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County Borough of Doncaster

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the
Year ending 31st December, 1937

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

Councillor T. GILBERTHORPE.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor C. L. BAILEY.

Committee :

Councillor AUCKLAND	Councillor H. PAYNE
„ BONE	„ STEADMAN
„ CLARK	„ TROTTER
„ E. M. FIRTH, J.P.	„ THOMSON
„ E. PAYNE	„ WEBSTER

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee :

Councillor AUCKLAND	Councillor PAYNE
„ BAILEY	„ THOMSON
„ CLARK	„ WEBSTER
„ E. M. FIRTH, J.P.	Mrs. E. O. CLARK
„ GILBERTHORPE	Mrs. R. LAW

Mrs. A. E. PLANT

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County Borough of Doncaster

Report for the Year 1937

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Health of the County Borough for the year 1937.

There was a moderately severe epidemic of influenza at the beginning of the year, and at this time also there was an increased number of scarlet fever cases, probably resulting upon the outbreak of milk-borne Scarlet Fever which occurred in December, 1936. Otherwise there have been no noteworthy causes of sickness.

The work of the Department still continues to show a steady growth. The work of Slum Clearance continued according to programme, and it is hoped that the completion of that programme will be made in 1938. The overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act are still causing a great deal of additional work, and the prevention of recurrence of overcrowding will call for constant supervision.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Department continues to expand. The Ante Natal Clinics have been used to full capacity, and Hamilton Lodge Maternity Home has often been so full that arrangements have had to be made for patients to be treated elsewhere.

On behalf of the staff of the Public Health Department and myself, I wish to thank the members of the Council, and especially the members of the Public Health Committee, for their continued support and help. I also wish to express my appreciation to all the members of the staff of the Department for the way in which they have carried out their work during the year.

I am,

Yours obediently,

R. WATSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Office,
Doncaster.

May 31st, 1938.

**WHOLE AND PART TIME PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS
FOR THE YEAR 1937.**

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Officer, Medical Superintendent of Isolation and Maternity Hospitals :

R. WATSON,
M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer :

G. H. GIBSON,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, Resident Medical Officer of Infectious Diseases Hospital and Sanatorium :

E. O. BOWIE, L.A.H.I., L.M., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer, Medical Supervisor of Midwives :

M. L. CAMPBELL, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., L.M.
(till 31st August, 1937)

S. C. B. WALKER, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
(from 30th August, 1937) D.P.H.

Resident Medical Officer, Springwell House :

E. G. ROSE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic :

L. D. CALLANDER, M.D.

*Orthopædic Surgeon :

J. D. McEWEN, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

*District Medical Officers :

H. F. RENTON, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (No. 1 District)
J. M. HAIN, M.B., Ch.B. (No. 2 District)

*Public Vaccinators :

A. E. HUCKETT, M.B., Ch.B. (No. 1 District)
J. ASHFORTH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (No. 2 District)

*Pathologist :

P. MILLIGAN, M.R.C.P.

*Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon :

H. M. PETTY, D.L.O.R.C.S. (from 5th April, 1937)

*Ophthalmic Surgeons :

C. F. EMINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.

(from 2nd November, 1937)

M. D. THAKORE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.O., D.O.M.S.

(from 3rd November, 1937)

Senior Dental Officer :

H. L. GRIMSHAW, L.D.S., U.Liv.

Assistant Dental Officer :

R. K. COLE, L.D.S., U.Sheff.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

H. INNOCENT, C.R.San.Inst.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :

P. H. CALVER, C.R.San.Inst.

G. PENISTONE, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.,

Cert. Meat & Foods.

F. C. HALL, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.San.Inst.

D. BRADBURY, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.,

Cert. Meat & Foods.

Chief Health Visitor and Chief School Nurse, Supervisor of Midwives :

Miss H. SUITER, M.I.H., Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.,

Cert. Lond. San. Insp. Exam. Board.

Health Visitors, School Nurses, and Tuberculosis Nurses :

Miss J. E. FOWLER, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife.

Miss S. E. JACQUES, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife.

Miss H. A. MONKMAN,

S.R.N., Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.

Miss F. E. HOLLOWAY,

S.R.N., Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.

Miss J. W. B. MACFIE,

S.R.N., Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.

Miss G. M. FROGGATT, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife,

(till 9th August, 1937)

H.V. Cert.

Miss K. O'BRIEN, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.

Miss S. A. CHAPMAN,

S.R.N., Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.

Nurse in Charge of Ultra Violet Light Clinic :

Miss M. WALTERS, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife

(till 24th December, 1937)

Nurse in Charge of Women's Clinic :

Miss W. NEWLING, S.R.N., S.C.M., V.D. Cert.

Nursing Staff of Infectious Diseases Hospital & Sanatorium :

Matron—Miss J. E. CUMMINGS, S.R.N.

Staff— 4 Sisters, 4 Staff Nurses, 22 Probationers.

Nursing Staff of Maternity Home :

Matron—Miss B. A. SAXTON, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife.

Staff— 1 Sister, 3 Midwives.

Municipal Midwives :

Mrs. E. E. CLARK, Cert. Midwife (from 7th June, 1937)

Mrs. C. CONNOR, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife „

Mrs. E. DRABBLE, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife „

Mrs. M. A. FRENCH, Cert. Midwife „

Mrs. M. OGLESBY, Cert. Midwife „

Mrs. A. E. SAYLES, Cert. Midwife „

Miss M. SOMERS, Cert. Midwife „

Mrs. H. TAYLOR, Cert. Midwife „

*Veterinary Inspector :

J. H. GILLESPIE, M.R.C.V.S.

*Public Analyst :

J. EVANS, F.I.C.

Clerks in the Public Health Department 5

Clerks in the Infant Welfare and School Medical Departments 5

Dental Attendants 2

* Denotes part time.

Section 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	7,793
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1937	71,280
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1937)	
according to rate books	19,997
Rateable value	£537,605
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,083

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The main industries of the district are Coal Mining, Railway Locomotive and Wagon Building, Glass, Confectionery, Brass, Wire, and Artificial Silk Manufacturing.

COAL MINING.

Persons employed in the industry have worked an average of $4\frac{1}{2}$ shifts per week (the same as in 1936).

GENERAL TRADE.

The Plant Works of the L. & N.E. Railway continued to work five days per week throughout the year. Employment in the wagon building, glass, brass, and artificial silk industries has been steady throughout the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

The following unemployment statistics, compared with those for previous years, relate to Doncaster and district, it being found impossible to give separate figures for the Borough alone.

The highest number of unemployed persons (including persons temporarily suspended from work) in any one week was as follows:—

1928	...	...	...	16,930
1929	...	...	...	16,275
1930	...	...	...	19,731
1931	...	...	...	21,024
1932	...	...	...	22,389
1933	...	...	...	21,067
1934	...	...	...	18,260
1935	...	...	...	16,105
1936	...	...	...	14,325
1937	...	...	...	13,368

(These were people who were unemployed on Monday in each week, irrespective of those who were unemployed on other days).

The average Live Register of wholly unemployed persons was as follows:—

1928	...	...	...	6,080
1929	...	...	...	2,200
1930	...	...	...	3,211
1931	...	...	...	4,183
1932	...	...	...	5,368
1933	...	...	...	5,389
1934	...	...	...	4,752
1935	...	...	...	4,881
1936	...	...	...	4,315
1937	...	...	...	4,044

In addition, "Temporarily Suspended" workers signed the Unemployment Register, as follows:—

1928	...	5,030	per week	(average)
1929	...	1,414	„	„
1930	...	8,628	„	„
1931	...	10,782	„	„
1932	...	7,974	„	„
1933	...	6,884	„	„
1934	...	6,275	„	„
1935	...	4,062	„	„
1936	...	3,579	„	„
1937	...	867	„	„

This gives a total average as follows:—

1928	...	...	...	11,110
1929	...	...	...	4,461
1930	...	...	...	11,839
1931	...	...	...	14,965
1932	...	...	...	13,342
1933	...	...	...	12,273
1934	...	...	...	11,027
1935	...	...	...	8,943
1936	...	...	...	7,894
1937	...	...	...	4,911

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

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Balby	233	249	226	217	202	174	148	151	111	115
Central	189	218	231	225	203	165	153	137	109	106
East	180	182	159	151	104	89	73	44	27	28
Hexthorpe	137	127	98	90	88	83	78	75	57	55
Hyde Park	141	149	121	120	111	86	74	60	56	54
St. George's ..	158	165	197	201	181	150	135	98	72	65
St. James' ...	23	25	20	22	18	16	12	15	22	19
St. John's ...	160	161	110	109	108	101	88	70	61	47
Wheatley	160	152	79	67	63	55	49	23	26	25
Added Area ..	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<u>1390</u>	<u>1428</u>	<u>1242</u>	<u>1202</u>	<u>1078</u>	<u>919</u>	<u>810</u>	<u>673</u>	<u>541</u>	<u>514</u>

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS.

	Total Live Births Registered	Inward Transfers	Outward Transfers	Live Births allocated to the Borough
Legitimate ... M.	662	16	164	514
F.	645	9	145	509
Total ...	1307	25	309	1023
Illegitimate ... M.	34	2	18	18
F.	27	5	13	19
Total ...	61	7	31	37

BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population = 14.87.

STILLBIRTHS.

	Total Stillbirths Registered	Inward Transfers	Outward Transfers	Stillbirths allocated to the Borough
Legitimate ... M.	43	1	23	21
F.	52	0	21	31
Total ...	95	1	44	52
Illegitimate ... M.	2	0	1	1
F.	2	0	0	2
Total ...	4	0	1	3

RATE per 1,000 total (live and still) Births = 49.32.

DEATHS.

Total	Male	Female
825	456	369

DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population =

Crude Rate	...	...	11.57
Adjusted Rate	...	...	12.49

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)
Puerperal Sepsis	1	0.89
Other Puerperal Causes	3	2.69
Total	4	3.58

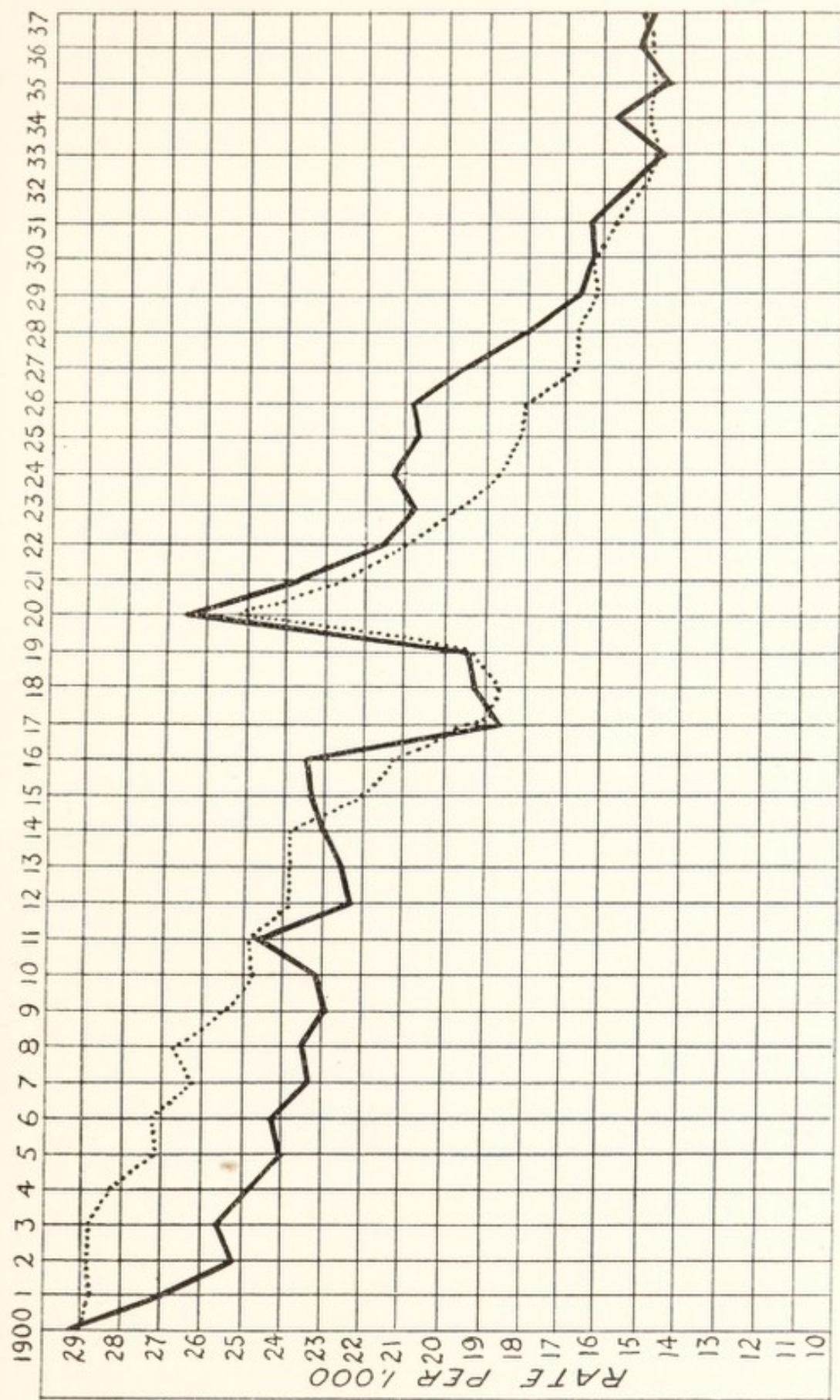
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	61.32
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	59.62
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	108.10
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	0

BIRTH RATE.

Although the total number of live births allocated to the Borough has increased very slightly on the 1936 figures—there were 1,060 births in 1937 as against 1,053 in 1936—the birth rate has fallen slightly from 15.02 to 14.8 per 1,000 estimated resident population. This rate, which compares closely with that for England and Wales of 14.9, is one that gives cause for a certain amount of perturbation, for unless the birth rate increases considerably, the population of these islands will soon begin to fall at a fairly rapid pace. Reference to the accompanying graph will indicate the rapid fall in the birth rate which has taken place since 1920, and which has apparently only been stemmed during the last five years. This fall has, until recently, been partially compensated by an increased saving of lives, and consequently a falling death rate. Men and women cannot, however, live for ever, and the result has been, and will be, a relative increase in the number of old people in the population and eventually a rising death rate. In fact, it would appear that this rise in the death rate is already making its appearance, and the birth rate now only exceeds the death rate by 2.31 for Doncaster and 2.5 for England and Wales. If the death rate continues to rise, in a few years the difference between the two rates will be reversed with, consequently, a decreasing population.

This contingency, which can only apparently be avoided by an increasing birth rate, will raise serious problems in the future, even in such a town as Doncaster, where actual conditions are masked by rapid immigration.



BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION.
Dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

DEATH RATE.

825 deaths have been assigned to the Borough for the year 1937 (456 males and 369 females), as against 802 deaths in 1936. This represents a crude death rate of 11.57 (11.4 in 1936) and an adjusted death rate of 12.49 (12.2 in 1936) per 1,000 estimated resident population.

Diseases of the Heart and Arteries accounted for 318 deaths during 1937, as compared with 279 deaths in 1936.

Deaths from Cancer in 1937 numbered 106. The same number were registered in 1936.

An increase occurred in the number of deaths from Violence (including Suicide), 43 being registered in 1937, as compared with 39 in 1936.

A decrease, from 13 in 1936 to 4 in 1937, is shown in the number of women dying as a consequence of Childbirth and Associated Defects.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis increased from 24 in 1936 to 39 in 1937. Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis deaths remained at 9 as in 1936.

A reduction occurred in the number of deaths from Whooping Cough, from 6 in 1936 to 1 in 1937.

Influenza was responsible for 39 deaths in 1937. Only 5 deaths were attributable to this cause in 1936.

A slight increase—from 70 in 1936 to 76 in 1937—occurred in the group of deaths from Respiratory Diseases (including Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc.).

There were 5 deaths in 1937 from Diphtheria. This was an increase of 3 over the figure for the preceding year.

Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc., accounted for 39 deaths in 1937, as compared with 23 in 1936.

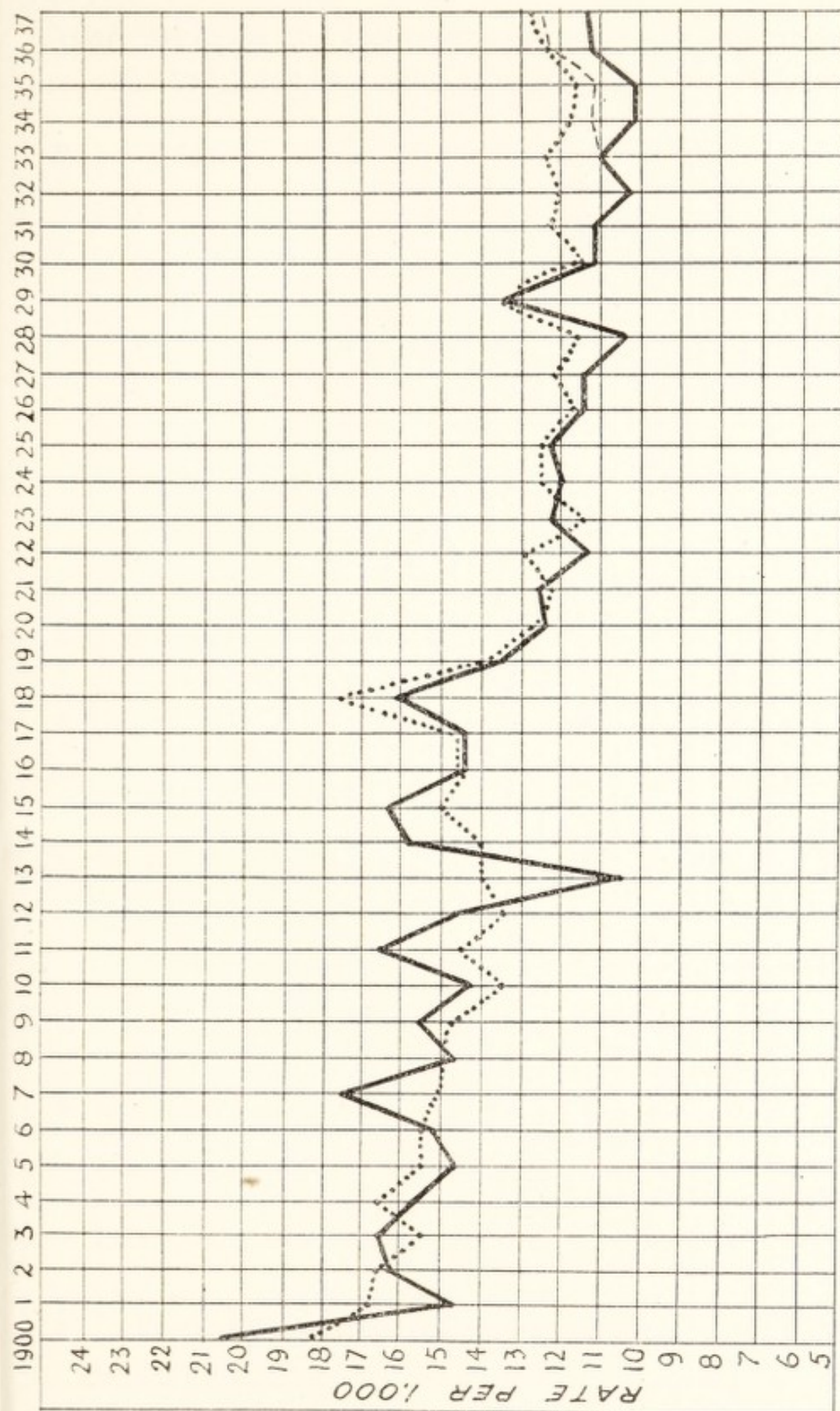
Deaths from " Other Defined Diseases " remained the same in 1937 as in 1936, the number being 68.

Scarlet Fever was responsible for only 2 deaths in 1937. 4 deaths from this cause were registered in 1936.

There was 28 fewer deaths from Abdominal Diseases during 1937, the number being 60, as compared with 88 in 1936.

CAUSES OF DEATH.					M.	F.	Total
All Causes	...	...	...	...	456	369	825
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...				0	0	0
2. Measles	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
3. Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
4. Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
5. Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
6. Influenza	...	...	...	...	23	16	39
7. Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...				28	11	39
10. Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
11. Syphilis	...	...	...	...	4	0	4
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
13. Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	50	56	106
14. Diabetes	...	...	...	...	7	3	10
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	17	25	42
16. Heart disease	...	...	...	...	90	79	169
17. Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
18. Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	32	38	70
19. Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	15	10	25
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	31	11	42
21. Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
22. Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	9	2	11
23. Diarrhœa, etc.	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
24. Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
25. Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
26. Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
27. Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	5	13	18
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	10	10	20
29. Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
30. Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	0	3	3
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformation, etc.	...	...	...	...	19	20	39
32. Senility	...	...	...	...	10	19	29
33. Suicide	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
34. Other violence	...	...	...	...	25	11	36
35. Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	44	24	68
36. Causes ill-defined, or unknown	...	...	...	...	0	0	0

GROUPED DISEASES.	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Tuberculosis (all types) ...	48	33	31	36	41	37	42
Cancer	106	106	95	95	93	86	77
Diseases of Heart and Arteries	318	279	264	234	213	212	238
Respiratory Diseases (not Tuberculosis)	76	70	53	51	80	68	102
Child Birth and Associated Defects	4	13	5	3	8	4	3
Congenital Defects ...	39	23	39	33	27	36	26
Other Defined Diseases ...	68	68	46	69	61	65	50
Violent Deaths, including Suicide	43	39	36	50	38	38	38



DEATH RATE PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION.

ESTIMATED STATISTICS FOR BIRTHS, DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY FOR THE VARIOUS WARDS.

	Central	East	Hexthorpe	St. George's	St. James'	Hyde Park	Balby	St. John's	Wheatley	Added Area
Estimated Population	2905	13735	6064	3980	4798	7902	13153	5352	11652	1739
No. of Births	45	166	104	60	74	110	230	75	171	17
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.49	12.08	17.15	15.07	15.42	13.92	17.48	14.00	14.67	9.78

	Central	East	Hexthorpe	St. George's	St. James'	Hyde Park	Balby	St. John's	Wheatley	Added Area
No. of Deaths	51	100	83	83	42	90	148	92	110	25
Death Rate per 1,000 population	17.55	7.28	13.68	20.85	8.75	11.38	11.25	17.18	9.44	19.38

	Central	East	Hexthorpe	St. George's	St. James'	Hyde Park	Balby	St. John's	Wheatley	Added Area
No. of Deaths of Infants under one year of age	3	7	6	11	4	7	8	9	13	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 Births	66.66	42.16	57.69	183.33	54.05	63.63	34.78	120.00	76.02	0

Section 2.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

There have been no changes in the Laboratory facilities provided for the examination of clinical material, water, milk, and foodstuffs.

Below is appended a list showing the Bacteriological examinations of clinical material performed during the year for the Public Health Department by the Pathological Laboratory at the Royal Infirmary.

				From Public Health Department.		From Private Practitioners.	
				+	-	+	-
Swabs	...	...	...	290	648	111	435
Sputum	...	...	...	336	737	20	159
Cerebro Spinal Fluid	...	...	...	2	3	0	0
Urine	...	...	...	6	15	0	11
Fæces	...	...	...	0	5	0	4
Blood	...	...	...	5	5	0	11
Pus	...	...	...	2	6	0	2
Pleural Fluid	...	...	...	0	2	0	1
Smears	...	...	...	52	165	14	51
				693	1586	145	673
				2279		818	

Details with regard to the examination of water, milk, and foodstuffs are given in other portions of this report.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The ambulance service consists of the following:—

Maintained by	Stationed at	Type of Ambulance	No.	Use
Watch Committee	Guildhall	Motor	2	General Purposes
Public Assistance Committee	Public Assistance Institution	Motor	1	General Purposes
Public Health Committee	Infectious Diseases Hospital	Motor	2	Infectious Cases
Airport Committee	Airport	Motor	1	General Purposes

There are also two privately-owned Motor Ambulances, one for general purposes maintained by Mr. R. Hather, of Angel Garage, and one for maternity cases maintained by Edenfield Maternity Home.

The ambulance facilities appear to have proved adequate through the year.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

There have been no changes in the arrangements for Home Nursing, which is carried out by the Doncaster and District Nursing Association affiliated with the Institute of Queen's Nurses. The Association is extending its work in an attempt to cope more adequately with the demand for home nursing in the town. Under certain circumstances the visiting fees for these nurses are paid by the Corporation if their attendance is requested by the Medical Officer of Health.

Four cases have been attended under these arrangements during 1937, and 23 visits paid.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES, 1937.

NAME AND SITUATION	ACCOMMODATION	PURPOSE	SESSIONS	BY WHOM PROVIDED
A—Maternity & Child Welfare				
1 Infant Welfare Centre Public Health Premises	Consulting, Weighing, Waiting, Tea Rooms and Nursery ...	Consultation and advice	Wednesday and Thursday afternoons	Local Authority
2 Infant Welfare Centre Alder Grove Sunday School, Balby ...	Consulting, Weighing and Waiting Rooms	Consultation and advice	Tuesday afternoons	Local Authority
3 Infant Welfare Centre Wentworth Road Hall, Wheatley	Consulting, Weighing and Waiting Rooms	Consultation and advice	Friday afternoons	Local Authority
4 Ante Natal Clinic, Public Health Premises	Consulting and Waiting Rooms	Consultation and advice	Monday & Friday afternoons	Local Authority
5 Post Natal and Birth Control Clinic, Public Health Premises	Consulting and Waiting Rooms	Consultation and advice	Tuesday afternoons	Local Authority
6 Nursery Class for Crippled Infants, Open-Air School ...	Rooms at Open-Air School ...	Treatment of Cripples under school age	Daily (except Saturday). Medical treatment, twice monthly	Local Authority
B—Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical				
7 School Clinic, Public Health Premises	One large room	Consultation and treatment	Weekday mornings	Local Authority
8 Orthopaedic Clinic, Public Health Premises	Consultation & Waiting Rooms	Consultation and treatment	First and second Tuesday afternoons	Local Authority
9 Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic, Public Health Premises	Consultation & Waiting Rooms	Consultation and treatment	Monday mornings	Local Authority

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES, 1937—Continued.

NAME AND SITUATION	ACCOMMODATION	PURPOSE	SESSIONS	BY WHOM PROVIDED
10 Ophthalmic Clinic, Public Health Premises	Consultation & Waiting Rooms	Consultation and treatment	Tuesday & Wednesday mornings	Local Authority
11 Immunisation Clinic, Public Health Premises	Consultation & Waiting Rooms	Immunisation against Diphtheria	Friday afternoons	Local Authority
12 Dental Clinic, Public Health Premises	Treatment, Recovery and Waiting Rooms	Treatment (also available for patients attending Tuberculosis Dispensary)	Weekdays, except Saturday afternoons	Local Authority
C—General				
13 Tuberculosis Dispensary, Public Health Premises	Consultation & Waiting Rooms	Consultation and treatment	Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons and Thursday evenings	Local Authority
14 Ultra Violet Light Clinic, Public Health Premises	Treatment and Waiting Rooms	Treatment	Weekdays (except Saturday afternoons)	Local Authority
15 Venereal Diseases Clinic, Royal Infirmary	Consultation and Treatment Rooms at Doncaster Royal Infirmary	Consultation and treatment	Monday & Tuesday evenings, Friday morning, afternoon & evening	Local Authority
16 V.D. Clinic for Women and Children, Public Health Premises	Consultation & Waiting Rooms	Consultation and treatment	Weekday mornings and Thursday afternoons	Local Authority

New arrangements during the year have been the addition of a weekly Infant Welfare Centre at Wheatley, and the provision of Ear, Nose and Throat, and Ophthalmic Clinics staffed by Specialists.

HOSPITALS.

There have been no changes made during the year in the available hospital accommodation. The existing accommodation has again proved to be insufficient, due to between fifty and sixty per cent. being used for patients residing outside the Borough. The long waiting list at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary has again led to heavy demands for accommodation at Springwell House Infirmary, with the result that this institution became overcrowded on several occasions. To avoid this unsatisfactory state of affairs it became necessary to place a limit upon the number of cases which could be admitted. This limit still leaves room for beds to be placed in day-rooms and verandahs to accommodate cases of emergency, but when the limit has been reached cases other than emergencies have, of necessity, to be placed on a waiting list until suitable accommodation becomes available. The necessity for making this check upon admissions is regretted, but is unavoidable.

Springwell House Infirmary was originally designed to accommodate the chronic sick and infirm. Since then the population of the town and district has increased greatly in numbers and changed in composition. There has been an ever-increasing demand for hospital bed accommodation, and the provision of an operating theatre enabled this institution to cater for the demand with the result that it has taken on the character of a general hospital. The chronic sick and infirm now occupy only between twenty-five and thirty per cent. of the available beds, and this forces many who would normally occupy the remainder of the beds to be accommodated in the "House." In addition, whereas the general lay-out and equipment of this Infirmary, despite recent alterations, is quite suitable for nursing the chronic sick, there are many disadvantages when the care of acute medical and surgical cases has to be considered. The Public Health Committee has for some years been considering the question of hospital accommodation, more especially with regard to the provision of maternity beds which are at present inadequate, and it finally decided to recommend that a general hospital of 120 beds be provided to serve the needs of the Borough and that 30 of these beds should be set aside for maternity cases.

In considering possible sites for the provision of this accommodation, the Committee naturally first took into consideration the possibility of appropriating Springwell House Infirmary as a Public Health Hospital, but the realisation that entirely new buildings would be needed as the existing ones could already be filled with chronic sick and infirm at present housed with difficulty elsewhere, and the fact that the site was not in all respects ideal, led the Committee to decide that new accommodation could best be provided on another site, and that the one adjoining the Sanatorium should be provisionally selected.

The principle of the provision of such a hospital on this site has been accepted by the Council, and there for the moment the matter now rests until final arrangements can be made which shall be in the best interests of Doncaster residents, having regard to the provision of hospital facilities as a whole.

HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, Etc.

Details as to Hospital Accommodation are shown in the following table:—

NAME	SITUATION	PURPOSE.	NUMBER OF BEDS	Proportion of Beds used by Non-Residents	MANAGEMENT.	STAFF (if under control of Local Authority)
Royal Infirmary ...	Thorne Road	General	185	68 per cent. (approx.)	Voluntary Agency	
Springwell House Poor Law Infirmary	Springwell Lane	General (Maintained under Poor Law Act, 1930)	244	50 per cent. (approx.)	Public Assistance Committee	1 Resident Medical Officer; 1 visiting Medical Officer; 2 visiting Anaes- thetists; 1 visiting Dental Surgeon; 1 Matron; 6 Charge Nurses; 25 Assistant Nurses; 4 Male Attendants; and 4 Female Attendants.
Isolation Hospital & Sanatorium ...	Tickhill Road	Infectious Diseases & Sanatorium	112	6 per cent. (approx.)	Public Health Committee	1 Resident Medical Officer; 1 Matron; 4 Sisters; 4 Staff Nurses; and 22 Probationers.
Small Pox Hospital	Weston Road	Small Pox	24	None	Do.	Staff obtained as required.
Hamilton Lodge Maternity Home ...	Carr House Road	Maternity	12	None	Do.	1 Matron; 1 Sister; 3 Midwives. Patients attended by Private Practitioners should the need arise.

In addition to these beds, 109 beds are available in Private Nursing Homes. Of these, 42 are for medical and surgical cases, 59 for maternity cases, and 8 for convalescent cases.

DETAILS OF AVAILABLE HOSPITAL BEDS.

Institution.	General Surgical	General Medical	Chronic Sick	Maternity	Venereal Disease		Tuberculosis		Children		Mental		Mental Defectives		Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat	Infectious Diseases	
					M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
Royal Infirmary, Thorne Road ...	135	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—
Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	—
Small Pox Hospital, Balby ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
Hamilton Lodge Maternity Home ...	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Catherine's Mental Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	16	—	—	—
Springwell House, Poor Law Institution ...	M. 60	F. 54	—	4	4*	2*	6*	6*	6*	6*	32	26	20	20	—	—	4*

* Not specially set aside for the diseases named.

SPRINGWELL HOUSE INFIRMARY. STATISTICS FOR 1937.
BEDS OCCUPIED ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

Classification of Wards.	Number of Wards	BEDS							
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age)		Total	
		Provided	Occupied	Provided	Occupied	Provided	Occupied	Provided	Occupied
1. Medical	14	60	50	54	48	—	8	114	106
2. Surgical		—	—	—	—	6	6	6	6
3. Chronic sick	1	4	—	2	—	—	—	6	—
4. Children	2	6	2	6	2	—	2	12	6
5. Venereal	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
6. Tuberculosis	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
7. Isolation	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
8. Maternity	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Mental									
(a) Lunacy Act, 1890									
(i) Short stay	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
(ii) Long stay	2	31	23	25	16	—	—	56	39
(b) Mental Treatment Act, 1930									
(i) Voluntary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Mental defectives	2	20	20	20	20	—	—	40	40
Totals:	29	122	95	116	86	6	16	244	197

IN-PATIENTS.

1.	Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital)	1207
2.	Number of women confined in hospital	28
3.	Number of live births	23
4.	Number of stillbirths	6
5.	Number of deaths among newly-born (i.e., under four weeks of age)	4
6.	Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5)	5
7.	Number of Maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement	1
8.	Total number of deaths	294
9.	Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital)	920
10.	Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above	
	(a) Under four weeks	914
	(b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks	197
	(c) Thirteen weeks or more	93
11.	Number of beds occupied:	
	(a) Average during year, 220.	
	(b) Highest, 244 (on 4th July, 1937)	
	(c) Lowest, 195 (on 20th December, 1937)	
12.	Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	294
13.	Number of abdominal sections	171

CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTION.

DISEASES GROUPS.	Children (under 16 years of age)		Men and Women.	
	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
Acute infectious disease	11	—	3	—
Influenza	1	—	14	—
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	1	1	15	14
Non-Pulmonary	5	—	7	—
Malignant disease	—	—	24	33
Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute Rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	4	—	4	—
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called “rheumatism” (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica) ...	—	—	10	—
Venereal disease	1	1	15	4
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever { (a) Women confined in the hospital	—	—	—	—
(b) Other cases	—	—	—	—
Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	—	—	58	4
Senile decay	—	—	—	—
Mental diseases { (a) Senile Dementia	—	—	2	1
(b) Other	1	—	8	1
Accidental injury and violence	10	—	33	13
In respect of cases not included above:—				
Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	2	—	42	2
“ “ “ Respiratory System	26	5	62	42
“ “ “ Circulatory System	1	1	55	90
“ “ “ Digestive System	29	1	140	25
“ “ “ Genito-urinary System	5	—	91	18
“ “ “ Skin	24	—	22	2
Other diseases	25	5	116	30
Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures { Mothers	—	—	27	—
Infants	19	—	—	—
Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	—	—	—	—
Totals	165	14	755	280

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

The position with regard to the discharge of medical services transferred to the Council remains unchanged, though a close co-operation between the Public Health Office and the Springwell House Infirmary continues.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT RELIEF.

The work is carried on as before by two District Medical Officers under the Public Assistance Committee.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Springwell House Poor Law Institution provides 42 beds (20 male and 22 female) for the care of adult, medium, and low-grade mental defectives. Four male and four female Doncaster cases were being accommodated at the end of the year.

The following table shows the number of beds at St. Catherine's Institution allocated to Doncaster and occupied at the end of 1937 :—

	Male Block.			Female Block		Totals
	High-Grade	Low-Grade	Under 16	High-Grade	Low-Grade	Beds
	120	20	20	120	20	300
Allocated	16	1	3	14	2	36
Occupied	15*	1	3	14	2	35

*Includes one patient on three months' licence leave.

NUMBER OF DEFECTIVES ON REGISTER AT END OF 1937.

	Males	Females	Total
In Certified Institutions ...	29	27	56
In other Institutions ...	7	1	8
Under Guardianship ...	0	0	0
On licence ...	1	0	1
Under statutory supervision ...	34	37	71
	<hr/> 71	<hr/> 65	<hr/> 136

NUMBER OF CASES IN INSTITUTIONS FOR WHOM
THE LOCAL AUTHORITY WAS RESPONSIBLE AT
THE END OF 1937.

	Males	Females	Total
Barkingside Girls' Village Home ...	0	1	1
Besford Court Institution ...	1	0	1
Doncaster P.A. Institution ...	4	4	8
Ellen Terry National Homes ...	0	1	1
Rampton State Institution ...	4	0	4
Royal Albert Institution ...	1	1	2
St. Catherine's Institution ...	18	16	34
Stoke Park Colony ...	1	1	2
Whittington Hall Institution ...	0	3	3
	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 27	<hr/> 56

TABLE SHOWING AGES, SEX AND CLASSIFICATION
OF DEFECTIVES AT END OF 1937.

AGES.				CLASSIFICATION.			
		M.	F. Total		M.	F. Total	
Under 16 ...	15	11	26	Moral Defectives ...	7	2	9
Over 16 & under 21	16	18	34	Feeble-minded			
Over 21 & under 30	23	15	38	persons ...	27	39	66
Over 30 ...	17	21	38	Imbeciles ...	30	20	50
				Idiots ...	7	4	11
	<hr/> 71	<hr/> 65	<hr/> 136		<hr/> 71	<hr/> 65	<hr/> 136

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

ANTE-NATAL CARE.

The ante-natal clinics have continued to grow in popularity throughout the year, and the two weekly sessions are now insufficient to cope with the work. New cases have increased by 51, and attendances by 239 on the 1936 figures.

Up to the present time both the clinics have been held at the Wood Street premises, but with the continual peripheral extension of the built-up areas of the Borough, the Committee has decided upon the formation of clinics to serve the outlying parts of the town so that women, especially those in the later months of pregnancy, will have a smaller distance to travel.

The provision of these additional clinics became effective early in 1938.

Statistics regarding ante-natal work are as follows:—

Number of sessions held	...	...	...	98	
Total number of women attending in 1937	...	...	...	549	
Percentage of notified births represented by this number	...	...	...	49.7%	
Number of women who attended for the first time in 1937	...	...	...	473	
Total number of attendances made by all women	...	...	...	2247	
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	23	
Distribution according to parity:—					
Primipara	...	...	...	225	38%
Multipara	...	...	...	345	59%
Not Pregnant	...	...	...	16	3%
Domiciliary visits by Health Visitors	...	...	...	877	
Diseases or abnormalities found:—					
Albuminuria:					
Slight	...	...	...	10	
Moderate	...	...	...	4	
Severe	...	...	...	0	
Raised Blood Pressure:					
Moderate	...	...	...	58	
Severe	...	...	...	7	
Pyorrhœa	...	...	...	98	
Otorrhœa	...	...	...	2	
Heart Disease	...	...	...	18	
Suspected Tuberculosis	...	...	...	5	
Breech presentation	...	...	...	9	
Contracted Pelvis:					
Moderate	...	...	...	14	
Severe	...	...	...	1	
Varicose veins:					
Moderate	...	...	...	28	
Severe	...	...	...	26	
Hydramnios	...	...	...	4	
Functional heart murmurs	...	...	...	26	

AFTER HISTORIES.

Normal Confinements	...	...	...	337
Instrumental deliveries	...	...	...	16
Cæsarian Section	...	...	...	5
Breech delivery	...	...	...	11
Twins	...	...	...	4

Termination of pregnancy :	
For pulmonary tuberculosis	1
For cardiac failure	1
For hydramnios with anencephalic foetus	1
Medical induction (for disproportion) ...	2
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	5
Ectopic pregnancy	1
Stillbirths	12
Miscarriages	11

MIDWIVES.

THE MUNICIPAL MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The Service came into force on June 7th, 1937, eight midwives having been appointed from among those already in independent practice in the Borough. The scheme for the Service was fully set out in my last report and has appeared to work satisfactorily.

By limiting the number of cases a midwife can take, more time is allowed for important work of ante-natal and post-natal visiting, and Municipal Midwives have also had regular duties allotted to them in the Ante-Natal Clinics.

All Municipal Midwives are provided with drums containing sterilized equipment for confinements, including a gown, a cap, masks and gloves.

The following work has been carried out by Municipal Midwives since their appointment :—

No. of confinements attended as :

Midwives	283
Maternity Nurses	37
Total	320

No. of abortions attended 10

No. of Medical Aid Notes sent 135

Abnormalities experienced in confinements or during the purperium :—

Abnormal Presentations :—

Breech	4 cases
Persistent occipito posterior positions ...	3 cases
Other abnormal presentations	9 cases
Forceps deliveries	10 cases
Cæsarian section	1 case
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	4 cases
Post-partum hæmorrhage	1 case
Concealed hæmorrhage	1 case
Retained placenta	6 cases

Ruptured perineum	...	...	...	...	31 cases
Severe varicose veins complicating labour	...	...	...	...	2 cases
Inflamed breasts	...	...	...	...	2 cases
Rise of temperature	...	...	...	...	5 cases
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	13 cases
Abnormalities found in infants:					
Slight discharge from eyes	...	...	...	...	5 cases
Feebleness	...	...	...	...	4 cases
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	5 cases
No. of stillbirths	...	...	...	...	14 cases
No. of deaths of infants within 14 days of birth	...	...	...	...	8

ANTE-NATAL VISITS:

No. of visits paid	...	...	...	...	2384
Abnormalities found:					
Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	8 cases
Oedema	...	...	...	...	9 cases
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	3 cases
Raised blood pressure	...	...	...	...	1 case
Contracted pelvis	...	...	...	...	3 cases
Persistent vomiting	...	...	...	...	2 cases
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	24 cases
No. of women referred to:					
Their own doctors	...	...	...	...	80 cases
The Ante-Natal Clinic	...	...	...	...	49 cases
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	3 cases

POST-NATAL VISITS:

No. of visits paid	...	...	...	...	284 cases
Abnormalities found:					
Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	7 cases
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	6 cases
No. of women referred to:					
Their own doctors	...	...	...	...	13
The Post-Natal Clinic	...	...	...	...	2

GENERAL MIDWIFERY PROVISION.

In addition to the eight municipal midwives there are five midwives in independent practice, three of whom have small private maternity homes. In addition there are the Municipal Maternity Home and two other Maternity Homes in the town, one of which is chiefly used by the West Riding County Council for patients from the area around Doncaster. Fourteen midwives are employed in the various maternity homes, five of whom are at the Municipal Maternity Home.

The following number of cases have been attended during the year :

	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	Total
By midwives employed by the Council:			
Domiciliary cases (from 7/6/1937)	283	37	320
Institution cases	170	39	209
By midwives in private practice:			
Domiciliary cases	358	160	518
Institution cases	221	75	296
	<hr/> 1032	<hr/> 311	<hr/> 1343

During the year Medical Aid has been summoned by midwives on 404 occasions. Of these requests for help 319 were sent by midwives in domiciliary practice and 85 by midwives in institutional practice.

The reasons for sending for medical aid were as follows:—
Pregnancy :

Threatened or incomplete abortion	28
Albuminuria	26
Raised blood pressure	5
Fits	5
Suspected disproportion	8
Oedema	4
Other causes	11
	<hr/> 87

Labour and Puerperium :

Ruptured perineum	88
Delayed labour	46
Post-partum hæmorrhage	3
Retained placenta	13
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	13
Malpresentation	17
Prolapsed cord	1
Phlebitis	9
Placenta prævia	1
Raised temperature	14
Post maturity	2
Other causes	48
	<hr/> 255

The Child :

Dangerous feebleness	...	...	...	...	7
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	6
Discharge from eyes	...	...	...	...	26
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	2
Other causes	...	...	...	...	19
					—
					61
					—

On December 1st, 1937, the Ministry of Health issued an order making Section 6 of the Midwives Act operative in the Borough. This section prohibits any person otherwise than a Certified Midwife or a State Registered Nurse from attending a woman in childbirth or during the ten days of the puerperium. Penalties can be imposed upon unqualified persons who contravene the terms of this Section, and it is hoped that it will cause the disappearance of the handywoman.

Although this Section did not come into force until December 1st, 1937, knowledge that it would be applied had apparently already had the effect of reducing the employment of handywomen, for during 1937 in only 14 domiciliary births was a qualified midwife not in attendance. This is a big reduction on the figures for previous years.

HAMILTON LODGE MATERNITY HOME.

Hamilton Lodge Maternity Home has again proved to be very popular, and, as mentioned in my last report, the heavy demand for beds in the Home has made it often difficult to provide accommodation for those desirous of obtaining admission. On fifteen occasions beds had to be found elsewhere, and many patients have had to be sent home earlier than the fourteenth day to provide empty beds.

The number of admissions during the year was 232.

There are officially eleven available beds in the Home, but in order to provide accommodation for an infants' nursery, the Home is usually run on a basis of ten available beds. It can easily be seen that, as the demand for beds, by the nature of things, can be by no means regular, the admission of 232 patients during the year has, at times, placed a big strain upon the available accommodation.

Working on the official basis of eleven beds, the average monthly percentage of beds occupied has been 82%. As pointed out last year, this figure is too high, as, apart from the difficulty of dealing with these large numbers in a small home where emergency and operative work has at times to be undertaken, far too few opportunities occur for the periodic emptying of wards for cleansing purposes, which should be a routine in a Maternity Home.

The Public Health Committee has submitted suggestions to the Ministry of Health for extensions on the Hamilton Lodge site, such as would provide an up-to-date maternity hospital for all types of cases and for which the site would provide ample room. These suggestions did not meet with approval as the new buildings were not in connection with a general hospital. The much-needed improved accommodation must, therefore, await the decision upon the provision of a Municipal Hospital.

It is admitted that certain advantages are apparent from providing maternity beds in association with a general hospital. The more ready availability of specialised services and equipment is an obvious example. Nevertheless, I am convinced that unless care is taken, these gains may easily be offset by losses in other directions, especially with large maternity units run on hospital lines. Pregnancy and confinement are normally ordinary physiological processes, not diseases, and as such demand a mental outlook on the part of the staff different from that usually obtaining in large Institutions. Every attempt should be made to retain a "homely" atmosphere, and this ideal is more easily realised in small units. The excellent work of the Matron and Staff of Hamilton Lodge has resulted in this object being attained, and with any extension of maternity bed provision every effort should be made to make sure that the spirit they have built up should not be lost, but should be given an opportunity to extend.

Hamilton Lodge has a very close liaison with the various Municipal Clinics, especially the Ante Natal Clinics, and has formed a direct link between these and the Infant Welfare Centres. The educative work for which these clinics are primarily intended is thus carried through uninterruptedly during the period of the puerperium. Unless care is taken this close co-operation might be much more difficult to obtain in a large institution, and the time spent by patients in such an institution might tend to become an isolated period instead of forming part of a coherent sequence of events.

In Hamilton Lodge, also, patients' own doctors are called in whenever medical attention is needed, and doctors' booked cases are also admitted. Disadvantages of this method are sometimes apparent, but these are compensated for by the fact that a direct point of contact is established between the general practitioners and the Maternity and Child Welfare Service; a contact which might be lost with a big institution.

These points are being borne in mind now that the Committee is forced to consider new premises elsewhere than on the Hamilton Lodge site.

Statistics for 1937 for Hamilton Lodge are as follows:—

No. of maternity beds	...	...	...	11
No. of isolation beds	...	...	...	1
No. of cases admitted during 1937	...	...	...	232
No. of these discharged temporarily, not being in labour	...	...	...	3
No. of cases delivered by:—				
(a) Midwives	...	...	...	170
(b) Doctors	...	...	...	39
No. of normal deliveries	...	...	...	176
No. of forceps deliveries	...	...	...	19
No. of Cæsarian sections	...	...	...	7
No. of versions	...	...	...	2
No. of inductions of premature labour	...	...	...	10
No. of terminations of pregnancy	...	...	...	3
No. of cases of placenta prævia	...	...	...	2
No. of cases of ante-partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	2
No. of cases of eclampsia	...	...	...	1
No. of cases of retained placenta	...	...	...	3
No. of cases of white leg	...	...	...	5
No. of cases of notifiable puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	2
No. of cases (including above) transferred to Infectious Diseases Hospital on account of rise of temperature	...	...	...	4

Cæsarian sections were performed for the following reasons:—

Contracted pelvis and disproportion	...	...	...	5
Malpresentations and disproportion	...	...	...	1
Central placenta prævia	...	...	...	1
No. of cases notified as puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	-
No. of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	2
No. of cases of breast abscess	...	...	...	2
No. of cases of ruptured perineum	...	...	...	32
No. of cases in which Medical Aid was sought by a midwife	...	...	...	83

No. of cases admitted for ante-natal treatment on account of:—

(a) Toxæmia of Pregnancy	...	...	...	11
(b) Retroverted gravid uterus	...	...	...	1
(c) Heart disease	...	...	...	1
(d) Hyperemesis	...	...	...	5
No. of maternal deaths	...	...	...	1

(This was an emergency admission, and death was due to:—

Shock following a concealed accidental hæmorrhage).

No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	...	...	...	0
No. of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	2

No. of infants not entirely breast-fed	...	11
No. of infants stillborn	...	8
No. of infants dying within 10 days of birth	...	7
The stillbirths were due to the following causes:—		
Malpresentation	...	2
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	...	1
Postmaturity	...	1
Toxæmia of pregnancy	...	2
Cause unknown	...	2
The Infant Deaths were due to:—		
Congenital defects	...	3
Icterus neonatorum	...	1
Prematurity	...	2

SPRINGWELL HOUSE INFIRMARY.

The following are details of maternity cases admitted to this Institution during 1937:—

Maternity Block:

No. of maternity beds	...	4
No. of maternity cases admitted	...	27
No. of cases of puerperal pyrexia	...	-
No. of infants not entirely breast-fed	...	8
No. of maternal deaths	...	1
(This was a case of a patient admitted with a peritonsillar abscess who had a premature delivery of twins and died of heart failure).		
No. of stillbirths	...	6
No. of infants dying within 10 days	...	3
(Death was due in all these cases to prematurity).		

General Hospital Wards:

Sixty-two maternity patients were admitted for the following reasons:—

Incomplete or threatened abortion	...	44
Retained placenta	...	2
Retained products following confinement	...	1
Ectopic gestation	...	2
Mastitis	...	1
Eclampsia	...	1
Toxæmia of pregnancy	...	6
Placenta prævia	...	2
Other conditions complicating pregnancy	...	4

Of these cases, three died, death being due to the following causes:—

Pneumonia complicating an abortion	...	1
Toxæmia complicating an abortion	...	1
Cardiac failure	...	1

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

During the year 15 notifications of puerperal pyrexia have been received. All cases except two received treatment in the Isolation Hospital or in isolation wards attached to Maternity Homes. In addition, 4 cases of non-notifiable rises in temperature were treated in the Isolation Hospital as a precautionary measure.

From the following table it will be seen that as regards the place of confinement, the cases were distributed as follows:—

Place of Confinement.	No. of Notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia.	Total No. of Notified Births.	Puerperal Pyrexia Rate per 1,000 Notified Births.
Own Home	8	852	9.4
Maternity Homes ...	7	505	13.8

The succeeding tables give further details of these cases:—

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Index No. of Patient	Age	Place of Delivery	Nature of Confinement	Onset of Pyrexia (No of days after confinement)	Cause of Pyrexia (if other than puerperal)	Whether removed to Hospital or Isolation Block	Result
1	30	Municipal Maternity Home	Normal	8 days	Phlebitis	No	Cured
2	26	Springwell House Infirmary	Abortion	Same day	Sepsis from pre-existing complete prolapse	Yes	Died
3	35	Own Home	Abortion	Same day		Yes	Cured
4	20	Municipal Maternity Home	Normal	8 days	Breast abscess	Yes	Cured
5	30	Own Home	Normal	3 days		Yes	Cured
6	23	Own Home	Normal	3 days		Yes	Cured
7	30	Own Home	Normal	3 weeks		No	Cured
*8	30	Private Maternity Home	Normal	1 day		Yes	Cured
*9	20	Private Maternity Home	Normal	2 days		Yes	Cured
10	29	Own Home	Normal	7 days		Yes	Cured
11	20	Own Home	Normal	3 days		Yes	Cured
*12	27	Private Maternity Home	Normal	15 days	Bronchitis	Yes	Cured
13	41	Own Home	Abortion	4 days		Yes	Cured
*14	33	Private Maternity Home	Normal	9 days		Yes	Cured
*15	28	Private Maternity Home	Normal	1 day		Yes	Cured

* These women were normally resident outside the Borough, but were admitted for their confinements to Institutions inside the Borough.

CONSULTANT SERVICE.

There being no consultant in the town who specialises only in obstetrics and gynæcology, the consultant work is distributed between three surgeons who are in general surgical consultant practice, and the consulting physician. The choice of consultant is left to the general practitioner in charge of any particular case, and, provided that the general practitioner has notified the Health Department of his desire for consultant advice, the consultant's fee is paid by the Corporation, recovery of this cost from the patient being made according to an approved scale.

Consultants were called in to 70 cases during the year.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The year 1937 again proved to be disappointing as far as Maternal Deaths have been concerned, no fewer than nine deaths being ascribed directly or indirectly to childbirth or conditions associated with pregnancy.

The maternal mortality rates in Doncaster during the present decade are as follows:—

Year		Maternal Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births.
1930	... ..	3	2.93
1931	... ..	3	2.75
1932	... ..	4	3.87
1933	... ..	8	7.94
1934	... ..	6*	5.37*
1935	(a) True ...	6*	5.23
	(b) Associated	6*	5.23
1936	(a) True ...	11*	9.93
	(b) Associated	3*	2.71
1937	(a) True ...	4*	3.58
	(b) Associated	5*	4.48

* These figures include deaths locally attributed to maternal causes, though not necessarily reckoned as such by the Registrar-General.

Adequate ante-natal care might have been the cause of preventing three of the deaths. In one of these cases the patient had been warned against becoming pregnant, but had deliberately neglected the advice.

MATERNAL DEATHS IN 1937 IN ORDER OF THEIR OCCURRENCE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Index No. of Patient	Age	Parity.	Cause of Death	Place of Delivery	Place of Death	Sepsis	Ante-Natal Care	True or Associated Maternal Death
1	33	1st	Cardiac Failure	Springwell House Infirmary	Springwell House Infirmary	No	None	Associated
2	32	1st	Cardiac Failure	Springwell House Infirmary	Own Home	No	None	Associated
3	26	1st	Bronchitis, Cardiac Failure	Private Maternity Home	Own Home	No	Adequate	Associated
4	31	4th	Cardiac Failure. Toxæmia. Peritonissillar Abscess.	Springwell House Infirmary	Springwell House Infirmary	No	Adequate	Associated
5	23	1st	Broncho-pneumonia. Acute Rheumatism. Abortion (4 ms.).	Springwell House Infirmary	Springwell House Infirmary	No	Adequate	Associated
6	26	3rd	Toxæmia. Jaundice. Septicæmia. Abortion (3 ms.).	Springwell House Infirmary	Springwell House Infirmary	Yes	None	True
7	37	2nd	Shock. Concealed Accidental Hæmorrhage.	Hamilton Lodge Maternity Home	Hamilton Lodge Maternity Home	No	Adequate	True
8	31	1st	Cardiac Syncope. Paralytic Ileus. Caesarian Section.	Private Maternity Home	Private Maternity Home	No	Adequate	True
9	41	3rd	Toxæmia of Pregnancy. Childbirth.	Private Maternity Home	Private Maternity Home	No	Inadequate	True

POST NATAL CLINIC.

The use of the Post Natal Clinic has increased during the year, but only gradually are women realising the advisability of undergoing a complete medical examination after childbirth. Examination at this time often reveals small abnormalities which can be adjusted by simple treatment. Too often, however, a woman will neglect this examination, the minor defects are overlooked, and in course of time lead to serious ill-health. Then, and only then, do they present themselves for investigation by their doctor or by the Clinic, and the only method of cure is often by operation. Owing to the lack of hospital beds in the town, facilities for the treatment of non-acute surgical cases are usually very difficult to obtain, and there is a long delay in obtaining the necessary treatment. In so many cases these long years of ill-health could be avoided if an adequate post-natal examination was carried out. During the year 86 women attended the Post Natal Clinic, making 108 attendances in all.

CONCEPTION CONTROL CLINIC.

This Clinic is associated with the post natal clinic, and the patients are limited to married women who, for medical reasons, should avoid further pregnancies.

Advice is given and the necessary appliances are sold at cost price to patients.

During the year 26 women attended this clinic, making 76 attendances.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The work of the Child Welfare Centres has continued its growth. The branch Infant Welfare Centre in the Balby area has proved to be very popular and has relieved the pressure on the Wood Street Clinic to some extent. An additional branch centre was opened in the Wheatley district at the Wentworth Road Hall in April, 1937. Total attendances at all centres have increased by 1,867 on the 1936 figures.

The percentage of live births represented by new infant admissions has risen from 57.5 per cent. to 61.5 per cent., and there has been an increase in the numbers of children aged 1 to 5 attending the centres. Continued supervision during this age period is of great importance and it is to be hoped that with improved facilities parents will make every effort to bring their "toddlers" to the centres for periodic supervision.

The work of the welfare centres being preventive, medical treatment is reduced to a minimum, and, as far as possible, children found to be in need of medical treatment are referred to their own doctors or to hospital. Treatment is arranged for dental defects, orthopædic conditions, and diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat through the appropriate specialist staffed clinics already existing the Department.

The following are the statistics for the Centres during the year:—

No. of attendances:	Wood Street	Alder Grove	Wheatley	Total
(1) By infants under one year of age ...	5242	2244	1674	9160
(2) By children aged 1 to 5 years ...	5920	2077	526	8533
No. of children who first attended during 1936:				
(1) Infants ...	381	116	152	649
(2) Children aged 1 to 5 years	137	33	45	215
No. of sessions held ...	97	45	35	177
Average attendances per session (all children)	115	96	63	
No. of consultations ...	4041	1337	911	6289
Average number of consultations per session	42	30	26	
Total number of children attending during the year who, at the end of the year, were:—				
(1) Infants under 1 year ...	...	...	...	568
(2) Children aged 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	1136
Percentage of notified live births represented by new infant admissions ...	...	...	...	61.5%

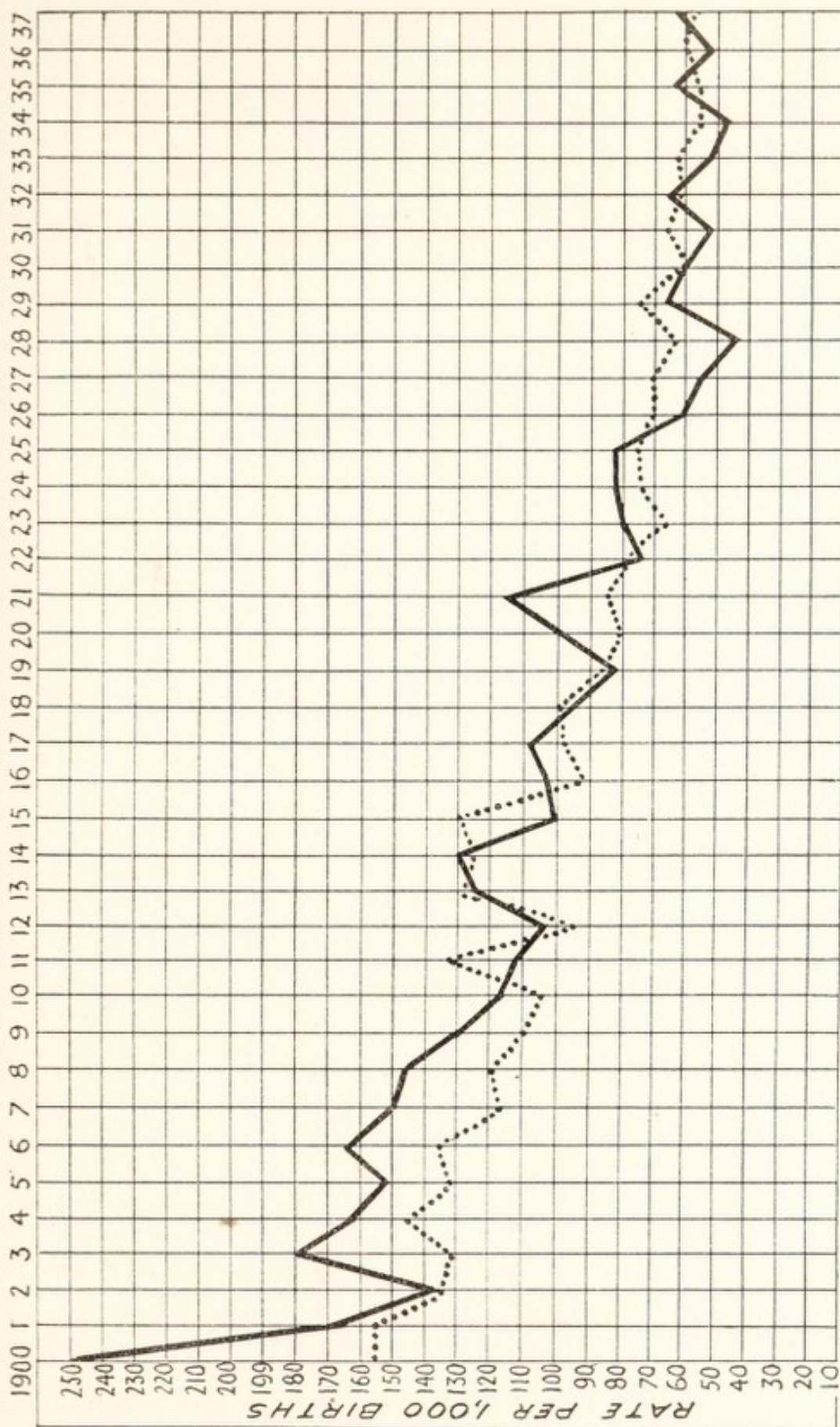
INFANT DEATHS.

During the year 65 infant deaths have occurred, giving an infantile mortality rate of 61.32 per 1,000 live births, as compared with a rate of 58 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

Although this rate for Doncaster is an increase over the 1936 figure, a reference to the accompanying graph would indicate that this figure is within the limits of variation over the last twelve years, and that the infant mortality rate appears to have reached a minimum under present conditions. Although a further fall in this rate to any marked degree is unlikely the maintenance of the rate at this low level will demand continual application of all the known principles of health, and an extension rather than a diminution of effort in this direction. Reference has already been made to the seriousness of the low birth rate, and hence it is all the more important to safeguard the health of every child born alive.

During 1937, 52% of infant deaths occurred within the first four weeks after birth, and of these neo-natal deaths prematurity and congenital defects accounted for 74%. Of the deaths occurring in infants between one and twelve months, 51% were caused by pneumonia and bronchitis—infectious diseases preventable if due care is taken to keep babies from close contact with persons suffering from colds and chest diseases.

It is pleasing to note that no deaths occurred from diarrhoea, a disease once so common and fatal among young children.



INFANT MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

Dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Causes 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 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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 Disease	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningitis (not Tubercular)	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	6
Laryngitis	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pneumonia (All Forms)	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	3	5	15
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteritis	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gastritis	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickets	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suffocation (Overlaying)	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	3	2	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	7
Premature Birth	...	...	...	16	2	0	0	18	1	0	0	0	19
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	4	2	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	8
Other Causes	...	...	...	6	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	3
Totals	...	...	...	27	6	0	1	34	9	8	6	8	65

STILLBIRTHS.

During the year 55 stillbirths have been allocated to the Borough. This number of stillbirths gives a rate of 49.32 per 1,000 total births for Doncaster.

The causes to which the 52 stillbirths which have been investigated were ascribed are as follows:—

Difficult Labour	...	...	...	...	8
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	6
Prematurity combined with ill-health of mother					3
Toxæmia of Pregnancy	...	...	...		7
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...		10
Congenital Abnormality	...	...	...		4
Cause unknown	...	...	...		14

Among these 52 stillbirths, 1 was illegitimate.
In 25 cases the birth was premature.

SUPPLY OF MILK AND FOOD.

Dried milk, cod liver oil and malt, etc., is supplied at cost price, limited to those expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age who are regularly attending the various centres. They are also supplied at reduced prices or free in necessitous cases. In addition, arrangements are in force for liquid milk to be delivered free of cost to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers.

During the year, the total quantity of milk supplied free of cost was as follows:—

Liquid Milk	...	...	765 gallons
Dried Milk	...	...	3539 pounds +
			973 pounds ($\frac{1}{2}$ price)

HEALTH VISITING

The Health Visiting work for the Borough is carried out by eight Health Visitors, who are under the supervision of a Chief Health Visitor. The Health Visitors also act as School Nurses and Tuberculosis Nurses.

Despite increasing clinic work, absences through illness, and the difficulty of obtaining new staff to replace those who leave for service elsewhere, the number of all-important home visits has increased by 1,875 on the 1936 figures. A health visitor on the average pays 2,800 home visits and attends 200 half-day clinic sessions per year.

Details of the visits made during 1937 are given below:—

Expectant Mothers	...	First visits	...	439
		Total visits	...	877
Infants	...	First visits	...	997
		Total visits	...	5529
Children (ages 1 to 5 years)	...		...	8678
Pneumonia	...		...	91
Measles	...		...	103
Whooping Cough	...		...	27
Chicken Pox	...		...	21
Special visits and enquiries	...		...	1023
Tuberculosis	...	First visits	...	81
		Total visits	...	930
Total Visits to Homes				17279

In addition, the Health Visitors paid 3,244 visits to homes in their capacity of School Nurses, and also made the following number of half-day "session" attendances at the Welfares and Clinics:—

Infant Welfare Centres	...	...	...	451
Ante-Natal Centres	...	...	...	196
Tuberculosis Dispensary	...	...	...	183
Minor Ailments Clinics	...	...	...	300
Orthopædic Clinics	...	...	...	48
Examination of School Entrants	...	...	...	240
Aural Clinics	...	...	...	30
Head Inspections at Schools	...	...	...	70
				1518

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

A list of the children notified under the Act is kept at the Public Health Offices. All these children are visited frequently by the Chief Health Visitor and by the other Health Visitors in the course of their normal duties.

There were eight children on the Register at the end of the year.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

This Clinic is held twice a month at the Wood Street premises under the care of a visiting Orthopædic Surgeon. It is a combined clinic for children, both of school age and below school age.

Children requiring hospital treatment are referred to special hospitals, many, chiefly cases of rickets, are referred to the Nursery Class at the Open Air School, and others receive Ultra-Violet Light treatment, and massage if necessary, in the Ultra Violet Light Clinic.

During the year, 170 new cases of children below school age attended the clinic and made 428 attendances.

The orthopædic defects found among new cases attending were as follows:—

Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	120
Talipes	...	...	...	...	...	17
Congenital deformities	...	...	...	...	...	8
Birth injury	...	...	...	...	...	1
Torticollis	...	...	...	...	...	4
Congenital dislocation of hip	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infantile paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tubercular dactylitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tubercular disease of ankle	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cleft palate	...	...	...	...	...	3
Various deformities or defects	...	...	...	...	...	13

NURSERY CLASS.

The Nursery Class at the Open Air School for delicate and crippled children who are under school age has continued its useful work under the care of the Nursery Instructress and her assistant. Children are conveyed to and from the School by a motor omnibus under the supervision of the Chief Instructress. The class needs enlargement as there is a long waiting list for admission.

Once again the majority of the cases admitted have been children suffering from rickets and its associated defects.

SUMMARY OF CASES.

Admissions:

Rickets and associated conditions	...	...	...	...	30
Spastic hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	1

Discharges:

Transferred to Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Transferred to Open Air School	...	...	...	...	9
Cured	...	...	...	...	20
Continued absence	...	...	...	...	4
Left district	...	...	...	...	2

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT.

The Ultra Violet Light Department has continued steadily throughout the year. The clinic is used for the treatment of nursing and expectant mothers, infants, children below school age, and children of school age, and for cases of tuberculosis.

The following table shows details of the cases treated and the results obtained among mothers and children referred from the various Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. In all, these made attendances of 345 and 6,310 respectively during 1937.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT (CASES TREATED)

Type of Case	Total No.	No. still under Treat-ment	Completed Cases					Incompleted Cases			
			No.	Average No. of Attend's	Improvement			No.	Average No. of Attend's	Improvement	
					None	Slight	Marked			None	Marked
Ante-Natal ...	8	2	6	15	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Nursing Mothers	4	1	3	12	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Children aged 0-5 years suffering from: Rickets ...	104	54	39	36	2	9	27	1	10	8	—
Debility and Anæmia, etc. ...	125	37	70	24	2	10	57	1	18	8	3
Impetigo ...	14	1	13	6	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Infantile Eczema	12	2	9	9	—	—	2	7	1	—	1
Other Skin Diseases ...	5	—	5	6	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
Cervical Glands	10	4	6	23	—	—	5	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	282	101	151	—	4	19	101	27	30	16	4

DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE & THROAT.

Children suffering from defects of the ear, nose and throat can attend the Aural Clinic provided for school children under the charge of Mr. H. M. Petty.

During the year, 48 children below school age attended the clinic, making 86 attendances in all, and 63 attendances at the Minor Ailment Clinic for intermediate treatment.

Details of the cases treated are as follow:—

Otorrhœa	...	...	...	...	21 cases
Earache	...	...	...	...	1 „
Deafness	...	...	...	...	2 „
Defective speech	...	...	...	...	3 „
Cervical adenitis	...	...	...	...	1 „
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	...	...	...	...	15 „
Enlarged adenoids	...	...	...	...	1 „
Minor defects	...	...	...	...	4 „
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	48 „
					—

ERRORS OF REFRACTION.

Children needing investigation for errors of refraction or diseases of the eye can attend the Refraction Clinics provided for school children under the charge of Mr. C. F. Eminson and Mr. M. D. Thakore.

During the year 27 children below school age attended these clinics. The conditions found were as follow:—

Simple hypermetropia	...	...	...	13 cases
Hypermetropic astigmatism	...	...	...	10 „
Other conditions	...	...	...	4 „
				—
Total	...	...	...	27 „
				—

Of these, 17 cases were children with signs of commencing squints.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The facilities offered for the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and for children under school age have obviously been appreciated, and the work has continued steadily throughout the year.

These facilities are only available to those women and children who are in attendance at the ante-natal or infant welfare centres.

Dentures are supplied to expectant and nursing mothers at cost price providing they are obtained within a year of the date of the last confinement.

The following table shows the work done in 1937:—

	Children up to 5 years of age	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Total attendances ...	464	875
Fillings—Temporary ...	57	—
Permanent ...	—	54
Extractions—Temp. Teeth	1368	—
Perm. Teeth	—	1897
Anæsthetics—Local ...	—	24
General ...	428	226
Dressings ...	2	396
Completed Cases ...	263	95
Dentures Supplied ...	—	67
Number awaiting Dentures	—	4
Inspections ...	—	285

MINOR AILMENTS.

Arrangements are made for young children suffering from minor ailments, such as impetigo, to be treated together with children of school age at the minor ailments clinic. The majority of children suffering from these defects are, however, referred to their own doctors for treatment.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

Arrangements have been made for the supervision of Nursing and Maternity Homes by visits either by the Medical Staff of the Department, or by the Chief Health Visitor.

One new private convalescent home has been registered during the year, and extensions have been carried out at one of the existing maternity homes.

The number of private nursing and maternity homes and the available beds for various purposes at the end of the year are shown in the following table.

Ref. No. of Nursing Home in Register	Number of available beds.			
	Medical & Surgical	Maternity	Isolation	Convalescent
7	15	2	—	—
8	16	37	11	—
9	—	1	—	—
11	—	4	—	—
13	11	—	—	—
14	—	4	—	—
15	—	—	—	8
	<hr/> 42	<hr/> 48	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 8

Section 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

No changes have occurred in the services of public water supply in the Borough, the origin and quantities obtained from each source being the same as stated in my previous report.

The purity of the water is controlled by chemical and bacteriological examination, 10 samples having been submitted for examination during the year by the Public Health Department in addition to those submitted by the Water Engineer.

A chlorination plant has been installed at Thrybergh reservoir and came into operation early in the year. This has resulted in making the water bacteriologically pure, but certain difficulties had to be overcome owing to complaints of taste and colour due to the heavy algal growths which rapidly accumulated on the filter beds.

The following table shows the results of the examinations carried out for the Public Health Department during the year:—

Date of Sampling	22/2/37	26/5/37	7/6/37	14/6/37
Where taken	House Tap	House Tap	House Tap	House Tap
Source of Supply	Thrybergh	Thrybergh	Thrybergh	Langsett
Suspended Matter	Faint trace	Trace	Trace	None
Appearance	Slightly cloudy Yellow	Clear Yellowish	Clear Yellowish	Slightly cloudy Yellowish
Taste	Faintly musty	Normal	Normal	Normal
Odour	Faintly musty	None	None	None
Total Solids (parts per million)	17.75	20.0	24.0	7.25
Chlorine	2.20	2.50	3.40	1.20
Nitrites	Very faint trace	Faint trace	Faint trace	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.05
Poisonous Metals	None	None	None	None
Total Hardness	12.0	12.0	14.0	3.0
Temporary Hardness	2.4	1.6	2.4	0.0
Permanent Hardness	9.6	10.4	11.6	3.0
Oxygen Absorbed	0.165	0.147	0.130	0.159
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.004	0.0034	0.0028	0.0006
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.0104	0.0080	0.0080	0.0056
pH. value	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.5
Free Chlorine	0.005	None	None	None
B. Coli Test	+	-	+	-
No. in 100 mls.	None	None	None	None

1/7/37	2/12/37	4/12/37	4/12/37	8/12/37	8/12/37
House Tap	House Tap	House Tap	House Tap	Nutwell	Thornham
Borehole	Thrybergh	Langsett	Thrybergh	Nutwell	Thornham
None	None	Trace	None	Faint trace	None
Clear	Clear Yellowish	Clear Yellowish	Clear Yellowish	Clear Faintly Yellowish	Clear
Normal	Earthy	Normal	Earthy	Normal	Normal
None	Earthy	None	Earthy	None	None
22.0	26.0	12.6	25.5	20.3	24.8
1.80	4.00	1.90	4.00	1.60	1.60
None	Faint trace	None	None	None	None
0.15	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.20	0.10
None	None	None	None	None	None
18.0	12.8	5.7	13.2	14.0	18.8
11.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	8.0	10.8
7.0	12.0	5.7	13.2	6.0	8.0
0.024	0.110	0.079	0.096	0.014	0.0030
Nil	0.0246	0.0096	0.0240	0.0004	0.0010
0.0016	0.0128	0.0072	0.0128	0.0024	0.0024
8.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.0
None	0.12	None	0.10	None	None
+	-	-	-	-	-
None	None	3	None	None	None

DRAINAGE.

During the year 1937 some alteration in the sanitary conditions of the area has taken place. In addition to the extension of the sewerage and water systems, which make provision for the newly-developed areas, the Main Intercepting Sewer to Balby Sewage Works from Woodfield Road, Ashfield Road, Cedar Road, Cambria Drive, and Warmsworth Road, and the Storm Water Relief Sewer for the part of Warmsworth recently added to the Borough, were completed.

The old Sand House site and adjacent land are being filled in with clinker and residue from the Refuse Destructor.

No alterations have been made to the rivers or streams during the year.

A public convenience with accommodation for both sexes has been provided in Hexthorpe Flatts, and a public convenience for men only is in course of construction in St. Sepulchre Gate, near St. James' Bridge.

I am indebted to Mr. F. O. Kirby, Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer, for the above information.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are comparatively few privies and pail closets remaining, and most of these are to be found on the outskirts or low-lying parts of the town.

At the end of 1937 there were approximately 98 houses remaining which were provided with privies and 43 houses provided with pail closets.

SCAVENGING.

Dry refuse is collected by motor freighters and horse-drawn vehicles, approximately 14 per cent being conveyed by the latter method.

Refuse from privies and pail closets is collected at night in a covered motor vehicle.

All refuse is disposed of at the Destructor.

The Refuse Destructor and Salvage Plant have been worked normally, the quantity of refuse dealt with being slightly greater than last year, due chiefly to increased population.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Complaints received and dealt with	390
Inspections re nuisances	8546
Preliminary notices issued (written and verbal)	966
Statutory Notices	37
Notices complied with	972
Notices not complied with or only partly complied with	131
Legal proceedings taken	Nil
Nuisances abated and defects remedied	1451

Comprising as follows:—

Ashbins provided	452
Ashpits abolished	17
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed ...	35
Drains cleaned out, re-laid, repaired or re-trapped	166
do. inspection chambers repaired or provided with new covers	6
do. ventilation shafts and soil pipes cleaned out and repaired	5
do. gullies cleaned out	18
Dwellinghouses, roofs repaired	67
do. walls repaired	84
do. ceilings repaired	14
do. floors repaired	19
do. doors repaired	7
do. chimneys repaired	20
do. fireplaces and ranges repaired or renewed	37
do. windows repaired or sashes recorded	79
do. coppers repaired or renewed ...	17
do. new eaves-gutters or fall pipes provided	30
do. eaves gutters or fall pipes cleaned out and repaired	60
do. rooms and stairs cleansed	11
do. Foodstores lighted and ventilated ...	3
do. Handrails provided to stairways ...	2
do. New cellar grates provided	1
do. Cellar steps repaired	1
do. dirty bedding cleansed or destroyed	5
do. cellar floors repaired	1

Water closets, cisterns repaired or renewed	...	51
do. provided with new pans	... ..	27
do. repaired	... ..	28
do. new seats provided	... ..	11
do. service pipes to cisterns repaired	...	14
Water closets and urinals cleansed	... ..	5
Pail closets converted into W.C.s	... ..	3
New pail closets provided	... ..	1
Sinks renewed	... ..	47
Sinks and baths, new waste pipes provided, repaired or cleaned out	... ..	20
Yard pavings repaired or renewed	... ..	28
Yards and passages cleansed	... ..	12
Water supply, service pipes repaired	... ..	14
do. taps repaired	... ..	1
do. New hot water cylinders provided	...	1
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated	... ..	5
Nuisances abated from burning of rubbish	... ..	8
Smoke nuisances abated	... ..	5
Fish stores cleansed and limewashed	... ..	1
Piggeries cleansed	... ..	2
Sewers cleansed	... ..	3
Offensive liquid flowing on to public footpath:		
Nuisances abated	... ..	3
Stables limewashed	... ..	1
Waste water deposited in street gullies.		
Nuisances abated	... ..	2
Water removed from cellars	... ..	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inspections made	... ..	247
Visits re isolation of cases	... ..	102
Visits re diphtheria and scarlet fever contacts	...	4
Inspection of rooms after disinfection	... ..	5
Rooms disinfected	... ..	1043
Articles of bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected	...	8215
Articles of bedding, clothing, etc., destroyed	... ..	84
Notices sent to Public Library	... ..	50
Notices sent to schools	... ..	678

FOODS AND DRUGS.

Number of Samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	178
Comprising as follows:—						
New milk	...	...	...	...	...	71
Bottled Milk (ordinary)	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bottled Milk (Tuberculin Tested)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bottled Milk (Accredited)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bottled Milk (Pasteurised)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	20
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	7
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	11
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dried Mint	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pork Pies	...	...	...	...	...	2
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	6
Polony	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brawn	...	...	...	...	...	2
Potted meat	...	...	...	...	...	3
Liquorice Powder	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	...	1
Olive oil	...	...	...	...	...	3
Glycerine	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of samples of milk reported to be adulterated or below standard	...	...	...	...	...	17
Number of other samples reported not genuine	...	...	...	...	...	2
Legal proceedings instituted	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of cautions issued	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of Wholesale Margarine Dealers Registered	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of Wholesale Margarine Dealers' Premises Registered	...	...	...	...	...	16

Ref. No.	Article	Adulteration or Offence	Action taken & remarks
392	New Milk	Slightly deficient in solids-not-fat	Vendor cautioned by Chief Inspector
395	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 5%, and contained 2.4% of added water	Four samples were taken at the place of delivery and two were found to contain added water. (See Nos. 398 and 399)
398	New Milk	Contained 3.3% of added water	Farmer prosecuted and fined £1 and costs
399	New Milk	Slightly deficient in solids-not-fat, and showed the presence of a small amount of added water	—
421	Accredited Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat	Letter sent to Vendor by Town Clerk
424	Bottle Milk (sterilised)	Contained 9.3% of added water	Informal sample. Formal sample taken. (See No. 426)
426	Bottle Milk (sterilised)	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 4.4% and contained 3.5% of added water	Letter sent to Medical Officer of Health of district from which the supply came
454	New Milk	Contained 27.5% of added water	Informal sample. Letter sent to Vendor by Chief Inspector and formal sample taken from dealer from whom supply was bought. (See No. 462)
462	New Milk	Contained 11.0% of added water	Letter sent to dealer and at his request 5 samples were taken at place of delivery, 3 of which were found to contain added water. (See Nos. 478, 481 and 482)
472	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 7.0%	Informal sample. Dealer seen by Chief Inspector and formal sample taken and found satisfactory. Dealer cautioned.

Ref. No.	Article	Adulteration or Offence	Action taken & remarks
475	Sweet Spirit of Nitre	Deficient in Ethyl Nitrite to the extent of 33.6%	Informal sample. Formal sample taken and found satisfactory.
478	New Milk	Contained 18.7% of added water	Farmer prosecuted and fined £5 in each case and £9/10/6 costs
481	New Milk	Contained 34.9% of added water	
482	New Milk	Contained a small amount of added water	
13	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 6.6%	Informal sample. Formal sample taken at a later date and found satisfactory
27	New Milk	Contained 5.7% of added water	Informal sample. Formal sample taken at a later date and vendor prosecuted
30	New Milk	Slightly deficient in solids-not-fat	Informal sample. Formal sample taken and found satisfactory
40	Accredited Milk	Slightly deficient in solids-not-fat	Vendor cautioned by Chief Inspector
48	Sausages	Contained preservative without declaring the presence of same	Vendor cautioned by Chief Inspector

SAMPLES TAKEN FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	...	11
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	29
Accredited Milk	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sterilized Milk	...	...	...	...	...	14
Undesignated Milk	...	...	...	...	...	75

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, MARKETS AND SHOPS.

Public slaughter houses	...	...	...	...	...	1
Private slaughter houses	...	...	...	...	...	2
Slaughtermen's New Licences issued	...	...	...	...	...	18
do. Licences renewed	...	...	...	...	...	119
Inspections of Slaughter Houses, Market and Shops	...	...	...	...	...	2822
Animals killed at Public Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	30572
do. do. Private Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	9050
Notices given respecting defects and contraventions	...	...	...	...	...	1
Slaughter Houses limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	1

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED AT THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5,573	1,925	630	19,238	12,256
Number inspected	5,573	1,925	630	19,238	12,256
All diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	7	15	14	119	17
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	191	95	6	81	279
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	3.55%	5.71%	3.17%	1.03%	2.41%
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	19	29	1	0	16
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	331	344	0	0	448
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with tuberculosis	6.28%	19.03%	0.16%	—	3.78%

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED AT SHOPS AND WAREHOUSES

Beef and Mutton ...	2764 lbs.	Herrings ...	336 lbs.
Lamb ...	1	Herrings ...	8
Pigs' heads ...	2	Halibut ...	29 lbs.
Turkeys ...	19	Mussels ...	6 cwts.
Rabbits ...	59	Cockles ...	2 cwts.
Cooked Ham (tinned)	186 lbs.	Kippers ...	16 lbs.
Other tinned foods	224	Plaice ...	224 lbs.
Sausage ...	21 lbs.	8 boxes Herring Roes	28 lbs.
Beast tongue ...	1	Shrimps ...	10 qts.
Worscht (Polony)	9 lbs.	Pears ...	144
Fat ...	2 lbs.	Mushrooms ...	32 lbs.
Cheese ...	2 lbs.	Apples ...	7 lbs.
Smoked Beef ...	3 lbs.	Cherries ...	48 lbs.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS.

Number of contraventions	...	...	...	...	3
Notices given	...	...	...	...	3
do. complied with	...	...	...	...	2
do. partly complied with	...	...	...	...	1
Nature of contraventions:					
Premises being dirty	...	...	...	...	2
Defective floors	...	...	...	...	1
Meat not being covered in transit	...	...	...	...	1

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	63
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	595
Verbal Notices re contravention and defects	...	...	...	...	3
Work done to remedy complaints:—					
Tripe and gut scraping premises cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulations of offensive refuse removed	...	...	...	...	2
Legal proceedings for frying fish on unregistered premises: Case dismissed	...	...	...	...	1

ICE CREAM SHOPS.

Number of premises on books	...	...	...	...	63
Inspections	...	...	...	...	18

COWKEEPERS AND MILK PURVEYORS.

Number on Register:—

Cowkeepers and wholesale dealers	...	...	6
Cowkeepers and retail dealers	...	...	10
Average number of Dairy Cattle kept in Borough	...	...	142
Milk purveyors only	...	...	101
No. of persons licensed to deal in Accredited milk	...	...	4
No. of persons licensed to deal in Pasteurised milk	...	...	6
No. of persons licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested milk	...	...	8

NOTE.—In addition to the above there are a number of shopkeepers who sell milk in “sealed” bottles, as supplied by wholesale firms.

Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	200
Verbal notices	...	...	...	...	6
Work done to remedy complaints:—					
Milk stores cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty cowsheds cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
do. do. partly cleansed	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulations of manure removed	...	...	...	...	2
Name and address put on vehicle	...	...	...	...	1

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

Workshops on Register (excluding bakehouses)	...	...	...	...	109
Bakehouses (Workshops) on Register	...	...	...	...	34
Bakehouses (Factory) on Register	...	...	...	...	9
Bakehouses (Domestic) on Register	...	...	...	...	33
Number of Outworkers (February list)	...	...	...	...	7
Number of Outworkers (August list)	...	...	...	...	8
Inspections	...	...	...	...	102
Complaints from Factory Inspector	...	...	...	...	1
Written notices	...	...	...	...	1
Verbal notices	...	...	...	...	2
Contraventions or defects dealt with:—					
Bakehouses cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	2
Separate sanitary accommodation (temporary) provided	...	...	...	...	1

CANAL BOATS.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	132
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	24
Persons on board (adults)	...	...	...	...	45
Persons on board (children)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Contraventions found	...	...	...	...	2
Written notices served	...	...	...	...	None
Verbal notices given	...	...	...	...	1

LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register at beginning of year	...	...	4
Removed from Register	...	...	Nil
Added to Register	...	...	Nil
On Register at end of year	...	...	4
Number of inspections	...	...	181
Contraventions or defects found	...	...	Nil

SCAVENGING.

Privy middens and pail closets emptied	...	...	1105
Dry ashpits emptied	...	...	1551
Sanitary bins and boxes emptied	...	...weekly	
Loads removed—Nightsoil	...	...	204
Loads removed—Dry ashes	...	...	739
Loads removed—Bell cart refuse	...	...	15498
Loads removed—Trade refuse	...	...	179

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

The whole of the refuse collected was taken to, and dealt with at, the Utilisation and Destructor Works.

The weight of refuse dealt with was as follows:—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Nightsoil	275	18	2
Dry Ashes	512	2	2
Bell Cart Refuse	20870	13	2
Trade Refuse	1955	15	0

HOUSING ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

Number of dwellinghouses inspected and recorded under the Regulations (excluding Clearance Areas)	194
Number with defects	33
Number without defects	161
Number of dwellinghouses in Clearance Areas inspected	405
Number of other unfit houses inspected	9
Other special inspections and visits to houses in Clearance Areas	328
Houses measured re overcrowding survey	733

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION (approximate).

Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with privies and ashpits	98
Dwellinghouses and other premises with pail closets	43
Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with water closets and fixed ashpits	661
Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with water closets and sanitary dustbins or other moveable receptacles	19393

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.

Firms registered	...	...	...	...	...	39
Premises registered	...	...	...	...	...	66
Deputies registered	...	...	...	...	...	98
Inspections of newly-registered premises	...	...	...	...	...	6

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

During the year (excluding National Rat Week) complaints were made regarding 62 premises being rat infested, and in all the cases investigations were made and advice given, and, where necessary, bait was supplied. The number of visits and re-visits to these premises was 268, and 3,692 bait was given or put down.

During National Rat Week, November 1st to 6th, the same procedure was adopted as in previous years, the number of premises complained of during that time was 17, and 1,215 bait was given out. The Borough Surveyor's Department again co-operated by baiting the public sewers during Rat Week. 342 man-holes at various parts of the town were baited, 3,447 being put down, and it was reported that 2,957 had been taken.

On the properties belonging to the Estates and Housing Department, a Rat Catcher is employed whole-time by the Corporation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inspection of School Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	67
Inspection of common yards and passages	...	...	1413
Inspection of urinals and public lavatories	...	...	1264
Inspection of caravans	...	...	227
Inspection of places of entertainment	...	...	7
Drains tested	...	...	2
Smoke observations	...	...	154
Inspection of verminous houses	...	...	75
Superintendence of fumigation	...	...	150
Samples of water (town supply) taken for examination	...	...	10
Samples of water (Public Baths) taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	30
Inspections under Shops Act	...	...	13
Special inspections re sanitary accommodation	...	...	196
Miscellaneous inspections and visits	...	...	126

H. INNOCENT, Cert.R.San. Inst.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Doncaster has two publicly-owned modern covered Swimming Baths.

The St. James' Street Baths are only opened for swimming purposes during the summer months, from April to October. The Grey Friars Road Baths are opened throughout the year, and are used chiefly by school children.

The method of purification of the water is by chlorination, and a check on its efficiency is made by taking bacteriological samples at intervals.

The results of bacteriological examinations during 1937 are shown in the following table. Very satisfactory conditions have been maintained.

Date	Position where taken	St. James' Street Baths					Grey Friars Road Baths					Result
		No. of Bathers	Colonies growing at 37° C per c.c.	Colonies growing at 22° C per c.c.	Acid or gas produced in 50 c.c. of water in 48 hours.	Result	No. of Bathers	Colonies growing at 37° C per c.c.	Colonies growing at 22° C per c.c.	Acid or gas produced in 50 c.c. of water in 48 hours		
10/6/37	Shallow end	Moderate	25	0	None	Satisfactory	Moderate	1	1	None	Satisfactory	
"	Middle of Baths	Moderate	10	1	None	Satisfactory	Moderate	65	14	None	Satisfactory	
"	Deep end	Moderate	24	1	None	Satisfactory	Moderate	1	1	None	Satisfactory	
13/7/37	Shallow end	Moderate	1	0	None	Satisfactory	Moderate	4	10	None	—	
"	Middle of Baths	Few	0	1	None	Satisfactory	Moderate	3	2	None	—	
"	Deep end	Few	18	2	None	—	Moderate	2	0	None	—	
1/9/37	Shallow end	Few	7	3	None	—	Few	3	2	None	—	
"	Middle of Baths	Few	6	5	None	—	Few	3	3	None	—	
"	Deep end	Few	3	4	None	—	Few	4	2	None	—	
1/10/37	Shallow end	Moderate	4	2	None	—	Moderate	2	1	None	—	
"	Middle of Baths	Moderate	0	1	None	—	Moderate	0	3	None	—	
"	Deep end	Moderate	0	2	None	—	Moderate	2	8	None	—	
29/11/37	Shallow end	—	—	—	—	—	Empty	6	6	None	—	
"	Middle of Baths	—	—	—	—	—	Empty	12	1	None	—	
"	Deep end	—	—	—	—	—	Empty	70	0	None	—	

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The work in connection with the eradication of bed bugs has been continued as previously described. It is a routine for the furniture of all tenants from clearance areas and infested overcrowded houses to be fumigated before it is moved to new houses provided by the Council. Frequent requests have also been received for the fumigation of verminous houses from private owners, to whom a charge is made for the work done. The work is carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department under the supervision of a Sanitary Inspector, who ascertains that it has been satisfactorily performed. At the time of fumigation, the tenants are given instructions as to measures to be taken by them to prevent re-infestation.

The fumigant employed is one producing chiefly fumes of sulphur dioxide. Certain of the Council houses have been disinfested by a spray process.

The work carried out during the year is shown in the following table:—

No. of Council houses disinfested :				
(a) By fumigation	...	...	...	14
(b) By spray process	...	...	...	60
No. of overcrowded houses and houses in				
Clearance Areas disinfested	...	...	...	98
No. of Privately-owned houses disinfested				32
Total				204

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition of the public elementary schools is kept under regular supervision by the sanitary inspectors and the health visitors, and the satisfactory conditions have been found to be maintained.

In every school the water supply is obtained from the town's supply.

The Board of Education's Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusions from School is closely followed with regard to infectious disease. In no case has it been found necessary to close a school or department.

Full details of the medical work will be found in my annual report as School Medical Officer.

Section 4.

HOUSING.

New houses continue to be erected in the Borough, especially in the Wheatley Park area and Wheatley Hills districts.

The number of new houses erected in the Borough during the year were:—

(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	106
(2) By private enterprise	...	...	449

The total number of inhabited houses at the end of the year, according to the rate books, was 19,997, an increase of 364 on the 1936 figures.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	1502
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	4083
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	194
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	258
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	414*
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	927†

* A considerable number of these houses had also been inspected in previous years and recorded under this heading in previous reports.

† Included in this figure is a number having only minor defects.

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	761
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...
	Nil

- (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
- (a) By owners Nil
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :
- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 37
- (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
- (a) By owners 37
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil
- (c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 4
- (2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 4
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act :—
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit Nil

In June an Inspector of the Ministry of Health held an enquiry on the areas scheduled to be dealt with in 1937, viz. :—

Balby Road	...	...	...	...	6 houses
Low Road	...	...	...	...	7 "
Atkinson's Yard	...	...	...	...	2 "
Egley's Yard	...	...	...	...	3 "
Earnshaw's Yard	...	...	...	...	5 "
Cleveland Square	...	...	...	...	4 "
Jarratt Square	...	...	...	...	5 "
Hollindrake's Yard	...	...	...	...	5 "
Moore's Place and West Street	...	...	...	...	9 "
Chapel Yard	...	...	...	...	5 "
Volunteer Yard	...	...	...	...	2 "
Market Road, St. Anne's Square, and Robinson's Row	...	...	...	...	25 "
Bradford Row North and South	...	...	...	...	12 "
Prince's Street and Burgin's Yard	...	...	...	...	7 "
Prince's Street and East Laith Gate	...	...	...	...	26 "
Old Hexthorpe	...	...	...	...	15 "

These houses were giving accommodation to 371 persons.

The Clearance Orders were all confirmed, with the exception of the 12 houses in Bradford Row North and South, where an undertaking was given to discontinue the use of them as dwelling-houses; these were later represented as individual houses. One house, No. 1 Chapel Yard, was also excluded from the Order.

All the houses included in the 1936 Clearance Orders were rendered empty by the end of the year, and all but 17 have been demolished.

Of the 6 houses represented individually in 1936, viz. :—

6 Miller's Yard
113 Marsh Gate
1 Maltkiln Yard
45 Nelson Street
21 Arthur Street
18 Wood Street

5 have been demolished and in one case (18 Wood Street) an undertaking was accepted to discontinue the use of the house for human habitation.

In addition to the Bradford Row North and South houses, the following houses were represented in 1937 as individually unfit :—

7a Wood Street.
2 Cottages at Green House Farm.

OVERCROWDING.

Work in connection with the overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act continued steadily throughout the year. The measurement of houses and administrative work has been sufficient to necessitate the continued employment of a temporary Housing Inspector.

Arrangements exist whereby overcrowded families are given first choice of houses owned by the Corporation as they fall vacant, and, in addition, fifty four-bedroomed houses intended for the largest families were nearly completed by the end of the year.

The figures connected with overcrowding can be summarised as follows :—

(a)	(1)	No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year (including dwellings in scheduled Clearance Areas)	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
	(2)	No. of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
	(3)	No. of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	...	829
(b)		No. of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	98

(c) (1) (i) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year (including dwellings in scheduled Slum Clearance Areas)	126
(ii) No. of cases relieved in dwellings owned by Local Authority (including slum clearance) ...	20
(iii) No. of cases relieved in dwellings scheduled for Slum Clearance and owned by Local Authority (included in C (1) (ii) above)	6
(iv) No. of cases relieved in dwellings scheduled for Slum Clearance not owned by Local Authority	11
(2) (i) No. of persons affected in (1)	615
(ii) No. of persons affected in (1) (ii)	158
(iii) No. of persons affected in (1) (iii). (Included in C (2) (ii) above)	39
(iv) No. of persons affected in (1) (iv)	58
(d) (1) No. of cases of dwellings in which overcrowding took place after previous overcrowding had been relieved by the Local Authority	4

Proceedings were instituted against the landlord in each case, with the following results:—

(i) Conviction obtained	3
(ii) Case withdrawn owing to illness of defendant	1
The overcrowding was abated by the landlords.	
(2) No. of cases of dwellings, previously uncrowded, allowed to become overcrowded after the appointed day	5
All these were abated after service of notice.	
(3) No. of cases of refusal to accept alternative accommodation	3
All these were abated after service of notice.	

Section 5.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK.

The new tests for the purity of milk presented by the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, came into use at the beginning of 1937. The standards laid down under this Order are as follow:—

- (1) Tuberculin Tested Milk must
 - (a) Satisfy a prescribed methylene blue reductase test for cleanliness.
 - (b) Contain no coliform bacillus on one hundredth of a millilitre.
- (2) Accredited Milk must satisfy the same bacteriological tests as Tuberculin Tested Milk.
- (3) Pasteurised Milk must not contain more than 100,000 bacteria per millilitre. It should also satisfy the phosphatase test to show that it has been properly pasteurised.
- (4) Undesignated Milk. No standards are laid down, but there appears to be no reason why the standard for Accredited Milk should not be obtained.
No milk should contain Tubercle bacilli.

During the year the following milk samples have been examined:—

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK.

Eleven samples have been examined, and all but one satisfied the prescribed test.

ACCREDITED MILK.

Six samples have been taken, and all satisfied the prescribed tests.

PASTEURISED MILK.

Twenty-nine samples have been taken. One failed to satisfy the plate count test, and one to satisfy the phosphatase test.

“STERILISED” MILK.

Fourteen samples have been taken, and four failed to reach the standard of Accredited Milk.

UNDESIGNATED MILK.

Forty-three samples have been taken and submitted to the methylene blue test. Two samples only failed to satisfy this test.

Three samples were submitted for a plate count, and coliform bacillus test, and all failed to reach the standard of Accredited Milk.

Of the 43 samples mentioned above, five contained tubercle bacilli. In two cases the source of supply was outside the Borough, and the information was passed to the appropriate Authority for action to be taken.

In the other three cases the supply came from farms within the Borough. Individual and group samples were taken from the respective herds, and in each of two cases a cow was discovered which was responsible for infecting the milk. In each case the animal was slaughtered and found to be suffering from generalised tuberculosis. In the other case the source of infection could not be discovered. Further samples of the milk failed to show the presence of tubercle bacilli.

VETERINARY SURGEON'S REPORT UNDER THE MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

No. of Inspections of Cowsheds	No. of Cattle Inspected.				Total No. of Cattle Inspected
	In Milk.		Not in Milk.		
	Satis- factory	Not Satis- factory	Satis- factory	Not Satis- factory	
216	1696	12	286	13	2012

Of the 12 cows in milk which were not satisfactory, 9 were suffering from minor udder troubles, 1 from an injured teat, 1 from mammitis, and 1 from suspected tuberculosis in the udder.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Details of action taken with regard to meat and other foods and adulteration of food are given in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

Chemical examinations are carried out by Mr. J. Evans, the Public Analyst at Sheffield.

Bacteriological examinations are performed by Dr. P. Milligan at the Pathological Laboratory of the Doncaster Royal Infirmary.

NUTRITION.

The teaching and dissemination of knowledge of nutrition has again been carried out chiefly through the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, where the question has again received careful attention throughout the year. The Medical Officer of Health has also given several talks on health subjects to various societies and groups in the town, at which the question of nutrition has received attention.

Section 6.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet Fever has remained fairly prevalent during the year 199 cases having been notified, although the majority of the cases occurred in the first quarter, apparently an after-result of the milk-borne outbreak which arose in December, 1936. During this period of the year both the Royal Infirmary and Springwell House Infirmary were affected. Nineteen cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital from the Royal Infirmary during the last two weeks of January and the first week of February, ten cases being members of the staff. The infection in Springwell House Infirmary covered the last three weeks of February and resulted in 12 cases being admitted to the Isolation Hospital, three of whom were staff cases.

As a result of these institutional outbreaks, it became necessary to control carefully the admission of patients to these institutions in an attempt to prevent those of a possibly infectious nature gaining access to the main wards. One unit of the Royal Infirmary consisting of three wards had to be closed temporarily to new admissions to enable a thorough cleansing to be carried out.

The period of retention in Hospital has, in the absence of complications, been again limited to three weeks.

Two deaths have occurred during the year, one in a man aged 33, who was apparently first infected during the milk-borne outbreak with a severe tonsillitis. He developed a severe adenitis and was admitted to the Royal Infirmary. Later he was transferred to the Isolation Hospital and died of general toxæmia and nephritis.

The other case was a child aged nine months who was admitted suffering from a severe infection, and died within twenty-four hours of admission.

As mentioned in my last report, an attempt has been made at the Isolation Hospital to segregate scarlet fever patients according to the type of organism responsible for infection. This method of segregation was brought into force during the month of March, and since that date the number of complications or secondary rises in temperature occurring in cases of scarlet fever has been very few, amounting to eight cases in all, of which five could be attributable to cross infection.

During the months of January and February, when there were a large number of cases of scarlet fever in the hospital, and before this method of segregation could be effectively adopted, there were 25 cases with complications, of whom 13 could be attributed to cross infection.

The figures can be compared as follows:—

	No. of Cases.	No. of Complications	No. of Complications. apparently due to cross-infection.
Period before adequate segregation as to type	68	25 = 36.7%	13 = 19.1%
Period after adequate segregation as to type	142	8 = 5.6%	5 = 3.5%

Hæmolytic streptococci giving agglutination reactions to twenty-four different types were encountered during the year, but the types most in evidence were Nos. 2, 3 and 4. The various types did not show any tendency to be limited to definite districts or to common sources of origin, except in the event of two or more cases occurring in one family.

DIPHTHERIA.

There was an increase in Diphtheria cases. During the year 76 cases have been notified, and all but one were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment. In addition, four cases of Diphtheria have been admitted from areas outside the Borough, and one staff case was treated in the hospital.

In nine cases the diagnosis was altered after admission, either to scarlet fever, tonsillitis, or laryngitis, and in one case to secondary syphilis.

Three cases of diphtheria carriers were admitted for treatment during the year.

Six deaths occurred. Two were children aged 4 years, admitted with severe diphtheria, who died five and thirteen days respectively after admission. Three were children, aged 6, 8 and 9 years respectively, each of whom had been ill for four days prior to admission. They were all severely ill and death occurred within 24 hours of admission in two cases, and thirteen days after admission in the other case. The other case was a child aged 11 months who had been admitted as an emergency to the Royal Infirmary from outside the Borough. A tracheotomy was performed at the Royal Infirmary, and the child was transferred to the Isolation Hospital. He died a few hours after admission.

Delay in obtaining medical advice again played an important predisposing part in these deaths.

Diphtheria is a disease which needs early treatment, and for this reason arrangements are made for diphtheria anti-toxin to be available for use by general practitioners for the early treatment of all suspicious cases. It can be obtained on application at the Public Health Office, the Isolation Hospital, the Doncaster Royal Infirmary, and the Guildhall.

It is, unfortunately, necessary to note that in only three cases admitted to hospital during the year had anti-toxin been given prior to admission.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Immunisation against Diphtheria has continued steadily throughout the year, and occupies the time of one afternoon session per week. As there was again comparatively little Diphtheria in Doncaster during 1937, the demand for immunisation has been slight, but it must again be emphasised that parents must not be lulled into a false sense of security because of this continued absence of the disease in epidemic form. The majority of the children of school age in the town are not immune and are consequently liable to be attacked, and once an epidemic has commenced, immunisation as a protective measure may then prove to be partially ineffective, as it takes anything up to two months before the full effect of the immunising injections is obtained.

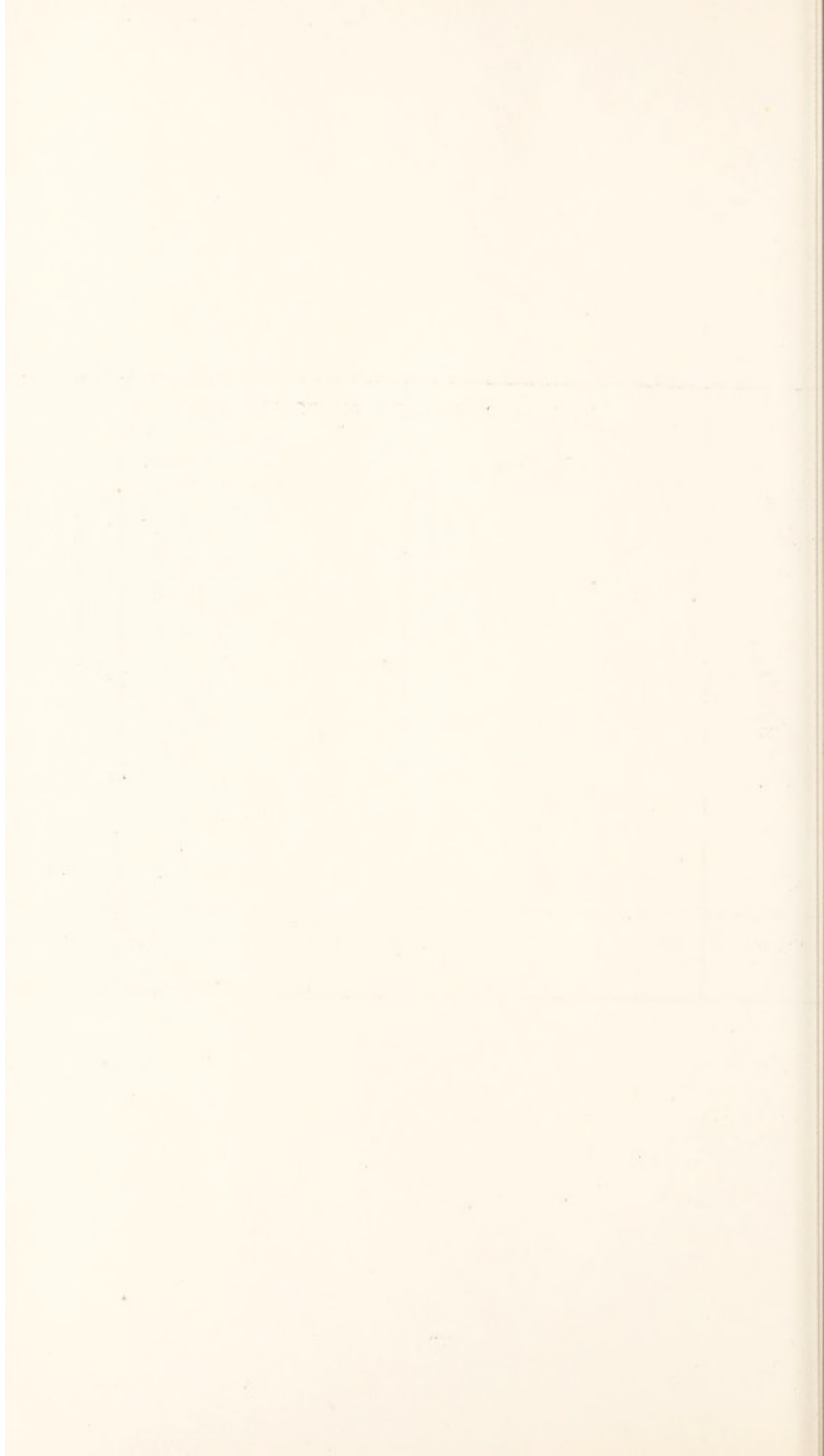
It is most important to immunise children before they reach school age, as it is in the children of this age group that diphtheria has its most fatal results.

During 1937 no children who had been immunised developed diphtheria.

Immunisation is carried out as a routine for all patients admitted to the Isolation Hospital suffering from diseases other than diphtheria, and Schick testing, and, if necessary, immunisation is carried out as a routine measure for members of the nursing and domestic staff of the Hospital.

The following statistical tables show details of the immunisation work done during 1937.

AGE GROUP.	TOXOID ANTITOXIN FLOCCULES.									ALUM PRECIPITATED TOXOID.									TOTALS.			PRIMARY SCHICK TESTS.						
	No. completing Immunisation Course	No. and Type of Reactions.			No. not completed Immunisation	No. Final Schick Tested	Results of Final Schick Test.			No. completing Immunisation Course	No. and Type of Reactions.			No. not completed Immunisation	No. Final Schick Tested	Results of Final Schick Test.			Total completed Immunisation	Total Final Schick Tested	% Negative Results obtained	No. Tested	Result.					
		Slight Local	Local	General			Positive	Negative	% Negative		Slight Local	Local	General			Positive	Negative	% Negative					Positive	Negative	% Negative	Positive	Negative	% Negative
0 - 4 yrs.	51	—	—	—	5	24	3	21	87.5	39	4	5	—	11	9	1	8	88.8	90	33	87.9	6	3	3	50%			
5 - 9 yrs.	107	—	1	—	13	44	7	37	84.1	21	—	1	—	2	4	1	3	75.0	128	48	83.3	6	3	3	50%			
10 - 14 yrs.	47	—	—	—	12	32	6	26	81.2	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	100.0	51	33	81.8	12	6	6	50%			
15 yrs. & over	60	—	—	—	19	15	3	12	80.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	15	80.0	11	2	9	81.8			
Totals ...	265	—	1	—	49	115	19	96	83.5	64	4	6	—	13	14	2	12	85.7	329	129	84.0	35	14	21	60.0			





RESULTS OF POST SCHICK TESTING CARRIED OUT
IN 1937 UPON CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED
IMMUNISATION IN 1937.

Age Group	No. Post Schick Tested	Positive	Negative	% Negative	Immunising Agent Used	
					Alum Precipitated Toxoid	Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules
0—4 years ...	20	—	20	100.0	16	4
5—9 years ...	22	—	22	100.0	15	7
10—14 years ...	4	—	4	100.0	0	4
15 and over ...	1	—	1	100.0	0	1
Totals ...	47	—	47	100	31	16

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER.

Three cases of Cerebro Spinal Fever were notified during the year and admitted to the Isolation Hospital. One other suspected case was admitted to the hospital from outside the Borough, but the diagnosis was subsequently altered to Scarlet Fever. This, and one of the Borough cases, made satisfactory recoveries. The other two cases proved fatal.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

No cases were notified during the year.

ENTERIC FEVER.

One case of Enteric Fever was notified. It was admitted to the Isolation Hospital and made a satisfactory recovery.

SMALL POX.

No cases of Small Pox were notified during the year.

VACCINATION.

The Vaccination Officer has supplied the following information with regard to the Vaccination work done during 1937:—

No. of Births	...	...	...	...	1377
No. of successful vaccinations	...	...	...	...	257
No. of Certificates of Insusceptibility	...	...	...	...	—
No. of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious	...	...	...	...	...
Objections	...	...	...	...	799
No. who died unvaccinated	...	...	...	...	83
No. postponed by medical certificates	...	...	...	...	4
No. removed to other districts	...	...	...	...	104
No. not found and in abeyance	...	...	...	...	130
Percentage successfully vaccinated	...	...	...	...	18.7

No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

ERYSIPELAS.

Eighteen cases of Erysipelas were notified, five of whom received treatment in the Isolation Hospital. The disease was responsible for two deaths.

PNEUMONIA.

During the year, 87 cases of acute primary pneumonia were notified, resulting in 42 deaths.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

18 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified in 1937. Details of these cases are given in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of this report.

Having regard to those cases normally residing within the Borough, the case rates per 1,000 live and still births are as follow :—

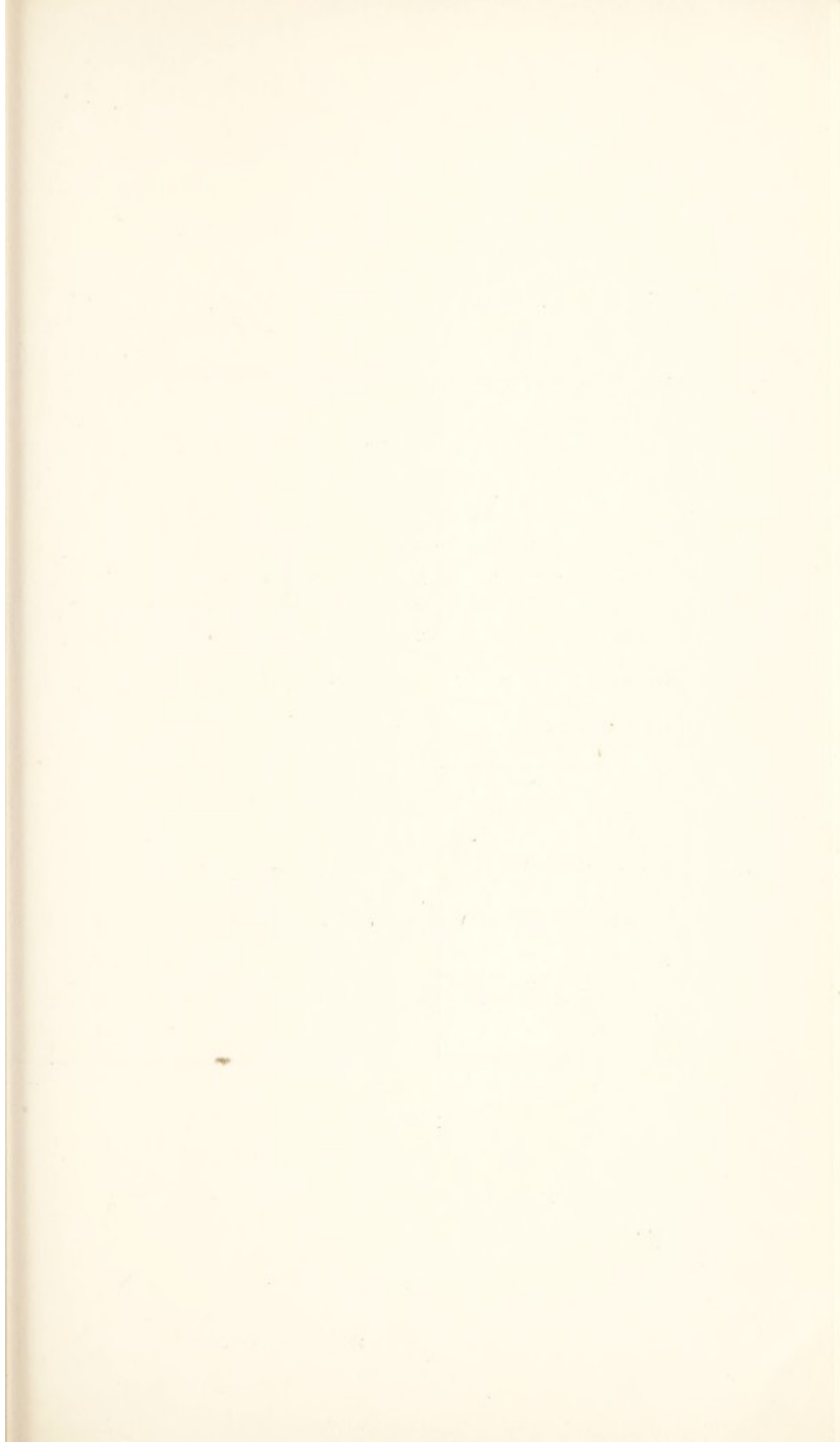
	Doncaster	England and Wales
Puerperal Pyrexia (13 cases)	11.65	13.93

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

There was a relatively small outbreak of measles during the month of July, and this disease again appeared for a short period at the end of December. Very few cases of whooping cough have come to the notice of the Department during the year.

Three cases of Whooping Cough were admitted to the Isolation Hospital during the year. No cases of Measles were admitted.

There were no deaths from Measles, and only one from Whooping Cough during the year.



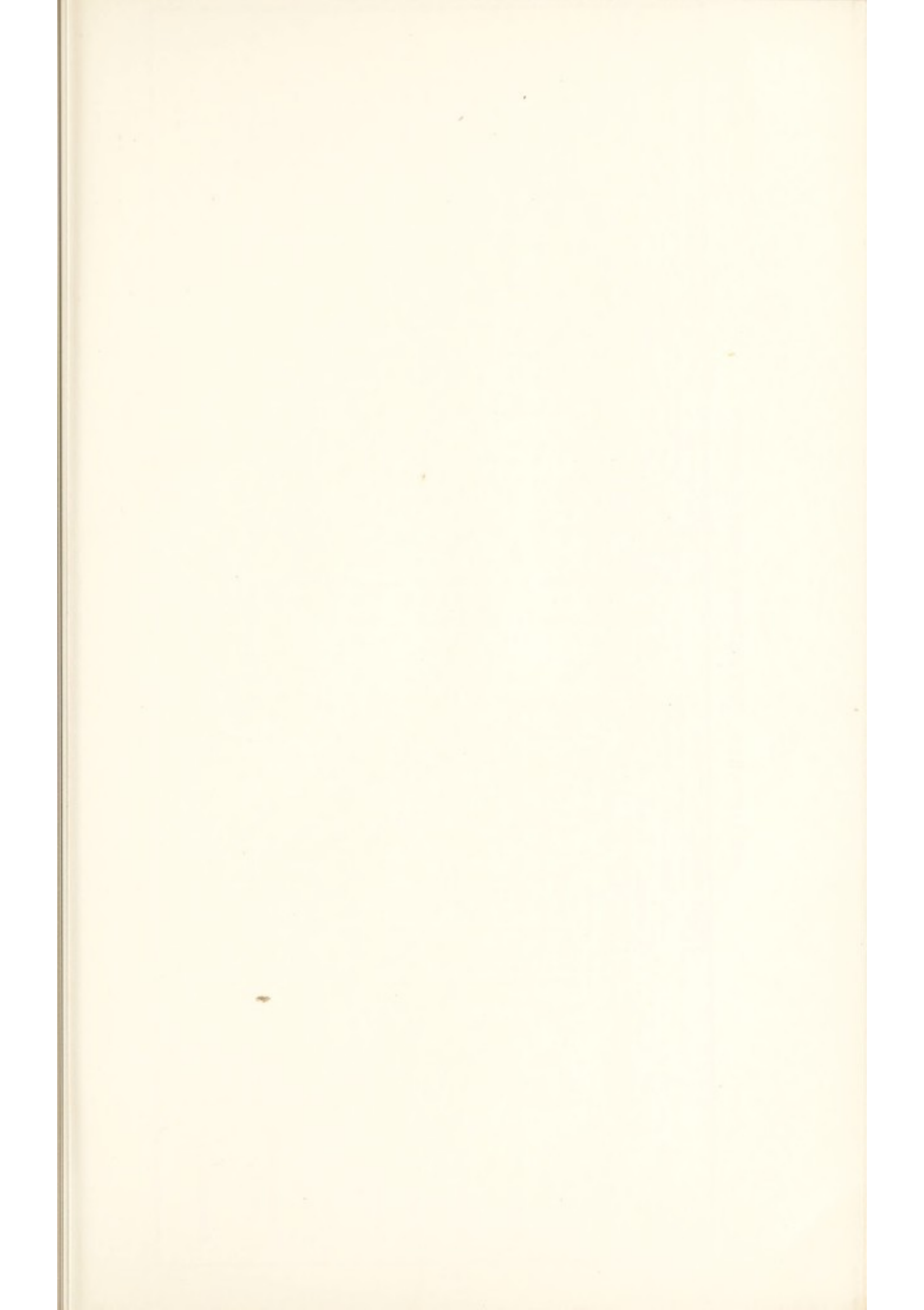
INFECTIOUS DISEASES
ADMITTANCES AND

NO. OF CASES											
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Rubella	Herpes Zoster	Observation Cases	Puerperal Pyrexia	Impetigo	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Menorrhagia	Hæmolytic Streptococcal Throat	Erysipelas
In Hospital on 1st January, 1937	125	11	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Admitted during 1937...	204	97	0	0	4	13	1	4	1	1	8
Discharged during 1937	312	81	1	1	5	13	1	2	1	1	8
Died during 1937 ...	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
In Hospital on 31st December, 1937	15	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM.
DISCHARGES, 1937.

DISEASES ON ADMISSION																
Rheumatism	Mumps	Pneumonia	Mastitis	Tubercular Meningitis	Scabies	Whooping Cough	Chicken Pox	Tonsillitis	Scarlet Fever "Carriers"	Diphtheria "Carriers"	Eczema	Oedema of Throat	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	? Diphtheria	Bronchitis	Tuberculosis
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	3	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	79
1	1	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	46
0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	27





NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.																	TOTAL DEATHS.												
	At all ages	At ages — Years.													Cases admitted to Hospital	At all ages	At ages — Years.													
		Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	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	65 & over			
Small Pox ...	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				
Scarlet Fever ...	199	2	0	16	9	9	79	35	10	30	7	1	1	183	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0				
Diphtheria ...	76	1	1	5	4	5	25	15	6	12	0	2	0	75	6	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0				
Enteric Fever ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	3	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0					
Pneumonia ...	87	6	5	4	1	1	8	3	6	18	11	22	2	3	42	13	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	17	4				
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0					
Erysipelas ...	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	10	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2					

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

	Doncaster.	Average for England and Wales.	Average for 125 Great Towns, including Doncaster.	Average for 148 smaller towns.
Birth Rate	14.87	14.9	14.9	15.3
General Death Rate	12.49	12.4	12.5	11.9
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Births)	61.32	58	62	55
Measles Death Rate	—	0.02	0.03	0.02
Scarlet Fever Death Rate	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria Death Rate	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.05
Small Pox Death Rate	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough Death Rate ...	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.03
Typhoid Fever Death Rate	—	0.00	0.01	0.00
Diarrhœa and Enteritis Death Rate (under 2 years of age) ...	—	5.8	7.9	3.2

CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES PER 1,000 POPULATION

	Doncaster.	Average for England and Wales.	Average for 125 Great Towns, including Doncaster.	Average for 148 smaller towns.
Small Pox	—	0.00	—	0.00
Scarlet Fever	2.77	2.33	2.56	2.42
Diphtheria	1.09	1.49	1.81	1.38
Enteric Fever	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.04
Erysipelas	0.25	0.37	0.43	0.34
Pneumonia	1.19	1.36	1.58	1.20

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN VARIOUS WARDS.

DISEASE.	Central	East	Hexthorpe	St. George's	St. James'	Hyde Park	Balby	St. John's	Wheatley	Added Area	Totals
Small Pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	12	56	18	3	8	17	45	17	17	6	199
Diphtheria	5	16	3	3	1	4	22	6	16	0	76
Erysipelas	0	7	0	1	1	2	7	0	0	0	18
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CASE RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION.

DISEASE.	Central	East	Hexthorpe	St. George's	St. James'	Hyde Park	Balby	St. John's	Wheatley	Added Area
Small Pox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	4.13	4.07	2.96	0.75	1.66	2.15	3.42	3.17	1.45	3.45
Diphtheria	1.72	1.16	0.48	0.75	0.20	0.50	1.67	1.12	1.37	0.00
Erysipelas	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Enteric Fever	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15
Encephalitis Lethargica	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

TUBERCULOSIS.

The facilities provided locally to aid in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis consist of a central dispensary and a Sanatorium for pulmonary cases. Four sessions are held each week at the Dispensary, and the Sanatorium provides 42 beds. No satisfactory local facilities exist for the treatment of cases of bone and joint tuberculosis, and cases of this type are, if possible, admitted to special hospitals.

The services of the Tuberculosis Officer are always available for the purpose of diagnosis and advice, either at the dispensary or at the patient's home.

Radiological examinations are carried out by Dr. H. Miller, and bacteriological investigations are undertaken at the pathological laboratory of the Royal Infirmary under the supervision of Dr. Milligan.

The ultra violet light clinic is available for the treatment, both local and general, of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Patients attending the dispensary or sanatorium can receive dental treatment through the dental clinic provided by the Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Departments.

Attendances at the dispensary have increased by 165, and new cases examined have increased by 48 on the previous year's figures. Fifty per cent. of the new cases examined proved to be non-tuberculous, thus indicating the use made of the dispensary for diagnostic purposes in suspicious cases. In addition, 40 contacts were examined during the year, six of whom proved to be suffering from tuberculosis.

The sanatorium has continued its useful work during the year, though, as stated in previous reports, the lack of hospital beds makes it impossible for admission to the sanatorium to be limited to the type of case most suitable for this type of institution.

At the end of the year, cases receiving institutional treatment for tuberculosis were as follow :—

In Sanatorium :				
Doubtful cases	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary cases	...	...	...	22
Non-pulmonary cases	...	...	...	4
In Special Hospitals :				
Non-pulmonary cases	...	...	...	7
In Poor Law Institutions :				
Pulmonary cases	...	...	...	4
Non-pulmonary cases	...	...	...	2

The following tables show details of the work done in the Tuberculosis Department during 1937.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary for the year 1937.

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY.						NON-PULMONARY.						TOTAL.			Grand Total.
	Adults			Children.			Adults			Children.			Adults			Children.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
A. New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts):—																
(a) Definitely tuberculous...	20	9	2	—	—	—	7	6	4	4	—	—	27	15	6	4
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	1	5
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	28	9	8
B.—Contacts examined during the year:—																
(a) Definitely tuberculous...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	10	7
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:—																
(a) Recovered ...	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	41	22	22
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—																
(a) Definitely tuberculous...	71	44	15	7	—	—	19	16	17	9	—	—	90	60	32	16
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	5	4
																25

1.—Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	216	8.—Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	13
2.—Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	26	9.—Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes... ..	849
3.—Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the Tuberculosis scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	41	10.—Number of:— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	649
4.—Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	26	(b) X-ray examinations made	184
5.—Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	1738	in connection with Dispensary work	
6.—Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	10	11.—Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above	Nil
7.—Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) Personal	86	12.—Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	90
(b) Other	84		

(B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).

Provided by the } Council	1	Provided by Voluntary Bodies	nil.
Joint Board	—		

(C) Number of Beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the the 31st December in Institutions belonging to the Council.

Name of Institution.	For Pulmonary Cases.		For Non-Pulmonary Cases.		Total.
	Adults.	Children under 15	Adults.	Children under 15	
Doncaster Sanatorium ...	42		0	0	42

(D) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

		In Institutions on Jan 1 (1)	A'm't'd during the year (2)	Disc'd during the year (3)	Died in the Institutions (4)	In Institutions on Dec 31 (5)
(a) No. of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation ...	Adult males ...	—	2	2	—	—
	Adult females ...	—	2	2	—	—
	Children ...	—	5	4	—	1
	Total ...	—	9	8	—	1
(b) No. of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis ...	Adult males ...	13	25	23	2	13
	Adult females ...	8	15	11	3	9
	Children ...	3	1	3	1	—
	Total ...	24	41	37	6	22
(c) No. of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis ...	Adult males ...	—	3	—	—	3
	Adult females ...	—	1	—	—	1
	Children ...	4	7	4	—	7
	Total ...	4	11	4	—	11
Grand Total (a), (b), (c) ...		28	61	49	6	34

(E) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year in Poor Law Institutions for persons chargeable to the Council.

		In Institutions on Jan 1 (1)	A'm't'd during the year (2)	Disc'd during the year (3)	Died in the Institutions (4)	In Institutions on Dec 31 (5)
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males ...	3	20	8	13	2
	Adult females ...	2	6	7	1	—
	Children ...	1	1	1	1	—
	Total ...	6	27	16	15	2
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis ...	Adult males ...	—	5	5	—	—
	Adult females ...	—	4	2	—	2
	Children ...	2	5	5	—	2
	Total ...	2	14	12	—	4
Grand Total ...		8	41	28	15	6

(F) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation	For Pulmonary Tuberculosis.						For Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.						Totals.		
	Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks			Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculous ...															
Non-Tuberculous		1		2		3							2	1	3
Doubtful ...		1				1								1	1
Totals ...		2		2		4							2	2	4

(G) Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Classification on admission to the Institution.			Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.										Grand Totals					
				Under 3 months, but exceeding 28 days.	3-6 months.		6-12 months.		More than 12 months.		Totals.								
				M. F. Ch	M.	F. Ch.	M.	F. Ch.	M.	F. Ch.	M.	F. Ch.							
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.			Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent	1		1	1	1		2		3	3	6				
				Not quiescent	1							1		1					
				Died in Institution ...			1					1		1					
			Class T.B. plus Group 1.	Quiescent			1					1		1					
				Not quiescent															
				Died in Institution ...															
			Class T.B. plus Group 2.	Quiescent			3	2	4				7	2	9				
				Not quiescent					2	1	2		4	1	5				
				Died in Institution ...							1			1	1				
			Class T.B. plus Group 3.	Quiescent			3		1		1		5		5				
				Not quiescent			1	2	3		1	1	5	3	8				
				Died in Institution ...	1		1		1				1	2	3				
			Totals (Pulmonary) ...				1	2	0	8	7	1	10	3	0	4	1	3	23	13	4	40
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.			Bones and Joints.	Quiescent					1				1		1				
				Not quiescent															
				Died in Institution ...															
			Abdominal.	Quiescent															
				Not quiescent															
				Died in Institution ...															
			Other Organs.	Quiescent					1					1		1			
				Not quiescent			1							1		1			
				Died in Institution ...															
			Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent															
				Not quiescent															
				Died in Institution ...															
			Totals (Non-Pulmonary)							1		2				3	3		

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

No. of attendances during the year ... 2,717

Cases treated, and results of treatment:—

Situation of Disease.	No. of Cases Treated.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.		
		No Improvement.	Improved.	Disease Quiescent.
Skin (Lupus) ...	14	—	12	2
Glands of Neck ...	9	—	6	3
Abdominal Glands ...	5	1	4	—
Ankle ...	1	—	—	1
	29	1	22	6

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

No. of attendances for treatment ... 124

No. of cases supplied with dentures ... 11

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1937.

Age Periods.	New cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 ...	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
1—5 ...	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0
5—10 ...	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	0
10—15 ...	1	1	7	3	0	0	1	0
15—20 ...	2	1	3	1	1	3	0	0
20—25 ...	1	4	3	1	2	3	0	0
25—35 ...	8	4	1	1	4	6	0	0
35—45 ...	10	1	1	0	5	0	0	0
45—55 ...	9	1	1	2	9	0	0	0
55—65 ...	8	2	0	0	6	0	0	0
65 and upwards	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
Totals ...	46	15	24	11	30	12	5	0

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

It has not been necessary to take any action under these Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

It has not been necessary to take any action under this Section.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS.

Non-notified Tuberculosis Deaths	11
Total Tuberculosis Deaths	47
Death Rate for Tuberculosis per 1,000 population	0.65

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The main Venereal Diseases Clinic is held in conjunction with the West Riding County Council in a section of the out-patient department at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary specially provided for this purpose. There are three weekly sessions for men and two weekly sessions for women and children. This clinic is under the charge of Mr. L. D. Callander.

A subsidiary clinic is held daily in the Public Health Department for women and children, under the charge of Dr. S. C. B. Walker, Assistant Medical Officer, who carries out all the ante-natal and post-natal work. This clinic has proved to be a very valuable one, and the large number of non-venereal cases attending again shows its value in investigating suspect conditions and its importance in preventative work.

The following figures show the work done for Doncaster patients during 1937:—

	Royal Infirmary Clinic (Male & female)	Special Women's Clinic.
NEW CASES		
Syphilis	48	4
Gonorrhœa	73	12
Conditions other than Venereal	12	181
Total	133	197
Attendances	7614	3763
Percentage of total cases attending discharged cured:		
Syphilis M.	5.8	—
F.	5.4	—
Gonorrhœa M.	26.1	—
F.	20.2	20.8

		Royal Infirmary Clinic (Male & female)	Special Women's Clinic.
Percentage of total cases attending failing to complete treatment or tests of cure :			
Syphilis	M.	28.7	—
	F.	19.0	20.0
Gonorrhœa	M.	21.6	—
	F.	22.7	12.5

Combined the figures for the two clinics, the new cases of venereal disease coming under treatment during the year per 1,000 population are as follow :—

Syphilis	...	...	...	...	0.72
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	1.19

ANTHRAX.

No cases of Anthrax were notified during the year.

BLINDNESS.

The work in connection with the welfare of the Blind in Doncaster is carried out by the Doncaster and District Home Teaching Association for the Blind, subject to the controlling influence of the Public Health Committee, a report on the work done being submitted at each monthly meeting of the Committee.

The assessment of blindness is carried out by Mr. M. D. Thakore, a Specialist Ophthalmic Surgeon, who is also on the staff of the Doncaster Royal Infirmary, and to whom all cases are referred before being admitted to the Register.

Eight new cases have been registered during the year, and the total number of Blind Persons on the register at the end of the year was 70, their sex and age distribution being as follows :

Age Group :	Males	Females	Total
0— 5 years	—	—	—
6—10 years	1	1	2
11—20 years	1	6	7
21—30 years	1	1	2
31—40 years	4	1	5
41—50 years	7	3	10
51—60 years	4	1	5
61—70 years	10	10	20
71—80 years	4	9	13
81—90 years	—	6	6
	<hr/> 32	<hr/> 38	<hr/> 70

Continued care is being taken with regard to the prevention of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, concerning which disease the following table shows the results of treatment of cases notified during the year:—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No. of cases notified	...	...	...	5
No. of cases in which—				
(a) vision was unimpaired	...	...	...	2
(b) „ „ impaired	...	...	...	1
(c) „ „ lost	...	...	...	—
(d) the patient was still under treatment at the end of the year	...	...	...	2
(e) the patient died	...	...	...	—
(f) „ „ removed from the district	...	...	...	—
(g) classification under the above heads cannot be made	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	5

CANCER.

The main facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer in Doncaster are centred at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary.

For treatment purposes, the Hospital possesses an up-to-date deep therapy X-ray equipment, and also holds a stock of 180 milligrammes of Radium contained in needles of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 milligrammes capacity.

This equipment has proved to be sufficient to meet the demand in the town and surrounding district for the radiological treatment of cancer.

Comparatively little use has been made of the facilities for radium treatment available at the National Radium Centre for the area situated at the Sheffield Royal Infirmary, but arrangements exist to facilitate the attendance of patients if desired.

The Doncaster Royal Infirmary also contains a modern Pathological Laboratory under the charge of a Pathologist, which provides adequate facilities for the examination of material in the diagnosis of cancer.

The Springwell House Infirmary provides facilities only for the surgical treatment of cancer, but if the need arises, radium is hired at a small charge (6d. per milligramme per day) from the stock held at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary. Pathological work is carried out at the Pathological Laboratory of the Doncaster Royal Infirmary.

The deaths from cancer during the year 1937 are shown in the accompanying tables.

CANCER—SITUATION OF DISEASE (1937)

PARTS OF BODY AFFECTED.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Face, Tongue, Jaw	5	0	5
Throat, Neck, Gullet	5	3	8
Stomach	8	8	16
Intestines	8	8	16
Rectum	11	3	14
Liver	2	1	3
Breast	0	8	8
Lungs	6	3	9
Generative Organs	2	16	18
Kidney and Bladder	2	1	3
Gall Bladder	0	1	1
Various	1	4	5
Total	50	56	106

CANCER—AGES AT DEATH (1937)

AGES	0 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and upwards	Totals
Males	—	—	—	2	2	8	17	18	3	50
Females	—	—	—	1	7	9	12	18	9	56
Totals	—	—	—	3	9	17	29	36	12	106

