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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, 1909.

Doncaster :

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Borough of



Doncaster.

Doncaster Urban Sanitary Authority.

Annual Report

The Medical Officer of Health

For the year ending December 31st 1900

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1901

DONCASTER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1909.

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 1909, 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, 1910.

DONCASTER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1903.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your report on the work of the Council during the year 1903, and to thank you for the assistance and co-operation which you have afforded me in the discharge of my duties.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

A. G. GIBSON, Mayor.

Printed by the Council.

Printed by the Council.

Doncaster.

1904.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

POPULATION

The estimated population for the Borough of Doncaster at the middle of the year 1909 was **31,408**, or an increased population of 2,476 over that of the Census year—1901—when the total population at all ages was 28,932.

The estimated population of the township comprising the Borough of Doncaster, and the Urban Districts of Wheatley and Balby-with-Hexthorpe, is **45,308**. The return is made up as follows :—Doncaster, 31,408 ; Balby-with-Hexthorpe, 8,852 ; and Wheatley, 5,048.

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 1909	
Central Ward	54.42	5017	5057	92.9
East Ward	847.47	3870	3934	4.6
North Ward	246.02	5582	7502	30.4
St. George's Ward	141.888	3475	3248	22.9
South Ward	360.44	5710	6502	18.0
West Ward	45.05	5278	5165	114.4
Borough of Doncaster	1,695.288	28,932	31,408	18.5

BIRTH-RATE.

During the past year, 719 births occurred within the Borough. This number is the second lowest of the past ten years, the average number being 759, with a maximum of 837 in 1900, and a minimum of 712 in 1907.

The rate per 1,000 is the lowest on record, being no higher than 22.9. The average birth-rate for the previous ten years is 25.5, with a maximum of 29.1 in 1900, and a previous minimum of 23.1.

The various birth-rates are as follows:—

BIRTH-RATES IN 1909.

Doncaster.	Balby.	Wheatley.	Combined Township.	England and Wales.
22·9	38·4	26·3	26·3	25·6

The following short table very forcibly illustrates the very serious decline which is taking place in the birth-rate. The decline is, of course, not confined to Doncaster, but is general throughout the country, almost every large town showing a similar fall. It is also apparent in Continental countries as well as in our own, and in none more than in France, where the death-rate is now actually in excess of the birth-rate. A glance will show that in the year 1882, when Doncaster had a total population of only 21,338, 712 births occurred, with a rate of 32·5, or practically the same number of births as were registered within the past year when the town had a population of 10,000 more.—The fall in the birth-rate being practically 10 per 1,000.

Year.	Population.	Number of Births.	Rate per 1,000.
1882	21,338	712	32·5
1889	26,300	827	31·4
1899	30,500	819	26·8
1909	31,408	719	22·9

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

Name of Wards.	Births in 1909.	Rate per 1,000 in 1906.	Rate per 1,000 in 1907.	Rate per 1,000 in 1908.	Rate per 1,000 in 1909.
Central Ward	122	21·8	22·9	24·3	24·1
East Ward	73	19·6	17·3	16·8	18·6
North Ward	173	24·1	25·4	22·3	23·0
St. George's Ward ...	81	26·7	23·3	29·0	24·9
South Ward	142	25·4	23·4	22·8	21·8
West Ward	128	27·5	23·8	27·0	24·8

DEATH-RATE.

453 Deaths were registered during 1909, yielding a death-rate per 1,000 of 14·5. This figure, while not the lowest on record, is still considerably less than the average of the previous 10 years, which equals 15·8, the highest and lowest recorded figures being 22·5 in 1900 and 13 in 1905. To get the Nett Death-rate, that is, the rate per 1,000 of deaths at all ages of persons belonging to the district, the deaths of 18 persons dying within it, but not belonging thereto, have to be deducted, and the deaths of 52 persons have to be added as belonging to it, but occurring without the district, in such Institutions as Carr House Hospital, the Union Workhouse, etc. The number of deaths proper to the Borough thus becomes 487, yielding a NETT DEATH RATE of 15·5. The average nett death-rate for the preceding ten years is 16·2.

The reduction which has been taking place in the death-rate is plainly shown when it is stated that the death-rate in Doncaster in 1876, some thirty years ago, was no less than 26 per 1,000; in 1875 it was 25·7; in 1878, 24·8.

The average for the years 1876-82 was 22·3 per 1,000.

"	"	"	1883-92	"	18·8	"
"	"	"	1893-03	"	18·2	"
"	"	"	1903-08	"	15·5	"

The death-rates for the various divisions of the Township, and for England and Wales, are as follows:—

Doncaster.	Balby-with-Hexthorpe.	Wheatley.	Combined Township.	England and Wales.
15·5	13·5	11·2	14·6	14·5

The following are the rates for the various Wards:—

Name of Wards.	Deaths in 1909.	Rate per 1,000 in 1907.	Rate per 1,000 in 1908.	Rate per 1,000 in 1909.
Central Ward	101	20·4	16·2	19·97
East Ward	52	17·8	13·2	13·2
North Ward	110	16·8	12·4	14·66
St. George's Ward ...	60	17·7	16·1	18·47
South Ward	99	13·0	11·7	15·22
West Ward	65	21·1	16·2	12·58

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the past twelve months the deaths of 93 children under 12 months of age were registered, a number which makes a very considerable diminution when compared with previous records, the highest figure being 205 in 1900 and the lowest 103 in 1902. The INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE for 1909 is easily the lowest on record, being **129** per 1,000 births. The nearest return to this being 139·5, in 1902. The highest rate recorded was in 1900, when the rate was 245.

Satisfactory as this year's Infantile Mortality Rate appears to be, and is, the great decrease is in my opinion more due to climatic conditions than to any permanent improvement in the mortality of this period of life. The cold and damp summer months were not conducive to the prevalence of Infantile Diarrhœa, a disease which undoubtedly forms a very serious factor in the production of Infantile deaths, and it is largely to the decline in these cases that our satisfactory return in the past twelve months is due. The condition of things has apparently been general, for it will be noticed that the rate for England and Wales constitutes a record, the rate of 109 never having been approached before.

The chief causes of Infantile Mortality, and which are common in every locality, are such factors as premature birth, congenital defects, hereditary tendencies, inexperience and neglect of mothers, industrial conditions, improper food and over-laying. These causes produce a heavy death roll, and it has been estimated that an annual death-rate of infants of 100 per 1,000 births is unavoidable. Anything above this figure is held to be preventable, although the necessary means to prevent it are so difficult to apply that even in the best districts the loss of life is in excess of the "unavoidable" standard.

Vigorous efforts are being made practically universally throughout the country to reduce the great mortality. These measures I have enumerated in past reports, and have specially laid force upon the importance of a Health Visitor in carrying a great many of them into force. The duties and functions of such an official have been so fully "gone into" that it is unnecessary to repeat them, the more especially that since the closing of the past year the employment of such an official has received the approval of the Committee.

The outward result of the work will not, I am afraid, be apparent in marked diminution of the Infantile Mortality rate, for it must be remembered the year which has just terminated has been exceptional in the great diminution of Infantile Mortality, and comparisons between it and succeeding ones will be apt to prove erroneous.

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

Doncaster.	Balby.	Wheatley.	Combined Township.	England and Wales.
129	100	128	120·8	109

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

Name of Wards.	1909			1908.	1907.
	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	122	15	122·9	162	138
East Ward	73	4	54·8	121	162
North Ward	173	24	138·7	123	156
St. George's	81	15	185·18	147	181
South Ward	142	22	154·9	150	128
West Ward	128	13	101·5	171	161
Borough of Doncaster ...	719	93	129·3	147	152

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASE.

44 Deaths from Tubercular Disease were registered within the Borough during 1909, in contrast with 46 in 1908, 58 in 1907, 37 in 1906, and 40 in 1905. Of this year's cases, 40 were due to Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) and four to other Tuberculous Diseases. Of the 40 cases of Phthisis, 3 were between 5 and 15 years of age, 7 between 15 and 25, and 30 were above the latter age. Cases of the disease occurred in each Ward of the town, the respective totals being: Central 8, East 8, North 10, St. George's 5, South 6, and West 3.

The following table deals with Phthisis alone, and gives particulars of the disease for the year 1882 to the present date:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

Year.	1882-1891 average.	1892-1901 average.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1902-1909 average.
Deaths from Phthisis	37·5	37·3	36	32	32	32	31	42	34	40	34·8
Rate per 1,000 ...	1·60	1·35	1·23	1·09	1·07	1·06	1·01	1·3	1·09	1·27	1·14
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 : 12·2	1 : 13·75
Population ...	23,388	27,658	29,308	29,608	29,908	30,208	30,508	30,808	31,108	31,408	30,358

From the above table it will be seen that the total number of deaths (40) from Phthisis which occurred in the past twelve months is considerably above the averages of the years 1882-91, 1892-1901, and 1902-09, which are 37·5, 37·3, and 34·8. The rate per 1,000 (1·14) is, however, very considerably below the first two averages of 1·60 and 1·35, although it is slightly higher than the third, which stands at 1·14.

Further particulars regarding deaths from Tubercular Disease are supplied in the following tables, the first of which deals with the Borough of Doncaster, and the second embraces the Township of which it forms the more important part:—

BOROUGH OF DONCASTER.

Deaths at various age-periods from Tubercular Diseases in the year 1909, with average for preceding eight 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.	1909	40	4	44	54	487	1 : 11
	Average 1901-8	36.6	13	49.6	53	496	1 : 10
Infant Period 0-5 years.	1909	0	2	2	33	139	1 : 69.5
	Average 1901-8	.8	9	9.8	41.6	166	1 : 17
School Period 5-15 years.	1909	3	0	3	3	16	1 : 5
	Average 1901-8	2.2	1	3.2	2.3	13	1 : 4
Adolescent Period 15-25 yrs.	1909	7	1	8	1	20	1 : 2.5
	Average 1901-8	8	1.1	9.1	1.1	17	1 : 1.8
Mature Period 25-65 yrs.	1909	30	1	31	11	183	1 : 6
	Average 1901-8	26.5	1.3	27.8	3.7	162	1 : 6
Post-Mature Period 65+ years.	1909	0	0	0	6	129	0 : 129
	Average 1901-8	1	.4	1.4	4.1	136.6	1 : 97.6

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

Deaths at various age-periods from Tubercular Diseases in the year 1909, with average for preceding 8 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	1909	53	6	59	76	664	1 : 11
	Average 1901-8	45.4	17	62.4	68.7	660.7	1 : 10.5
Infant Period 0-5 years.	1909	1	4	5	49	207	1 : 41.4
	Average 1901-8	1.8	11.5	13.3	53.2	232.6	1 : 17.4
School Period 5-15 years.	1909	4	0	4	5	23	1 : 6
	Average 1901-8	2.8	1.4	4.2	3.2	17.5	1 : 4
Adolescent Period 15-25 yrs.	1909	10	1	11	1	28	1 : 2.5
	Average 1901-8	8	1.2	9.2	1.1	21.5	1 : 2.3
Mature Period 25-65 yrs.	1909	38	1	39	13	248	1 : 6.3
	Average 1901-8	32	2.3	34.3	5.8	211.5	1 : 6
Post-Mature Period 65+ years.	1909	0	0	0	8	158	0 : 158
	Average 1901-8	1	.4	1.4	5	176	1 : 126

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 1909, as compared with 1908, 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.	Enteric and Continued Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.
Average No. Years 1893 to 1902.	255.2	1.3	157.6	27.3	26.9	0	1.4	0.2	38.1
1903	125	16	52	23	15	0	0	0	19
1904	142	5	65	30	25	0	2	0	15
1905	244	26	123	26	21	0	2	0	16
1906	194	0	143	15	13	0	0	0	23
1907	127	0	92	12	4	0	1	0	18
1908	108	0	59	24	6	0	2	0	17
1909	151	0	59	56	16	1	3	0	16

The number of notified cases for the year was 151, a figure which is considerably higher than that of the previous year, when only 108 cases were notified, but it must be remembered that the return for that year was the lowest recorded since the adoption of the Act. The average number of cases for the first ten year's working of the Act was 255.2, and the highest and lowest individual returns since 1902 were 244 in 1905, and 108 in 1908.

Increases are shown in this return as compared with the previous one in Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Puerperal Fever. Scarlet Fever is returned at the same number, and a decrease is recorded in cases of Erysipelas. For the first time for many years Typhus Fever occurs amongst these returns, one case being notified.

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.	1909.			1908.	1907.
	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 ...	28	5057	5.5	3.5	3.3
East Ward ...	20	3934	5.08	5.8	2.3
North Ward...	29	7502	3.8	3.3	2.5
St. George's Ward ...	16	3248	4.9	3.3	3.3
South Ward...	34	6502	5.2	2.6	7.9
West Ward ...	24	5165	4.6	2.9	4.2
Borough of Doncaster	151	31,408	4.8	3.4	4.1

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

CASES AND DEATHS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	Average 1893-1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Cases ...	27	23	30	26	15	12	24	56
Deaths ...	4.6	2	2	7	2	3	2	7

The returns for this disease are disappointing, 56 cases having been notified. This figure, it will be seen from the above Table, is double the average for the years 1893-1902, and is very much higher than any year since 1902, the previous highest figure being 30 in 1904. Seven cases of the disease terminated fatally.

The cases were not confined to any particular division or locality of the Town, but occurred in all the six Divisions of the Borough in fairly equal amounts—10 being notified in the Central Ward, 10 in the East, 11 in the North, 6 in St. George's, 11 in the South, and 8 in the West.

The ages at attack were :—Under 1 year, 1; between 1 and 5, 11; 5 to 15, 29; 15 to 25, 4; and 25 to 65, 11.

Of the 56 cases, 35 were removed to the Carr House Hospital for treatment, and as this Institution contains a comparatively few beds set apart for Diphtheria, the accommodation was on several occasions found insufficient. This matter has received the attention of the Committee, and in the coming year a larger number of beds will be available.

Careful enquiry was made into each separate case of the disease, but no common cause was found to which the majority of the cases could be ascribed. In a certain number of cases a history of contagion was elicited, in others, various insanitary conditions—mostly of minor type—were detected, and in some no clue could be found. No suspicion was attached to milk supplies or schools. The water supply was analysed on several occasions. Chemical Analyses were most satisfactory, and Bacteriological ones, while revealing a large quantity of vegetable organisms—largely due to the heather covered gathering ground from which it is derived—revealed no pathogenic organisms. The Water Supply from Langsett is not as yet being filtered, but, I understand, preparations for doing so are being carried out, and will shortly be completed.

ENTERIC FEVER.

CASES AND DEATHS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

		Average															
		1893-1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909	
Cases	...	27	...	15	...	25	...	21	...	13	...	4	...	6	...	16	
Deaths	...	4.4	...	6	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	0	...	2	

Enteric Fever (16) shows an increase when compared with the return of the previous year, when only 6 cases were notified. The average number of cases in the ten years 1893-02, was 27, and the highest and lowest returns since 1902 were 25 in 1904, and 4 in 1907. The majority of the cases occurred in the Central Ward (9); the East Ward came next with 3, and 1 case occurred in each of the other Wards. Of the 16 cases, 10 were removed to Carr House Hospital for treatment. Five occurred in young persons between 5 and 15 years of age; 3 between 15 to 25; and 8 were of adults between 25 and 65. Two deaths occurred, one at home, and the other in Hospital.

Various insanitary conditions were discovered in the majority of the affected houses. In these instances the defects were rectified after the attention of the owners had been called to them.

SCARLET FEVER.

CASES AND DEATHS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	Average 1893-1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909	
Cases	...	157	...	52	...	65	...	153	...	143	...	92	...	59	...	59
Deaths	...	3.7	...	2	...	0	...	7	...	5	...	0	...	2	...	2

The Scarlet Fever return for 1909 is identical with that of 1908, 59 cases having been notified, with 2 deaths in each year. The average number of cases of this disease was 157 in the 10 years 1893-02, and the highest and lowest returns of the latter years are 153 in 1905, and 52 in 1903.

Cases of the disease occurred in each of the Wards, the respective figures being :—

	Central	East	North	St. George's	South	West
1909. Number of cases	6	7	11	7	17	11
1908. Number of cases	12	10	13	3	12	9

The great majority of cases were removed to Carr House Hospital for treatment—53 out of 59 cases being isolated there.

Two of the total number of cases ended fatally. The disease, as a rule, has been of the extremely mild type of recent years. That it has not become more general is probably due to the strict isolation which has been enforced, strict supervision being given to all home cases.

SMALL-POX.

No cases of this disease have been notified for several years, and it is much to be hoped that this happy condition of affairs will continue indefinitely.

The disease has, however, appeared in one or two places in Yorkshire, and at the moment of writing one or two cases have occurred in Sheffield, while several contacts with the disease whilst on board ship have just been dismissed from observation.

There is no doubt that every precaution should be adopted to guard against it, and, fortunately, vaccination—with subsequent re-vaccination—provides a simple and effective means to this end.

TYPHUS FEVER.

One case of this disease was notified.

The case was a somewhat doubtful one, but there can be no doubt, in view of the serious nature of the disease with its high degree of infectivity, that the Medical Attendant did a public service in notifying it directly his suspicions became aroused. Removal to Hospital was at once carried out, and the patient isolated. The house was thoroughly inspected, strong measures of disinfection enforced, and all contacts were kept under observation.

No other cases of the disease occurred, and the patient making satisfactory progress was soon discharged from Hospital.

INFANTILE DIARRHŒA.

Whether or not it was due to the inclemency of the Summer and early Autumn seasons of the past year, cases of Epidemic Diarrhœa were not nearly so prevalent as of late years. The disease usually begins with us about the latter part of July, reaching its height in the third or fourth weeks of August, and finally disappears as October comes in.

Flies are presumed, and with good reason, to be active factors in the propagation of the disease. These insects, having alighted on unsavoury matter probably derived from a previous case of the disease, convey the germs of it on their legs and wings until such time as they find a favourable opportunity to remove them in the open vessels containing "baby's milk."

War should be waged against flies undoubtedly, but it is better still to see that cleanliness is strictly enforced both within and without the house, that milk is kept in clean and covered vessels, and that insanitary conditions should be dealt with whenever and wherever they arise. The privy ashpit is undoubtedly a very fertile and virulent factor in the production of the disease.

HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Corporation of Doncaster possess two Hospitals for the isolation and treatment of cases of Infectious Disease—Carr House Hospital, situated in the district of Carr House and Elmfield, in which cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and typhoid fever are admitted; and the Small-pox Hospital, situated in Balby, to which cases of small-pox are sent. The first of these institutions is an old manor house, and it has also attached to it a block containing two large and two small wards. Three classes of disease can be treated in Carr House. The accommodation set apart for diphtheria has, however, been found to be too limited during the past two years, and a further increase is being at present made to it by the inclusion of a large room which has been in use as a laundry. Several other alterations are also being undertaken in this Institution which should result in considerable improvement. The accommodation for cases of scarlet fever has not been taxed to the extent of former years, but it must be remembered that we have experienced no acute epidemic of scarlet fever for several years. The typhoid block is a very convenient structure.

The Small-pox Hospital at Balby is a very useful and suitable building, extremely well adapted for its purpose.

The neighbouring Urban Districts of Wheatley and Balby-with-Hexthorpe have an agreement with the Corporation of Doncaster by which they have the right to isolate infectious cases in these Institutions. This advantage they make full use of.

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 1900-1909 :—

INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITALS.

ANNUAL SUMMARY, 1909.

Zymotic Admissions and Deaths during each Year from 1900 to 1909.

DISEASE.	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1900-1909 Total.
SMALL-POX											
Admitted	0	0	0	0	29	7	21	1	0	0	58
Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Percentage of Deaths to Admissions...	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.7	0	0	0	1.7
DIPHTHERIA.											
Admitted	57	26	12	5	9	21	26	23	12	11	202
Died	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	15
Percentage of Deaths to Admissions...	10.5	0	8.3	20	11.1	4.7	3.8	8.7	0	18.1	7.4
TYPHOID FEVER.											
Admitted	11	4	5	9	15	17	19	36	27	20	163
Died	1	0	0	1	0	2	5	7	1	4	21
Percentage of Deaths to Admissions...	9.1	0	0	11.1	0	11.7	26.3	19.4	3.7	20	12.8
SCARLET FEVER											
Admitted	94	82	78	128	130	62	44	65	107	63	853
Died	4	2	1	2	7	0	1	0	1	1	19
Percentage of Deaths to Admissions ...	4.7	2.4	1.3	1.5	5.3	0	2.2	0	0.9	1.5	2.2

HOSPITAL FOR CASES OF PULMONARY PHTHISIS.

During the past year the Small-pox Hospital has been utilized for cases of consumption of the lungs, one block of the building being set apart for this use, and the other being held in readiness for any cases of malignant infectious disease which might arise. In the event of such a case occurring, patients suffering from Tuberculosis would be required to return home without delay.

Several patients took advantage of the opportunity, and in every instance considerable improvement was reported.

At first a charge of fifteen shillings weekly was fixed to cover maintenance, but this amount was found in several instances to be beyond the means of those desiring admission, and the Sanitary Committee now deal with each case upon its merits, and in some instances the benefits of the hospital have been conferred without charge.

Cases are only admitted for periods of thirteen weeks. In such a length of time it is thought that patients should have so learnt the benefits of "fresh air" treatment, that they will be able to continue it in their own homes.

Cases from Wheatley and Balby-with-Hexthorpe are also admitted at a fixed weekly charge.

The Hospital has not been so largely taken advantage of as one would have expected. This is to be regretted, because there can be no doubt of the great advantage of the treatment. In cases of early consumption cure can almost be looked upon with certainty, and it is to be feared too many wait until serious inroads have been made upon the delicate structure of the lungs before turning to Sanatorium treatment. Even then, it is gratifying to state good results are obtained, but too often disappointment may be in store for others.

The Corporation has certainly led the way in this matter, and it is due to no fault of theirs if patients or their medical advisers should fail to take advantage of it.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A separate Report on the Medical Inspection of School Children is furnished to the Corporation. There can be no doubt of the importance of the measure. A very considerable amount of diseased conditions are detected amongst the children, fortunately in great measure of a mild character and likely to yield to suitable treatment. Parents have exhibited a fairly healthy interest in the work, and in a good percentage of cases have done their best to follow up the instructions of the School Medical Officer.

Nearly 2,000 children were examined during 1909, and close upon 1,000 in the previous year.

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.

289 Notices were sent last year, as against 127 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 four previous years:—

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Rooms	326	276	211	208	316
Beds	299	262	177	140	227
Mattresses	179	113	105	64	113
Pairs of Blankets...	386	311	203	390½	301
Pairs of Sheets ...	268	203	132	130	208½
Quilts	314	225	161	142	224
Pillows and Bolsters	875	742	525	421	698
Articles of Clothing	740	38	39	48	53
Sundries	2115	796	437	427	521
Articles Destroyed...	3	2	1	30	19
Totals... ..	5505	2968	1991	2001½	2680½

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1909.

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

I have to submit my Report of work done in the Sanitary Department during the year 1909.

NUISANCES.

123 Complaints (41 written and 82 verbal) were received, in contrast with 166 during 1908. All the complaints were investigated, with the result that 16 (13 per cent.) were found to be without cause. Twenty-two of the complaints were anonymous.

The complaints embraced the following nuisances, viz.:—Defective drains (35), water-closet and privy-ashpits (26), dirty houses and yards (7), overcrowding (13), keeping of animals (10), accumulations of manure (5), miscellaneous causes (27).

166 Preliminary Notices, 16 Statutory, and 109 Verbal Notices have been served under the Public Health Acts and Bye-laws. The number of notices not fully complied with at the end of the year was 48.

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

Ashpits limewashed	116
Ashpits repaired, reconstructed or covered	35
Ashpits done away with	12
Dwelling-houses or cellars cleansed	21
New drains furnished	12
Drains re-trapped with pot gullies	69
Drains cleaned out, re-layed or repaired	63
Drains and soil-pipes ventilated	2
Eaves-gutters and rain-water conductors repaired or renewed	21
Additional gullies furnished	19
Manure pits repaired	3
New sinks furnished	9
New W.C.'s and privies furnished	9
Privies and W.C.'s cleansed and lime-washed	31
Privies converted into W.C.'s	28
Privies repaired	13
Privies and W.C.'s ventilated	2
Rain-water pipes disconnected from drains	11
Sanitary dustbins provided	43
Through-closets converted into W.C.'s	2
Ventilating shafts repaired	10
W.C. cisterns repaired	16
W.C.'s and urinals provided with a proper supply of water	59
W.C.'s repaired	19
Waste-pipes repaired	11
Waste-pipes disconnected	6
Waste pipes trapped	3
W.C.'s furnished with new pans	17
Windows re-hung and made to open	78
Yards and passages paved or repaired	33
Yards and passages cleansed	9
Keeping of animals—nuisances abated	20
Overcrowding of dwelling-houses—abated	7
Accumulations of rubbish and manure removed	19
Bake-house limewashed	1
Work-rooms ventilated	2
Gas-stoves (in work-rooms) ventilated	2
Ventilated spaces provided between W.C. and work-room	1
Miscellaneous	39
Total	873

The total number of inspections made regarding nuisances was 1404. 719 of these inspections were primary and 685 were re-inspections, many being to supervise work being carried out.

The Common Yards and Courts in the Borough have been inspected frequently, and any nuisances discovered were at once ordered to be rectified.

The House-to-house Inspection of Yards and Courts was continued during the year under review, and 83 houses were thoroughly examined, with the result that 38 notices were issued on owners and occupiers requiring the abatement of various nuisances discovered.

Six householders were cautioned for throwing slop-water into privy-middens, thereby causing a nuisance, and placards were afterwards posted in passages and common yards requesting persons not to throw slop-water into ashpits.

Eight shop-keepers were cautioned for depositing waste-water in the street channels.

Thirty-one drains and W.C.'s were tested, with the result that 15 (48 per cent.) were found defective. In several cases it was necessary that the whole drains be reconstructed, and the owners were requested to furnish new and separate drains for each house in the place of the old combined drains.

Two smoke observations were taken, and in one instance it was necessary to send a letter to the manager of the works requesting him to abate the nuisance.

Twenty-two inspections of school premises were made during the year.

CANAL BOATS.

104 Canal Boats have been inspected, and the number of persons found living on board was 210 adults (154 males and 56 females) and 91 children (55 boys and 36 girls). There were no cases of infectious disease discovered on any of the boats inspected. The number of written notices served was 8, embracing 12 infringements, viz.:—Certificates not identifying owners (5), marking (2), painting (2), overcrowding (1), ventilation (1), and repairs (1). Six of the notices have been returned (two since December 31st), stating that the complaints have been remedied.

In addition to the above, 3 verbal notices have been given and 3 letters sent regarding infringements of the Acts and Regulations, viz.:—Three certificates not identifying owners, one marking, one painting, and one separation of sexes; and I am pleased to report that in all these cases the complaints have been remedied without further notices being issued.

Twenty-nine other letters have been sent during the year relating to various boats, in addition to the notices, etc., referred to above.

The number of boats on the Register on December 31st, 1908, was 144. One boat has been registered with your Authority during the year, two have been removed, they having been re-registered elsewhere, and two have been transferred to new owners.

A special inquiry was made regarding the 144 boats on your Register, on the instructions of H.M. Chief Inspector of Canal Boats, and the information obtained showed that only 63 of the boats were believed to be in use or available, whilst 73 could not be traced.

ICE CREAM SHOPS.

There are 31 shops within the Borough where ice-cream is manufactured and sold. Forty inspections have been made of these premises, and all were found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

No "real" cases notifiable under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts occurred during the year, but three "suspected" cases of Swine Fever were reported. The carcasses were examined by the Board's Veterinary Inspector, and the premises declared free from the disease and the restrictions withdrawn.

Two premises were put under Form "B" of the Swine Fever Order of 1908—the pigs having been in contact with swine fever infected pigs—and fortunately none contracted the disease.

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

FISH MARKET AND FISH SHOPS.

Sixty-four inspections have been made of the Fish Market during 1909.

The 27 Fried Fish Restaurants in your District have been inspected and found to be kept in a clean condition and free from nuisance.

VANS USED AS DWELLINGS.

The dwelling vans used in connection with the shows coming during fairs were all inspected and found to be in good condition.

Two cases of infectious disease (one of diphtheria and one of scarlet fever) occurred amongst the occupants during their stay in the town. Both the cases were at once removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and the vans and contents were thoroughly disinfected before they were allowed to leave the district.

UNSOUND FOOD.

The following is a list of food condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

Twelve geese, 174 bundles of celery, 7 cwt. 14 lbs. of cod fish, 140 lbs. ling, 2 cwt. plaice.

All were afterwards destroyed with the consent of the owners.

OFFENSIVE TRADES AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The premises where offensive trades are carried on within this district have been frequently inspected and found to be kept in a satisfactory condition. No complaints were received regarding these premises during the year.

The three slaughter-houses (two private and one public) have been inspected at regular intervals and always found in a cleanly condition. The Public Slaughter-house is the property of the Corporation, and separate accommodation is provided for the slaughtering of beasts, sheep and pigs. One of the private (registered) slaughter-houses has not, so far as I am aware, been used for slaughtering purposes since the beginning of August.

The following is the return of animals slaughtered at the Public Slaughter House in comparison with the year 1908, and the average for the previous six years:—

Year.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
1909 ...	4241	10884	5495	310	20,930
1908 ...	3920	9265	5339	320	18,844
Avg. 1902 to 1907 ...	3204	9265	4465	265	17,199

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

Year.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
1909 ...	19 and 3 qtrs.	7	4	5	35
1908 ...	17	10	6	3	36
Avg. 1902 to 1907 ...	12	18	3	4	37

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Ninety samples (77 formal and 13 informal) were taken for analysis under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, viz.:—

	Totals.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
New Milk ...	61	49	12
Butter ...	10	10	0
Cheese ...	3	3	0
Lard ...	4	4	0
Camphorated Oil ...	2	2	0
Compound Liquorice Powder ...	3	3	0
Coffee ...	2	2	0
Double Cream ...	1	1	0
Whisky ...	2	2	0
Brandy ...	1	1	0
Rum ...	1	1	0
	90	78	12

The 13 informal samples included Butter (3), Coffee (2), New Milk (1), Double Cream (1), Camphorated Oil (1), Compound Liquorice Powder (1), Whisky (2), Brandy (1), and Rum (1). All these samples were found genuine.

Of the 61 samples of New Milk, 12 (19·7 per cent.) were found to be adulterated, 8 being below the requirements of the Board of Agriculture, 3 containing added water, and one being below the standard and also containing preservatives.

In 9 instances legal proceedings were instituted against the vendors, 8 of which were successful. Two other vendors of adulterated milk were ordered by your Committee to be cautioned.

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

Sample.	Adulteration.	Action taken.
New Milk.	Containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ parts of added water.	Vendor summoned. Fined 10s. and 19s. 6d. costs, or 14 days' imprisonment.
New Milk.	Deficient in Milk Fat, being 50 per cent. below the standard.	Vendor summoned; case dismissed.
New Milk.	Deficient in Milk Fat, being 35 per cent. below the standard, and also containing 0·043 per cent. of boric acid.	No action taken owing to bottle having burst. A further sample was, however, taken, marked *
New Milk.	Containing $17\frac{1}{2}$ parts added water.	Vendor summoned. Fined 2s. 6d. and 18s. 6d. costs.

New Milk.	Deficient in Milk Fat, being '38 per cent. below the standard.	Vendor summoned. 18s. 6d. costs. *	Fined 5s. and
New Milk.	Deficient in Milk Fat, being '25 per cent. below the standard.	Vendor summoned. £2 13s. 6d. costs.	Fined 6s. 6d. and
New Milk.	Deficient in Milk Fat and Non-fatty Solids, being '05 per cent. in the former and '11 below in the latter.	Vendor cautioned.	
New Milk.	Deficient in Milk Fat, being '12 per cent. below the standard.	Vendor cautioned.	
New Milk.	Deficient in Milk Fat, being '22 per cent. below the standard.	Vendor summoned. 19s. 6d. costs.	Fined 2s. 6d. and
New Milk.	Containing 4½ parts of added water.	Vendor summoned. costs.	Fined 25s. including
New Milk.	Deficient in Milk Fat, being '41 per cent. below the standard.	Vendor summoned. costs.	Fined £3 including
New Milk.	Deficient in Milk Fat, being '25 per cent. below the standard.	Vendor summoned. 18s. 6d. costs.	Fined 10s. and

In three instances letters were sent to milk purveyors, drawing their attention to Section 9 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and requesting them to have their name and address properly marked on the milk cans and churns.

LODGING HOUSES.

The number of Common Lodging Houses on the Register at the end of last year was 8. One has been added during the period under review, making a total of 9 at present registered.

One of the old lodging houses (22, High Fisher Gate) has changed hands, and the new keeper was registered by your Authority.

The total number of bed-rooms in the 9 houses is 55, providing accommodation for 264 adults (males) and 24 children.

There is no accommodation provided in any of the registered houses for females or married couples.

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	16	0	
113, Marsh Gate	4	14	3	
8 to 14, Grey Friary Buildings, Marsh Gate	13	67	8	Corporation House.
38, Marsh Gate	8	44	6	
Grey Friar's Road	6	47	3	Corporation Temporary House.
20, St. Thomas Street	4	26	1	

Frequent visits have been made to the lodging houses by me, and in several instances it was necessary to request the keepers to lime-wash their premises at the proper intervals, as required by Section 82 of the Public Health Act. The places were otherwise kept in a satisfactory condition.

The Assistant Lodging House Inspectors (Police Sergeants Needham and Scarlett) made 203 daily and 206 nightly visits to the registered premises, and 206 day and 169 night inspections of the unregistered lodging-houses. In several instances they cautioned the keepers for minor offences, and the complaints were at once remedied.

WORKSHOPS.

At the beginning of the year there were 135 workshops (excluding bakehouses) on the Register. Ten have been added during the year and 9 have been removed, giving a total of 136 on Register at the end of the year 1909.

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	1	1	0	1	7
Blacksmiths and Tinsmiths ...	2	5	2	1	0	1	11
Coach builders, Joiners, etc....	10	4	3	0	4	0	21
Dressmakers and Milliners ...	12	5	3	14	6	1	41
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 ...	6	1	5	7	0	0	19
Watchmakers ...	0	0	1	4	0	0	5
Miscellaneous ...	6	3	2	3	0	2	16
Totals ...	42	21	19	38	10	6	136

Only 68 inspections of workshops were made, as against 169 during the previous year, but it is hoped to fully overtake the work in this department during the coming year. Four written and six verbal intimations were given requesting that various sanitary defects discovered be remedied, with the result that seven have been fully complied with and the remaining three offenders have promised to attend to the same as soon as possible.

The following is a list of the defects discovered :—

Dirty condition of workshops...	2
No abstract affixed ...	1
Unventilated gas-stoves in work-rooms ...	2
Badly ventilated work-rooms...	1
Dirty Sanitary Conveniences...	3
Water-closets opening into workrooms ...	1

Four complaints (included in the above Table) were referred to your Authority by the Factory Inspector, and have been remedied.

Five other complaints were received from the Factory Department relating to insufficient closet accommodation at several small Factories, and notices have been issued by the Borough Surveyor under Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

OUTWORKERS' PREMISES.

Lists of out-workers are received from employers twice per year, viz. : in February and in August. Eleven lists relating to 24 out-workers were received in February and 12 lists relating to 23 out-workers were received in August. Twelve out-workers' names and addresses have been furnished to other Authorities.

The out-workers' premises have been inspected and found to be in a clean condition. No cases of infectious disease occurred in any of the houses where out-workers reside or carry on work.

During the latter part of the year, the 12 employers were visited, and the lists of out-workers examined and found satisfactory.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number of bakehouses on the Register at the end of 1908 was 11. Five have been added and one has been removed from the Register during the 12 months, making a total of 15 at present on our books.

Twenty-three inspections were made of these premises, and the general condition was found to be good. In only one instance was it necessary to request the occupier to lime-wash the walls, etc., and this complaint was at once remedied.

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.
5	0	3	4	1	2	15

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILK-SHOPS.

At the beginning of the year there were 45 cow-keepers and purveyors of milk on the Register. During the 12 months under review one cow-keeper and seven purveyors of milk have been registered, and three purveyors and two cow-keepers removed, giving a total of 48 at present on your books. Of the 48, 14 are cow-keepers and 34 are purveyors of milk.

The milk purveyors' premises have been regularly inspected and found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition.

The cow-sheds have been inspected at frequent intervals, and the sheds were found generally in a clean condition.

It was necessary in two instances to draw the occupiers' attention to the overcrowded condition of the sheds—one has complied with the request, and the other has promised to do so at an early date, either by alteration of his premises or reducing the number of cows. Four other intimations were given to various cow-keepers, two regarding the dirty condition of the beasts, one re dirty condition of shed floor and one re ventilation and paving of cowshed. All these complaints were at once remedied.

The cowsheds within the Borough provide accommodation for 88 cows.

Four persons were cautioned by me during the year for carrying on the trade of milk dealer without being registered, with the result that they made proper application and were duly put on the register.

Copies of leaflets issued by the West Riding County Council (Public Health Department) and relating to "Clean Milk" have been sent to all the cow-keepers and purveyors of milk in your district.

SCAVENGING.

The scavenging of ashpits and the removal of house refuse has been carried out satisfactorily during the year. The privy-middens and dry ashpits are emptied at intervals of about two to three months, and the "boxes" and dustbins are removed weekly. Regarding the "weekly" system of refuse removal, a great number of houses and premises are not provided with proper and sufficient sanitary dustbins, and the various receptacles used (old and dilapidated wooden boxes, buckets, etc.), which one sees put out on the day of collection are very unsightly, and, I might suggest, insanitary, especially in the main streets of the town. To enforce the substitution of proper sanitary bins, I think a special bye-law would have to be adopted. Where infectious disease cases occurred, the ashpits (116) were specially emptied, disinfected, and lime-washed.

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 was provided by you during the previous year for the removal of refuse from fish-shops, and the cart is sent round every Thursday. A complaint having been received during the year regarding a nuisance from the above, it was necessary to alter the round and arrange for the fish-shops in the main streets to be visited earlier in the morning. No further complaints have been received since the alteration was made.

Based on an estimated population of 31,408, the amount of refuse removed per head is '29 load per annum.

The following table shows the number of ashpits scavenged during 1909, as compared with the number in 1908:—

ASHPITS EMPTIED.

	1909.		1908.
Ashpits with Privies	14665	as against	15416
Ashpits without Privies	6081	as against	6328
	<hr/> 20746		<hr/> 21744
			20746
Decrease of ashpits emptied...			<hr/> 998

LOADS REMOVED.

	1909.		1908.
Nightsoil	4227	as against	4315
Dry Ashes	2374	as against	2326
Bell Cart Refuse	2535	as against	2516
	<hr/> 9136		<hr/> 9157
			9136
Decrease in loads removed...			<hr/> 21

Of the 4227 loads of nightsoil removed, 1799 were sent away by rail to farmers, 2059 were taken to the Low Pasture, and 369 were carted to farmers near the district.

2356 Loads of dry-ashes were taken to the Low Pasture Tip and 18 to the Bentley Tip.

The 2535 loads of bell-cart refuse were disposed of by 2511 loads being sent to the Low Pasture and 24 loads being sent to Bentley Tip.

Sanitary accommodation to houses and premises (estimated) within the Borough:—

Houses and premises with Privies and Ashpits	3391
Houses and premises with Privies and Boxes	27
Houses and premises with W.C.'s and Dry Ashpits	1889
Houses and premises with W.C.'s, Dry Ashpits and Boxes	82
Houses and premises with W.C.'s and Boxes	1900

SUMMARY.

NUISANCES.	1909.	1908.
Complaints made	123	166
Inspections	1404	1520
Drains tested	31	16
Written Notices	182	153
Verbal Notices	109	97
Letters sent	128	155
Nuisances abated	757	770
Reports to other Departments	57	46
Prosecutions	—	1

INFECTIOUS
DISEASES, &c.

Inspections	142	108
Visits to houses (isolated cases)	154	75
Rooms inspected after disinfection	189	114
Rooms, clothing, etc., disinfected	2680	2001
Notices to schools (123 first and 118 second)	241	127
Notices to Library	48	47
Inspections re Phthisis Cases	58	31
Inspections re Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea deaths	34	44

CANAL BOATS.

Number of Boats on Register	143	144
Number of Inspections made	104	127
Notices re Contraventions (including verbal notices)	11	14
Letters re Contraventions	32	58
Legal Proceedings	—	—

SALE OF FOOD
AND DRUGS.

Number of Samples taken	90	102
Number of Samples adulterated	12	15
Legal Proceedings (successful)	8	8
Legal Proceedings (not successful)	1	—

FACTORIES AND
WORKSHOPS.

Number of Workshops (including Bakehouses)	151	146
Inspections	91	169
Out-workers	24	25
Inspections	46	42
Written Notices	4	12
Verbal Notices	6	5
Reports to Factory Inspector	—	5

DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS
AND MILK-SHOPS.

Number on Register	48	45
Inspections	76	65
Contraventions	6	11

OFFENSIVE TRADES AND
SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Offensive Trades on Register	6	7
Offensive Trades Inspections	99	182
Slaughter Houses (2 Private and 1 Public)	3	3
Slaughter Houses Inspections	37	102

LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register	9	8
Inspections (Daily)	309	331
Inspections (Nightly)	207	306
Unregistered Houses—Inspections (Daily)...	239	127
Unregistered Houses—Inspections (Nightly)	173	80
Legal Proceedings	—	—

FISH MARKET.

Inspections	64	69
--------------------	----	----

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES,
ANIMALS.

Cases reported	3†	3*
Inspections of premises	9	55
Inspections of Cattle Trucks and Sidings	108	124

† No cases confirmed. * Only one case confirmed.

SCAVENGING.

Number of Ashpits emptied	20746	21744
Number of Loads removed	9136	9157

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vans used as dwellings (inspections)	53	68
Friend Fish Shops and Meat Shops (inspections)	29	22
Inspections of School Premises	22	16
Samples of Water taken	1	2
Inspections of Ice Cream Shops	40	40
Inspections of Yards and Courts	81	136
Inspections—House-to-House	83	236
Smoke Observations	2	30
Letters re Smoke Nuisance	1	13

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

HERBERT INNOCENT, A.R.S.I.,

Inspector of Nuisances.

Public Health Office,
Doncaster.

February 18th, 1910.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

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
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
1908.	31,108	732	23.5	108	147	412	13.2	37	18	59	453	14.7
Averages for years 1899-1908.	29,758	759	25.5	131	173	472	15.8	43	25	40	487	16.2
1909	31,408	719	22.9	93	129	453	14.5	30	18	52	487	15.5

* 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.

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

Number of inhabited houses, 6,524 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.

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

Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District:—Leeds General Infirmary.

The Union Workhouse is not within the District.

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1909 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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.
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
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
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908 ...	5033	117	95	23	3894	72	57	11	6191	177	96	29	3406	95	66	20	5963	152	82	26	5260	145	84	22
1909 ...	5057	122	101	15	3934	73	52	4	7502	173	110	24	3248	81	60	15	6502	142	99	22	5165	128	65	13

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

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1909.

TABLE III.

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)	56	1	11	29	4	11	10	10	11	6	11	8	8	4	7	5	7	4	35
Erysipelas ...	16	...	3	...	...	12	1	...	5	2	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	59	1	16	37	4	1	6	7	11	7	17	11	6	5	11	7	15	9	53
Typhus fever ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric fever ...	16	...	...	5	3	8	9	3	1	1	1	1	5	2	...	1	1	1	10
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	3	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague... *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	151	2	30	72	12	34	28	20	29	16	34	24	20	11	18	13	23	14	99

Isolation Hospitals:—Carr House Hospital, Carr House and Elmfield 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 1909.

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.	East.	North.	St. Georges.	South.	West.		
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	13	7	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	2	2	...	...	...
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	7	1	3	2	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever-Enteric ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other continued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	13	...	...	...	1	7	5	3	...	2	1	5	2	...	1
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ...	10	8	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	2	...	1	...	...
Enteritis ...	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis.)	40	...	...	3	7	30	...	8	8	10	5	6	3	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	4	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease ...	36	...	...	...	1	19	16	8	3	4	5	12	4	...	1
Bronchitis ...	37	6	4	...	...	8	19	11	6	5	3	6	6	...	...
Pneumonia ...	39	7	11	2	3	14	2	8	3	11	1	9	7	...	1
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	8	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	2	3	1	1	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	2	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Heart Diseases ...	60	...	...	1	1	33	25	7	7	11	5	13	17	...	4
Accidents ...	10	...	2	1	...	7	...	1	2	5	...	1	1	...	10
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Found Drowned ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
All other causes ...	179	51	11	6	3	50	58	39	22	41	25	33	19	...	11
All Causes ...	487	93	46	16	20	183	129	101	52	110	60	99	65	...	30

TABLE V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

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	11	1	2	3	17	10	8	6	3	9	11	6	7	7	4	5	93
	Uncertified .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria, Including Memb. Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	7
	Diarrhoea, all forms .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	8
	Enteritis Muco-enteritis) Gastro-enteritis )	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh )	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	5	..	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9
	Congenital Defects .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Injury at Birth	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Want of Breast-milk (Starvation)) Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus )	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. ..	1	..	..	3	4	2	5	2	..	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	20
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Tuberculous Peritonitis) Tabes Mesenterica )	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases )	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes.	Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ricketts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) )	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
	Convulsions	1	1	2	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	2	14
	Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	6
	Laryngitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	7
	Suffocation, overlying .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Causes	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	10
		11	1	2	3	17	10	8	6	3	9	11	6	7	7	4	5	93

District of DONCASTER.

Population (estimated to middle of 1909), 31,408.

Births in the year: Legitimate, 685; Illegitimate, 34.

Deaths in the year: Legitimate Infants, 87; Illegitimate Infants, 6.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 487.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1922

Report from the Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce

Age	Sex	Race	Place of Birth	Cause of Death	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births											
					White	Colored	Foreign Born	Native Born	Urban	Rural	Non-urban	Total	White	Colored	Foreign Born	Native Born
Under 1 year	Male	White	Foreign Born	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Under 1 year	Female	White	Foreign Born	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Under 1 year	Male	Colored	Foreign Born	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Under 1 year	Female	Colored	Foreign Born	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Under 1 year	Male	White	Native Born	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Under 1 year	Female	White	Native Born	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Under 1 year	Male	Colored	Native Born	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Under 1 year	Female	Colored	Native Born	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Under 1 year	Male	White	Urban	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Under 1 year	Female	White	Urban	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Under 1 year	Male	Colored	Urban	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Under 1 year	Female	Colored	Urban	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Under 1 year	Male	White	Rural	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Under 1 year	Female	White	Rural	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Under 1 year	Male	Colored	Rural	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Under 1 year	Female	Colored	Rural	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Under 1 year	Male	White	Total	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Under 1 year	Female	White	Total	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Under 1 year	Male	Colored	Total	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Under 1 year	Female	Colored	Total	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

Age	Sex	Race	Place of Birth	Cause of Death	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births											
					White	Colored	Foreign Born	Native Born	Urban	Rural	Non-urban	Total	White	Colored	Foreign Born	Native Born
1 to 4 years	Male	White	Foreign Born	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1 to 4 years	Female	White	Foreign Born	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1 to 4 years	Male	Colored	Foreign Born	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1 to 4 years	Female	Colored	Foreign Born	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1 to 4 years	Male	White	Native Born	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1 to 4 years	Female	White	Native Born	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1 to 4 years	Male	Colored	Native Born	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1 to 4 years	Female	Colored	Native Born	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1 to 4 years	Male	White	Urban	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1 to 4 years	Female	White	Urban	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1 to 4 years	Male	Colored	Urban	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1 to 4 years	Female	Colored	Urban	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1 to 4 years	Male	White	Rural	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1 to 4 years	Female	White	Rural	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1 to 4 years	Male	Colored	Rural	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1 to 4 years	Female	Colored	Rural	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1 to 4 years	Male	White	Total	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1 to 4 years	Female	White	Total	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1 to 4 years	Male	Colored	Total	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1 to 4 years	Female	Colored	Total	Infantile	10.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

Source: Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Infantile Mortality During the Year 1922," Report from the Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1923.