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Borough of



Doncaster.

Doncaster Urban Sanitary Authority.

Chairman : Councillor H. M. MARSHALL.

Annual Report

OF THE

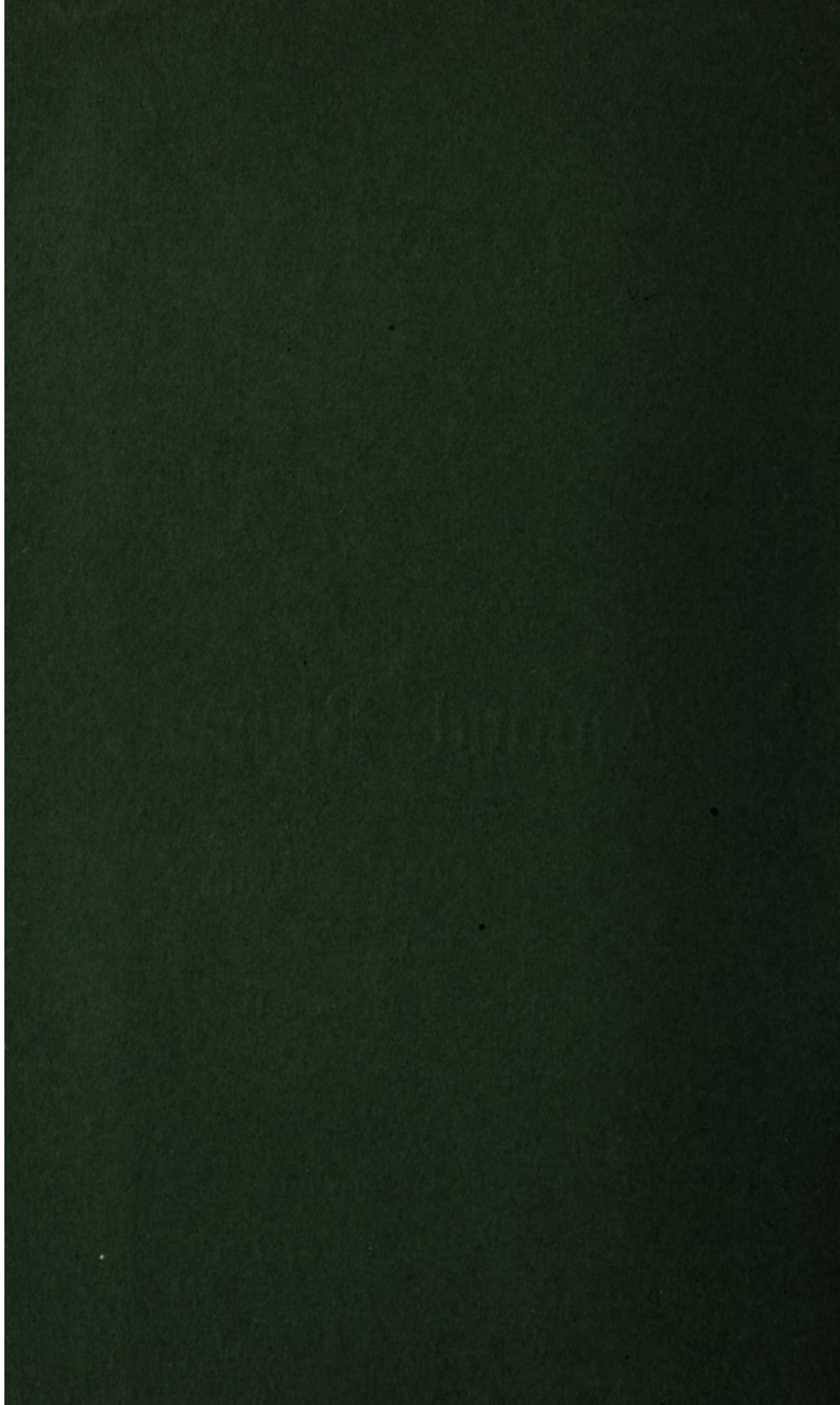
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Year ending December 31st, 1925.

Doncaster :

J. F. MONKS, PRINTER, ETC., 9, HALL GATE.



Borough of



Doncaster.



Public Health Committee.

Chairman :

Councillor H. M. MARSHALL.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor GLOVER, M.D.

Committee :

Alderman SHAW.

Councillor HANNAH CLARK.

„ ELLAND.

„ FOWLSTONE.

„ GILBERTHORPE.

Councillor HEPWORTH.

„ JACKSON.

„ JOHNSON.

„ C. F. SCARLL.

„ THOMSON.

Medical Officer of Health :

Dr. D. LECHMERE ANDERSON.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

Dr. CECIL HERINGTON.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

HERBERT INNOCENT.

Chief Health Visitor :

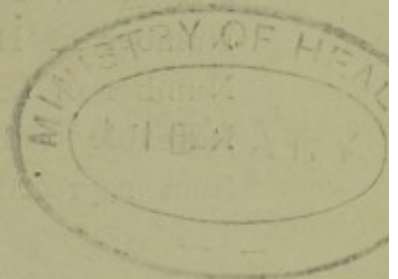
MISS L. MCNICOLL.

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BOROUGH OF DONCASTER.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1925.



To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors,

Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1925. By order of the Ministry of Health, the 1925 Report is a "Survey" Report, and hence is more detailed than the four previous ones.

The population for the middle of 1925 as estimated by the Registrar General was 55,610, the total births numbered 1147 and deaths 688, giving a natural increase of population of 459, which accords almost exactly with the estimate of the Registrar General.

I am,

Yours obediently,

D. LECHMERE ANDERSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Office,
Doncaster.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4831
Population (R.G.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,610
Census Population, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,700
Density of Population per Acre (1925)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.51
Number of Houses per Acre (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.67
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,287
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£389,842
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1508

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

		TOTAL	M	F	
Births	{ Legitimate	1099	564	535	Birth Rate R.G., 20.6
	{ Illegitimate	48	24	24	
Deaths	...	688	353	335	Death Rate R.G., 12.3
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth;					
From Sepsis 1; From other causes 2.					
Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :					
Legitimate 79.1 Illegitimate 166.6—Total 82.8					
Deaths from Measles (all ages)					8
Deaths from Scarlet Fever (all ages)					5
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)					7
Deaths from Diphtheria (all ages)					5
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)					15

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The average height above sea level of the centre of the Borough is 50 feet. In a North-easterly direction it falls to 25 feet and then ascends to about 75 feet at Wheatley Hills. Travelling from the centre in a south-westerly direction the lowest point reached is 19 feet above sea level, a gradual rise then takes place until the highest point of the Borough is found at Balby, viz:-105 feet. The sub-soil consists chiefly of red-sand overlying a stratum of sandstone, thus natural drainage is facilitated.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The chief industries are those of railway-carriage and engine building, confectionery manufacturing, brass working and wire drawing. Recently a large number of the population have obtained employment in the coal mines which have developed in the neighbourhood.

The number of persons in receipt of out-door Poor Law Relief in the various wards is shown as follows:—

Balby	...	...	...	...	...	79
Central	...	...	...	...	...	106
East	...	...	...	...	...	27
Hexthorpe	...	...	...	...	...	88
Hyde Park	...	...	...	...	...	46
St. George's	...	...	...	...	...	46
St. James'	...	...	...	...	...	21
St. John's	...	...	...	...	...	28
Wheatley	...	...	...	...	...	25
Total	...	...	...	...	...	466

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough at the 1921 Census was 54,700. The Registrar General estimates that for the middle of 1925 to be 55,610, an increase of 910. As 1352 new houses have been erected since 1921 and a negligible number of the old houses rendered uninhabitable and a few converted into business premises, one is led to conclude that the Registrar's estimate is far too low. This view is shared by the Borough Surveyor who, on a water basis, estimates the present population as 59,984.

BIRTH RATE.

The number of Births assigned to the town is 1147, 588 of these being males, 559 females. 48 illegitimate births occurred, the sexes in these being equally divided. (The percentage of illegitimate to total births is 4.3 compared with 5% in 1924.

The total Birth Rate is 20.6, against a rate of 18.3 for England and Wales, and 18.0 for London. This is the lowest

birth rate recorded in the Borough with the exception of the year 1919, as is shown in the following table:—

	Estimated Population.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.
1882	21,338	712	32.5
1890	25,640	757	29.5
1900	28,708	837	29.1
1910	30,403	737	24.2
1919	53,743	1053	19.5
1920	53,647	1427	26.5
1921	54,700	1282	23.4
1922	55,020	1185	21.5
1923	55,220	1155	20.9
1924	55,150	1184	21.4
1925	55,610	1147	20.6

DEATH RATE.

The Registrar General assigns 688 deaths to the Borough for the year 1925 (353 males and 335 females). This exceeds the previous number by 25 and gives a death rate of 12.3

The Death Rate for England and Wales was 12.2, for the 105 great towns it was also 12.2, and that for London was 11.7.

The increased number of deaths is among females only, thus 39 more females died in 1925 than in 1924, and 14 fewer males than in 1924. Cancer and diseases of the heart show an increase in the number of deaths, pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis a decrease.

The figures showing the number of deaths from cancer should not be accepted without reserve as demonstrating the increased prevalence of this dread disease, as owing to enhanced knowledge in methods of diagnosis many deaths formerly attributed to "Intestinal Obstruction" and other vague causes are now rightly ascribed to cancer. Nevertheless, we must not be blinded by this fact, as undoubtedly the cancer death rate is annually showing a higher figure

Recent research work by a Scandinavian physician indicates that the causation of cancer is intimately related to civilized habits of diet, he gives examples of savage races among whom cancer is unknown and points out the very high incidence of this disease among Scandinavians who are known to be an

over-fed race. Possibly further study in this direction will ultimately lay bare the existing cause of the group of diseases known popularly as cancer and relegate them to the ever growing list of preventable diseases.

The causes of death in the Borough are appended :-

CAUSES OF DEATH.					1925		1924	1923	1922	1921
					M	F				
ALL CAUSES					353	335	688	663	677	627
1	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	1	1
2	Small-Pox	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Measles	...	...	...	7	1	8	9	7	11
4	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	4	1	5	1	0	0
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	3	4	7	3	10	5
6	Diphtheria	...	...	...	3	2	5	3	5	6
7	Influenza	...	...	...	10	13	23	33	37	20
8	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	1	3	4	3	0	0
9	Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	0	0
10	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	20	18	38	45	35	42
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	6	4	10	11	12	13
12	Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	32	56	88	80	63	77
13	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	1	0	1	3	3	7
14	Diabetes	...	...	...	6	3	9	5	8	6
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	25	17	42	33	56	37
16	Heart Disease	...	...	...	38	40	78	69	71	75
17	Arterio-Sclerosis	...	...	...	12	10	22	17	12	7
18	Bronchitis	...	...	...	33	16	49	47	53	53
19	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	33	28	61	70	61	38
20	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	1	5	6	10	9	7
21	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	2	3	5	7	3	1
22	Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	6	9	15	9	11	14
23	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	1	0	1	1	1	6
24	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	0	2	2	1	1	3
25	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	10	6	16	16	15	14
26	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	0	1	1	2	2	1
27	Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	...	...	...	0	2	2	4	3	5
28	Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	...	...	...	15	17	32	39	37	28
29	Suicide	...	...	...	6	3	9	5	6	3
30	Other Deaths from violence	...	...	...	17	6	23	23	31	22
31	Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	60	64	124	104	100	120
32	Causes Ill-Defined or Unknown	...	...	...	1	1	2	7	4	5

The following table gives the death rates of Doncaster for a number of years:—

1876—1882	Average Death Rate	...	22.3
1883—1892	do.	...	18.8
1893—1902	do.	...	18.2
1903—1913	do.	...	15.5
1915	Death Rate	...	16.4
1916	do.	...	14.6
1917	do.	...	14.7
1918	do.	...	16.1
1919	do.	...	13.7
1920	do.	...	12.3
1921	do.	...	12.6
1922	do.	...	11.3
1923	do.	...	12.2
1924	do.	...	12.0
1925	do.	...	12.3

The following table shews the death rate per 1,000 from certain infectious diseases for Doncaster, compared with that for England and Wales :-

	DONCASTER.	Average for England and Wales.	Average for 105 Great Towns, in- cluding Doncaster	Average for 157 smaller towns.
Birth Rate	20.6	18.3	18.8	18.3
General Death Rate... ..	12.3	12.2	12.2	11.2
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 births)	82.8	75.0	79.0	74.0
Measles death rate... ..	0.14	0.13	0.17	0.15
Scarlet fever death rate... ..	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.02
Diphtheria death rate	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.06
Whooping Cough death rate ...	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.14
Typhoid Fever death rate... ..	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) per 1,000 births	13.09	8.4	10.8	7.6

It will be noticed that with the exception of Typhoid Fever and Whooping Cough, Doncaster does not compare favourably

with the rest of the country with regard to deaths from infectious diseases and from infantile diarrhoea. I suggest that possibly the limited consumption of graded milk in the town may have some bearing on this point.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

95 children died during the year before attaining the age of twelve months. This gives a rate of 82.8 per 1,000 total births, against 75.0 for England and Wales. 87 of these were legitimate, giving a rate of 79.1; 8 were illegitimate, giving a rate of 166.6 per 1,000. illegitimate births, or more than double that of the legitimate infant death rate.

As the mothers of these unfortunate children can obtain food for them free of cost when necessitous, it is difficult to assign any cause other than neglect to this high figure.

Doncaster is not alone in having a high illegitimate infantile mortality rate as the following figures will show :-
England and Wales, 1924.

Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.	All Infants.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
	75.09	72.59	132.95

Congenital debility, malformation and premature birth were assigned as causing 32 deaths. This group of causes accounts for the majority of the neo-natal deaths.

It has been repeatedly pointed out that whereas the infant mortality rate has been reduced enormously during the last two decades, the neo-natal rate has altered little. The attendance of expectant mothers at ante-natal centres appears to be a remedy for this state of affairs.

The following table shows the births and infantile mortality in the various wards.

	Central	East	Hexthorpe	St. George's	St. James	Hyde Park	Balby	St. John's	Wheatley
No. of Births ...	131	91	132	92	101	212	191	139	96
No. of Deaths, under 1 year...	17	4	10	15	12	18	11	4	4
Infant Mortality	129.8	43.9	75.7	163.0	118.8	84.9	57.5	28.7	41.6

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 12 months.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks to 3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
Small Pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken Pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Diphtheria and Croup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tuberculous Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningitis (not tubercular) ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Convulsions	3	3	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	7
Laryngitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Bronchitis	0	1	1	0	2	2	3	0	4	11
Pneumonia (all forms)	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	1	11
Diarrhœa	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
Enteritis	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2
Gastritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gastro-Enteritis	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	4
Syphilis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickets	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Suffocation (overlying)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injury at Birth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atelectasis	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Congenital Malformations ..	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Premature Birth	13	0	2	0	15	2	0	0	0	17
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	0	1	1	1	3	4	0	0	0	7
Other Causes	5	0	1	2	8	3	3	4	1	19
Total	23	7	5	6	41	15	16	13	10	95

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1903-25.

Year.	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
1914	139	119.6	116.9	129.9
Borough Extended 1915.				
1915	—	—	—	99.6
1916	—	—	—	104
1917	—	—	—	110.4
1918	—	—	—	96.8
1919	—	—	—	81.6
1920	—	—	—	100.2
1921	—	—	—	116.2
1922	—	—	—	75.1
1923	—	—	—	80.5
1924	—	—	—	82.7
1925	—	—	—	82.8

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diseases Notified during the Year.

461 cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year by medical practitioners under the Notification of Infectious Diseases Acts. This is considerably in excess of the number for 1924 (366), but it is gratifying to note that whereas in 1924 71 cases died, in 1925 only 33 proved fatal.

Scarlet Fever has been prevalent in the Borough throughout the year, no fewer than 274 cases of this disease having been notified; of these 213 were removed to Carr House Hospital. Only 3 deaths took place from Scarlet Fever.

SCARLET FEVER.

Year.	Notified.	Removed to Hospital.	Died.
1921	49	44	0
1922	83	68	0
1923	145	126	0
1924	140	110	1
1925	274	213	3

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.																	Total Cases removed to Isolation Hospital
DISEASE.	At all ages	At ages — Years.										65 & over					
		Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45		45—65				
Small Pox .. { Notified Died	5 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	3 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	5			
Diphtheria .. { Notified Died	53 4	2 1	2 1	3 0	3 0	18 0	14 0	2 0	4 0	4 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	46			
Scarlet Fev. { Notified Died	274 3	1 0	4 0	10 1	32 1	26 0	113 1	44 0	15 0	25 0	4 0	0 0	0 0	213			
Enteric Fev. { Notified Died	3 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2			
Puerperal { Notified Fever... Died	5 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	4 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0			
Pneumonia { Notified Died	88 14	4 1	3 1	9 2	4 0	5 0	9 1	3 0	3 0	11 0	13 3	15 4	9 2	0			
Erysipelas { Notified Died	22 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	5 0	7 0	6 0	0	0			
Cerebro Spinal { Notified Meningitis Died	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0			
Encephalitis { Notified Lethargica Died	2 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 1	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0			
Acute { Notified Poliomyelitis Died	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0			

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	CASES			Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated					
		At Home	In Hospital				
1925	8	8	0	8	0	0	0

Note.—One case was removed from the district before treatment was completed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN VARIOUS WARDS.

DISEASE.	Cent.	East	Hex.	St. Geo.	St. Jas.	H.P.	B.	St. J'hns	Wh.
Small Pox ...	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	15	6	56	13	11	48	77	35	13
Diphtheria ...	2	3	3	2	1	11	19	10	2
Enteric Fever ...	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS ...	18	11	59	15	15	59	97	45	16

YEARS.	No. of Cases.	AVERAGE NO. OF CASES.													
		Small-Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever	Typhus.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Poliomyelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	Pneumonia	Malaria	Dysentery	Encephalitis Lethargica
1893-1902	255	1'3	157	27'3	26'9	0	1'4	38'1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1903-1912	157	3	74'6	29'9	16'5	0'1	2	22	0'1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1913-1922	262	5	116.8	50.8	9.0	0	2.1	36.6	0.5	6.8	0.6	81.5	5	0.8	0.2
1923	425	113	145	81	5	0	2	16	0	8	1	51	1	0	2
1924	366	16	140	93	12	0	5	21	0	8	1	67	0	0	3
1925	461	5	274	53	3	0	5	22	1	8	0	88	0	0	2

SMALL POX.

Five cases of Small Pox were notified during the year, all of whom were admitted to Balby Hospital. They were all between the ages of 10 and 21, and none of them had been successfully vaccinated. They occurred between the end of May and the beginning of July and were all of a mild type.

DIPHTHERIA.

Only 53 cases of Diphtheria occurred, the lowest number since 1920. Four of these proved fatal.

Year	Notified	Died		Admitted to Hospital.	
		No.	%	No.	%
1921	75	5	6.6	64	85.3
1922	62	6	9.6	50	80.6
1923	81	5	6.1	75	92.6
1924	93	3	3.2	89	95.7
1925	53	4	7.5	46	86.7

It is interesting to note in the above table that the lowest percentage of deaths coincides with the highest percentage of admissions to hospital, the converse is also true.

This goes to substantiate the view held by the majority of Medical Officers of Health that all cases of Diphtheria should be treated in Hospital.

Supplies of Diphtheria Antitoxin are kept at the Public Health Office and Carr House Hospital for use by medical practitioners.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Three cases of Enteric Fever were notified, two of whom were treated at Carr House and all recovered. This is the lowest number for the last 32 years—probably the lowest in the history of the Borough.

PNEUMONIA.

It is only comparatively recently that it has become generally known among medical practitioners that all forms of pneumonia must be notified—this accounts no doubt in some degree for the large number notified in 1925, viz:—88. Of these, death occurred in 14 only. In 1924, 67 cases were notified and 61 died.

As in previous years, all cases of pneumonia are visited by the Health Visitors and disinfection is carried out at the termination of the illness.

MEASLES

Sporadic cases of measles occurred during the year. Since notification of this disease has been discontinued we have no exact information as to the number. It was not found necessary to close any school or department on this account during the year.

81 cases of Measles were notified to me by Head Teachers against 82 in 1924.

INFLUENZA.

The mortality from this disease shows a substantial decrease since last year, 23 deaths only being ascribed to Influenza.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

We received two notifications of cases of this disease, both of which died. The Registrar General attributes 4 deaths from Encephalitis Lethargica to Doncaster. Two of these were transferable deaths.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No cases of Malaria, Dysentery or Trench Fever have been notified during the year.

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All pathological specimens are sent to the County Bacteriologist at Wakefield for examination and report.

CONTACTS.

Contacts of persons suffering from certain infectious diseases are visited immediately after the notifications are received, and are kept under observation until the period of quarantine has elapsed.

DISINFECTION.

On the removal of a person suffering from a zymotic disease to hospital or at the termination of his illness, the room occupied by him is disinfected and his bedding and clothing removed and disinfected. Any library books in his possession are likewise treated before return to the library.

NOTIFICATIONS BY HEAD TEACHERS.

All cases of definite or suspected infectious disease occurring among school children are notified to me each week by the Head Teachers. Where removal to Hospital is not carried out these children are visited by the Health Visitors

and advice is given and also information re attending school or otherwise by the other children in the house.

CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS PERSONS.

No cleansing station is provided by the Borough. If such provision were made it would be so seldom used that its establishment would not be justified.

Verminous persons who require cleansing can be dealt with at the Poor Law Institution.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals provided by the Corporation.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Carr House Hospital has accommodation for 56 patients. It is used for the treatment of persons suffering from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever. During the year 261 patients received treatment at this Institution.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

Balby Hospital which is used for the treatment of Small Pox has been closed for the greater part of the year. Only five cases were admitted during 1925 - all recovered.

MATERNITY HOME.

Hamilton Lodge was opened during the early part of 1926

VOLUNTARY HOSPITAL.

DONCASTER ROYAL INFIRMARY has 105 beds only. It has long been realised that this is totally inadequate for the needs of the area it tries to serve. A new Infirmary is in process of erection.

PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

There is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants or homeless children in the area, other than that supplied by the Poor Law Authority.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES—A horse ambulance is provided at each of the two isolation hospitals.

(b)—For NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES—
Two motor and two hand ambulances are available and are kept at the Police Station.

(c) One motor ambulance is provided by the Royal Infirmary.

(d) One motor ambulance is provided by the Poor Law Authority.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Situation.	Accommodation.	By whom provided.
(1) School Clinic	Wood Street ...	Two Rooms ...	Local Authority.
(2) Maternity & Child Welfare Centre	Wood Street ...	Consultation room Weighing room Waiting room and Nursery	Local Authority.
(3) Venereal Diseases Clinic	Royal Infirmary	...	West Riding County Council.
(4) Tuberculosis Dispensary.	Christ Church Road	...	West Riding County Council

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

- 1 *Medical Officer of Health who is also School Medical Officer.
- 2 *Assistant Medical Officer of Health who is also Assistant School Medical Officer.
- 3 *Chief Sanitary Inspector.
- 4 Three qualified Assistant Inspectors.
- 5 *Chief Health Visitor who is also Chief School Nurse.
- 6 *Four Assistant Health Visitors who are also engaged part time as School Nurses.
- 7 Two male clerks employed whole time in Public Health Office.
- 8 *One female clerk employed whole time in School Medical Department and at Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.
- 9 *One Office Girl.
- 10 Public Analyst. (Part Time).

*Denotes portions of salaries are paid by Ministry of Health.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

No permanent provision is made by the Authority for the Nursing of infectious or non-infectious cases in their homes. In the event of this being required, the Public Health Committee have authorised the engagement of extra nursing assistance.

MIDWIVES.

As the West Riding County Council are the Local Supervising Authority for Midwives, no exact information is available regarding them.

There are approximately 12 midwives practising in the Borough.

CHEMICAL WORK.

All samples for chemical analysis are submitted to a Public Analyst who resides in Sheffield.

For details as to samples submitted, and adulterations, see report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.—Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890
(parts 2, 3 and 4).

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907
(Sec. 51).

LOCAL ACTS.—Doncaster Corporation Act, 1904.
Doncaster Corporation Act, 1915.
Doncaster Corporation Act, 1922.

BYE-LAWS dated 1921 are in force governing the following:—
Nuisances.
Ashpits.
Removal of House Refuse.
Slaughter Houses.
Common Lodging Houses
Houses let in Lodgings.
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.
Offensive Trades.

REGULATIONS.—Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA. WATER SUPPLY.

A constant supply of water for the Borough is obtained from the following sources :-

From Thrybergh	500,000 gallons per day.
From Langsett	1,000,000 gallons per day.
From Armthorpe	500,000 gallons per day.
From Nutwell	1,000,000 gallons per day.
Total	3,000,000 gallons per day.

The Langsett water has 3.1 degrees of hardness, Armthorpe and Nutwell 11.5 to 16 and the Thrybergh water 17 degrees, so that the average is about 11 degrees when the supplies are mixed.

The standard of purity of the water is very high as proved by analysis.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

For the purpose of sewage disposal the Borough is divided into three areas.

1. The sewage from the main part of the town is conveyed to the works at Sandall where it is treated by an up-to-date method, viz :- Settling Tanks, Bacteria Beds, Humus Tanks and Sludge Lagoons.
2. That from Balby and the immediate neighbourhood receives separate treatment at the Balby Sewage Works where the process is similar to the above.
3. The sewage from Hyde Park, Bennitthorpe and Town Moor is dealt with at the Low Pasture by Broad Irrigation.

CLOSET ACCOMODATION.

Privy Conversion has been proceeded with rapidly during the past quinquennium, and at present only approximately 110 privies are in existence in the Borough. The majority of these are situate on the outskirts of the Borough, and for reasons such as absence of sewerage or lack of water, cannot at present be converted.

The existing privies are regularly inspected and scavenged and no nuisance arises therefrom.

The work of converting privies to the water carriage system would have been completed years ago had not the Great War

intervened. This event led the Local Government Board to urge upon Local Authorities observance of strict economy in this respect.

The following table shows the number of privies converted during each year since 1914:—

Number converted in year	1914	298
" " " "	1915	497
" " " "	1916	115
" " " "	1917	9
" " " "	1918	1
" " " "	1919	10
" " " "	1920	432
" " " "	1921	1,379
" " " "	1922	1,123
" " " "	1923	231
" " " "	1924	20
" " " "	1925	0

		4,115

SCAVENGING.

The management of the scavenging—emptying of ashpits and removal of house refuse—is conducted by the Health Department. The privy middens and fixed dry ashpits are emptied regularly and systematically. Moveable receptacles are emptied in the day time once every week.

The scavengers are the Corporation's own employees. Hire of horses is by contract which is renewed every six months. There is one foreman under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, to control the work. Men employed on night work—2, and carters—1. On day work 16 men and 13 carters are employed.

The contents of privies and ashpits are disposed of at the Destructor and Low Pasture Tip.

Dry ashes and bell cart refuse are disposed of at the Destructor, Low Pasture or Balby Tips, and occasionally small quantities are deposited on other lands.

The following table shows the work done in disposal of refuse during 1925.

SCAVENGING.

Privy Middens emptied	...	...	...	...	1415
Dry Pits emptied	...	...	...	...	8593
Sanitary bins and boxes emptied	...	...	...	weekly	
Loads removed, Nightsoil	...	...	...	...	138
Loads removed, Dry Ashes	...	...	...	...	3123
Loads removed, Bell Cart Refuse	...	...	...	...	12834

DISPOSAL OF NIGHTSOIL.

Loads to the Destructor	...	...	...	...	123
Loads to the Low Pasture	...	...	...	...	15

DISPOSAL OF DRY ASHES.

Loads to the Destructor	...	...	...	...	972
Loads to the Low Pasture	...	...	...	...	1528
Loads to the Balby Tip	...	...	...	...	623

DISPOSAL OF BELL CART REFUSE.

Loads to the Destructor	...	...	...	...	4211
Loads to the Balby Tip	...	...	...	...	4521
Loads to the Low Pasture	...	...	...	...	4102

The Corporation also remove refuse from Fish Shops twice weekly.

TUBERCULOSIS.

153 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during 1925 against 163 for 1924. They consisted of 126 pulmonary cases and 27 other forms; of the pulmonary cases 31 were admitted into sanatoria, and of the non-pulmonary cases one was so admitted.

1025 visits were paid to tuberculosis cases, when advice was given to the patients regarding their treatment and precautions to be observed by them to avoid spread of the disease to others. In all cases when any insanitary condition was discovered, the sanitary inspector was informed and the necessary steps for remedying this were taken by him. The responsible persons in the household were urged to present themselves and all other contacts to the tuberculosis officer for examination.

48 persons were certified as having died from tuberculosis against 56 in 1924. This gives a death rate of 0.87 per 1,000 of the population against 1.01 in 1924. Of the 48 fatal cases of tuberculosis, 38 were pulmonary.

Of the fatal cases 32 or 66.6 per cent were notified cases.

Notification of cases of Tuberculosis appears to be fairly complete in Doncaster.

Age.	TUBERCULOSIS.							
	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1—5	2	1	3	3	0	0	1	0
5—10	7	7	6	3	0	0	0	0
10—15	9	9	2	4	0	0	0	0
15—20	9	5	1	0	3	2	0	0
20—25	4	5	0	1	0	2	0	0
25—35	14	16	1	1	5	3	1	0
35—45	11	9	1	0	2	1	0	0
45—55	12	2	1	0	5	2	0	0
55—65	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0
65 & upwards	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
TOTALS ...	70	56	15	12	19	11	2	0
Notified Deaths 32. Not Notified 16.								

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

Public Health Act 1925, Section 62.

No case has arisen in the District necessitating action being taken under the above Regulations or Act.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic is administered by the County Authority at the Royal Infirmary, three times weekly. Dr. L. Dougal Callander acts as the Clinical Officer. I take this opportunity of thanking him for supplying me with the following details.

Number of Doncaster patients dealt with for the first time	1925	1924	1923	1922
Syphilis	43	45	39	33
Gonorrhoea	40	35	38	26
Conditions other than Venereal	14	10	9	15
	—	—	—	—
Total	97	90	86	74
	—	—	—	—

These figures on first view indicate that this group of diseases is on the increase. Experience, however, in general hospitals points to the vastly diminished number of cases of untreated venereal disease attending, shewing thereby that persons suffering from these complaints now obtain early treatment. In other words, the widespread propaganda against venereal diseases is bearing fruit.

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY. Sixty samples of new, 1 of skimmed and 2 of bottled milk were taken during the year. Of these, 13 samples did not conform with the Milk Regulations 1901. In 8 cases legal proceedings were taken, in 5 convictions were obtained, two were dismissed and one was withdrawn on payment of costs. No samples were taken for bacteriological examination.

The bulk of the milk is distributed direct from cans and churns, few retailers sell it in bottles.

One license has been granted for dealing in Grade "A" Milk, no other applications being received.

(b) MEAT. At the Public Abattoir, the Slaughter House Superintendent (who is an official of the Corporation) is in attendance during the slaughter of all animals.

The two licensed private slaughter houses have regular times of slaughter and these premises are well supervised by the Sanitary Inspector and his staff

The bulk of the condemned meat is treated with a disinfectant and disposed of for commercial purposes other than human food. The remainder of condemned foods is disposed of by burning at the destructor

The majority of stalls for the sale of meat are situate within the covered market hall. These stalls are kept under supervision with a view to their due observance of the Meat Regulations. Few breaches, which were of a minor character, were noted, and these were remedied on the vendor's notice being drawn to the same.

The following table shows the number of slaughter houses within the Borough boundary.

	In 1920	In Jan. 1925	In Dec. 1925
Registered (public)	1	1	1
Licensed (private)	2	2	2
	—	—	—
Totals	3	3	3
	—	—	—

(c) OTHER FOODS. The premises where other foods are prepared and stored are regularly inspected. A list of articles of unsound food is given by the Chief Sanitary Inspector. All was voluntarily surrendered.

(d) No cases of food poisoning have occurred during the year under review.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS 1912 and 1917.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1925

Under these Regulations 63 samples of milk have been examined by the Public Analyst.

(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	63	0
Cream	2	0

(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	...	...	...	5
(ii)	Statements incorrect	...	...	...	0
					—
					Total.....5
					—

- (iii) Percentage of Preservative found in each sample. Percentage stated on Statutory Label.

Sample No. 127	0.05	No statutory label.
Sample No. 143	0.15	Not exceeding 0.4
Sample No. 129	0.17	Not exceeding 0.4
Sample No. 142	0.20	Not exceeding 0.4
Sample No. 130	0.22	Not exceeding 0.4

- (b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(i)	Above 35 per cent	...	...	...	...	5
(ii)	Below 35 per cent	...	...	...	...	0
						—
						Total.....5
						—

- (c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements 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 one

- (d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken

Sample No. 127 was labelled as "Preserved Cream" but the label was not in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations. Vendor was cautioned

- (3.) Thickening substances. Any evidence of their addition to cream or preserved cream. Action taken where found none

- (4.) Other observations, if any none

HOUSING.

Although the supply of houses is by no means equal to the demand, the position has been slightly easier during the year under review. Four hundred and fifty-five new houses were built during the year against three hundred and ninety three in 1924. Overcrowding still exists to some extent in certain areas, but it is certainly becoming less prevalent.

The general standard of housing in Doncaster compares very favourably with other towns of a similar nature. The character of defects found on inspection will be seen tabulated in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. Considering the size of the town and the number of inspections made, very little difficulty is experienced in getting defects remedied.

The number of proceedings taken under statutory powers are shown in the Housing statistics. It will be noticed that formal notices served under the Public Health Acts were complied with in every case.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.

In April 1924 an enquiry was held by the Ministry of Health regarding the demolition of three of the nine scheduled unhealthy areas in the Borough. These areas were the Rookery, Portland Place and Church Lane, comprising in all 127 houses with a population of 509 persons. In November of that year, the Minister of Health issued an order - Borough of Doncaster (Church Lane, Portland Place and the Rookery Improvement Scheme) Order 1924 - sanctioning the scheme, the plans were prepared for re-housing of the tenants, and by the end of 1925 the work was well in hand.

BYELAWS.

No difficulty has been found in administering the Byelaws relating to Housing, and no occasion has arisen which indicated the necessity of adding to or modifying the existing byelaws.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year :-

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	455
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts:	
(i) By the Local Authority	212
(ii) By other bodies or persons	155

1. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

Inspection- (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	2049
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	451
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	2*
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the previous sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	1346

*One of these houses has been closed voluntarily by the owner.

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	1071
--	------

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A.-Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-	
(a) By Owners.	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close.	Nil

B.-Proceedings under Public Health Acts, & Local Acts.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. | 102 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices : | |
| (a) By Owners | 102 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners. | Nil |

C.-Proceedings under sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made. | Nil |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit. | Nil |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. | Nil |
| (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | Nil |

Annual Report of the Chief Health Visitor for the Year ending Dec. 31st, 1925.

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1925.

INFANT WORK, 1925.

Total number of Homes visited	...	...	9,478
Total number of Infants visited	...	...	6,968
First visits to Infants	...	...	1,044
Re-visits to Infants	...	...	5,924

The method of feeding at the time of the first visits were:-

Naturally fed	...	...	...	915 - 87.6 %
Partly naturally fed	...	...	...	34 - 3.2 %
Artificially fed	...	...	...	95 - 9.2 %

1,044

87.6% babies began life having their natural food;

3.2% were partly naturally fed and 9.2% artificially fed.

The Infant Welfare Centre continues to increase its membership. The mothers are intelligent and alert, eager to learn as much as possible not only on infant management, but on child management as well. On the third Wednesday and Thursday of every month a practical demonstration is given on some subject affecting child life. It is usually well illustrated by models, charts and objects so that the mothers carry away a visual as well as a mental impression of the subject.

Questions are answered, advice given and discussion welcomed.

These demonstrations included :-

How to use the Roller Bandage.

A suggested days diet for a baby ten months old.

A small exhibition showing suitable clothing for a school boy and girl 8 - 10 years.

How to make and when to use Poultices and Fomentations.
How to bath and dress a baby.

The care of the Ear

A monthly motto is also given which arouses interest and provokes questions.

"It is the way baby takes the milk that makes him seem windy".

"Your child does not know how to blow his nose - teach him"

These mottoes make the mothers think, and this, in our opinion is the best way to obtain knowledge.

A social gathering of Fathers and Mothers was held at Xmas, about 400 attending. A good and healthy sign of interest was the presence of a large proportion of Fathers. A short address on 'Little things affecting Health' was given by Dr. Allen Daley, M.O.H. of Hull, and prizes were awarded for good mothercraft and management, intelligence displayed in carrying out advice given at the Centre, and the mothers who had exerted good influences in their neighbourhood and at the Welfare Centre.

Of the total number of babies visited, 47.1% were born in houses occupied by two or more families as compared with 48.5% in 1924.

The decrease is so slight as to be negligible. It would seem that although a large number of houses were erected during 1925, they have not materially affected this problem. As pointed out last year, the young children are the greatest sufferers because during their most susceptible years they are living under abnormal conditions - subjected to unnatural restraints caused by dual household arrangements, and on the other hand allowed too much liberty, when domestic difficulties arise and the line of least resistance is chosen. Because of these adverse circumstances the children are allowed to have their own way. Home is the oldest institution in the world, and one which no substitute can replace and the child who is reared in good home surroundings possesses a great start in life.

CHILDREN OVER ONE YEAR.

Five hundred and sixty babies over 1 year were visited and 3,581 re-visited. Advice on management, feeding, clothing, and minor ailments was given, applicable to each individual case.

ANTE-NATAL VISITS.

70 Ante-natal cases were visited, and 182 Re-visits made

EARLY NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

Total number of Births Notified by Doctors	543
Total number of Births Notified by Midwives	619
Total number of Births Notified by Parents	21
Late Notification	33

1216.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.

One hundred and twenty eight new cases of Tuberculous Disease were visited, and 997 re-visits paid. Arrangements were made in 12 cases to disinfect the homes where deaths occurred from this disease.

PNEUMONIA.

Sixty-four new cases of notified Pneumonia were visited 12 re-visited, and arrangements made in all cases to disinfect homes. 7 cases proved fatal.

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS 289

ATTENDANCES AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

At the commencement of the year there were 471 names on the register, 573 new babies joined, and at the end of the year there were 1,044 members, with an average weekly attendance of 152 babies, 170 children and 268 mothers. The number of medical consultations was 5,666.

The Nursery was opened two days each week. Here children, under school age, were left in charge of a responsible person while the mothers were otherwise engaged.

The total number was 2,751.

Average weekly attendance 63.

SUPPLY OF MILK TO NECESSITOUS CASES.

During the year 40 mothers were supplied with milk for varying periods according to the needs of the cases.

A quantity of dried milk has been sold at a cheap rate.

MATERNITY OUTFIT.

Twenty Maternity outfits were lent this year. The demand for the loan of these outfits decreases every year, but where they have been lent they have been appreciated.

There were two changes in the nursing staff during the year which interfered with the work at the time. Moreover, changes in the staff always cause disorganisation as it takes some time for new nurses to know their district and people.

Sanitary Inspector's Report

for the Year 1925.

NUISANCES.

Complaints received and dealt with	...	...	...	255
Inspections	...	...	...	10807
Preliminary Notices issued (Written and Verbal)	...	...	...	1359
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	102
Notices complied with	...	...	...	1330
Notices not complied with or only partly complied with	...	...	...	131
Legal Proceedings taken (All under Don. Corp. Act 1915)	...	...	...	14
Legal Proceedings successful	...	...	...	14
Nuisances abated and defects remedied	...	...	...	2026

Comprising as follows :

Ashbins provided	...	...	...	616
Ashpits repaired or provided with doors	...	...	...	40
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	30
Ashpits limewashed (after cases of disease)	...	...	...	45
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	46
Drains cleaned out, repaired, relayed or retrapped	...	...	...	201
do. inspection chambers provided with new covers	...	...	...	5
do. ventilating shafts and soil pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	20
do. fall pipes and waste pipes disconnected	...	...	...	6
do. gullies cleaned out	...	...	...	59
Dwelling Houses, walls, roofs, ceilings, floors, fireplaces, chimneys and ranges repaired	...	...	...	146
do. windows repaired or sashes re-corded	...	...	...	40

Dwelling Houses, coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	4
do. new eavesgutters or fall pipes provided			55
do. eavesgutters or fall pipes cleaned out			
and repaired...	...	...	120
do. rooms and bedding cleansed	...	...	17
do. overcrowding abated	...	...	5
Pail closets provided with new pans	...	...	2
W.C.'s and Privies repaired or provided with new doors			108
W.C.'s cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	72
W.C.'s provided with new pans	...	...	29
W.C.'s, privies and urinals cleansed	...	...	36
Urinals, new cisterns provided or repaired	...	...	8
Sinks renewed	...	...	63
Sinks repaired	...	...	2
Sinks and baths—new waste pipes provided, repaired			
or cleaned out	...	...	31
Yard pavings repaired or renewed	...	...	62
Yards and Passages cleansed	...	...	20
Water Supply, service pipes repaired or renewed	...		15
Nuisances abated, Offensive Trades	...	...	2
do. do. from smoky chimneys	...	...	4
do. do. from keeping of animals	...	...	41
Sewers cleaned out and flushed	...	...	7
Other nuisances abated	...	...	25
Bakehouses cleansed and limewashed	...	...	12
Bakehouse Underground—discontinued	...	...	1
Cowsheds cleansed and limewashed	...	...	10
Milkstores cleansed and limewashed	...	...	2
Ice Cream Shops, cleansed	...	...	1
Meat Shops, cleansed	...	...	1
Lodging Houses cleansed	...	...	3
Workshops cleansed and limewashed	...	...	6
do. ceiling repaired	...	...	1
do. space provided between workroom and W.C.			1
do. w.c.'s cleansed	...	...	3
Slaughter Houses cleansed	...	...	3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	499
Visits re Isolation of Cases	...	...	...	...	...	289
Visits to Small Pox Contacts	...	...	...	...	...	122
Superintendence of disinfection at houses in special cases	...	...	...	...	...	26
Rooms inspected after disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	476
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	471
Articles and Clothing, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	4541
Articles and Clothing, etc., destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	31
Notices sent to Schools	...	...	...	...	...	737
Notices sent to Public Library	...	...	...	...	...	52

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

Cases reported	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cases confirmed	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cases not confirmed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Visits to premises	...	...	...	...	...	27

The above relates to period January 1st, 1925 to February 5th, 1925, at which date the duties were taken over by the Police.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

No. of Samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	119
comprising as follows:						
New Milk	...	...	...	...	...	60
Skimmed Milk	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bottled Milk	...	...	...	...	...	2
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	9
Margarine...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Infant Foods	...	...	...	...	...	7
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	6
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	5
Aerated Water	...	...	...	...	...	2
Apples	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fresh Cream	...	...	...	...	...	2

Preserved Cream	...	...	...	5
No. of Samples adulterated:—	...	...	...	13
No. of Prosecutions	...	...	...	8
„ „ „ successful	...	...	...	5
„ „ „ not successful	...	...	...	2
„ „ „ summons withdrawn on payment of costs	...	...	...	1
No. of Cautions	...	...	...	5
Vendor cautioned for not having name and address on vehicle	...	...	...	1

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS.

Samples of milk examined	...	...	...	63
Samples of Fresh Cream examined	...	...	...	2
Samples of Preserved Cream examined	...	...	...	5
Contraventions	...	...	...	1

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, SHOPS AND MARKETS.

Public Slaughter House	...	...	...	1
Private Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	2
Inspections of Slaughter Houses, Shops and Markets	...	...	...	671
Animals killed at the Public Slaughter House	...	...	...	26415
Animals killed at the Private Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	3731
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	57
Inspections	...	...	...	366
Ice Cream Shops on Register	...	...	...	124
Inspections	...	...	...	72

UN SOUND FOOD.

The following is a list of food condemned and destroyed or otherwise disposed of so that the same could not be used for human food:—

At the Public Slaughter House	{	Whole Carcases	...	137
		Hindquarters of Beef	...	1
		Forequarters of Beef	...	1

At the Private Slaughter Houses	{	Forequarter of Beef ...	1
		Pig Livers, lungs and heads...	16
		Beast Livers and lungs ...	61
		Whole Carcases ...	2

At shops and Warehouses.	{	1248 lbs. Beef and Mutton.	
		994 lbs. of Fish	
		C stones of Whelks.	
		63 Rabbits	
		115 tins of Milk.	
		18 lbs. of Tongue.	
		30 lbs. of Prawns.	
		112 lbs. of Crabs.	
		2 cwt. of Mussels.	
		164 chips of Bilberries.	
		752 lbs. of Strawberries.	
		120 lbs. of Cherries.	
		16 lbs. of Black Currants.	

COWKEEPERS AND MILK PURVEYORS.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	67
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	214
No. of Persons licensed to deal in Grade "A" Milk						1

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on Register (excluding bakehouses)	...	136
Workshop bakehouses on Register...	...	31
Factory Bakehouses	...	4
Domestic Bakehouses	...	8
No. of Outworkers (February List)...	...	8
No. of Outworkers (August List)	...	8
Inspections	...	213
Written Notices issued	...	4
Verbal Notices issued	...	20
Complaints received from Factory Inspector	...	6

CANAL BOATS.

On Register	...	...	...	...	...	134
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	38
Persons on Board (Adults)	...	...	...	...	...	72
Persons on Board (Children)	...	...	...	...	...	10
Contraventions...	...	...	...	...	...	10

LODGING HOUSES.

On Register	...	...	...	...	...	7
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	623

SCAVENGING.

Privy Middens emptied	...	...	...	...	1415
Dry Ashpits emptied	...	...	...	...	8593
Sanitary Bins and Boxes emptied	...	...	...	weekly	
Loads removed, Nightsoil	...	...	...	...	138
Loads removed Dry Ashes	...	...	...	...	3123
Loads removed, Bell Cart Refuse	...	...	...	...	12834

DISPOSAL OF NIGHTSOIL.

Loads to the Destructor	...	...	...	...	123
Loads to the Low Pasture	...	...	...	...	15

DISPOSAL OF DRY ASHES.

Loads to the Destructor	...	...	...	...	972
Loads to the Low Pasture	...	...	...	...	1528
Loads to the Balby Tip	...	...	...	...	623

DISPOSAL OF BELL CART REFUSE.

Loads to the destructor	...	...	...	...	4211
Loads to the Balby Tip	...	...	...	...	4521
Loads to the Low Pasture	...	...	...	...	4102

HOUSING REGULATIONS (1910).

No. of Dwelling Houses Inspected and recorded under the Regulations	451
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SANITARY ACCOMMODATION (approximate)

Dwelling-houses and other premises provided with privies and ashpits	110
Dwelling-houses and other premises provided with dry ashpits	2230
Dwelling-houses and other premises provided with W.C.'S and Sanitary Bins or other movable receptacles	10961

POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT.

Persons Licensed	6
Inspections	11

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS, etc.

Inspection of School Sanitary Conveniences ...	213
Inspection of Common Yards and Passages ...	3194
Inspection of Urinals and Public Lavatories ...	1280
Inspection of Refuse Tips	100
Inspection of Caravans	898
Inspection of Entertainment Places	45
Drains Tested	44
Samples of Water taken for Analysis	12

HERBERT INNOCENT,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.



