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Borough of



Doncaster.

Doncaster Urban Sanitary Authority.

Annual Report

of

The Medical Officer of Health

For the year ending December 31st, 1908.

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DONCASTER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1908.

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 1908, 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.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,

DONCASTER,

March, 1909.

BONCASTLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1908

TO THE CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS AND COUNTEES

(Continued)

THE CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS AND COUNTEES

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1908.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Borough of Doncaster at the middle of 1908 was 31,108, or an increased population of 2,176 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 44,579, 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, 44,579, is made up as follows:—The Borough of Doncaster, 31,108; Balby-with-Hexthorpe, 8,601; and Wheatley, 4,870. 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 1908	
Central Ward	54.42	5017	5053	92.8
East Ward	847.47	3870	3927	4.6
North Ward	246.02	5582	7263	29.5
St. George's Ward	141.888	3475	3276	23.0
South Ward	360.44	5710	6404	17.7
West Ward	45.05	5278	5185	115.0
Borough of Doncaster	1,695.288	28,932	31,108	18.3

BIRTH-RATE.

732 Births were registered within the Borough during 1908. This number shows an increase over that of 1907, but it must be remembered that fewer births occurred in that year than during any of the ten preceding years, the actual number being only 712. Thus, if this year marks a small improvement on its preceding one, it is of such small amount that the birth-rate per thousand is not increased to so small an extent as 5 per 1,000. The actual birth-rate for the past twelve months being 23.5, and the rate for 1907, 23.1. The average number of births and birth-rate for the ten years, 1898-1907, are 774 and 26.3 respectively. The maximum and figures recorded being 890 births and 31.6 population in 1896, and 712 births and 23.1 population in 1907.

The following short Table affords an interesting contrast :—

Year.	Population.	Number of Births.	Rate per 1,000.
1882	21,338	712	32.5
1888	23,775	771	32.4
1898	30,500	890	29.7
1908	31,108	732	23.5

The various rates for the preceding ten years are furnished in Table I. in the appendix.

For the sake of comparison and believing the figures will be found of interest, I append the usual table of comparison between the various divisions of the Township, and for England and Wales.

BIRTH-RATES IN 1908.

Doncaster.	Balby.	Wheatley.	Combined Township.	England and Wales.
23.5.	35.8.	26.1.	26.1	26.5

The following are the Birth-rates for the various Wards :—

Name of Wards.	Births in 1908.	Rate per 1,000 in 1906.	Rate per 1,000 in 1907.	Rate per 1,000 in 1908.
Central Ward	123	21.8	22.9	24.3
East Ward	66	19.6	17.3	16.8
North Ward	162	24.1	25.4	22.3
St. George's Ward ...	95	26.7	23.3	29.0
South Ward	146	25.4	23.4	22.8
West Ward	140	27.5	23.8	27.0

From the above Table it will be seen that the Birth-rate for St. George's Ward is the highest, being 29.0 per 1,000, while the East Ward is by far the lowest, being only 16.8. Low as the latter rate is, it does not form a record for the East Ward, for in 1905, the Birth-rate there was no higher than 15.8.

The difference between the Birth-rate and the Death-rate in 1908 was 8.8, and is the second smallest difference recorded. In 1907 the difference between these rates was only 6, while the average of the four years immediately preceding is slightly more than 9.

It is generally believed that the decrease in Births is due to artificial rather than to natural causes.

The percentage of illegitimate births to the total births in Doncaster during the year was 5.2.

DEATH-RATE.

The Deaths during 1908 numbered 412, giving a rate of 13.2 per 1,000 of the population. To get the correct Death-rate, the deaths of 18 persons dying within the district, but not belonging thereto, have to be deducted; and the deaths of 59 persons have to be added as belonging to, but occurring without the Borough in such institutions as the Fever Hospital, the Union Workhouse, Wadsley Asylum, Sheffield and Leeds Infirmarys. The number of deaths belonging to the Borough is thus increased to 453, which yields a Death-rate of 14.7, a figure which is practically upon a level with the record for the District, which is 14.6 and formed the Death-rate of 1905. The highest Death-rate in any of the years of which I have record was 26 per 1,000, in 1876. The average rate of the past ten years now stands at 16.8.

The following Table exhibits the decline in the Death-rate during thirty years:—

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
1908	31,108	453	14·7

Compared with the rate in 1876 it will be seen the rate of last year is little more than half. It is difficult to realise how great the saving of life was last year as compared with the average of the rates of less than half-a-century ago, but it may be stated thus, that if the mortality rate had remained as high as in 1876, there would have been 7 additional deaths in every week of the year, or say, a total of 15·4 deaths as compared with 8·7 that actually occurred; to all intents equal to the loss of an additional life each day.

The Table of comparison, with the neighbouring districts and the Combined Township, is as follows:—

DEATH-RATES IN 1908.

Doncaster.	Balby.	Wheatley.	Combined Township.	England and Wales.
14·7.	12·5.	8·6.	13·5.	14·7.

The following are the rates for the various Wards:

Name of Wards.	Deaths in 1908.	Rate per 1,000 in 1906.	Rate per 1,000 in 1907.	Rate per 1,000 in 1908.
Central Ward	92	18·0	20·4	16·2
East Ward	52	14·0	17·8	13·2
North Ward	98	14·4	16·8	13·4
St. George's Ward	53	17·7	17·7	16·1
South Ward	74	13·0	13·0	11·7
West Ward	84	15·5	21·1	16·2

Of these, the Death-rate of the South Ward (11·7) must be considered as extremely satisfactory, and the more especially that it should show for the third year in succession the lowest Death-rate of all the Wards. The rates for the East and North Wards are likewise both good, while the West, the Central and St. George's Wards all exhibit rates of slightly over 16 per 1,000.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of Deaths of children under one year of age was 108, being in the proportion of 147 deaths per 1,000 children born. This rate is the second lowest on record, having been only surpassed in 1902 when 103 infantile deaths occurred, which yielded a rate of 139·5. The average Infantile Death-rate for the past decade is 178; the highest rate touched being 245 in 1900. Satisfactory as this year's return appears when compared with the figures just mentioned, it is far too high to be regarded with any great feeling of satisfaction, for it cannot be considered creditable that every seventh child born in the Borough should have died within the year.

There is indeed no section of the population which so demands the serious attention of the community as the infants, who have almost everywhere shared so little, if at all, in the general reduction of the death-rate, and yet recent experience seems to show that there is no section so likely to give an immediate response to ameliorative measures. The country has been tardy in awakening to its responsibility in regard to the infant, but almost everywhere active and enthusiastic efforts are now being made to extend the chances of its survival. Perhaps in no field of hygienic work have such large results followed from the measures taken, and there is, therefore, the greatest encouragement to extend these measures, and to prosecute them with still greater activity. In some towns a fall of nearly one-third followed upon a vigorous campaign of three or four years. For some years past I have indicated what the chief of these preventive measures are. They embrace:—

The circulation of cards of instruction as to the feeding of infants.

The employment of special female health visitors, who give instructions regarding feeding of infants, and many sanitary measures connected with the home.

The establishment of sterilised milk depots, at which milk especially prepared for infants can be obtained.

The improvement of slum property.

The increased attention to scavenging.

Instruction of the girl in the hygiene of infant and domestic life.

The adoption of the Notification of Births Act.

No benefit can follow the adoption of the latter Act unless a Health Visitor is employed to carry the purposes of the Act into effect, but I would venture to suggest (1) that the Act should be adopted, and (2) that a Health Visitor should be engaged to carry out its purposes.

For several years I have pointed out the desirability of such an appointment being made, but this year I desire to emphasize it with all the force at my command.

The Local Government Board required a special table (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. From an examination of this year's return, it will be found that of what may be termed "unavoidable" deaths—that is, deaths resulting from such causes as premature birth (18), congenital defects (2), injury at birth (1), atrophy, debility, etc (11), no less than 32 deaths have occurred, a figure which is nearly equivalent to a fourth of our infantile mortality rate. Examining the other causes of death, it will be found that 4 deaths occurred from infectious diseases, 2 from measles, and 2 from whooping cough. From diarrhoeal diseases no less than 28 deaths were caused. From tuberculous diseases, 10, and to other causes 36 deaths were ascribed.

The following are the Infantile Death-rates for the various Divisions of the Township:

INFANTILE DEATH-RATES IN 1908.

Doncaster.	Balby.	Wheatley.	Combined Township.	England and Wales.
147.	110.3.	97.	132.3.	121.

The Infantile Death-rates for the various Wards are as follows:—

Name of Wards.	1908			1907.	1909.
	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	123	20	162	138	218
East Ward	66	8	121	162	104
North Ward	162	20	123	156	158
St. George's	95	14	147	181	146
South Ward	146	22	150	128	164
West Ward	140	24	171	161	173
Borough of Doncaster ...	732	108	147	152	164

TUBERCULAR DISEASE.

46 Deaths from Tuberculous Diseases were registered during 1908, in contrast with 58 in 1907, 37 in 1906, and 40 in 1905. Of this year's cases, 34 were due to phthisis (consumption of the lungs) and 12 to other tuberculous diseases. Of the 34 cases of "consumption," 2 were of infants under 1 year of life, 1 of a child under 5 years, 7 were of young persons between 15 and 25, 23 were of adults between 25 and 65 years of age, and 1 was of 65 or upwards.

In connection with this subject, I append three Tables. The first deals with deaths from phthisis alone.

DEATHS FROM (PHTHISIS).

Year.	1882-1891 average.	1892-1901 average.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1902-1908 average.
Deaths from Phthisis...	37.5	37.3	36	32	32	32	31	42	34	34
Rate per 1,000 ...	1.60	1.35	1.23	1.09	1.07	1.06	1.01	1.3	1.09	1.12
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 : 13	1 : 14
Population ...	23,388	27,658	29,308	29,608	29,908	30,208	30,508	30,808	31,108	30,208

From the above Table it will be seen that the number of deaths from phthisis which occurred in 1908 is exactly equal to the average number (34) of deaths which have occurred in the years 1902-08, and that it is somewhat below the averages for the ten yearly periods of 1882-91 and 1892-01, which are 37.5 and 37.3 respectively. The number of deaths from consumption is of no great significance to the actual amount of consumption in the community, for one must remember that with an increasing population an increase in the number of deaths would be anticipated. Instead of an increase, Doncaster has been able to show an extremely satisfactory decrease in the number of its consumptive victims. The tubercular death-rate is the real indicator of the consumptive ravages, and it is satisfactory to note that the rate for 1908 is lower than the averages of the years 1902-08, being 1.09, in contrast with 1.12. The rates for the two decades prior to 1902 are 1.60 and 1.35. The proportion of deaths from consumption to deaths from all other causes was 1 to 13 in 1908, against an average of 1 to 14 in the years since 1902.

The Table clearly illustrates how the death-rate from consumption is falling; but it also proves how much there is still to do in the war against this disease when one case out of every 13 deaths is due to its ravages.

The second Table gives the deaths at various age periods from phthisis and other tuberculous diseases with various comparisons between last year's figures and those of the seven preceding years 1901-07.

BOROUGH OF DONCASTER.

Deaths at various age-periods from Tubercular Diseases in the year 1908, with average for preceding seven 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.	1908	34	12	46	45	453	1 : 10
	Average 1901-7	37	13	50	54	502	1 : 10
Infant Period 0-5 years.	1908	3	9	12	32	144	1 : 12
	Average 1901-7	5	9	9	43	169	1 : 19
School Period 5-15 years.	1908	0	1	1	1	8	1 : 8
	Average 1901-7	2.5	1	3	2.5	14	1 : 5
Adolescent Period 15-25 yrs.	1908	7	2	9	2	25	1 : 3
	Average 1901-7	6	1	7	1	16	1 : 2
Mature Period 25-65 yrs.	1908	23	0	23	5	156	1 : 7
	Average 1901-7	27	1.5	28	3.5	163	1 : 6
Post- Mature Period 65+ years.	1908	1	0	1	5	120	1 : 120
	Average 1901-7	1	.5	1	4	139	1 : 139

From this Table it is seen that 1 death out of every 10 from all causes was due to tuberculous diseases, which is exactly equal to the average of the seven preceding years. In the Infant period (under 5 years) 12 deaths occurred against an average of 9, and 1 death out of 12 occurred from tuberculosis against 1 in 19 in the previous seven years. In the school period of life (5-15 years) only 1 death occurred, which gave the small average of 1 to 8 deaths from all causes as against 1 to 5 in the previous years. In the adolescent period (15 to 25) there were 9 deaths from tuberculous diseases, and 1 out of every 3 deaths was due to this cause; in former years 1 out of every 2 was registered as due to tuberculosis. In the mature period of life (25-65) 23 deaths were registered, or 1 out of every 7 deaths, which marks a slight decrease upon the former average of 1 in 6.

Table III. gives corresponding returns for the whole Township, the figures of Wheatley and Balby-with-Hexthorpe being included.

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

Deaths at various age-periods from Tubercular Diseases in the year 1908, with average for preceding 7 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	1908	48	17	65	60	603	1 : 9
	Average 1901-7	45	17	62	70	669	1 : 11
Infant Period 0-5 years.	1908	4	12	16	44	209	1 : 13
	Average 1901-7	1.5	11.5	13	54.5	236	1 : 18
School Period 5-15 years.	1908	2	1	3	1	14	1 : 5
	Average 1901-7	3	1.5	4	3.5	18	1 : 4
Adolescent Period 15-25 yrs.	1908	9	3	12	2	32	1 : 3
	Average 1901-7	8	1	9	1	20	1 : 2
Mature Period 25-65 yrs.	1908	32	1	33	8	201	1 : 6
	Average 1901-7	32	2.5	34	5.5	213	1 : 6
Post-Mature Period 65+ years.	1908	1	0	1	5	147	1 : 147
	Average 1901-7	1	.5	1	5	180	1 : 180

From the Table it is seen that 48 deaths from phthisis occurred in the Township, in contrast with an average of 45 in the years 1901-07, and that 17 deaths from other tuberculous diseases were registered during the twelve months, a figure which corresponds with the average of the seven preceding ones. One death from tubercular disease occurred in each nine deaths, an increase upon former years when one out of eleven was due to this cause.

VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS.

(Consumption of the Lungs).

The Voluntary Notification of Phthisis came into force in this District on January 1st, 1903, the notification being confined to cases of Tuberculous Disease of the Lungs. For such information the customary notification fee is paid, and, in order to obviate any difficulty which might arise over questions of diagnosis, the presence of Tubercle Baccilli in the sputum, as determined by Bacteriological Examinations is the basis of such notification. For such examination the County Council provides facility free of charge to all practitioners.

During the year, only four cases of disease were notified in contrast with eight in 1907, seven in 1906, with three in 1905, and seven in 1904.

The procedure adopted after notification is as follows:—The house is visited and inspected, and necessary measures of disinfection or other precautions ascertained. As the utmost pains are taken to act in complete agreement with the notifying practitioner, and as the examination of the house, surroundings, etc., cannot but act in the patients' benefit, it is to be hoped that a much more active response will be made to the Council's request to practitioners to notify this disease.

In every case of phthisis where death occurs, disinfection of room, bedding, and clothing is offered, with the result that it is taken advantage of in practically every instance.

COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF CONSUMPTION.

This measure seems likely to become law in the not far distant future, and I am convinced that it would be of the utmost importance in the war against consumption.

An Order of the Local Government Board has made it compulsory that from the 1st January, 1909 all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring amongst the inmates of Poor Law Institutions, or amongst persons under the care of District Medical Officers, shall be notified to Medical Officers of Health.

Notification has to be made within 48 hours of recognition of the disease.

Notification has to be made by the Superintending Officers of Poor Law Institutions of a change in the address of any person leaving the institution who has been notified. The same rule applies to Relieving Officers, who shall notify any change of address (other than by admission to a Poor Law Institution) of every person who has been notified.

Notifications of change of address must be made within 48 hours after such information has been received.

Remuneration is made for Notification at the rate of 1s. to Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions or District Medical Officers for every Notification, but where in relation to any one case two or more Notifications have been posted by the Medical Officer to the same Medical Officer of Health, at the rate of 6d. for every such Notification after the first.

Superintending Officers and Relieving Officers will receive 3d. for every intimation of change of address.

Remuneration is payable by the Council of the Sanitary District for which the Medical Officer of Health works.

Special powers are conferred on Councils for the purpose of preventing the spread of Infection from Pulmonary Phthisis.

The short title of the Order is "The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908."

HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS.

The Borough of Doncaster has in the Small-pox Hospital at Balby a first-rate building which is well adapted for the treatment of consumptive patients. The buildings consist of an administrative block and two pavilions containing two separate wards in each, and nurses' rooms. The wards are large and airy and well lighted, and the grounds, although not extensive, will readily lend themselves to being used for recreative purposes and gardening. A caretaker and matron are in constant attendance.

The Corporation have unanimously agreed that one of the pavilions should be used for the treatment of consumptive cases, and to defray the permanent charges which include heating, lighting, the salaries of caretaker and matron, and the provision of a trained nurse in sanatorium work. The Urban Districts of Wheatley and Balby-with-Hexthorpe, who by agreement, with the Corporation of Doncaster, have the right to the use of the Institution, have also agreed to bear their share of the cost. The cost of maintenance would probably amount to about 12s. 6d. per week, but this would vary according to the number of patients under treatment, as with increased numbers the charges would be lessened. Patients would be attended by their own medical men.

So far, no patient has applied for admission, and I am afraid that the cost of maintenance, small though it be, may form a very serious deterrent to the active use of the buildings.

Although I have never brought the matter before the Sanitary Committee, I feel assured from the active interest they have given to the subject that this drawback is one which will probably be got rid of in future, either in whole or in part.

The Sanitary Committee are to be congratulated on being the first authority in the West Riding, to the best of my belief, to provide a building for the treatment of consumptives, and I hope in my next Report not only to be able to say that it has been taken advantage of, but that much good has been effected in the actual saving of useful lives to the community.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act came into force in Doncaster on March 13th, 1893. The following Table shows the number of cases notified in 1908, as compared with 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, and the average for the 10 years 1893-1902:—

Year.	Number of Cases	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Memb. Croup.	Euteric 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	123	26	21	2	0	16
1906	194	0	143	15	13	0	0	23
1907	127	0	92	12	4	1	0	18
1908	208	0	59	24	6	2	0	17

From the Table it will be seen that only 108 cases of infectious diseases were notified within the Borough, a return which is very considerably the lowest since the adoption of the Act. The next lowest return is 125 in 1903, and the average number of cases in the ten years 1893-1902 was 255. This year's cases comprise 59 of scarlet fever, 24 of diphtheria, 6 of typhoid fever, 2 of puerperal, and 17 of erysipelas. The principal cause of the decrease is in cases of scarlet fever, there having only been 59 against 92 in 1907. Diphtheria and typhoid fever, I regret to say, both show increases above the returns of 1907; the number of cases being 24 diphtheria and 6 enteric fever in 1908 and 12 diphtheria and 4 enteric in 1907.

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 for the various Wards and the whole Borough are as follows:—

Name of Ward.	1908.			1907.	1906.
	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 ...	18	5053	3.5	3.3	6.9
East Ward ...	23	3927	5.8	2.3	3.5
North Ward ...	24	7263	3.3	2.5	7.6
St. George's Ward ...	11	3276	3.3	3.3	6.3
South Ward ...	17	6404	2.6	7.9	6.7
West Ward ...	15	5185	2.9	4.2	5.7
Borough of Doncaster	108	31,108	3.4	4.1	6.3

DIPHtheria AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.
CASES AND DEATHS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	Average 1893-1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Cases ...	27	23	30	26	15	12	24
Deaths...	4.6	2	2	7	2	3	2

Twenty-four cases of Diphtheria were notified during 1908, which marks a very considerable increase over the 1907 return, when only 12 were notified. The disease was spread over the various Wards in the town, the Central Ward being the solitary exception. Seven cases were notified in the East, 6 in the North, 4 in St. George's, 2 in the South, and 5 in the West. The largest number of cases (10) occurred in school children between 5-15 years of age; 6 occurred in adults, 5 in children under 5, and 3 in young persons between 15 and 25.

Of the 24 cases, 17 (71%) were removed to Carr House Hospital for treatment. In 1907, 9 cases (75%) were treated in Hospital.

Two of the cases terminated fatally.

Anti-toxin is practically used in every case of the disease at the Hospital. It is supplied free of charge by the Council. It occasionally happens that a case has not received Anti-toxin until after its admission to Hospital, and, therefore, usually not until after the first day or two of the disease. It is important to remember that it is chiefly during the first two days that the full benefit of Anti-toxin treatment can be attained. Among hospital cases a patient practically never dies if treated early.

The 24 cases occurred in 21 houses, and in only one instance was the infection traced to personal contact. The whole of the houses were examined and in eight instances sanitary defects were discovered.

ENTERIC FEVER.

CASES AND DEATHS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	Average 1893-1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Cases ...	27	15	25	21	13	4	6
Deaths ...	4.4	6	3	2	2	1	0

Six cases of enteric fever were notified, an increase of two over the figure for 1907, when only four cases occurred. The returns for the past two years will be found extremely low when compared with those of former years, thus the average in 1893-1902 was 27 and of the four succeeding years 18.2.

No deaths occurred from enteric fever during the past year. The average number in the years 1893-1902 was 4.4, and in the five succeeding years 2.8.

Three of the cases were taken to Hospital, and three treated at home.

No cases of the disease occurred in the South and West Wards.

SCARLET FEVER.

CASES AND DEATHS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	Average 1893-1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Cases ...	157	52	65	153	143	92	59
Deaths ...	3.7	2	0	7	5	0	2

Fifty-nine cases of scarlet fever occurred, in contrast with 92 in 1907, and an average of 157 in the years 1893-1907, and of 103 in the years 1903-1907.

The cases were not so mild in type as in 1907, many of them being severe. Two cases of death occurred.

Forty-seven (80 per cent.) of the cases were removed to Carr House Hospital for treatment.

Cases of this disease were notified in all Wards of the Borough, the highest numbers coming from the North Ward with 13 cases.

	Central	East	North	St. George's	South	West
1908.						
Number of cases ...	12	10	13	3	12	9
1907.						
Number of cases ...	11	7	14	7	40	13

The houses were all carefully inspected, and where any defects were found, attention was drawn to them.

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

ERYSIPELAS.

Seventeen cases of Erysipelas were notified in contrast with 18 in 1907. The average number of cases prior to 1902 was 38.1, and the average of the years 1903-07 was 18.2.

Cases occurred in each Ward in the Borough, and, as was to be expected, the largest proportion occurred in persons of adult and mature age, 9 occurring in those between 25 and 65, and 4 in persons of over 65.

No fatal cases occurred within the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified—one of which terminated fatally.

MEASLES.

During the latter part of the year Measles became epidemic in parts of the town. This disease is not notifiable under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, but information is sometimes received from the schools, and, where death occurs, from the Registrar.

Four deaths occurred from this disease during the year under review.

The following schools (2) I advised to be closed owing to the disease being epidemic:—

Date of Closure.	Name of School.	Period Closed.
October 24th, 1908.	Hyde Park (Infants).	14 days.
December 3rd, 1908.	British (Infants).	21 days.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Four deaths occurred from Whooping Cough during 1908.

DIARRHŒA.

Twenty-seven deaths were registered from Diarrhœa in 1908, as compared with 10 in 1907, 43 in 1906, and 34 in 1905.

In each instance where death occurred, the premises were thoroughly examined and any sanitary defects discovered were ordered to be immediately remedied.

ANTHRAX.

One case of Anthrax was reported to me in 1908. This case occurred in a horse slaughterer residing in one of the yards in Marsh Gate. In company with the medical attendant I saw the patient and found the symptoms were characteristic of the disease. The man was removed to the Infirmary, where he was at once operated on. The case terminated fatally two days after the operation.

The man worked in a knacker's yard, and in all likelihood the infection was acquired there. The Medical Officer of Health for the district in which the knacker yard is situate was notified, and the house and bedding occupied by the man was thoroughly disinfected.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

This is under the authority of the Doncaster Educational Committee, and the work has been placed in my care. A special report will be furnished to the Committee within a short time and copies supplied to all members of the Corporation, Board of Education, and the Local Government Board.

The work is of extreme importance, and is destined to prove of real and great service, but that it can end with mere inspection is not at all probable. So many defects are found amongst the children, defects which may not only be alleviated, but which are readily curable, that it is not conceivable the State can allow them to continue without affording some means of treatment.

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 Diphtheria portion of the building is not satisfactory for various reasons; perhaps the greatest being the difficulty of establishing complete isolation between it and the portion of the Hospital devoted to Scarlet Fever.

The total number of cases admitted to Carr House Hospital during the past year was 112 (26 of Diphtheria, 4 of Typhoid, and 82 of Scarlet Fever), in contrast with 95 (78 of Scarlet Fever, 12 of Diphtheria, and 5 of Typhoid Fever) in 1907.

The following Table gives full particulars concerning the number of cases treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospitals belonging to the Borough, with the percentage of deaths to admissions, in the years 1899-1908 :—

INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITALS.

ANNUAL SUMMARY, 1908.

Zymotic Admissions and Deaths during each Year from 1899 to 1908.

DISEASE.	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1899-1908 Total.
SMALL-POX											
Admitted	0	0	0	29	7	21	1	0	0	12	70
Died	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
Percentage of Deaths to Admissions...	0	0	0	0	0	4.7	0	0	0	25	5.7
DIPHTHERIA.											
Admitted	26	12	5	9	21	26	23	12	11	12	157
Died	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	3	12
Percentage of Deaths to Admissions...	0	8.3	20	11.1	4.7	3.8	8.7	0	18.1	25	7.6
TYPHOID FEVER.											
Admitted	4	5	9	15	17	19	36	27	20	29	181
Died	0	0	1	0	2	5	7	1	4	1	21
Percentage of Deaths to Admissions...	0	0	11.1	0	11.7	26.3	19.4	3.7	20	3.4	11.6
SCARLET FEVER											
Admitted	82	78	128	130	62	44	65	107	63	67	826
Died	2	1	2	7	0	1	0	1	1	0	15
Percentage of Deaths to Admissions ...	2.4	1.3	1.5	5.3	0	2.2	0	0.9	1.5	0	1.8

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 skin diseases.

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.

127 Notices were sent last year, as against 146 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 :—

	1905	1906	1907	1908
Rooms	326	276	211	208
Beds	299	262	177	140
Mattresses	179	113	105	64
Pairs of Blankets	386	311	203	390½
Pairs of Sheets	268	203	132	130
Quilts	314	225	161	142
Pillows and Bolsters	875	742	525	421
Articles of Clothing	740	38	39	48
Sundries	2115	796	437	427
Articles Destroyed	3	2	1	30
Totals	5505	2968	1991	2001

OVERCROWDING.

During the earlier part of the year a great deal of overcrowding existed in the Borough, but towards the end of the year it had decreased considerably.

The overcrowding was mainly due to the number of workmen coming to railway and other works in progress in the district.

A number of houses situated in yards off Marsh Gate and French Gate have been demolished for the purpose of constructing a bridge over the level crossing at Marsh Gate, and for the population displaced the Corporation have erected about 58 TEMPORARY dwellings of wood construction in the Holmes.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1908.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have to submit my Report of work done by the Sanitary Department during the year 1908.

NUISANCES.

166 Complaints have been received—128 being verbal and 38 written. All the complaints were investigated, with the result that 41 (24·7 per cent.) were found to be without cause. Twenty-four of the complaints were anonymous, and in 11 of these cases there was not sufficient cause to justify any action being taken.

148 Preliminary, 5 Statutory, and 97 Verbal Notices have been served under the Public Health Acts.

770 Nuisances were abated, particulars of which are given in the following Table:—

Ashpits repaired, reconstructed, or covered	24
Ashpits furnished with doors	21
Ashpits limewashed	117
Ashpits done away with	19
Cellar floors paved	8
Cellars, water removed from	4
Dwelling-houses or cellars cleansed	21
Drains (new)	5
Drains retrapped with pot gullies	94
Drains cleaned out, relayed, or repaired	52
Drains and soil-pipes ventilated	10
Dwelling-house floors ventilated	1
Eaves-gutters and rain-water conductors repaired or renewed	24
Gullies—additional	5
Inspection chambers furnished to drains	6
Manure pits abolished	3
Manure pits repaired	2
Manholes sealed	2
New sinks furnished	12
New W.C.'s and Privies furnished	4
Overcrowding abated	10
Privies and W.C.'s cleansed and limewashed	55
Privies converted into W.C.'s	28
Privies repaired	13
Privies and W.C.'s ventilated	5
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	5
Sanitary Dustbins provided	28
Trough Closets converted into W.C.'s	13
Trough Closets reconstructed	2
Urinals abolished	2
Urinals repaired	4
Ventilating Shafts repaired	4
W.C. Cisterns repaired	21
W.C.'s and Urinals provided with a proper supply of water	23
W.C.'s repaired or reconstructed	10
Waste-pipes repaired	24

Waste-pipes disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Waste-pipes trapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C.'s furnished with new pans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Windows re-hung and made to open	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Yards and Passages paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Passages cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Animals removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Accumulations of rubbish and manure removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Total								887

From the above Table it will be seen that a large number of insanitary "iron traps" have been abolished and substituted by sufficient 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.

The total number of inspections made regarding nuisances was 1520, as against 695 last year. 654 of these inspections were primary, and 866 were re-inspections, many being to supervise work being carried out.

The Common Yards and Courts in the Borough have been inspected at frequent intervals, with the result that many nuisances were discovered—mainly from dirty sanitary conveniences and choked drains.

During the year, a house-to-house inspection of the Yards and Courts was begun, and 236 houses, situated in 24 yards, have been thoroughly examined. The chief sanitary defect discovered was insufficient ventilation, and, where possible, this has been remedied by the windows being re-hung in such a manner that the tenants can now open them. The number of windows altered during the year was 53.

A report having been made to the Committee of a nuisance caused by the throwing of waste-water from shops (mainly butchers' and fish-shops), I was instructed to caution them where necessary, and I have since cautioned 13 persons for the offence.

16 Drains were tested, with the result that four were found defective, and in one instance it was found necessary to relay the whole of the drainage system. The tests were made generally at the request of the occupier or owners.

During the latter part of the year an "Eclipse" smoke machine was purchased for the purpose of testing drains, and although it has not as yet been used on many occasions I think it will prove very useful.

In only one case was it necessary to take Legal Proceedings to secure the abatement of a nuisance under the Public Health Acts, and the offender was summoned before the Justices, who ordered him to abate the nuisance and pay 15s. costs. He was afterwards summoned for disobeying the order of the Court, and fined 10s. and 9s. costs, or in default, 14 days imprisonment.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

Thirty smoke observations have been made during the year. The results of these observations were reported to your Committee, and they instructed that the attention of the owners be drawn to same. Letters were sent to the different owners, and I am pleased to report that there has been a great improvement since.

CANAL BOATS.

127 Canal Boats have been inspected, the number of persons found on board being 175 males and 86 females (adults); 71 boys and 54 girls. There were no cases of infectious disease in any of the boats examined, although in one of them I found the body of a child aged 16 months, who had died on the previous day from diarrhoea. I at once communicated with the Relieving Officer, and caused same to be buried the following day. The number of written notices served was 14, embracing 19 infringements, the main ones being painting (7) and no certificates (6). Up to December 31st, 12 of the notices had been returned stating that the complaints have been remedied. In addition, several verbal intimations were given regarding various infringements—mainly there being no certificates on board, or the certificate not identifying the present owners. In the majority of these cases the certificates were with the Registration Authorities being transferred, or the boats, having recently been purchased, the new owners had not had time to have the certificates altered. In addition to the notices, no less than 58 letters were sent during the year. No boats have been registered with the Authority this year, but two have been removed, they having been re-registered at Hull. Two boats have been transferred to new owners.

The following is a list of infringements found to exist on the 127 boats inspected:—

Registration. (Certificates not identifying owner)	2
Certificate not produced	13
Marking	2
Separation of sexes	1
Ventilation	1
Painting	12
Repairs	3
Number of boats on register, December 31st, 1908	144

SCHOOLS.

The whole of the elementary school premises have been inspected, and a full report submitted to the Medical Officer of Health.

ICE CREAM SHOPS.

There are 37 shops within the Borough where Ice Cream is manufactured and sold. The premises have all been inspected and found very satisfactory as regards cleanliness. In each case the tenant was served with a copy of section 121 of the Doncaster Corporation Act, 1904, which runs as follows:—

“Any person being a manufacturer or vendor of or merchant or dealer in Ice Cream or other similar commodity who within the Borough—

(a) Causes or permits ice creams or any similar commodity to be manufactured, sold or stored in any cellar room or place which is in a condition likely to render such commodity injurious to health or in which there is an inlet or opening to a drain; or

(b) In the manufacture, sale or storage of any such commodity does any act or thing likely to expose such commodity to infection or contamination or omits to take any proper precaution for the due protection of such commodity from infection or contamination: or

(c) Omits on the outbreak of any infectious disease amongst the persons employed in his business or in his house where the house is connected with his manufactory shop or store to give notice thereof to the Medical Officer;

Shall be liable for every such offence on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

One case of Swine Fever was reported as occurring in Sommerset's Yard, Silver Street, and which was confirmed by the Board of Agriculture. The whole of the premises in the yard were put under restrictions prescribed by the Swine Fever Order, 1908.

About two months afterwards a further suspected case was reported in another sty in the same yard, but this was found not to be swine fever. The premises were under restrictions until freed by the Board of Agriculture on October 27th, and during that time a return was furnished to the Board at monthly intervals.

A Veterinary Inspector of the Board having tested several ponies recently brought into the Borough, reported to me a suspected case of glanders, and as a precaution, I at once served the necessary notices under the Glanders and Farcy Order, 1907. He afterwards made a further test, and reported to me that the case was not one of glanders, and the notices were therefore withdrawn.

The Local Authority have adopted the Regulations under the Swine Fever order of 1908, requiring “Pig Dealers” and “Owners of” boats to keep registers. These regulations came into force in the Borough on December 14th, 1908.

The Railway Cattle Sidings and trucks have been frequently inspected and found satisfactory.

FISH MARKET AND FISH SHOPS.

Sixty-nine inspections have been made in the Fish Market during the year.

There are 22 fried fish restaurants in the Borough. These premises have been inspected and found to be kept in a cleanly condition and free from nuisance.

VANS USED AS DWELLINGS.

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

UNSOOUND FOOD.

During the year, 35 stone of cod fish, 20 stone of ling, 12 cwt. of sprats, and 4 rabbits were condemned as unfit for human food, and afterwards destroyed.

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 six previous years :—

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
1908	3920	9265	5339	320	18844
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.
1908	17	10	6	3	36
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 ACT.

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

	Superior	Genuine	Fair Quality.	Adulterated.	Totals.
New Milk	3	9	24	10	46
	(including 1 abnormal)				
Butter	—	19	—	—	19
Lard	—	10	—	—	10
Cheese	—	9	—	—	9
Pepper, white	—	1	—	—	1
Coffee	—	3	—	1	4
Marmalade (informal sample)	—	—	—	1	1
Camphorated Oil	—	2	—	—	2
Compound Liquorice Powder	—	1	—	—	1
Gin	—	1	—	—	1
Brandy	—	2	—	—	2
Whisky	—	2	—	4	6
Margarine	—	1	—	—	1
	3	60	24	16	103

Of the 103 samples taken, 91 were formal and 12 informal. The 12 informal samples were Coffee (3), Whisky (3), Brandy (2), Gin (1), Camphorated Oil (1), Compound Liquorice Powder (1), and Marmalade (1). Two of the informal samples (Whisky) were found to be adulterated, and further ones were formally taken, and they, on analysis, were also found to be adulterated. Legal proceedings were taken against one of the vendors, and in the other instance the vendor was cautioned for the offences.

The 46 samples of New Milk were taken formally, and 10 (21·7 per cent.) were found to be adulterated, and 24 (52 per cent.) were only of fair quality.

In seven instances legal proceedings were instituted against the vendors, all of which were successful. Three other vendors of adulterated New Milk, and the vendor of the adulterated Coffee, were ordered by the Committee to be cautioned.

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

Sample.	Adulteration.	Action taken.
New Milk.	Deficient in Milk fat, being 12 per cent. below the standard.	Vendor cautioned.
New Milk.	Deficient in non-fatty solids ; sample contained only 8·25 per cent.	Vendor cautioned.

New Milk.	Deficient in Milk fat and non-fatty solids—being '25 per cent. below in the former and '07 below in the latter.	Vendor summoned—fined 2s. 6d. and 18s. 6d. costs.
New Milk.	Deficient in Milk fat to the extent of '37, and also containing 5 per cent. of added water.	Vendor summoned—fined 10s. and 18s. 6d. costs.
Whisky.	Containing an excess of water to extent of 16'32 per cent.	Vendor summoned—fined 10s. and £1 0s. 6d. costs.
Whisky.	Containing 3'95 per cent. excess of water.	Vendor cautioned.
New Milk.	Deficient in Milk fat, being '27 per cent. below the standard.	Vendor summoned and fined 1s. 6d. and 18s. 6d. costs.
New Milk.	Deficient in Milk fat, being '2 per cent below the standard.	Vendor summoned and fined 2s. 6d. and 19s. 6d. costs.
New Milk.	Deficient in Milk fat to the extent of '49 below the standard; also contained 4'5 per cent. of added water	Vendor summoned and fined 31s. 6d. including costs, or 7 days' imprisonment.
New Milk.	Deficient in Milk fat to the extent of '36 and non-fatty solids to the extent of '15 per cent.	Vendor cautioned.
New Milk.	Contained 10½ parts of added water.	Vendor summoned and fined 10s. and 18s. 6d. costs.
New Milk.	Deficient in Milk fat, being '2 per cent. below the standard.	Vendor summoned and fined 2s. 6d. and 18s. 6d. costs.
Coffee.	Contained 30 per cent. chicory. Outside wrapper not properly labelled.	Vendor cautioned.

Section 9 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, prescribes that purveyors of milk must have their name and address properly marked on their vehicles, cans, or other receptacles from which milk is sold. During the year, seven persons have been notified regarding contraventions under that section, and I am pleased to report that they all complied without further action being taken.

LODGING HOUSES.

The number of Common Lodging Houses on the Register at the beginning of the year was eight. During the twelve months, one has been removed from the register and one (temporary lodging house provided by the Corporation) has been added. The Corporation Lodging House in Marsh Gate, and Temple's Lodging House, Marsh Gate, have undergone certain structural alterations during the year, and provided additional accommodation. Three of the old registered houses have, during the year, been transferred to new keepers.

The total number of bed-rooms in the registered houses is 51, providing accommodation for 238 lodgers (adult males) and 23 children.

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, Frenchgate	5	16	1	
15 and 16, Milner's Yard	4	16	0	
22, High Fisher Gate	5	16	0	
113, Marshgate	4	14	3	
8 to 14, Grey Friary Buildings, Marshgate...	13	67	8	Corporation House.
38, Marshgate	8	44	6	
Grey Friars Road	6	47	3	Corporation Temporary House.

The registered houses have been frequently visited by me, and generally found to be kept in a satisfactory condition. In only one instance was it necessary for me to report one of the registered keepers for not keeping house and bedding in a clean condition. The Committee ordered that the person be cautioned, and considerable improvement has since taken place in the house referred to.

In my last report I referred to the lodging house accommodation in the Borough being inadequate, but since the Corporation have built the temporary lodging house in Grey Friars Road there has been no cause for complaint.

During the year, the Assistant Lodging House Inspectors (Police Sergeants Watkin and Westmacott) have been promoted in the Force, the former to Inspector, and the latter to Detective Sergeant, and Sergeants Needham and Scarlett have been appointed to the vacancies. These Inspectors have made 226 daily and 277 nightly visits to the registered houses and 111 day and 80 night inspections of the unregistered houses. In the course of their inspections they found it necessary to caution the keepers of several registered and unregistered houses for minor offences.

WORKSHOPS.

At the beginning of the year there were 121 workshops (excluding bakehouses) on the register. During the year, 21 have been added and seven have been removed, giving a total of 135 on register at end of 1908.

The following Table gives list of workshops and localities in which they are situate:—

Trades.	Central.	East.	North.	St. Geo.	South.	West.	Total.
Bootmakers	4	0	2	1	0	1	8
Blacksmiths and Tinsmiths	28	5	1	1	0	1	10
Coach Builders, Joiners, &c.	10	4	3	0	4	1	22
Dressmakers and Milliners	11	5	4	13	6	1	40
Cycle Builders	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
Plumbers	1	1	0	3	0	1	6
Saddlers	0	1	1	4	0	0	6
Tailors	7	1	5	7	1	0	21
Watch-makers	0	0	1	4	0	0	5
Miscellaneous	5	2	2	3	0	1	13
Totals	44	20	21	42	12	7	146

(Including bakehouses)

169 Inspections have been made to workshops during 1908, and it was necessary to give 12 written and 5 verbal notices for contravention of the Acts, and I am pleased to report that all have been fully complied with.

The following is a detailed list of the defects discovered, and the work done to secure the compliance with the Acts:—

Overcrowding of workrooms	7	All abated. In two instances the employers have removed to more commodious premises.
Ventilation of workrooms	3	Additional ventilators furnished.
Dirty workrooms and dirty or defective sanitary conveniences.	9	Four workrooms cleansed; one W.C. ventilated; three W.C.'s repaired; and one urinal properly ventilated.
Insufficient sanitary accommodation—not being separate accommodation for each sex	1	Temporary accommodation provided. These premises have since been demolished.

Five reports were sent to the Factory Inspector referring to workshops in which no abstract was affixed as provided by Section 133 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

OUTWORKERS' PREMISES.

Eleven lists relating to 25 outworkers were received in February, and 10 lists relating to 25 outworkers were received in August. The names of 10 outworkers have been furnished to other Authorities.

The whole of the houses where outworkers are employed have been thoroughly inspected and found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition. No case of infectious disease has occurred in any of the outworkers' houses.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number of Bakehouses on the register at the end of the year was 11, ~~none~~ ^{some} having been added or removed during the twelve months. These premises have been inspected, and in two instances it was necessary to give verbal notices—one requesting the occupier to cleanse and limewash his premises, and the other for allowing a small urinal to be inside the bakehouse. Both complaints have been remedied.

In my last Report, I referred to a notice which had been given for allowing a sink-waste pipe, which was directly connected to the drain, to be inside a bakehouse, but owing to the premises being closed for some time, the notice was not enforced. The bakehouse has again been opened during the past year, and the owner has complied with the requirements.

The following are the localities in which the registered Bakehouses are situate:—

Central Ward.	East Ward.	North Ward.	St. George's Ward.	South Ward.	West Ward.	Total.
3	0	1	5	1	1	11

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILK-SHOPS.

At the beginning of the year there were 38 cow-keepers and purveyors of milk on the register.

During the year under review, two purveyors of milk were removed, and nine were added to the register, giving a total of 45 at present registered.

Of the 45, 15 are Cow-keepers and 30 are purveyors of milk only.

The milk purveyors' premises include four milk stores, 18 confectioners' or general shops, seven dwelling-houses, and one pork butcher's shop. These premises have been frequently inspected, and found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

The cowsheds have been well inspected during the year, and in nine instances the sheds were found to be overcrowded. Intimations regarding this breach of the Regulations were given to the offending cow-keepers, and four have already complied, viz. : two by reducing the number of cows, and two by structurally altering their premises so as to give more free-air space.

In the remaining five cases, the keepers have expressed their willingness to comply with the requirements at an early date.

Two intimation notices (one written and one verbal) were also given to owners of cowsheds requesting them to have drain inlets placed outside instead of inside the cow-sheds, and these defects were promptly remedied.

SCAVENGING.

The scavenging of ashpits and removal of refuse is done by the Corporation Staff, and during the year this work has been carried out in a very satisfactory manner. The ashpits are scavenged systematically, and for this purpose the town is divided into districts and the streets are taken in rotation. Where cases of infectious disease occur, the ashpits are at once emptied, disinfected, and limewashed.

The Council's staff also carry out the scavenging of the privies and ashpits in the adjoining district of Carr House and Elmfield.

A special cart is now employed every Thursday for the purpose of removing refuse from fish shops within the Borough.

The following Table shows the number of ashpits scavenged during 1908, as compared with the number in 1907 :—

ASHPITS EMPTIED.

	1908.		1907.
Ashpits with Privies...	15416	as against	14784
Ashpits without Privies	6328	as against	5910
	<u>21744</u>		<u>20694</u>
	20694		
Increase	1050		

LOADS REMOVED.

	1908.		1907.
Nightsoil	4315	as against	3978
Dry Ashes	2326	as against	2612
Belling	2516	as against	2505
	<u>9157</u>		<u>9095</u>
	9095		
Increase	62		

Sanitary Accommodation to houses and premises within the Borough :—

Houses with Privies and Ashpits	3459
Houses with Privies and Boxes	25
Houses with W.C.'s and Dry Ashpits	1877
Houses with W.C.'s, Dry Ashpits, and Boxes	74
Houses with W.C.'s and Boxes	1873

SUMMARY.

NUISANCES.	1908.	1907.
Complaints made	166	106
Inspections	1520	695
Drains tested	16	10
Written Notices	153	111
Verbal Notices	97	72
Letters sent	155	59
Nuisances abated	770	543
Reports to other Departments	46	12
Prosecutions	1	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, &c.

Inspections	108	117
Visits to Houses (isolated cases)	75	135
Rooms Inspected after Disinfection	114	109
Rooms, Clothing, etc., Disinfected	2001	2193
Notices to Schools (60 first and 67 second)	127	146
Notices to Library	47	49
Inspections re Phthisis Cases	31	37
Inspections re Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea		
Deaths	44	28

CANAL BOATS.

Number of Boats on the Register	144	146
Number of Inspections made	127	99
Notices re Contraventions	14	20
Letters re Contraventions	58	36
Legal Proceedings	—	—

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

	1908.	1907.
Number of Samples taken	102	75
Number of Samples adulterated	15	8
Legal Proceedings (successful)	8	3
Legal Proceedings (not successful)	0	2

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Number of Workshops (including Bakehouses)	146	132
Inspections	169	132
Out-workers	25	27
Inspections	42	27
Written Notices	12	0
Verbal Notices	5	4
Reports to Factory Inspector	5	0

DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS.

Number on Register	45	38
Inspections	65	49
Contraventions	11	2

OFFENSIVE TRADES, AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Offensive Trades on Register	7	6
Offensive Trades Inspections	182	No record.
Slaughter Houses (2 Private and 1 Public)	3	3
Slaughter Houses Inspections	102	No record.

LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register	8	8
Inspections (Daily)	331	301
Inspections (Nightly)	306	272
Unregistered Houses—Inspections (Daily)	127	153
Unregistered Houses—Inspections (Nightly)	80	138
Legal Proceedings	—	—

FISH MARKET.

Inspections	69	52
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CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ANIMALS.

Cases Reported	3*	—
Inspections of Premises	55	—
Inspections of Cattle Trucks and Sidings	124	104

* Only one case confirmed.

SCAVENGING.

Number of Ashpits emptied	...	...	...	...	...	21744	20694
Number of Loads removed	...	...	...	...	...	9157	9095

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vans used as Dwellings (Inspections)	...	...	...	...	...	68	52
Fried Fish Shops and Meat Shops (Inspections)	...	...	...	...	...	22	31
Inspections of School Premises	...	...	...	...	...	16	11
Samples of Water taken	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Inspections of Ice Cream Shops	...	...	...	...	...	40	—
Inspections of Yards and Courts	...	...	...	...	...	136	—
Inspections House to House	...	...	...	...	...	236	—
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	30	—
Letters re Smoke Nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	13	—

CHANGE OF STAFF.

During the year, Mr. J. W. Lindley, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, resigned his position, he having gained a Government Appointment, and your Committee appointed Mr. S. R. Moss, of Lincoln, to fill the vacancy. I must thank both for the work they have carried out in assisting me during the year.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

HERBERT INNOCENT, A.R.S.I.

Inspector of Nuisances.

Public Health Office,
Doncaster.
February 2nd, 1909.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 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 to 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
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
1907.	30,808	712	23.1	108	151.6	506	16.4	34	18	53	541	17.5
Averages for years 1898-1907.	29,458	774	26.3	138	178	487	16.5	47	27	34	495	16.8
1908.	31,108	732	23.5	108	147	412	13.2	37	18	59	453	14.7

* 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.

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

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District:—Union Workhouse, Balby; Wadsley Asylum; Carr House Hospital; Leeds General Infirmary.

Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District:—Sheffield Union Hospital; Northampton General Hospital; Wakefield Asylum.

Is the Union Workhouse within the District?—No.

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1908 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.
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	126	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
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
Averages of Years 1898 to 1907 ...	5028	116	97	24	3886	73	56	11	5952	182	97	32	3437	98	67	21	5864	156	82	27	5275	148	85	23
1908 ...	5053	123	92	20	3927	66	52	8	7263	162	98	20	3276	95	53	14	6404	146	74	22	5185	140	84	24

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 1908.
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 —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.													
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria including Membranous Croup	24	1	4	10	3	6	...	7	6	4	2	5	...	3	6	3	1	4	17
Erysipelas	17	1	...	2	1	9	4	4	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	59	2	12	42	1	2	...	10	13	3	12	9	...	6	13	3	8	6	47
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	6	...	1	1	2	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	108	4	17	55	7	21	4	23	24	11	17	15	...	10	20	6	9	10	67

Isolation Hospitals:—Carr House Hospital, Carr House and Elmsfield District, Balby (Small-pox) Isolation Hospital, Balby District.

Total available Beds:—For 38 adults and 2 children.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated:—Small-pox, 16; Scarlet Fever, 10 adults, 2 children; Diphtheria, 4; Enteric Fever, 8.

TABLE IV.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1908.
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 up-wards.	Central Ward.	East Ward.	North Ward.	St. George's Ward.	South Ward.	West Ward.	
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...
Scarlet Fever... ..	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever {	Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other continued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	5	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	1
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	27	20	3	...	1	...	3	7	...	4	6	3	7	...
Enteritis	9	7	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	3	...
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis.)	34	2	1	...	7	23	1	6	3	13	5	3	4	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	12	8	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	4	...	2	3	...
Cancer, malignant disease	34	...	...	...	...	18	16	6	5	7	6	1	9	5
Bronchitis	36	8	5	...	...	5	18	8	4	6	6	7	5	1
Pneumonia	24	5	7	...	1	9	2	7	1	2	4	4	6	4
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism {	9	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	5	1	1	1	1	...
Cirrhosis of Liver {														
Venereal Diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	3	5	4	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Heart Diseases ...	56	1	1	1	...	33	20	14	8	11	4	5	14	...
Accidents	16	1	4	2	5	4	...	1	2	5	3	4	1	13
Suicides	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Anthrax	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
All other causes ...	152	34	8	3	8	43	56	32	17	34	10	35	24	12
All Causes	453	108	36	8	25	156	120	92	52	98	53	74	84	37

TABLE V.

DONCASTER.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

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

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	20	3	3	4	30	8	9	9	9	11	6	5	10	4	4	3	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	..	..	2
	Diarrhoea, all forms	..	..	..	3	3	1	1	2	4	1	..	1	3	..	1	1	18
	Enteritis Muco-enteritis } Gastro-enteritis }	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	8
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Premature Birth	14	1	3	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Wasting Diseases.	Congenital Defects	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Injury at Birth	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Want of Breast-milk (Starvation) }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus }	1	..	..	..	1	1	5	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	11
	Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Peritonitis } Tuberculous Mesenterica }	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Other Tuberculous Diseases }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	4
	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes.	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	4
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convulsions	4	1	..	..	5	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	11
	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	8
	Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	5
	Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Causes	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	8
		20	3	3	4	30	8	9	9	9	11	6	5	10	4	4	3	108

District of DONCASTER.

Population (estimated to middle of 1908), 31,108.

Births in the year: Legitimate, 696; Illegitimate, 36.

Deaths in the year: Legitimate Infants, 84; Illegitimate Infants, 24.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 453.

