milk.	Added water 5 parts.	Vendor cautioned.
New Milk.	Contained 0·040 per cent. of Crystallised Boric Acid.	Vendor summoned, and fined £1 including costs.
New Milk.	Deficient in milk fat, being ·22 per cent. below the standard.	Vendor cautioned.
New Milk.	Deficient in milk fat, ·5 per cent. below the standard.	Vendor summoned and ordered to pay the costs, amounting to 18s. 6d.
Coffee.	Contained 30 per cent. of chicory.	Vendor and assistant summoned, and ordered to pay costs amounting to £1 11s. 6d.
New Milk.	Deficient in milk fat, ·5 per cent. below the standard.	Case withdrawn, vendor having been notified that sample was to be taken to "Analyst" instead of "Public Analyst."

## LODGING HOUSES.

The number of Common Lodging Houses on the Register at the beginning of the year was 9. During the twelve months, 1 has been added, and 2 removed from the Register. The total number of bed-rooms in the 8 Registered Houses are 40, providing accommodation for 188 adults and 17 children. The houses have been frequently inspected, and were always found kept in a cleanly condition, and complying with the Bye-laws.

The accommodation at the Registered Lodging Houses appears to be inadequate from the fact that during the year a number of men and women have applied at the Police Office for lodgings. Last year the Corporation provided a Temporary Lodging House in Marsh Gate, but this house is generally fully occupied, and there seems to be need for further accommodation.

The Assistant Lodging House Inspectors (Police-sergeants Watkin and Westmacott) have made 255 daily, and 272 nightly, visits to these houses, and in seven instances the keepers have been cautioned for minor offences. 124 visits by day, and 138 nightly visits were paid to unregistered houses during the year, e.g., where weekly lodgers are taken, and with the result that 5 of the keepers were cautioned for minor offences under the Public Health Acts.

In only one instance was admission refused by the keeper of an unregistered lodging house.



The following table gives the accommodation and locality of each house on the register

Situation.	Rooms.	Adults.	Children.	Remarks.
46 and 47, Milner's Yard ... ..	6	18	2	
38, French Gate ... ..	5	16	1	
15 and 16, Milner's Yard ... ..	4	16	0	
22, High Fisher Gate ... ..	5	14	1	
13, French Gate ... ..	8	52	2	
113, Marsh Gate ... ..	4	14	3	
8 and 10, Grey Friary Buildings, Marsh Gate	8	40	4	Corporation House.
38, Marsh Gate... ..	4	18	4	

#### WORKSHOPS.

At the beginning of the year, there were 160 workshops (excluding bakehouses) on the register. During the twelve months, 7 have been added and 46 removed from the Register, giving a total of 121. All these premises have been inspected, and only in two instances were defects noted, viz.: 1 defective W.C., and 1 insufficient sanitary accommodation. The first-named defect has been remedied, and in the other case the man is contemplating pulling down the premises and building a dwelling-house. Should he, however, not make the alterations, he has promised to put in a sufficient water-closet for the use of his employees.

Trades.	WARDS.							Total.
	Central.	East.	North.	St. Geo.	South.	West.		
Bootmakers ... ..	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Blacksmiths and Tinsmiths ...	2	5	1	1	—	1	—	10
Coach Builders, Joiners, &c....	11	3	3	0	5	1	—	23
Dressmakers and Milliners ...	11	3	5	11	5	1	—	36
Cycle Builders ... ..	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	4
Plumbers ... ..	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	6
Saddlers ... ..	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Tailors ... ..	6	2	3	4	1	—	—	16
Watch-makers ... ..	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	5
Miscellaneous ... ..	2	3	2	3	1	2	—	13
Totals ... ..	38	19	18	28	12	6	—	121

#### OUTWORKERS' PREMISES.

Lists of Outworkers' Premises are received twice a year (February and August). Ten lists, relating to 27 outworkers, were received in February, and 12 lists, relating to 27 outworkers, were received in August. The names of 9 outworkers were forwarded to other Authorities.

The houses have all been thoroughly inspected, and found kept in a clean condition. In only one instance did a case of Infectious Disease occur on the premises of an outworker. The patient was at once removed to hospital, and the house thoroughly disinfected; and it was not thought necessary to make any order prohibiting further work being carried on.

#### BAKE-HOUSES.

There are now 11 Registered Bake-houses within the Borough, none of which are underground. All have been inspected during the year, with the result that two verbal intimations were given to the owners, viz.: one to thoroughly cleanse and lime-wash the bake-house, and the other to disconnect a sink-waste pipe from a drain and provide a receptacle for refuse, etc.

One of the notices has been complied with, and in the case of the other, the bake-house is now closed.

The following table gives the localities in which the Bake-houses are situated:—

	Central Ward.	East Ward.	North Ward.	St. George's Ward.	South Ward.	West Ward.	Total.
On register at beginning of year	4	0	2	5	1	1	13
Removed during year ... ..	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
On register at end of year ...	3	0	1	5	1	1	11

#### COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILK-SHOPS.

There are 38 cow-keepers and purveyors of milk on the Register, 15 of whom are cow-keepers and purveyors of milk, and 23 purveyors of milk only.

The milk purveyors' premises include 5 milk-stores, 12 confectioners, 1 pork-butcher's shop, and 5 dwelling-houses.

These premises have been frequently inspected, and found to be kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.

The number of cow-sheds kept by registered keepers is 19, affording accommodation for 78 cows. The total number of cows found at one inspection was 88. In one instance it was necessary to serve a notice on the keeper for over-crowding and dirty condition of his cow-shed, which notice was complied with.

It was also found necessary to draw the attention of the owner to the condition of another cow-shed, there being 9 cows kept, where air-space was only sufficient for 5. This owner has promised to make necessary alterations during the coming summer.

Circulars warning persons for selling milk adulterated with preservatives, have been issued to the milk dealers within the Borough.

#### SCAVENGING.

The following table shows the number of ashpits scavenged during 1907, as compared with the number in 1906 :—

##### ASHPITS EMPTIED.

	1907.	as against	1906.
Ashpits with Privies...	14784		15534
Ashpits without Privies	5910	" "	5954
	<u>20694</u>		<u>21488</u>
			20694
Decrease			794

##### LOADS REMOVED.

	1907.	as against	1906.
Nightsoil	3978		3887
Dry Ashes	2612	" "	2504
Belling	2505	" "	2482
	<u>9095</u>		<u>8873</u>
Increase	222		

For the purposes of scavenging, the town is divided into districts, and the streets are taken in rotation. A book is kept at the office on which special requests for scavenging are noted, and although there is a decrease in the number of pits cleansed, the fact that fewer requests have been received during the year shows that the ashpits are being well attended to.

Table showing Sanitary Accommodation to houses and premises within the Borough :—

Houses with Privies and Ashpits	3519
Houses with Privies and Boxes	26
Houses with W.C.'s and Dry Ashpits	1829
Houses with W.C.'s, Dry Ashpits, and Boxes	78
Houses with W.C.'s and Boxes	1810

#### SUMMARY.

##### NUISANCES.

Complaints made	106
Inspections	695
Drains Tested	10
Written Notices	111
Verbal Notices	72
Letters sent	59
Nuisances abated	543
Reports to other Departments	12
Prosecutions	None.

##### INFECTIOUS DISEASES, &c.

Inspections	117
Visits to Houses (isolated cases)	135
Rooms Inspected after Disinfection	109
Rooms, Clothing, &c., Disinfected	2193
Notices to Schools	146
Notices to Library	49
Inspections re Phthisis Cases	37
Inspections re Measles and Diarrhoea Deaths	28

##### CANAL BOATS.

Number of Boats on the Register	146
Number of Inspections made	99
Notices re Contraventions	20
Letters re Contraventions	36
Legal Proceedings	None.



SALE OF FOOD  
AND DRUGS.

Number of Samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Number of Samples adulterated	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Legal Proceedings (successful)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Legal Proceedings (not successful)	..	...	...	...	...	...	2

FACTORIES AND  
WORKSHOPS.

Number of Workshops (including Bakehouses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Inspections...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Out-workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS,  
AND MILK-SHOPS.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Contraventions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

OFFENSIVE TRADES, AND  
SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Offensive Trades on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Slaughter Houses (2 Private and 1 Public)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Inspections (Daily)	...	...	...	...	...	...	301
Inspections (Nightly)	...	...	...	...	...	...	272
Unregistered Houses—Inspections (Daily)	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Unregistered Houses—Inspections (Nightly)	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Legal Proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.

FISH MARKET.

Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES  
ANIMALS.

Cases Reported	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
Inspections of Cattle Trucks and Sidings	...	...	...	...	...	...	104

SCAVENGING.

Number of Ashpits emptied	...	...	...	...	...	...	20694
Number of Loads removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	9095

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vans used as Dwellings (Inspections)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Fried Fish Shops and Meat Shops (Inspections)	..	...	...	...	...	...	31
Inspections of School Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Samples of Well Water taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

HERBERT INNOCENT, A.S.R.I.

Inspector of Nuisances.

Public Health Office, Doncaster,  
February 18th, 1908.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and previous Years.

**DONCASTER.**

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging the district.	
		Num-ber.	Rate*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Num-ber.	Rate.*
				Num-ber.	Rate per 1,000 Births regist'd	Num-ber.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897.	27,808	820	29.4	143	165	474	17.1	64	28	5	451	16.2
1898.	28,108	890	31.6	185	205	574	20.4	76	42	3	535	19.0
1899.	28,408	819	28.8	161	194	542	19.0	90	41	8	509	17.9
1900.	28,708	837	29.1	205	245	646	22.5	93	55	5	596	20.7
1901.	29,008	787	27.1	132	168	415	14.3	25	13	29	431	14.8
1902.	29,308	738	25.1	103	139.5	459	15.6	30	21	32	470	16.2
1903.	29,608	759	25.6	138	181.8	466	15.7	34	25	47	488	16.4
1904.	29,908	740	24.7	121	163.5	438	14.6	24	20	52	470	15.7
1905.	30,208	721	23.8	110	152	395	13.0	24	13	62	444	14.6
1906.	30,508	742	24.3	122	164	434	14.2	39	23	54	465	15.2
Averages for years 1897-1906.	29,158	785	26.9	142	180	484	16.6	49	28	29	485	16.6
1907.	30,808	712	23.1	108	151.6	506	16.4	34	18	53	541	17.5

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Total population at all ages, 28,932 at Census of 1901.

Number of Inhabited houses 6,524 at Census of 1901.

Average number of persons per house 4.4 at Census of 1901.

Area of District in acres, exclusive of area covered by water, 1,695 acres.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District:—Royal Infirmary.

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District:—Carr House Fever Hospital, Balby Isolation Hospital, Wadsley Asylum, and Union Workhouse.

Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District:—Chesterfield Infirmary, Retford Hospital, Askern Hydro, Leeds Infirmary.

Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.



TABLE II.

## VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1907 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

## DONCASTER.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	CENTRAL WARD.				EAST WARD.				NORTH WARD.				ST. GEORGE'S WARD.				SOUTH WARD.				WEST WARD.			
	Population est- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population est- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population est- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population est- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population est- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population est- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
1897 ...	5002	138	84	20	3843	84	42	10	4627	162	73	26	3633	109	57	22	5318	164	75	23	5355	163	79	32
1898 ...	5006	118	114	35	3850	80	49	7	4866	212	106	50	3594	123	63	28	5416	187	75	32	5336	170	91	32
1899 ...	5010	123	88	26	3857	81	49	12	5105	164	96	39	3555	141	75	23	5514	170	73	35	5317	140	71	22
1900 ...	5014	125	123	36	3864	73	73	25	5344	213	105	44	3516	96	98	33	5612	158	102	37	5298	171	95	30
1901 ...	5018	118	82	24	3872	79	47	12	5642	179	70	27	3466	114	62	22	5735	157	77	30	5274	133	70	17
1902 ...	5029	125	101	22	3885	61	45	6	5829	177	101	28	3444	86	71	19	5816	141	70	14	5305	148	82	14
1903 ...	5033	102	101	25	3892	70	54	6	6068	191	92	28	3416	89	59	23	5914	154	90	29	5285	153	92	29
1904 ...	5037	114	84	19	3899	78	71	13	6307	158	97	28	3388	87	57	18	6012	161	79	25	5265	142	82	18
1905 ...	5041	114	80	16	3906	62	49	10	6546	185	85	26	3360	77	66	16	6110	131	88	19	5245	152	76	21
1906 ...	5045	110	91	24	3913	77	55	8	6785	164	98	26	3332	89	59	13	6208	158	81	26	5225	144	81	25
Averages of Years 1897 to 1906 ...	5023	118	94	24	3878	74	53	10	5711	180	92	32	3470	101	65	21	5765	158	81	28	5290	151	81	24
1907 ...	5049	116	103	16	3920	68	70	11	7024	179	118	28	3304	77	58	14	6306	148	82	19	5205	124	110	20

Where no address was given of deaths of residents in Public Institutions outside, they have been divided between the localities.

TABLE III.

## CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1907.

## DONCASTER.

Notifiable Disease.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.					NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.					TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages 1—Years.					Central Ward.	East Ward.	North Ward.	St. Geo.'s Ward.	South Ward.	West Ward.	Central Ward.	East Ward.	North Ward.	St. Geo.'s Ward.		South Ward.	West Ward.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.														65 and upwards.
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria including Membranous Croup	12	...	6	3	...	3	1	1	1	1	5	3	...	1	1	1	4	2	9	
Erysipelas ...	18	...	...	1	...	17	2	1	3	3	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scarlet Fever ...	92	1	18	69	4	...	11	7	14	7	40	13	10	5	12	5	25	8	65	
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enteric Fever ...	4	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals ...	127	1	25	73	6	22	17	9	18	11	50	22	12	6	13	6	29	11	77	

Isolation Hospitals:—Carr House (Infectious Diseases) Hospital, Carr House and Elmfield District.

Balby (Small-pox) Hospital, Balby District.



TABLE IV.  
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1907.  
DONCASTER.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS," WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES, WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.						TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Central Ward	East Ward	North Ward	St. George's Ward.	South Ward	West Ward	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...
Scarlet Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	18	8	10	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	2	1	5	...
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever-Enteric ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other continued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	10	2	...	1	...	2	5	1	3	...	1	3	2	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	10	9	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	...	2	...
Enteritis ...	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases.	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis.)	42	...	...	4	7	30	1	12	2	9	6	5	8	1
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	16	2	9	2	1	2	...	4	...	2	4	3	3	1
Cancer, malignant disease ...	35	...	...	...	...	22	13	7	12	1	4	5	6	2
Bronchitis ...	52	10	3	...	...	10	29	8	5	19	1	7	12	...
Pneumonia ...	43	8	11	3	...	15	8	4	8	10	9	6	6	1
Pleurisy ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	5	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	1	1	1
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	6	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	...
Venereal Diseases ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Premature Birth ...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	9	3	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
Heart Diseases ...	58	...	...	1	3	33	21	10	5	14	5	6	18	3
Accidents ...	16	1	2	3	...	9	1	2	1	8	1	4	...	12
Suicides ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
All other causes ...	184	38	21	4	3	46	72	38	26	37	19	28	36	12
All Causes ...	541	108	65	19	15	179	155	103	70	118	58	82	110	34

TABLE V.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

## DONCASTER.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified .. ..	14	4	3	4	25	10	10	15	4	6	7	9	9	6	3	4	108
	Uncertified .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
	Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria, Including Memb. Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	8
	Diarrhoea, all forms .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	10
	Enteritis (Muco-enteritis) Gastro-enteritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Premature Birth .. ..	12	2	..	3	17	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Wasting Diseases.	Congenital Defects .. ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
	Injury at Birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast milk (Starvation) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	5	1	3	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	15
	Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Peritonitis) Tabes Mesenterica .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Other Causes.	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Convulsions .. ..	..	1	2	..	3	1	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	12
	Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	10
	Laryngitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	1	8
	Suffocation, overlying .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Other Causes .. ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	6
		14	4	3	4	25	10	10	15	4	6	7	9	9	6	3	4	108

District of DONCASTER.

Population (estimated to middle of 1907) 30,808.

Births in the year: Legitimate, 677; Illegitimate, 35.

Deaths in the year: Legitimate Infants, 97; Illegitimate Infants, 11.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 541.





# SPECIAL REPORT

BY THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
ON THE

## Examination of School Children IN REGARD TO THEIR NUTRITION.

In accordance with instructions of the Council, I have to report that I have examined the children attending the following Schools, with the view of ascertaining their physical fitness through proper, improper, or deficient nourishment, to benefit by school instruction.

Name of School.	Number on Register.	Number present on date of examination.
St. George's (Boys) ...	168	154
Factory Lane (now closed) ...	—	—
Christ Church (Infants) ...	140	115
Christ Church (Girls) ...	190	152
Christ Church (Boys) ...	182	166
St. Peter's ...	140	108
St. James' (Infants) ...	174	139
St. James' (Girls) ...	335	310
St. George's (Girls) ...	198	168
St. George's (Infants) ...	104	73
Corporation (Girls) ...	407	376
Marsh Gate Schools ...	122	106
Holmes School (Mixed Depart.)	272	230
Holmes School (Infants) ...	136	106
	2568	2203

There are various other schools in the Borough, but it may be conceded that the ones selected are those most appropriate for such an inspection. Apart altogether from the primary motive of the examination, a thorough inspection of the sanitary condition of the respective schools was made, and where any defect was found, attention was called to it. As an example, in one class room the Tobin Tube ventilators were all found closed or ineffective in their operation.

Altogether, 2,203 children were examined.

The condition was judged irrespective to any cause or causes leading to it, and was estimated from various signs, e.g., the condition of the skin, the degree and quantity of pallor, the facial expression, in addition to, and at times in spite of such conditions as stoutness and thinness, though, of course, these played a prominent part. The teeth, eyes, and the blood supply, as estimated by the condition of the lining mucous membrane of eyes and gums, were in particular instances also noted.

The METHOD OF EXAMINATION and FORM OF ENQUIRY are given below, and to illustrate the mode of examination, full details are furnished in the case of one class, the names of the pupils being omitted. The signs =, —, and × were used to indicate normal conditions (=), robust health (×), and weak health (—).

Name of School	St. George's (Boys).
Number of scholars on register	168.
Number of scholars present	154 or 91 per cent.
Name of Head Teacher	Mr. Jackson.

The Head Master is of opinion that about 3 per cent. of the scholars in the whole school are underfed.

Standard I. No. present, 8. Teacher, Miss Armstead.

Miss Armstead thinks all the scholars in her class are pretty well fed.



Scholar	Male	Age	Cleanliness	Skin	Blood	Nutrition	Remarks
_____	M	8	=	=	=	=	ring-worm
_____	M	11	=	=	=	=	
_____	M	8	-	-	=	=	
_____	M	8	=	=	=	=	
_____	M	8	=	fair	fair	fair	
_____	M	7	=	=	=	=	
_____	M	9	=	=	=	=	
_____	M	9	=	=	=	=	

Medical Officer of Health's Examination :

These children are generally well nourished, one or two are unhealthy, and one has ring-worm.

Standard IV. Teacher, G. O. Sutherland.

Number on Register, 36. Number present, 34.

In the teacher's opinion, there is a certain amount of underfeeding in this class, and he specially mentioned 2 cases.

Medical Officer of Health's Report :

The general standard of the children was fair, but in four instances the children showed signs of deficient nutrition.

Standard II. Teacher, Percy Edmonds.

Number on Register, 58. Number present, 55.

In the teacher's opinion, none of the scholars in this class are under-fed.

Medical Officer of Health's Report :

Six of the children examined showed signs of improper or deficient feeding.

Standards 5, 6 and 7. Teacher, George Marlborough.

Number on Register, 62. Number Present, 57.

No under-feeding of scholars in this class that teacher knows of.

Medical Officer of Health's Report :

After examination of the whole of this School, I came to the conclusion that while there were a few cases of under-feeding, none were of a pronounced type. There were a considerable number of cases of an infectious type of eye-disease among the pupils examined.

The other Departments of this School (the Girls and Infants) and the other Schools in the Borough, were examined by the same method, but to give their reports in detail would serve no purpose, and take up too much space.

Briefly stated, the other results are as follows :—

Factory Lane School. Mrs. Gee, Head Teacher. (School now closed).

Teacher's opinion :—There are no cases of under-feeding to speak of, although there are doubtless cases of improper feeding.

Medical Officer of Health's Report :—No cases of under-feeding were found.

Christ Church School (Infants). Head Mistress, Miss Green.

No. on Register, 140. Number present, 115. Percentage, 82.

The Head Teacher is of opinion that one or two of the pupils are under-fed, and that poverty is the cause. In her opinion, about 4 per cent. of the whole department are under-fed.

Medical Officer's Report :—Out of a class of 24 scholars, 9 were found to be below normal in condition.

Out of a class of 37 scholars, 2 were found to be below normal in condition.

Out of a class of 24 scholars, 2 were found below normal in condition.

Out of a class of 31 scholars, 6 were below normal, and 2 were slightly below the dividing line.

Altogether, 21 out of the 115—or about 6 per cent.—children examined were found to show signs of deficient or improper nourishment.



## Girls' Department. Head Mistress, Miss Wheeler.

Number on Register, 190. Number present, 152. Percentage, 80.

The Head Master is of opinion that a good many of the children are improperly fed, and a great number (about 33 per cent.) are under-fed. The teacher thought that the scholars who were absent at the time of visit were the worst.

## Medical Officer of Health's Report:

Of the 152 children examined, 45—or about 30 per cent.—showed signs of improper, or under-feeding, although of this number, 21 were only slight cases.

## Boys' Department. Head Teacher, Mr. Crummack.

Number on Register, 182. Present, 166. Percentage, 91.

Head Master's opinion:—About 5 (2 per cent.) of the scholars in the department are under-fed.

## Medical Officer of Health's Report:

Of the 166 scholars examined, 8 showed signs of improper or under-feeding.

The Whole School.—The boys coming from the same districts as the girls belonging to this school are in a more healthy condition. This is probably accounted for by the boys getting more exercise, whereas the girls of middle age, in all likelihood, have to nurse the younger children, and do home work. The Infant scholars in this school show little signs of under-feeding.

## St. Peter's Schools. Head Teacher, Sister Mary Gagnon.

Number on Register, 140. Number present, 108. Percentage, 77.

The Head Teacher thinks that in Class I, there are one or two who do not get enough food. The Head Teacher provides food where necessary out of private funds. There are about 5 real cases of under-feeding in the whole school, and the parents are to blame. In the Infant's Department (number of scholars, 50), the teacher thought there were two cases of under-feeding. In one instance, the mother was a widow, and the other case was due to parental neglect.

## Medical Officer of Health's Report:

In Class I. (number of scholars, 40), 1 case of under-feeding was found.

Class II. (number of scholars, 48). There are one or two cases of under-feeding in this Class, and scholars belong to same families. In the teacher's opinion, the under-feeding is temporary, and is sometimes greater than others.

In Standard I., none of the 18 scholars were found to be below the normal condition.

Upon individual examination, only 3 pupils were found to exhibit signs of bad nutrition. Probably there would have been more, only the teachers see that the pupils get food when they think it necessary, and this keeps the standard of the school healthy.

## St. James' School. Infants' Department. Head Mistress, Miss Lloyd.

Number on Register, 174. Number present, 139. Percentage, 79.

The Head Mistress is of opinion that none are under-fed, and all the scholars bring good lunches.

Baby Class Number on Books, 26. Present, 18.

None of the scholars are below normal in condition.

Class I. Number on Books, 55. Present, 51.

The general condition of this Class was satisfactory.

Class II. Number on Books, 57.

In this Class, 1 scholar showed signs of under-feeding, and 1 of improper feeding, and 1 lack of cleanliness.

Class III. Number on Books, 36. Present 21.

Scholars are in a satisfactory condition.

Upon individual examination of all the pupils, only two cases were found of under-nutrition, and these were of a slight type. One or two were accounted for by previous illness.

## St. James' School. Girls' Department. Head Mistress, Miss Eggleshaw.

The Head Mistress does not think that any are under, or improperly, fed.

Standard I. Number on Register, 66. Present, 61.

The teacher does not think any of the pupils in this Class are under-fed, but upon examination, one scholar was found slightly below normal.

Standard II. Number on Register, 62. Present, 59.

None are improperly or under-fed.

Standard III. Number on Register, 56. Present, 54.

None are under-fed.



Standard IV. Number on Register, 55. Present, 50.  
None are improperly or under-fed.

Standards V., VI. and VII. Number on Register, 96. Present, 85.  
Medical Officer of Health's Report :—The scholars in this school are highly satisfactory.  
Only one case of under-nutrition (slight) was discovered.

St. George's School. Girls' Department. Miss Southern, Mistress.  
On Register, 198. Number present, 168. Percentage, 79.  
Head Mistress's opinion :—The staff thinks that a good many of the scholars come to school without proper breakfasts. The children are slow and inert from this reason.  
Medical Officer of Health's Report :  
About 30 per cent. are under-fed.

Standards V., VI. and VII. On Register, 57. Present, 49.  
Teacher does not think that any in these classes are under-fed.  
Medical Officer of Health's Report :—In four instances, children were below the normal standard, viz. :—1 in cleanliness, 2 in blood supply, and 1 was very much below normal in skin, blood supply, and nutrition. A great number in this class are anæmic (bloodless) probably caused by improper feeding. One child had very bad eyes.  
The average age of the scholars is 12 years.

Standard II. On Register, 48. Present, 41.  
Teacher does not think that these children are very healthy.  
Medical Officer of Health's Report :  
In this class, 4 children were found to be below normal. One was suffering from very bad eyes, and 1 from adenoids.  
There were no signs of real under-feeding, but about 5 per cent. are suffering from malnutrition. This class is below par in cleanliness. The average age of the pupils is about 8 years.

Standard IV. On Register, 35. Present, 28.  
Average age of scholars, 10 to 11 years.  
In teacher's opinion, not many are under-fed.  
Medical Officer of Health's Report :  
On examination, only 1 child appeared to be under-fed, and that only to a slight degree.  
Two children had sore eyes. The average condition is fairly good.

Standard III. On Register, 42. Present, 33.  
Average age of scholars, 10 years.  
Medical Officer of Health's Report :  
In this class, only 3 scholars were found to be below normal in condition, and one of these had been ill recently.

Standard I. On Register, 22. Present, 17.  
Average age of scholars, 7 years.  
Medical Officer of Health's Report :  
Only 1 case of under-nutrition was found. This child had also an infectious type of scalp disease.

Infants' Department. Head Mistress, Miss Hibbs.  
On Register, 104. Present, 73. Percentage, 70.  
The Head Mistress thinks there is a little under-feeding, but only in a few odd cases.

Baby Class. On Register, 32. Present, 16.  
Average age of scholars, 4 years.  
One child had recently been ill with whooping cough, and that disease accounted for the low attendance in this class.

1st Class. On Register, 42. Present, 40.  
Average age of scholars, 6 years.  
The condition of the scholars in this class was satisfactory.

2nd Class. On Register, 28. Present, 18.  
Average age of scholars, 5 years.  
Teacher thinks all the scholars in this class are well cared for.  
Medical Officer of Health's Report :  
Inspection proved the condition of the scholars to be satisfactory.



Corporation Schools. Girls' Department. Head Mistress, Miss Black.

On Register, 407. Present, 376. Percentage, 92.

The Head Mistress does not know that any of the scholars are under-fed.

Standard I. On Register, 78. Present 74.

Teacher does not know that any of the children in this class are under-fed, although one or two are improperly fed.

Standard II. On Register, 63. Present, 59.

None of the children in this class were found to be under-fed.

Standard III. On Register, 63. Present, 58.

Average age of scholars, 9 years.

None of the children in this class were found to be under-fed.

Standard IV. On Register, 57. Present, 55.

None of the children in this class were found to be under-fed.

Standard V. On Register, 53. Present, 48.

None of the children in this class were found to be under-fed.

Standards VI. and VII. On Register, 93. Present, 82.

Average age of scholars, 12½ years.

None of the children in this class were found to be under-fed.

Medical Officer of Health's Report :

The standard of health in this school was good. There were no cases of under-feeding.

Marsh Gate Schools. Head Mistress, Miss Beasley.

On Register, 122. Present, 106.

The Head Mistress thinks all the children are pretty well cared for.

Baby Class. On Register, 32. Present, 29.

The teacher is of opinion that none are under-fed.

Class I. On Register, 32. Present, 25.

The teacher is of opinion that none are under-fed.

Class II. On Register, 26. Present, 21.

The teacher is of opinion that none are under-fed.

Medical Officer of Health's Report :

The condition of the scholars in this School is satisfactory. The scholars bring lunches, which were being distributed at time of Medical Officer of Health's visit.

Holmes School (Mixed Department). Head Mistress, Miss Gray.

Number on Register, 272. Present, 230.

The Head Teacher is of opinion that about a dozen (or 5 per cent.) are under-fed.

The Class Teachers of Standards I., II., III., and IV. do not know of any scholars who are under-fed.

Medical Officer of Health's Report :

On examination, 10 of the girls were below normal, whilst the boys (taken as a whole) were found to be below par as regards nourishment.

Holmes School (Infants' Department). Head Mistress, Miss Beasley.

Number on Register, 136. Present, 106.

The Head Mistress says all the scholars bring good lunches.

Baby Class. On Register, 49. Present, 32.

Class I. On Register, 41. Present, 37.

Class II. On Register, 46. Present, 37.

Medical Officer of Health's Report :

The children in this department are white-faced, and delicate-looking.

#### SUMMARY.

Taken as a whole, the result of the examination goes to prove that very little, if any, under-feeding exists among the 2,200 children examined. I am, however, prepared to admit that among the absentees, who numbered some 465, or 18 per cent. of the number on Registers, a fairly high proportion of under-fed children may be found, for it is in exactly the type of child who exhibits irregularity at school, that the condition of under-feeding is most probable, while cleanliness, and moral tone, are, in addition, most liable to be lacking. Even when these are added, the number of under-fed children is by no means a large one; and I am pleased to say that in my opinion under-feeding, when it does exist, is far from being of a pronounced type, and that when such cases have occurred, the condition has been ameliorated in



nearly every instance by the kindness of the school teacher, or by local measures of relief. This was particularly the case in one school, where, in the teacher's opinion, a fairly high proportion of under-fed children attended. On examination of the classes concerned, I failed to find any number approaching the sum specified, and, on pointing this out to the teacher, the satisfactory explanation was given that the children were supplied by private generosity with meals, a fact which naturally accounted for the failure of medical examination to discover them.

While under-feeding may be taken to be nearly non-existent, there is a very considerable proportion of improperly-fed children, which doubtless accounts for the large number of cases of anæmia, a condition in which, along with a deficiency in pure blood supply, there is a general lack of stamina, a want of force in body and brain alike,—conditions which naturally tend, however excellent the instruction may be, to prevent the pupil from being able to receive the full benefit of it. This condition of "improper feeding" is more probably due to ignorance, or carelessness, than to poverty, and can only be combated by knowledge of the laws of healthy feeding being instilled into those who are destined to be the mothers of the succeeding race. Could one year (the last of school life) be devoted to such instruction, and to such other important points of home hygiene, as the choice, preparation and cooking of foods, the proper feeding not only of infants, but of older children, and adults; the importance of the open window (fresh air); of cleanliness of house and person; the nursing of the sick and ambulance training; it would, in my opinion, be of such inestimable advantage that the loss of the few scraps of more or less useful information, the one or two pieces of more or less obsolete literature, the arithmetical problems which once acquired are speedily forgotten, and the other factors which comprise the average training of our girls during their last year of school life, should not be seriously considered.

In furtherance of this idea, I inspected one of the girls' schools, and requested that the time-table of the day for a girl, the daughter of a typical working man, who is in steady employment and receiving regular wages, should be submitted to me. I further asked that the girl should be in her last year of school life, one who was not to pursue book education further, but who would either "help at home," "go into service," or "be employed in a shop or work-room," with the likelihood of one day becoming the wife of a man of her father's social condition, and the mother of children of her own type. In reply to my request, such a girl was pointed out to me.

She was the daughter of a painter in steady employment. She was 13 years old that day, and had that day (at the earliest possible date) applied for her leaving certificate, which proved that school education was not regarded by her parents as an advantage, but rather as a hindrance, to the girl's advancement in life, or usefulness to themselves.

In appearance she was sallow, of pasty complexion, and obviously anæmic; one who probably received sufficient quantity, but deficient quality, of food.

She had attended school for 10 YEARS, since the age of 3.

It seems to me that with 10 years' instruction, a girl of ordinary intellect should have sufficient knowledge of such subjects as reading, writing, and arithmetic to fit her for any sphere of life she is likely to enter upon, and, therefore, that the girl will suffer no loss if these subjects are dropped from her "time-table"—the more especially as she would practice all of them while acquiring those subjects which I suggest would be more advantageous to her.

In place of the present day time-table, the subjects I have mentioned might, with great advantage, be substituted for Literature, History, Geography and Drawing, while Reading, Arithmetic and Writing, should be retained, but even these should be chosen to specially fit the girl for after-life.

Before leaving this subject, I would point out that the above remarks have only reference to the case of girls who are leaving school, at the earliest opportunity, and not to those who intend pursuing their studies longer. These, however, form a relatively small proportion of the total number.

I think it only fair to remark that in all the schools examined, I found the teachers exhibiting a very lively interest in the welfare of the children beneath their care, and that where under-feeding existed, they had, out of their own resources, seen that the children concerned had not to receive instruction while suffering from the agony of want of food. These cases are fortunately few in number, and hardly appear to demand any public call upon the rates—a small grant from some public fund or private source would easily ensure the end of such a state of things.











