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BOROUGH OF



DONCASTER.

Doncaster Urban Sanitary Authority

(CHAIRMAN: COUNCILLOR J. T. KAY, J.P.)



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1913.



Doncaster :

CHRONICLE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD., SCOT LANE.

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1914

DONCASTER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Report for the Year 1913.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Report on the health of the Urban District Council of Doncaster during the year 1913, 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,

April, 1914.



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1913.



POPULATION (30,880).

The estimated population of the Borough of Doncaster at the middle of 1913 was 30,880. The Census Return of 1911 yielded an actual population of 30,516. For the last twelve years the statistics of the adjoining Urban Districts of Balby-with-Hexthorpe and Wheatley have been furnished in these Reports as these Districts are so intimately connected with Doncaster in all matters connected with Public Health, that I have felt any account of the Sanitary condition of the chief centre of what is practically one township, would be incomplete and misleading without such details. The question of extending the Borough boundaries so as to include these areas and that of the District of Carr House and Elmfield which also adjoins and is in close relationship to the Borough, occupied the attention of the Corporation for many months of the year, and as a result of its deliberations an inquiry by the Local Government Board was arranged to be held—and has actually been held—at the moment of writing. While the result of the Inquiry is not known, the evidence submitted was directed to prove what has been urged in these Reports for many years that any matter bearing an influence on one portion of the four communities must necessarily exercise its effect upon all of them. This being so no excuse appears necessary for following the usual custom by furnishing various statistics connected with the health of these apparently outside areas.

The Borough of Doncaster is largely built upon, and for that reason little increase in its population is to be expected, but the opposite rule holds good for the others. Wheatley, Balby-with-Hexthorpe, and Carr House and Elmfield have all large unbuilt on areas, and in these places increase in population and activity in building industry has been very marked in recent years. These facts are clearly illustrated in the following tables :

Estimated Population of Doncaster (middle 1913)					30880
Census	do.	do.	(1911)	...	30516
Do.	do.	do.	(1901)	...	28932

Estimated Population of Balby-with-Hexthorpe					
			(Middle 1913)		12649
Census	do.	do.	(1911)		11613
Do.	do.	do.	(1901)		6781
Do.	do.	do.	(1891)		4270

Estimated Population of Wheatley (middle 1913)					5763
Census	do.	do.	(1911)	... ..	5363
Do.	do.	do.	(1901)	... ..	3579
Do.	do.	do.	(1891)	... ..	1759

Estimated Population of Carr House and Elmfield					
			(middle 1913)		1400
Census	do.	do.	(1911)		1006
Do.	do.	do.	(1901)		149

The estimated population of the Township at the middle of the year is thus 50,692, or an increase of 2232 persons over that of the Census Return of 48460 for 1911.

The Density of Population in the three chief areas is shown in the following tables :—

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

		Density	Acres	Density
	Acres.	per acre.	built on.	persons.
Doncaster	1695	18·21	468	66
Balby-with-Hexthorpe	1615	7·83	642	19·7
Wheatley	1285	4·48	120	48

WARD POPULATION, ACREAGE, AND DENSITY.

The Borough of Doncaster is divided into six wards, the respective populations, acreage, and density of which are as follows :

Name of Ward.	Acreage.	Population.		Persons to the Acre.
		1911 (Census Year).	Estimated Population to Middle of 1913.	
Central Ward	54·42	5167	5203	95·6
East Ward	847·47	4236	4317	5·0
North Ward	246·02	6056	6163	25·0
St. George's Ward ...	141·888	3865	3955	27·0
South Ward	360·44	5873	5910	16·6
West Ward... ..	45·05	5323	5332	118·1
Borough of Doncaster	1,695·288	30,520	30,880	18·2

The figures given above, dealing with persons to the acre convey a somewhat false idea of the proportion of persons to the built-on areas. Thus the East, North, South, and St. George's wards have very considerable amounts of unbuilt upon spaces, whereas the Central and West wards are nearly entirely built on, and contain very few open spaces.

BIRTH RATE.

During 1913, the births of 746 children were registered in the Borough of Doncaster, yielding a birth rate per 1,000 population of 24·1. This rate shows a welcome improvement over that of the previous year when the rate of 22·2 with 682 births was the lowest on record. This year's rate is still at a very low figure as will be seen from the following return.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Births.	Rate per 1,000.
1882	21,338	712	32·5
1890	25,640	757	29·5
1900	28,708	837	29·1
1910	30,403	737	24·2
1911	30,562	742	24·5
1912	30,721	682	22·2
1913	30,880	746	24·1

BIRTH RATE FOR 1913.

The 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.
24·1	30·2	22·2	26·2	23·9

BIRTH RATES FOR THE VARIOUS WARDS.

Name of Ward.	Births in 1912.	Births in 1913.	Rate per 1,000 in 1912.	Rate per 1,000 in 1913.
Central Ward	122	155	23·5	29·7
East Ward	57	78	13·8	18·3
North Ward	161	166	26·3	26·9
St. George's Ward	81	93	20·6	23·5
South Ward	136	145	23·1	24·5
West Ward	125	109	23·2	20·4

DEATH RATE.

The Death Rate for the year is 16·4.

During 1913 the deaths of 476 were registered as occurring in Doncaster, which yields a gross death rate of 15·4, but to this number of 476 have to be added the deaths of 74 Residents not registered in Doncaster, and from it have to be subtracted the deaths of 43 Non-Residents registered in the district, which thus gives a total of the deaths of 507 persons properly belonging to the Borough, and it is on this number that the net death rate of 16·4 is calculated.

The rate in 1912 was 14·7 per 1,000, and was the lowest on record, so that this year's return marks a considerable increase

The return has, however, been exceeded within the previous five years, for in 1911 the rate was 16·8 per 1,000. The Death Rates for the various divisions of the Township and for England and Wales, are as follows :—

Balby-with- Doncaster.	Hexthorpe.	Wheatley.	Combined Township.	England and Wales.
16·4	12·0	10·5	14·6	13·7

The following table gives an interesting comparison of the Death Rates since 1875.

1876 to 1882	Average	Death Rate	22·3
1883 to 1892	do.	do.	18·8
1893 to 1902	do.	do.	18·2
1903 to 1913	do.	do.	15·59
The Lowest Recorded Death Rate			14·7 in 1912.
The Highest Recorded Death Rate			26·0 in 1876.

As there is a possibility that next year's report may deal with an extended Doncaster, I submit the rates for the Combined Township of Doncaster, Wheatley, and Balby for the past five years, and thus afford a standard by which the health of the town, as a whole, may be more or less correctly estimated.

1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
13·4	11·1	13·2	13·1	14·6

The following Table gives the Death Rates for the various Wards :—

Name of Ward.	Deaths in 1913.		Rate per 1,000 in 1912.		Rate per 1,000 in 1913.
Central Ward	109	...	16·1	...	20·9
East Ward	58	...	14·1	...	13·6
North Ward	128	...	14·2	...	20·7
St. George's	61	...	15·9	...	15·4
South Ward	64	...	14·8	...	10·8
West Ward	87	...	13·9	...	16·3

From the above Table it will be at once apparent that the Death Rate in the Central and North Wards are somewhat unevitably high. Special attention is being given in these areas to improve the sanitary condition of these districts by the conversion of privies into water closets.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

During the past year the deaths of 106 children under one year of age were registered in contrast with 77 in 1912. The rate for the year is 142 per 1,000 net Births, and is very considerably higher than that of the previous year (113) which was, however, the lowest Infantile Mortality Rate ever recorded in Doncaster. It is by no means the highest rate since the beginning of this century.

for in 1900 the rate was 245 ; and in 1903 it was 181 ; and so recently as 1911 it was 152.

The Rates for the various Divisions of the Township and for England and Wales are as follows :—

	Balby-with-		Combined	England and
Doncaster.	Hexthorpe.	Wheatley.	Township.	Wales.
142·0	102·0	101·5	125·7	109·0

This table shows that the Infantile Mortality Rate for the Town as a whole is 125·7 per 1,000 Births, in comparison with 109·0 for England and Wales.

The following are the Infantile Death Rates for the various Wards :—

Name of Ward.	No. of Births (corrected).	1913. Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Births.	1912. Rate per 1,000 Births.
Central.....	155	23	148·3	98
East.....	78	7	89·7	105
North.....	166	25	150·6	105
St. George's	93	15	161·2	86
South.....	145	14	96·5	125
West.....	109	22	201·8	144
Borough of Doncaster	746	106	142·0	113

As great interest is being taken in this branch of public health, the following Table is introduced, giving particulars of the Infantile Mortality Rates during the past eleven years.

INFANTILE MORTALITY 1903--1913.

Date.	Doncaster.	Wheatley.	Balby-with-Hexthorpe.	Combined Township.
1903.....	181	136	185	167
1904.....	163	137	159	153
1905.....	152	152	118	141
1906.....	164	129	117	137
1907.....	152	134	134	140
1908.....	147	97	110	118
1909.....	129	128	100	119
1910.....	117	102	99	106
1911.....	152	94	93	113
1912.....	113	104	103	107
1913.....	142	102	101	125·7

Of the 106 deaths which occurred, it is noteworthy to record that none were of illegitimate birth, although 39 out of 746 were born outside wedlock. This return is somewhat unique, for

experience generally shows that a very high mortality rate is usually found amongst such children; thus in 1912 the mortality rate of legitimate children was 98 per 1,000 births, and that of illegitimate ones 333 per 1,000.

Of the deaths which occurred 21 were under 1 week, 4 between 1-2, 7 between 2-3, and 4 between 3-4 weeks, making 36 deaths of babies under four weeks old. Of children who survived longer periods, 20 died between 1-3 months, 22 between 3 and 6, 18 between 6 and 9, and 10 between 9 and 12, making 70 children who died between one month and under one year of age. Of the 36 deaths which occurred under 4 weeks old the majority were cases of premature birth. One death occurred from Meningitis, 5 from Convulsions, 3 from Bronchitis, 1 from Diarrhoea, 2 from Atrophy and Marasmus, and 5 from other causes. Of the 70 older infants, 2 were premature Births, 11 died from Atrophy and Marasmus, 2 from Measles, 6 from Tuberculous Diseases, 3 from Meningitis, 7 from Convulsions, 5 from Bronchitis, 11 from Pneumonia, 14 from Diarrhoea, Enteritis and Gastritis, and 5 from other causes.

38, or 36 per cent., of the 106 deaths were thus due to causes which are usually considered unavoidable, while 68, or 64 per cent., are classified amongst what are termed preventable deaths.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the Borough is much higher than can be regarded with any satisfaction when comparison is made with the rate of 109 for England and Wales, and therefore it may be necessary to again print in full the means of preventing mortality in childbirth and infancy followed in Doncaster.

MEANS OF PREVENTING MORTALITY IN CHILDBIRTH AND INFANCY.

In connection with this subject, the Local Government Board requires that (a) a statement of the administration of the Midwives' Act, 1902, should be included when the Sanitary Authority is the authority under this Act, and (b) the prevention of Infantile Mortality should be considered in the report, and the methods of work in connection with the Notification of Births Act, 1907, when adopted, should be stated.

With regard to the administration of the Midwives' Act, the Sanitary Authority is not the Authority under the Act, the West Riding County Council dealing with it, but at the same time this Department takes a considerable part in carrying out its provisions. Thus where cases of unregistered midwives, or registered midwives who do not comply with important regulations in the Act, come under notice, these are reported to the County Medical Officer of Health. Again, when any infectious disease occurs in the practice of a midwife, or in herself or household, the duty of disinfecting the clothing, instruments, etc., is performed by us,

and upon my certificate the midwife is allowed to resume practice by the County Medical Officer of Health.

Doncaster, with its suburbs, is rapidly becoming a large town, and an attendant increase in the number of practising midwives, and it will be satisfactory, from a Public Health point of view, when the Sanitary Authority becomes the Authority under the Act. There seems to be a possibility of this occurring in the next year or so. The subject of the extension of the Borough by the inclusion of certain suburbs having come prominently under notice.

The prevention of Infantile Mortality now largely centres round the Notification of Births Act, 1907. This Act came into force in Doncaster on December 19th, 1910, and has worked with the greatest possible smoothness. Practically every case is notified, and the great majority within the time specified in the Act. Where a birth has not been notified, and where information of the event reaches us through the channel of the Registrar, a letter is at once forwarded to the parent pointing out the provisions of the Act, and requesting an explanation of the failure to notify. These rarely fail in their purpose, the result being not only speedy notification, but a general spread of the knowledge of the Act and its requirements, with the result that these notices require to be sent out with much less frequency than formerly.

Upon notification the births are registered, when the children, and to a greater or lesser extent the mothers, come under the care of the Health Visitor. To the mother of each child a carefully-worded and simple booklet, giving advice on the management and feeding of infants, is at once forwarded. This booklet reaches the mother at the very time when she is most likely to have time to peruse it, and the greatest inclination to carry its information into practical use. The booklets used in this manner are appreciated, and are used to a very much greater extent than circulars and pamphlets usually are. In fact, they can be regarded as of great educational and practical value in the attempt to reduce Infantile Mortality.

A large percentage of the children are then visited by the Health Visitor, and re-visits paid according to the circumstances of each case. The work of Health Visitor has proved of great value, the sanitary conditions of many houses has been vastly improved, the advice tendered has been welcomed and largely acted upon, diseased conditions have been called attention to, and where necessary Medical Attendance insisted upon.

The work of the Health Visitor, while not confined to one part of the town, is largely directed towards those cases where no medical man is in attendance or where poverty, overcrowding, or insanitary conditions are most likely to exist.

In the appended report of the Health Visitor various particulars dealing with the important duties in connection with child-life are given and it is extremely satisfactory to note that out of the homes which she takes largely under her care, namely those in which no medical man has been in attendance at the birth of the child, the infantile mortality rate was 118 per 1,000 births, or very considerably lower than the general district rate. The Reports also calls attention and conveys many hints concerning causes which cannot fail to have a prejudicial effect on child life.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH VISITOR

For the Year ending December 31st, 1913.

The work in connection with the feeding and management of the young infants has, on the whole, been of a progressive and satisfactory nature, and although the death rate of infants under one year is higher than one cares to see, no single cause can be attributed to it. Wilful neglect has rarely been met with. This year, perhaps more than formerly, the visits have been concentrated upon the parents who were only attended by midwives at the time of the birth of the child, and as will be shown the death rate of this group compares very advantageously with that of the general death rate. As soon as a birth is notified a booklet containing directions for the preparation of food and simple words of advice applicable to young life is sent to every parent. Within a few days a visit is paid to the home when this advice is supplemented, and any difficulty which arises is discussed and help given when possible. During the Diarrhoea season or when other ailments are prevalent more visits are paid to the homes where sickness prevails.

The total number of infants visited was 261, and the total number of re-visits 688.

247	were fed Naturally at Birth	...	...	94.5	per cent.
10	do. Artificially at Birth	...	...	4.0	do.
4	do. Partly Naturally at Birth			1.5	do.

Upon re-visiting 189 Infants when 6 months old,

The percentage of Naturally fed Infants was	...	74	per cent.
Do. Artificially	do.	...	16 do.
Do. Partly Naturally	do.	...	10 do.

A reference to these tables show that the method of feeding is highly satisfactory. It is rarely that a mother begins artificial feeding unless compelled through illness or some good cause. Few mothers in Doncaster go out to work, therefore the hand baby is comparatively rare amongst the artisan class. The long tube

bottle is unfortunately not yet obsolete. Although universally condemned, without possessing one good point, and directly and indirectly accounting for many illnesses and deaths annually, it is still a saleable product. They are certainly not so commonly used and only by the most conservative and ignorant parents.

The Death Rate of the visited infants was 118 per 1,000 compared with the General Death Rate of 147 per 1,000. In considering the death rate of the visited infants many factors detrimental to the rearing of healthy life must be noticed.

Out of the 261 infants visited 46, or 15 per cent., were born in houses that contained two or more families; that is to say that the parents were either in lodgings or took in lodgers. 19, or 7 per cent., were illegitimate births.

The majority of these homes were not adapted for the occupation of more than one family. It is obvious that the back room tenants had all the advantages of easy access to water and other conveniences, so that usually the cleanliness of the front room tenants was of an inferior order. In some cases the families were living altogether, in others the house was practically turned into a "back-to-back-house." In nearly every case the family wanted a suitable home, but the rents of suitable houses being prohibitive to a weekly income of £1 the best had to be made of a necessity.

CLOTHING.

Thirty-two per cent. of the infants had no woollen garments, muslin, flannelette and cotton composed their outfit. Thirty-one per cent. were provided with woollen vests by the Maternity Charity. Failing the help obtained from that source, only 35 per cent. of the parents were able to provide, or were alive to the necessity of warmly clothing their infants from the very day of birth. This omission must have a distinct bearing upon the prevalence of chest complaints during infancy. It is strange that so many mothers say that they "intend to get warm clothing when baby is shortened." Unfortunately when that time arrives there are less babies to clothe, as the death rate from respiratory causes is high during the first six weeks, and it is the protection of the lungs which is the object of rational clothing.

CLEANLINESS.

There is no standard for cleanliness, it can only be comparative. Houses which have water and washing conveniences in the kitchen should be cleaner than those without. The same applies to the tenants. People who live in houses without an indoor water supply, with coppers, sinks or washhouses are terribly handicapped. It necessitates all washable articles being boiled in a bucket over the kitchen fire and hung up to dry in the same room occupied by the family. The very people who should have every convenience for maintaining cleanliness, both of person and clothing, are fright-

fully handicapped by having to live in high-rented houses with household conveniences belonging to a past age. One has only to visit these homes on a washing day to realize what an almost impossible task the mother has to perform every week, in order to keep her home and children tolerably clean. No wonder that some give it up in despair, and only clean when absolutely obliged.

In attempting to reduce the infantile death rate, these various obstacles are met with. The work is purely of an educational nature, and no interference of a mother's duties or responsibilities is attempted. No mother is born with a knowledge of dealing with infant life and very few receive any education upon the subject, whether rich or poor. Old-fashioned methods, prejudices, and "old women's advice" are difficult to overcome, and although progress may appear slow, there are abundant signs of a more intelligent demand for healthy environment, which is so necessary to the rearing of healthy lives.

L. McNICOLL.

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULAR DISEASE.

62 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 46 cases of other Tubercular Diseases were notified during the 12 months. Of this number 56 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 37 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified under Private practice; under Hospital practice, 6 cases of Pulmonary and 8 other Tubercular diseases, and 1 notification came under Poor Law practice.

Of the 62 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 13 belonged to the West, 13 to the North, 9 to the Central, 5 to the East, 8 to St. George's, and 14 to the South Wards.

Concerning age, none were under 1 year, 1 was between 1 and 2; 3 were between 2-5; 6 between 5-15; 10 between 15-25; 25 between 25-45; 2 between 45-65; and 2 were above 65 years of age.

With respect to the 46 cases of Other Tubercular Diseases, 7 belonged to the West, 12 to the North, 6 to the Central, 4 to the East, 7 to the St. George's, and 10 to the South Wards.

In the age group, 2 were under 1 year; 1 was between 1-2; 3 between 2-5; 12 between 5-15; 8 between 15-25; 5 between 25-45; 1 was between 45-65; and none were over 65 years of age.

AGE GROUPS.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Ages.	Males.		Females.		Total.
Under 1 year	0	.....	0	.....	0
1-2	0	.....	1	.....	1
2-5	2	.....	1	.....	3

Ages.	Males.		Females.		Total.
5-15	6	.....	5	.....	11
15-25	7	.....	7	.....	14
25-45	16	.....	13	.....	29
45-65	1	.....	1	.....	2
65 and over	2	.....	0	.....	2
	—		—		—
Total ...	34	.....	28	.....	62
	—		—		—

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Ages.	Males.		Females.		Total.
Under 1 year	2	.....	0	.....	2
1-2	0	.....	2	.....	2
2-5	5	.....	4	.....	9
5-15	13	.....	5	.....	17
15-25	1	.....	8	.....	9
25-45	1	.....	5	.....	6
45-65	1	.....	0	.....	1
65 and over	0	.....	0	.....	0
	—		—		—
Total ...	23	.....	24	.....	46
	—		—		—

Full inquiries were made into every case and records kept of the information obtained.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

During the year the deaths of 44 persons were ascribed to Tuberculous Disease, 25 being due to Phthisis, 4 to Tuberculous Meningitis, and 15 to other Tuberculous Diseases.

The Returns for the past three years are as follows :—

	1911.		1912.		1913.
Phthisis Pulmonalis	24	...	25	...	25
Tubercular Meningitis.....	2	...	3	...	4
Other Tubercular Diseases	9	...	6	...	15
	—		—		—
	35		34		44
	—		—		—

The number of fatal cases of Phthisis is only one higher than the lowest recorded for many years, the average number of deaths from this cause having been 37·5 in 1882-91, with an average population of 23,388 ; 37·3 in 1892-01, with an average population of 27,658, 32·9 in 1902-11 with an average population of 29,525, while in 1911 the number of deaths was 24 with an estimated population of 30,562 in 1912, 25 with an estimated population of 30,721, and in 1913 25 with an estimated population of 30,880.

These results and some other interesting particulars are set out in the tables immediately following.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

Year.	1882- 1891. av'r'ge	1892- 1901. av'r'ge	1902- 1911. av'r'ge	1912.	1913.
Deaths from Phthisis.....	37·5	37·3	32·9	25.	25.
Rate per 1,000.....	1·60	1·35	1·1	0·81	0·80
To all Causes.....	1 : 11·9	1 : 13·7	1 : 14·8	1 : 18·7	1 : 20·2
Population	23,388	27,658	29,525	30,721	30,880

BOROUGH OF DONCASTER.

Deaths at various age-periods from Tubercular Diseases in the year 1913, with average for preceding ten 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.
		Phthis.	Other Tuber- cular diseas's	All Tuber- cular diseas's	All Mias- matic diseas's	All Causes.	
All Ages.	1913	25	19	44	33	507	1 to 11·5
	Average 1903-12	31·4	10·7	42·1	52·9	476·0	1 : 11·3
Infant Period 0-5 years.	1913	—	15	15	28	136	1 : 9
	Average 1903-12	1·3	6·9	8·2	38·9	153·6	1 : 18·7
School Period 5-15 years.	1913	—	2	2	3	12	1 : 6
	Average 1903-12	1·2	1·1	2·3	2·7	13·5	1 : 5·8
Adolescent Period 15-25 years.	1913	3	1	4	—	27	1 : 6·75
	Average 1903-12	6·1	1·0	7·1	1·7	18·5	1 : 2·6
Mature Period 25-65 years.	1913	19	1	20	2	170	1 : 8·5
	Average 1903-12	22·2	1·5	23·7	5·7	161·1	1 : 6·7
Post- Mature Period 65+ years.	1913	3	0	3	0	162	1 : 54
	Average 1903-12	·6	·2	·8	3·9	129·3	1 : 161·6

COMBINED TOWNSHIP—

Doncaster, Balby-with-Hexthorpe, and Wheatley.

Deaths at various age-periods from Tubercular Diseases in the year 1913, with average for preceding ten 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.
		Phthis.	Other Tubercular dis'eases	All Tubercular dis'eases	All Miasmatic dis'eases	All Causes.	
All Ages.	1913	32	28	60	55	720	1 : 12
	Average 1903-12	41·3	14·9	56·2	69·6	629·1	1 : 11·1
Infant Period 0-5 years.	1913	0	19	19	46	207	1 : 10·9
	Average 1903-12	1·7	9·8	11·5	51·9	214·0	1 : 18·6
School Period 5-15 years.	1913	0	5	5	4	23	1 : 4·6
	Average 1903-12	2·1	1·6	3·7	3·7	18·5	1 : 5
Adolescent Period 15-25 years	1913	5	2	7	0	37	1 : 5·2
	Average 1903-12	8·5	1·3	9·8	1·8	25·2	1 : 2·5
Mature Period 25-65 years	1913	24	2	26	4	235	1 : 9·0
	Average 1903-12	28·3	2·0	30·3	7·4	208·4	1 : 6·8
Post-Mature Period 65+ years.	1913	3	0	3	1	218	1 : 72·6
	Average 1903-12	0·6	2	0·9	4·8	163·0	1 : 181·1

THE CRUSADE AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

The measures adopted in Doncaster in connection with the crusade against Consumption were fully described in the Annual Report for 1911, and nothing requires to be added to that report except to say that all cases of the disease notified to me are kept under observation until they have either removed to another district or death or cure has resulted. The Small-pox hospital at Balby has been largely utilized for the treatment of consumption. The Medical Government Board having inspected and approved of it for the reception of 20 patients under the National Insurance Act. The patients do extremely well as a rule while under treatment, but after discharge they are generally lost sight of as they pass into the care and observation of the Tuberculosis Officer of the West Riding Insurance Commissioners. During the year new caretakers were appointed.

Arrangements are made for the prompt removal of the patients should a case of small-pox occur.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In the Annual Report for 1911 a full account of the measures of control over infectious diseases was furnished, and the same rules are still continued and found to work admirably and with a minimum of friction.

The following Table gives full particulars concerning the number of cases notified since the adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act in March, 1893.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Years.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES.								
	No. of Cases.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Memb. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus	Peur-peral Fever.	Erysipelas.	Polio-my'litis
1893-1902	255	1·3	157	27·3	26·9	0	1·4	38·1	0
1903-1912	157	3	74·6	29·9	16·5	0·1	2	22	0·1
1912	65	0	11	18	14	0	0	21	1
1913	179	0	87	42	8	0	3	38	0

From the above return it will be seen that there has been a very considerable increase in the number of infectious disease cases during the past year, 87 cases of scarlet fever having been

recorded against 11 in 1912, and an average of 74·6 in the 10 years 1903-12; 42 cases of diphtheria against 18 in 1912 and an average of 29·9 in the decade, and 38 of erysipelas against 21 in 1912, and a ten yearly average of 22.

A satisfactory decrease is exhibited in the enteric fever return, and it is also pleasant to note that small-pox is again absent from the return. The increase in scarlet fever is hardly to be wondered at, as for many years there has been no epidemic of scarlet fever in the Borough, and this year's cases were of so mild a nature, in the majority of attacks the patient hardly being aware he was more than out of sorts, with a slight transient rash, and a slight sore throat, with the result that he or she continued going about, attending school, and in other ways disseminating infection until such time as attention became directed to him when the period of desquamation set in. Many of the cases were not notified until this occurred, and although all the measures of prevention and control at once followed, they were of course to a large extent rendered useless by the lack of early information. The epidemic appeared to originate outside the Borough, in an urban district contiguous to it, and found its way first to the St. George's and Catholic schools, while it reached the British Infants' school, after which cases gradually began to appear in all the different districts in the town.

The increase in diphtheria is of a much more disturbing nature. The total number of cases (42) is much higher than one can view with feelings of equanimity, although one cannot feel any great surprise when the large number of privy ashpits existent in the Borough is considered. These structures as a rule flank upon the back passages, and in these narrow confined places, with their high walls on either side, and from which a considerable amount of fresh air and sunlight are excluded, the children play. Again, although the majority of these structures are at what may appear to the lay mind reasonable distances from dwelling-houses, still they open on the yards, and it is in these yards, also often close and confined, that the younger children are left to play, or in the case of infants, set out in their perambulators to sleep, while the mother attends to her home duties. It is begging the question to hold that privies, however good their structural condition, however far they may be distant from the dwelling place, are not nuisances and injurious to health, and it is with a very lively feeling of satisfaction that I am able to record that the Corporation of Doncaster have resolved to do away with these relics of the past within a certain number of years. That the health of the inhabitants will benefit by their conversion into water closets is my earnest conviction, for not only are such notifiable diseases as diphtheria and enteric fever liable to be spread, if not actually created, by such structures, but infectious epidemic diarrhoea may be largely traced to them, while those

living in their neighbourhood are liable to suffer from lassitude, anaemia, malnutrition, and many minor ailments which all tend to undermine health and to diminish the happiness of life.

Typhoid Fever, as already mentioned, shows a welcome decrease. In former years we used to have a considerable number of cases of oyster typhoid, but happily, although now and again a case of apparently oyster typhoid does occur, these are not nearly so conspicuous by their presence. In connection with both these latter diseases the water supply was carefully examined, both microscopically and bacteriologically, and the results of these analyses were very satisfactory. Bacteriological examinations are now being made much more frequently, the public analyst of the Borough having been instructed to take samples at regular—monthly—intervals.

The increase in the amount of infectious disease is somewhat magnified when comparison is made with 1912, for in that year the returns of all the diseases grouped under the Notification Act was very low, although the gross figure did not constitute a record.

The apportionment of the cases to the various Wards, with ages of the patient, is fully given in the statutory table in the Appendix (Table II.).

The various Zymotic Attack Rates for the Wards, and the Borough as a whole, are as follows :—

Name of Ward.	1913			1912	1911
	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 ...	36	5203	6·9	4·4	6·7
East Ward ...	21	4317	4·8	3·9	3·7
North Ward...	35	6163	5·6	3·4	6·1
St. George's Ward	25	3955	6·3	4·6	8·2
South Ward...	21	5910	3·5	3·1	5·4
West Ward ...	41	5332	7·6	3·7	3·3
Boro' of Doncaster	179	30,880	5·7	3·8	5·5

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

	1893-1902		1903-1912		1912.	1913.
	Average No.		Average No.			
Cases	27·3	...	29·9	...	18	42
Deaths	4·6	...	3·7	...	1	7

The cases were spread over the entire Borough. 6 came from the Central, 11 the East, 8 the North, 2 St. George's, 5 the South, and 10 from the West Wards.

The great majority of the cases (30 out of 42) were removed to Carr House Hospital for isolation and treatment.

The Disease was of a serious type, 7 out of 42 of the cases having fatal endings.

In every case treated in Hospital diphtheria antitoxin was used, and practically in every one notifying home treatment. The Antitoxin is now supplied free of charge to poor persons, so that there is no excuse for the non-employment of this valuable remedy in the earliest stages of the disease.

ENTERIC FEVER.

	Average No. 1893-1902.	Average No. 1903-1912.	Number 1912.	Number 1913.
Cases	27·0	...	16·3	...
Deaths	4·4	...	3·3	...

Only 8 cases of this disease were notified. The return being the lowest yet recorded for the Borough, and it is satisfactory to notice that of the cases which occurred only one terminated fatally. Six of the eight cases were removed to Carr House Hospital for treatment.

Most of the cases occurred in the Central Ward, 5. One case occurred in each of the East, North, and St. George's Wards.

In all cases of Enteric Fever and Diphtheria the house drains are thoroughly tested by the smoke machine, and wherever defects are found these are at once attended to.

SCARLET FEVER.

	Average No. 1893-1902.	Average No. 1903-1912.	Number 1912.	Number 1913.
Cases	157	...	74·6	...
Deaths	3·7	...	2·0	...

As already mentioned, Scarlet Fever shows a very considerable increase over the previous year's return, 87 cases having been notified in comparison with 11. The epidemic, which was widely spread throughout the West Riding, appeared to come into Doncaster through Bentley, and speedily took hold in the Catholic and St. George's Schools, from whence it spread throughout the town. The cases as a rule were exceedingly mild, and this rendered early identification in many cases difficult, with the result that infection was readily possible of being spread to others before notification was received by the Health Officials. In fact it became of comparatively common occurrence for children actually attending school to be sent for inspection after the period of desquamation had set in. The Hospital resources were extremely taxed, in fact it would not have been possible to cope with the epidemic had not the Sanitary Committee at once ordered a temporary block to be provided at a cost of about £300. The building proved an admirable

structure and has been the means of arresting the spread of the disease. Although a temporary building, the block should prove of great service in connection with Tuberculosis work, and I hope the Committee will at a later date authorise its use for that purpose in connection with the Hospital at Balby.

Of the 87 cases which occurred, 59 were removed to Hospital for treatment.

The disease spread over the whole Borough, 12 cases being notified from the Central, 5 from the East, 18 from the North, 20 from St. George's, 11 from the South, and 21 from the West Wards.

At the end of the year the epidemic showed small signs of abating, but at the moment of writing it appears to have become quiescent.

The epidemic entailed a great amount of work on the staff, and on the Hospital staff, and a good deal of extra nursing assistance was required.

Every house in which a case occurred was thoroughly inspected, and strict watch is placed upon all contacts until the period of quarantine is expired. Thorough disinfection of house and clothing is carried out and minute enquiry made into all possible sources of infection. Where home treatment is allowed the house is visited at frequent intervals to ensure that proper precautions are being taken.

HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(1) Carr House Hospital for the more common Infectious Diseases. Three types of these can be treated, there being separate accommodation for Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Typhoid.

The Hospital is an old Manor House, and has done good work in the past in isolating many cases of Infectious Disease. Its construction, however, renders it very difficult and somewhat costly to work, and the accommodation provided was in my opinion, as has been already mentioned in previous reports, too limited, more especially in that at liberty for cases of Scarlet Fever. This year with the increase number of scarlet fever cases the truth of this was at once rendered obvious, and to meet the pressure the Sanitary Committee at once ordered a block to be erected for the isolation of further scarlet fever cases. The block was fully occupied and proved of the greatest service in coping with the epidemic. This being said, it is however necessary to point out that the Hospital in my opinion has served its day, and that with the rapid increase in the population the Hospital serves, the time has arrived when the Committee might well consider the provision of one more suitable to its requirements.

(2) Balby Hospital for the isolation of Small-pox or more serious infectious diseases. This Hospital has happily not been

required for its primary purpose, but has been largely used for the treatment of Tuberculosis, for which purpose it has been inspected and approved by the Local Government Board for the reception and treatment of 20 inmates.

At both institutions competent permanent staffs are employed and temporary assistance is employed whenever extra work necessitates such service.

DISINFECTION.

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

	1911		1912		1913
Rooms.....	286	...	224		266
Beds	213	...	106	...	178
Mattresses.....	150	...	71	...	92
Pairs of Blankets	286½	...	157½	...	245½
Pairs of Sheets....	225½	...	120½	...	241½
Quilts	220	...	103	...	215
Pillows and Bolsters	627	...	361	...	586
Articles of Clothing	347	...	127	...	15
Sundries	632	...	310	...	542
Articles Destroyed	85	...	14	...	55
	3072	...	1594	...	2436

INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITALS.

ANNUAL SUMMARY, 1913.

Zymotic Admissions and Deaths during each year
from 1901 to 1913.

DISEASE.	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901-1911 Total
SMALL-POX.													
Admitted	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	29	7	21	1	59
Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Per cent. of Deaths to Admissions ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4·7	0	1·7
DIPHTHERIA.													
Admitted	42	22	33	36	57	26	12	5	9	21	26	23	260
Died	5	3	4	5	6	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	22
Per cent. of Deaths to Admissions ...	11·9	13·6	12·1	13·9	10·5	0	8·3	20	11·1	4·7	3·8	8·7	8·4
TYPHOID FEVER.													
Admitted	6	13	39	4	11	4	5	9	15	17	19	36	186
Died	2	2	7	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	5	7	26
Per cent. of Deaths to Admissions ...	33·3	15·4	18	50	9·1	0	0	11·1	0	11·7	26·3	19·4	14
SCARLET FEVER.													
Admitted	87	17	100	47	94	82	78	128	130	62	44	65	937
Died	1	0	1	1	4	2	1	2	7	0	1	0	20
Per cent. of Deaths to Admissions ...	1·14	0	1	2·1	4·7	2·4	1·3	1·5	5·3	0	2·2	0	2·1

INFECTIOUS DIARRHŒA.

From this infectious disease 17 deaths were registered, and of these 15 were of children under one year of age. In 1912 only 7 deaths occurred from this cause, while in 1911 there were 34 fatal cases. Inquiry is made into every death which is registered, and many interesting and instructive particulars are obtained. Of 16 cases occurring in children, 5 resided in the North, 6 in the West, 2 in the Central, and 1 in each of the East, South, and St. George's Wards. The average age at death of the children was about 6 months. Six of the children were breast fed, but none entirely so, the natural food being supplemented by cow's milk and artificial foods. Of the 16 houses 9 had privy middens, nearly all of which were found to be in fair structural condition. The cases principally occurred in August, September, and October, 12 occurring during these months. In one family where a death occurred a history of 25 children having been born was obtained, of which number 20 had died at varying periods of from 3 days to 5½ years from various types of Infantile Disease.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

NUISANCES.

123 complaints were received (45 written and 78 verbal), in contrast with 103 in the preceding year. All the complaints were investigated, with the result that 21 were found to be without cause.

The complaints embraced the following Nuisances, viz. :— defective drains, sinks and water closets, 46 ; overcrowding, 24 ; keeping of animals, 9 ; dirty closets and urinals, 2 ; dirty houses and passages, 7 ; defective roofs and eaves gutters, 5 ; defective privies, ashpits and ashbins, 8 ; accumulation of manure or refuse, 5 ; water in cellars, 4 ; yard paving, 1 ; miscellaneous, 12.

183 preliminary notices and 8 statutory notices have been served relating to nuisances under the Public Health Acts, and in addition 84 verbal notices have been given.

In only 18 instances the notices were not fully complied with, but in some of these cases part of the work has been carried out.

776 nuisances have been abated, particulars of which are given in the following table :—

Ashpits Limewashed	102
Ashpits Repaired	7
Ashpits Abolished	39
Ashpits Provided with Doors	5
Accummulations of Rubbish and Manure Removed	15
Bakehouses Cleansed and Limewashed	2
Cellar Floors Raised	2
Dwelling-houses Cleansed and Limewashed	11
Dwelling-houses—Roofs, Walls, Floors, and Stairs Repaired	38
Dwelling-house Ceilings Repaired	5
Dwelling-house Windows made to open	19
Dwelling-house new windows provided	4
Dwelling-houses—New Roofs Furnished	2
Drains Retrapped with pot gullies	24
Drains and Soil Pipes Ventilated	2
Drains Cleaned out, repaired, or re-layed	68
Drains Furnished with Inspection Chambers	2
Eaves-gutters and Rain-water Pipes Repaired or Renewed	25
Gullies Cleaned Out	4
Gable Walls Cemented	1
Manure Pits Re-constructed	2
New Sinkstones Provided and existing Sinks Repaired	3

New Gullies Provided	...	...	...	...	9
Sink Waste Pipes Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	8
Nuisances from Wash-house Chimney	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances from Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	11
Nuisances from Depositing Waste Water and Refuse in Street Channels	...	...	...	...	13
Overcrowding of Dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	8
Privies converted into Water Closets	...	...	...	...	86
Premises Illegally used as a Dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	1
Rain-water Pipes Disconnected from Drains	...	...	...	...	28
Rain-water Pipes Repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Sanitary Ashbins Provided	...	...	...	...	95
Soil Pipes Repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Urinals Provided	...	...	...	...	2
Urinals Cleansed	...	...	...	...	1
Ventilating Shafts Cleaned Out and Repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Water Closet Cisterns Repaired	...	...	...	...	7
Water Closets and Urinals Provided with Water	...	...	...	...	5
Water Closets Repaired and Ventilated	...	...	...	...	21
Waste Pipes Disconnected	...	...	...	...	4
Water Closets Furnished with New Pans	...	...	...	...	8
Water Closets Cleansed	...	...	...	...	12
Water Closets additional	...	...	...	...	2
Well Cleaned Out and Repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Wooden Erections Removed	...	...	...	...	1
Workshops Cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
Workplaces Cleansed and Limewashed	...	...	...	...	2
Water Removed from Cellars	...	...	...	...	8
Yards and Passages—Paving Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	22
Yards and Passages Cleansed	...	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous Nuisances	...	...	...	...	16
Total					776

2444 inspections were made during the year regarding nuisances, 974 of which were re-inspections, a large number of which were to supervise the work carried out.

As in previous years, the common yards and courts have been kept under constant supervision, and in only very few instances has it been necessary to caution the tenants regarding the condition.

155 sets of drains have been smoke-tested, with the result that 42 (27 per cent.) were found to be defective. The defects found embraced defective traps, choked ventilating shafts, and other minor defects, all of which have been rectified by the Owners.

In no cases during the year has it been necessary to take legal proceedings to effect the abatement of nuisances, and in only 8 instances was it necessary to issue statutory notices, the work generally being carried out when a preliminary notice has been issued.

CANAL BOATS.

81 canal boats have been inspected, and the number of persons found on board was 152 adults (110 males, 42 females) and 64 children (38 boys, 26 girls).

The general health of the occupants was good ; no cases of infectious disease were found to exist among them.

The general condition of the boats met with was good, and in only 2 instances was it necessary to communicate with the Owners requesting repairs.

4 written notices were issued, embracing 5 infringements, viz. :—2 no certificates on board, 2 certificates not identifying the Owner, and 1 cabin requiring renewal of paint. Two of these notices have been properly complied with.

12 verbal notices and 3 letters have been given to Owners or masters for infringements, viz :—no certificates, 9 ; certificates not identifying Owners, 2 ; separation of sexes, 2 ; marking, 2 ; and repairs, 2. The method of ascertaining if these complaints have been remedied is by keeping a constant watch for the boats on their return to this district, and if the contravention still exists a written notice would be issued giving only a limited time for the remedying of the complaint. So far only 4 of the boats have been again met with, and in each case the complaint has been rectified.

3 of the boats registered with this Authority have been transferred to new Owners, and in one case new Certificates has been issued.

No new boats have been registered during the year.

The number of boats on your register is 135, 65 of which are believed to be in use or available, whilst the remaining 70 cannot be traced.

ICE CREAM SHOPS.

The 32 premises where ice cream is manufactured and sold have been kept under supervision during the year, and with two exceptions they were found satisfactory.

The occupiers of the 2 unsatisfactory places were notified, with the result that both complaints were at once rectified—one having his premises thoroughly cleansed and the other discontinuing making the commodity in a covered yard in which there was a drain opening.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

10 cases of suspected Swine Fever were reported during the year, but on post-mortem being made by the Veterinary Inspector of the Board, only 2 were declared to be cases of Swine Fever.

On the 2 premises where the actual cases occurred there were 12 pigs—3 of which died of the disease, whilst the remaining 9 were killed by the Inspector of the Board.

In connection with these 2 outbreaks 10 other places containing 47 pigs were put under form B of the Swine Fever Order.

3 cases of Parasitic Mange were reported and dealt with, all of which occurred at the same place, where 7 horses were kept. The affected animals were isolated for a total period extending over nearly four months.

2 ponies which were reported to have come from premises where an outbreak of glanders had occurred were, at the request of an Inspector of the Board, isolated and tested, but neither showed any signs of the disease.

2 outbreaks of Anthrax were notified—1 occurred in 3 beast which had been brought from a neighbouring farm to the Market where the disease was detected. The animals were removed to an adjoining shed. The carcasses were removed and destroyed at the cremator, and the Markets and shed to which the animals were removed were afterwards thoroughly disinfected and all steps taken to prevent any further outbreaks. The other case occurred in a carcase of a sheep which had been brought into the District—but after examination the Board declared that it was not a case of Anthrax.

In connection with the Tuberculosis Order, which came into force on May 1st—one suspected case was reported in an animal which had come from Ireland along with a number of other beast. The beast was isolated on the Railway Company's premises and the Owner was asked his consent for the same to be tested, but he refused. An order for slaughter was issued, and the Owner then agreed to have the beast tested, with the result that the animal was found to be free from the disease.

The Veterinary Inspector has examined 41 milk-beasts in the Borough, and in 3 cases he advised that samples of milk should be sent for examination. Samples were forthwith sent, but in each case the report came back negative.

FISH MARKET AND FRIED FISH SHOPS.

A regular inspection is made of the Markets (Fish, Fruit, and Meat), and during the year they have been found in a satisfactory condition. The shops where fried fish and chip potatoes are prepared and sold have also been kept under observation. No complaints have been received regarding these premises.

VANS USED AS DWELLINGS.

The caravans which visit the town, in connection with shows etc., have been inspected and I have had no cause for complaint regarding them. Particulars are obtained from the Occupiers respecting the number of occupants; the districts from which they come and whether there is any sickness amongst the inmates.

No cases of Infectious Disease occurred amongst them during their stay in the town.

UNSOUND FOOD.

The following is a list of food which has been condemned and destroyed with the Owner's consent :—

308 lbs. of Fish.	143 couple of rabbits.
91 lbs. of shrimps.	39½ stone of apples.
15 boxes of smoked haddock.	50½ lbs. of cheese.

In addition to the above, a large number of carcasses were destroyed at the Public Abattoir.

OFFENSIVE TRADES AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The offensive trade premises have been kept under constant supervision and no complaints have been made regarding any serious nuisance at these premises.

There is only one Slaughter House within the Borough, viz. :—the Public Slaughter House, which is the property of the Corporation and under the care and supervision of one of your Officials. At these premises there is good accommodation for the slaughter of beast, sheep and pigs, and during the year under review the following improvements have been effected :—(1) the erection of 2 large sheep-pens; (2) increased hanging accommodation for pigs and sheeps carcasses; (3) premises have been relighted with modern inverted lamps; (4) the drainage has been thoroughly overhauled and a manure pit erected.

The following is the return of Animals slaughtered at the Public Slaughter House, in comparison with 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, and the average for the previous 7 years :—

Year.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
1913 ...	4759	13443	4815	334	23351
1912 ...	4262	13297	4598	341	22498
1911 ...	4235	11861	4503	332	20931
1910 ...	4387	11343	4528	320	20578
1909 ...	4241	10884	5495	310	20930
Avg. 1902 to					
1908 ...	3306	9265	4590	273	17434

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

Year.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Hind qrts. Beef.	Fore qrts. Beef.
1913 ...	95	24	9	10	11	26
1912 ...	44	9	7	2	—	—
1911 ...	19	10	3	7	—	—
1910 ...	26	21	1	9	—	—
1909 ...	19	7	4	5	—	—
Avg. 1902 to						
1908 ...	12	17	3	4	—	—

The whole of the condemned carcasses, including all offals, were removed and destroyed, whilst in addition we destroyed as unfit for food 56 beasts livers; 42 pig livers; 31 sheep livers; 52 pairs of beasts lungs; 45 pairs of pig lungs; 19 pairs of sheep lungs; 8 beast heads and 8 kidneys; 2 cows udders, 3 pigs heads; and 332 lbs. of beef.

82 of the 138 carcasses wholly condemned were affected with Tuberculosis.

A large number of the condemned beast were brought in by dealers from neighbouring farms, only about 26 of them being bought by butchers in our Markets.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

76 samples (45 formal and 31 informal) were taken for analysis, viz. :—

	Genuine.	Adulterated.
35 New Milk (taken formally)	... 26	 9
3 Butter	... 3	 0
2 Lard	... 2	 0
3 Cheese	... 3	 0
1 Pepper	... 1	 0
1 Mustard	... 1	 0
5 Butter (taken informally)	... 5	 0
7 Cream	... 6	 1
2 Whisky	... 1	 1
1 Gin	... 1	 0
16 Jam	... 6	 10

The sample of cream referred to in the last column of the above taken contained a preservative but was not labelled as required by the Milk and Cream Regulations, and at your instructions the vendor was cautioned for non-compliance with same. A further sample was taken from the same person a few months afterwards, with the result that it was found satisfactory, the warning having had the desired effect.

The sample of whiskey reported against contained 20·13 per cent. excess of water, but being taken informally it was necessary to take another sample.

A "formal" sample was taken at the beginning of year 1914 which contained 3·83 per cent. excess of water, and vendor was cautioned regarding same.

Of the 16 samples of jam, 10 were reported to contain a preservative (salicylic acid) without same being declared, and in one case the sample contained 1·28 grains per pound jam.

The recommendation of the Departmental Committee on Food Preservatives (1901) is "that Salicylic Acid be not used in a greater proportion than one grain per pound of solid food. Its

presence in all cases to be declared." At your instructions the vendors of these samples were also cautioned.

The vendors of the 9 adulterated samples of new milk were dealt with as follows :—8 were prosecuted and 1 was cautioned.

Sample.	Adulterated.	Action Taken.
New Milk No. 25 ...	6.6 per cent. deficiency in milk fat	... Vendor summoned and ordered to pay the costs (20s.)
New Milk No. 26 ...	8.3 per cent. deficiency in milk fat	... Vendor summoned, fined 2s. 6d. and £1 0s. 6d. costs.
New Milk No. 33 ...	9 per cent. deficiency in milk fat and containing 6.9 per cent. added water	... Vendor summoned, fined 11s. 6d. and 18s. 6d. costs.
New Milk No. 40 ...	Slightly deficient in milk fat contained 2.91 per cent.	... Vendor cautioned.
New Milk No. 44 ...	13.3 per cent. deficiency in milk fat	... Vendor summoned, fined £3 0s. 6d. and 19s. 6d. costs
New Milk No. 67 ...	Contained 11.4 per cent. added water	... Vendor summoned, fined £1 1s. 6d. and 18s. 6d. costs
New Milk No. 68 ...	Contained 0.016 per cent. of crystallised boric acid	... Vendor summoned, fined 1s. 6d. and 18s. 6d. costs
New Milk No. 85 ...	9.3 per cent. deficiency in milk fat	... Vendor summoned, case dismissed, a written warranty being produced.
New Milk No. 89 ...	8.3 per cent. deficiency in milk fat	... Vendor summoned, case dismissed Defendant proving to the satisfaction of the Justices that the milk was sold "as it came from the cow."

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS 1912.

Under these Regulations 35 samples of milk and 7 samples of cream have been examined by the Public Analyst.

The following particulars are extracted from the Report submitted by the Medical Officer of Health to the Local Government Board *re* the Administration of these regulations :—

1.—Milk ; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	(a) Number of Samples Examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	35	1x
Cream	7	7X

x The Sample of Milk contained 0·016 per cent. of boric acid.
The Vendor was summoned and fined 1s. 6d. and
18s. 6d. costs.

X In 6 cases the Samples were described as "preserved
cream" and labelled as required by the Regulations.
In one case the sample contained 0·31 per cent. of
boric acid, and the sample was not labelled as preserved
cream. The vendor was cautioned by the Sanitary
Committee, and a further sample taken showed the
Regulations are now complied with.

2.—Cream Sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted
for analysis to ascertain if the statements on
the label as to preservatives were correct :

(i) Correct statements made	6
(ii) Statements incorrect	0
Total	6

(b) Determination made of milk fat in cream sold
as preserved cream :

(i) Above 35 per cent.	6
(ii) Below 35 per cent.	0
Total	6

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the require-
ments as to labelling or declaration of preserved
cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in
Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been
observed None

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regula-
tions have not been complied with, and action
taken None

3.—Thickening substances. Any evidence of their addition
to cream or to preserved cream. Action taken where
found None

4.—Other observations, if any None

LODGING HOUSES.

The number of lodging houses on your Register at the end of 1912 was 11. One new house has been registered during the year and 1 has been closed, so that the number at end of 1913 remains the same.

The total accommodation in the 72 bedrooms at these houses is for 355 adults and 28 children.

None of the registered houses provide accommodation for married couples or women, these people having to find accommodation at some of the smaller houses in the common yards or courts, many of which, although unregistered, are under our supervision.

The registered houses have been frequently visited by me, and as a general rule I have found them kept in a satisfactory condition.

The following Table gives the situation and accommodation of each registered house :—

Situation.	Rooms.	Adults.	Children.
46 and 47 Milner's Yard	6	18	2
38 French Gate	7	24	1
15 and 16 Milner's Yard	4	16	0
22 High Fisher Gate	6	20	0
113 Marsh Gate	4	14	3
8 to 14 Grey Friary Buildings, Marsh Gate (Corporation House)	16	74	9
38 Marsh Gate	8	46	6
20 St. Thomas' Street... ..	4	26	1
70 Marsh Gate	4	65	2
50 St. James' Street	8	24	2
34 Marsh Gate	5	28	2

In addition to my visits, the Assistant Lodging House Inspectors (Police-Sergeants Needham and Clarke) made 182 daily and 257 nightly visits to the registered places, and 107 daily and 129 nightly visits to the unregistered houses. In 8 instances they cautioned the keepers for minor offences, with the result that the complaints were remedied without my intervention.

RAG FLOCK ACT.

3 Samples of Flock were taken and submitted to the Analyst for examination :—

1 Sample of Rag Flock was satisfactory.

1 Sample of Blanket Wool Flock was satisfactory.

1 Sample of Cotton Flock was reported to "contain 92·96 parts of soluble chlorine in the form of Chlorides—100,000 parts of the flock" and therefore did not conform to the standard named in the Rag Flock Regulations 1912. This sample does not come within the meaning of "Rag Flock" mentioned in the Act.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

At the commencement of the year there were 9 cow keepers and 41 purveyors of milk on the Register. During the year under review 5 purveyors have been added and 2 purveyors and 1 cow keeper have been taken off, so that there are at present 52 registered persons (8 cow keepers and 44 milk purveyors) on the books.

The total accommodation on the Cowkeepers' premises is for 61 cows.

These premises have been frequently visited during the year, and I am pleased to report that the keepers have kept their premises generally in a satisfactory condition.

SCAVENGING.

The scavenging of ashpits and the removal of refuse has been carried out under the usual system, *e.g.*, privy middens and dry ashpits being emptied at intervals of about 2 months and sanitary ashbins weekly.

102 ashpits at houses where infectious disease cases have occurred have, as in former years, been specially emptied, disinfected, and limewashed.

Based on a population of 30,880, the amount of refuse removed per head is 0.311 loads per annum.

The following Table shows the number of ashpits scavenged and loads removed during 1913 as compared with 1912 :—

ASHPITS EMPTIED.

	1913.	1912.
With privies	14170	as against 13169
Without privies	6762	as against 6572
	20932	as against 19741
	19741	
Increase of	1191	ashpits emptied.

LOADS REMOVED.

	1913.	1912.
Nightsoil	4006	as against 3955
Dry Ashes	2754	as against 2716
Bell Cart Refuse	2902	as against 2767
	9662	9438
	9438	
Increase of	224	Loads removed.

3223 of the loads of nightsoil were taken to the Depot at the Low Pasture, 770 removed to the Destructor, and 13 were sold to farmers.

Of the 2754 loads of dry ashes, 2124 went to the Low Pasture and 630 to the Destructor.

The Bell Cart Refuse was disposed of by 2019 loads being tipped at the Low Pasture and 883 loads taken to the Destructor.

A special cart is sent twice weekly to collect offals from the Fish Shops with a view to preventing any nuisance arising from the storage of offensive material on those premises ; and during the September Race Week arrangements are made for this trade refuse to be collected daily.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION TO HOUSES AND PREMISES WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

A special survey was made to ascertain the exact sanitary accommodation within the Borough. This information has mainly been estimated in previous years, and I therefore append a Table comparing the figures with those put in my last year's reports.

	1913.	1912.
No. of Privies	2878	2963
No. of Fresh Water Closets...	4723	4368
No. of Waste Water Closets ...	1	—
No. of Pail Closets	13	9

WORKSHOPS.

At the beginning of the year there were 151 workshops (excluding bakehouses) on the register. 7 have been added, and 4 have been removed, giving a total of 154 at the end of the year 1913.

Dressmakers and Milliners	47
Stocking Knitters	2
Tailors	21
Joiners, Cabinet Makers, and Upholsterers	16
Plumbers	6
Blacksmiths	7
Boot Repairers and Clog Makers	16
Saddlers	5
Jewellers	5
French Polishers	2
Wheelwrights and Coachbuilders	4
Monumental Masons	3
Tinsmiths	3
Candlemaker	1
Brush Maker	1
Cycle Repairer	5
Rope Makers	2

Flypaper Makers...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Basket Makers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Botanical Brewer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sweet Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Maltsters	...	...	...	...	...	2
Car Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	2

154

In only one case during the year was it necessary to give notice to the Occupier regarding the dirty condition of a workshop, and this complaint was at once remedied.

Lists relating to 23 Outworkers were received in February, and 23 in August. These premises were inspected, and in one instance the premises were found to be in a dirty condition. A verbal notice was all that was required to get the workplace thoroughly cleansed. No cases of infectious disease occurred at any of these premises during the year.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number of Bakehouses on the Register at end of 1912 was 16, and during the year 1 has been added, making a total of 17 now under our supervision.

These places have all been inspected during the period under review, and in 3 instances it was necessary to issue notices for the cleansing of the premises—all of which were remedied without unnecessary delay.

At one of the bakehouses it was noticed a young person was being employed without the abstract being affixed, and the tenant was advised to report to the Factory Inspector. This complaint was remedied without further intervention.

HOUSING INSPECTION REGULATIONS.

STATEMENT required by Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, in regard to the Inspection of dwelling houses under Section 17 (1) of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

Number of Dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of the Section	...	...	...	...	173
Number of such Dwelling-houses which were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	2
Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which representations were made to the Local Authority with a view to making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	0
Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made by the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	0

Number of Dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders ...	74
Number of Dwelling-houses which, after making Closing Orders, were made fit for human habitation...	0
General character of the defects found to exist in the Dwelling-houses inspected :—	
Insanitary Privies and Ashpits	6
Defective Roofs, Walls, Floors and Ceilings, and Stairs	17
Damp Walls	6
Defective Sinkstones and Waste Pipes	4
Insufficient Ventilation and Lighting	17
Defective Drains and Traps	17
Rainwater Pipes connected direct to Drains ...	33
Defective Water Closets	11
Defective Yard Paving	13
Defective Eaves-Gutters and Fall Pipes	10
Water Closets insufficiently ventilated	1
Bath Waste Pipes connected direct to drains ...	1
Insufficient Sanitary Ashbins	2
Pantries not ventilated or lighted	5
Defective Chimneys	1

Of the 173 houses inspected, 16 were let at rentals exceeding £16 and the remainder below that limit.

Referring to the above statement it will be noted that at 74 houses defects of one kind or another were found to exist. These were dealt with as general nuisances under the Public Health Acts, and only 12 were not complied with at the end of the year, but at some of these part of the work has been carried out.

In 94 cases the drains were smoke-tested with the result that 74 were found to be defective—the majority of which were of a very slight nature.

One house was closed voluntarily by the Owner during the year, he preferring to do this rather than carry out the necessary improvements. The following are particulars of the house referred to :—

Situation.	Rental.	No. of Rooms.	Defects.
Wood Street ...	3s. 6d. per week ...	4 ...	Drain defective and not properly trapped. Windows fixed. Yard badly paved. House generally in damp condition.

In addition to the above inspections a sanitary survey has been made to ascertain the number of back-to-back houses or houses without through ventilation, and it was found that there are 145 of the former type and 214 of the latter.

With the operation of the Housing Regulations, this class of house will I anticipate sooner or later disappear, either good improvements being effected or otherwise the houses being demolished, as the building of back-to-back houses is now prohibited by the Housing and Town Planning Act.

SUMMARY.

NUISANCES.						1913.
Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	123
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	2444
Drains Tested	...	...	...	...	...	155
Written Notices and Letters	...	...	...	...	...	191
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	84
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	776
Reports to other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	17
INFECTIOUS DISEASES, ETC.						
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	178
Visits to Houses (isolated cases)	...	...	...	...	...	174
Rooms Inspection after Disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	154
Rooms, Clothing, etc., Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	2868
Notices to Schools (106 first and 63 second)	...	...	...	...	...	169
Notices to Library	...	...	...	...	...	49
Inspections <i>re</i> Phthisis Cases	...	...	...	...	...	143
Inspections <i>re</i> Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	24
CANAL BOATS.						
Number of Boats on Register...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Number of Inspections Made	...	...	...	...	...	81
Notices <i>re</i> Contraventions (including Verbal Notices)	...	...	...	...	...	16
Letters <i>re</i> Contraventions	...	...	...	...	...	3
Legal Proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	0
SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.						
Number of Samples taken (45 formal and 31 informal)	...	...	...	...	...	76
Number of Samples Adulterated	...	...	...	...	...	21
Legal Proceedings (successful)	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ditto (unsuccessful)	...	...	...	...	...	2
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.						
Number of Workshops (including Bakehouses to end 1912)	...	...	...	...	...	167
Number added during year 1913	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number taken off Register do.	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number on Register end of 1913	...	...	...	...	...	171
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	23
Inspections (outworkers premises)	...	...	...	...	...	24
Written Notices	...	...	...	...	...	1
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	3
Reports from the Factory Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	1

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	52
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	75
Contraventions	...	...	...	...	...	0

OFFENSIVE TRADES AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Offensive Trades on Register	...	...	...	...	6
Offensive Trades Inspections	...	...	...	...	87
Slaughter Houses (Public Abattoirs)	...	...	...	...	1
Slaughter Houses Inspections	...	...	...	...	143

LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	11
Inspections (Daily)	...	...	...	...	300
Inspections (Nightly)	...	...	...	...	257
Unregistered Houses—Inspections (Daily)	...	...	...	...	111
Unregistered Houses—Inspections (Nightly)	...	...	...	...	129
Legal Proceedings	...	...	...	...	0

FISH MARKET.

Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	61
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CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS).

Cases Reported	...	...	...	...	...	15
Inspections of Premises	...	...	...	...	...	78
Inspections of Cattle Truck and Sidings	...	...	...	...	...	108

SCAVENGING.

Number of Ashpits Emptied	...	...	...	...	20932
Number of Loads Removed	...	...	...	...	9613

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vans used as Dwellings (Inspected)	...	...	...	...	38
Fried Fish Shops (Inspected)	...	...	...	...	26
Inspections of Ice Cream Shops	...	...	...	...	32
Inspections of Yards and Courts	...	...	...	...	219
Inspections under Housing Regulations	...	...	...	...	173
Inspections—Poisons and Pharmacy Act	...	...	...	...	11
Samples of Water taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	3
Samples of Flock submitted for Examination	...	...	...	...	3
Inspections of Public Urinals	...	...	...	...	188

HERBERT INNOCENT, A.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.,
Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING INSPECTION.

During the year the Inspection of 173 Houses was made under the Housing and Town Planning Act. These inspections were all of a thorough character and full records made of the conditions found to exist. The number of inspections appears small when compared with the total number of houses required to be inspected under the Act, but it must be remembered that the figures given above by no means represent the total number of house inspections carried out by the officials during the year. Thus in every case of infectious disease, and of tuberculous disease, and very frequently in cases where complaints are made regarding nuisance, overcrowding, or other insanitary conditions, thorough inspection of the houses concerned are carried out and records kept, but as these inspections are not carried out under the Act in question they are omitted from the return dealing with it. This explanation is given, as inquiry was made by the Local Government Board in reference to the number of inspections made in a previous year. During 1914 it is hoped to be able to show a much larger number of house inspections, but during recent years legislation has imposed many new duties upon health officials which keeps the time of the staff fully employed.

In addition to the above Inspections, a general survey was made of practically the whole, but more especially of those parts of the Borough largely occupied by the working classes to ascertain the general sanitary conditions existent throughout the Borough.

One result of this inspection was to show the number of back-to-back houses and houses without through ventilation. Many particulars were also obtained regarding sanitary conveniences, water closets and privy ashpits, water supplies, provision of sink-stones, particulars regarding houses situated in common yards and courts, and other matters of general sanitation.

LACK OF HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

In connection with the subject of Housing, Doncaster, like many other places, has suffered from a lack of houses for the working class. Whatever the cause may be, there is no doubt that during recent years that the great increase in population which has been taking place in the surrounding districts has rendered the need for further accommodation very apparent. During the past year the Corporation has erected various houses in Wheatley, Balby, and Carr House and Elmfield, and these excellent habitations are being occupied as quickly as they are completed. They have done something to meet the demand, but the need for further houses still continues.

The demand mainly arises and comes from the colliery districts outside the Borough, where no sufficient provision has been made

for the large amount of labour which was bound to follow in the wake of the coal industry. Doubtless there is also a desire on the part of many of these workers to reside away from their work, and more especially in a town where amusements and recreation are plentiful. Yet the question must always arise in the minds of those dealing with Public Health affairs how far they are justified in using the rates to meet a pressure which may only be temporary, and which might be removed altogether by the provision of houses closer to the works being provided by other authorities. This being said, it must, however, be admitted that there appears to be no immediate likelihood of any such alteration in the state of affairs arising, and the duty of the Local Authority becomes obvious in the provision and erection of further houses to cope with the demand. It is pleasing to note that at the time of writing such a scheme is under consideration and doubtless will promptly be carried into force.

OVERCROWDING.

With houses not readily obtainable, it is scarcely to be wondered at that more or less overcrowding exists, and that it is not more in existence is due to the attention bestowed upon this matter by your officials. Inquiries are frequently made where overcrowding is suspected, and earnest attempts are made to have the most serious cases dealt with. With the minor cases it is hardly possible to deal, but it may be mentioned that overcrowding is not so much due to lack of air space per person, but to the fact that more than one family frequently reside in the same house owing to the difficulty in finding other houses. Overcrowding, of course, constitutes a genuine danger to the public and to the individuals concerned, and where existent is very prejudicial to the health of those who have to spend the greater portion of the day indoors; thus infants, the aged, and invalids are peculiarly likely to be injuriously affected, and where infectious disease occurs it finds a ready incubation chamber in an overcrowded home. The steps the Corporation contemplate in providing further houses for the working class will help to remove this menace to health.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A separate report on the Medical Inspection of School Children is furnished to the Education Committee. The Act under which the work is performed has now been in force for six years, and each succeeding year shows the great importance of the measure. In Doncaster I am pleased to think we have realised its possibilities and its future bearing on the National Health from its inception. In addition to the two compulsory inspections of all children beginning—entrants—and leaving—leavers—school life, examination is made of all children at an intermediate age (8 years) and of all other children—specials—who from any cause or other the head-teacher desires should be submitted for medical inspection. An ear

clinic for cases of ringworm and skin disease, and an aural clinic for deafness have been provided, and a very considerable number of children take advantage of the opportunities they present. Cases of eye disease are sent to specially qualified medical practitioners approved by the Board of Education, and whose fee is paid by the Local Education Committee. An arrangement has also been made with a firm of opticians by which glasses can be obtained at a low rate on the prescription of the medical men referred to. Cases of throat disease are largely dealt with at the Royal Infirmary, while all other cases are thoroughly and systematically followed up until they have been placed under medical care with the object of the children becoming healthy and happy citizens.

During 1913, 1780 were examined in contrast with 1808 in 1912, 1569 in 1911, 1836 in 1910, 1713 in 1909, and 998 in 1908.

HEALTH WEEK.

During 1913 a Health Week was held under the auspices and management of the Sanitary Committee. The week was a great success in every respect and could not fail to arouse public interest in many important matters connected with the national health. Unfortunately, to make such a week a success requires a vast amount of time and work, and it would be hardly possible to have a Health Week annually in each town or city to anything like the extent the Sanitary Committee carried through in Doncaster last year.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

No special reports were furnished to the Committee during the year apart from the ordinary Committee meeting ones.

According to Article XX. (16) of the Instructions to Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector has to furnish a report to me of his work during the year, and it is herewith given in full.

D. LECHMERE ANDERSON.

Public Health Office,
May, 1914.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	30085	732	732	24.3	412	13.6	18	59	108	147	453	15.0
1909	30244	719	719	23.7	453	14.9	18	52	93	129	487	16.1
1910	30403	737	737	24.2	426	14.0	33	57	96	117	450	14.8
1911	30562	742	750	24.5	479	15.7	39	68	114	152	508	16.6
1912	30720	675	682	22.2	435	14.1	39	58	77	113	454	14.7
1913	30880	741	746	24.1	476	15.4	43	74	106	142.0	507	16.4

Area of District in acres, land and inland water, 1,695.

Total population at all ages, 30,520 at Census of 1911.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY. (e.g. Parish or ward) of the District.						TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							North Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.	St. Geo's Ward.	C'ntr'l Ward.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.							
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) ..	42	1	12	21	5	3	..	..	8	5	11	10	2	6	30
Erysipelas	38	1	..	..	2	10	17	8	7	5	4	10	1	11	..
Scarlet Fever	87	..	17	62	7	1	..	..	18	11	5	21	20	12	59
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	8	..	..	3	1	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	5	6
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polio-myelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	64	..	3	12	12	32	4	1	14	14	8	8	10	10	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	47	2	11	14	12	7	1	..	14	9	2	9	7	6	..
Anthrax	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	290	4	43	112	41	58	23	9	63	44	31	58	42	52	95

Isolation Hospitals and Sanatoria: Carr House Hospital (Carr House and Elmfield District). Baby Smallpox Hospital (Baby District).
 Baby Sanatorium—S.P. Hospital (Baby District)

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT
	All Ages	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes { Certified ..	507	97	22	17	12	27	55	115	162	49
{ Uncertified..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anterior Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	5	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup ..	7	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	25	..	..	..	..	3	12	7	3	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	4	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	15	6	2	4	1	1	1	..	..	1
Cancer, malignant disease	41	..	..	..	..	..	2	22	17	5
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis	5	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease ..	63	..	1	1	..	2	6	20	33	3
Bronchitis	36	8	3	..	..	1	..	10	14	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	31	2	6	2	3	1	4	9	4	3
Other diseases of										
Respiratory organs ..	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	17	15	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	6	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	5
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	3	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	42	38	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	19	..	..	1	..	7	4	5	2	12
Suicide	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1
Other Defined Diseases ..	155	22	..	..	2	6	14	32	79	13
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	10	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	4	1
Totals	507	97	22	17	12	27	55	115	162	49

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 m'ths.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified ..	..	..	21	4	7	4	36	20	22	18	10	106
	Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Small-pox				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Scarlet Fever				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Tuberculous Meningitis				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Other Tuberculous Diseases				..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	6
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)				..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	4
Convulsions				..	1	3	1	5	2	2	3	..	12
Laryngitis				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis				1	1	1	..	3	3	1	1	..	8
Pneumonia (all forms)				..	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	3	11
(Diarrhœa				..	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	..	7
Enteritis				..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	7
Gastritis				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Syphilis				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Congenital Malformations				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth				16	1	..	2	19	2	..	..	..	21
Atrophy, Debility, and				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marasmus				1	..	1	..	2	4	10	1	..	17
Other causes				3	1	1	..	5	..	2	2	1	10
Totals				21	4	7	4	36	20	22	18	10	106

Nett Births in the year : Legitimate 707 ; Illegitimate 39.

Nett Deaths in the year : Legitimate Infants, 106 ; Illegitimate Infants, 0.