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County Borough of Doncaster

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the
Year ending 31st December, 1938

DONCASTER:
Chronicle Co. Ltd., Printers, Scot Lane





COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

Councillor T. GILBERTHORPE.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor C. L. BAILEY.

Committee :

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

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee :

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

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County Borough of Doncaster

Report for the Year 1938

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 1938.

As instanced by the mortality rates, a satisfactory condition is shown, the general death rate, both crude and adjusted, showing a fall on the previous year's figures. There is also a very pleasing fall in the number of infant deaths and in the numbers of stillbirths, indicating that satisfactory results are being obtained from the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare services. It is, however, necessary to note the further serious fall in the birth rate.

One noteworthy cause of sickness during the year was an outbreak of diphtheria which commenced in October and was still markedly in evidence at the end of the period with which this report deals. Apart from the invalidity caused by this most dangerous disease there were also several deaths, a fact made the more tragic by the knowledge that the disease, and especially the mortality invariably associated with it, is capable of almost entire prevention by the protective measure of immunisation. Facilities for immunisation have been available in this town for at least five years, but until recent months comparatively few have taken advantage of these facilities.

The year 1938 has to be noted as one during which work in connection with the first aid and medical services of Air Raid Precautions made ever increasing demands on the resources of the department. These demands reached a very high level in the month of September and, at the time of writing, show little, if any, signs of becoming less. It would appear that air-raid precautions work will become an integral part of the work of the Public Health Department for some years to come and, if the health services are to be maintained at their former level, a still further increase in personnel will be essential. The delay in publication of this report, which is regretted, is due entirely to the additional demands which air raid precautions work have made on nearly every member of the staff.

In conclusion of this introduction to the report, and 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 excellent way in which they have carried out their work during a very difficult year.

I am,

Yours obediently,

R. WATSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

↻

Public Health Offices,

Doncaster.

June 30th, 1939

**WHOLE AND PART TIME PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS
FOR THE YEAR 1938**

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:

S. C. B. WALKER,
M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 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, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O., R.C.P. & S.

*Ophthalmic Surgeons :

C. F. EMINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.
M. D. THAKORE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.O., D.O.M.S.

Senior Dental Officer :

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

Assistant Dental Officer :

R. K. COLE, L.D.S. U.Sheff. (till 31st May, 1938).
J. ANGELMAN, L.D.S., U.Liv. (from 1st June, 1938).

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.
(Retired 3rd December, 1937; Temporary duties
till 9th July, 1938).
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.
(till 8th January, 1938).
Miss K. O'BRIEN, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.
Miss S. A. CHAPMAN,
S.R.N., Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.
(till 28th November, 1938).
Miss W. DEARY,
S.R.N., Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.
(from 31st January, 1938).
Miss H. SHERWIN,
S.R.N., Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.
(from 16th April, 1938).
Miss K. MOODY, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.
(from 11th July, 1938).

Nurse in Charge of Ultra Violet Light Clinic :

Miss W. BROUGHTON, S.R.N.

(from 3rd January, 1938).

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. 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.

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

(till 7th June, 1938).

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

Mrs. E. HOLGATE, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife

(from 7th June, 1938).

*Veterinary Inspector :

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

(till 31st March, 1938).

*Public Analyst :

J. EVANS, F.I.C.

Clerks in Public Health Department 4

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, 1938	71,600
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1938)	
according to rate books	20,508
Rateable value	£543,671
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,120

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 1937).

GENERAL TRADE.

There have been considerable reductions in the staffs of the London and North Eastern Railway Company's wagon shops and Messrs. Pilkington Brothers Glass Works during the year. This was due to a decline in trade and to reorganisation respectively. The other industries in the town, however, continue to work to capacity.

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:—

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
1938	...	...	...	13,783

(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 :—

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
1938	...	...	...	3,661

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

1929	...	1,414	per week	(average)
1930	...	8,628	„	„
1931	...	10,782	„	„
1932	...	7,974	„	„
1933	...	6,884	„	„
1934	...	6,275	„	„
1935	...	4,062	„	„
1936	...	3,579	„	„
1937	...	867	„	„
1938	...	1,843	„	„

This gives a total average as follows :—

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
1938	...	...	...	5,504

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

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Balby	233	233	249	226	217	202	174	148	151	111
Central	179	189	218	231	225	203	165	153	137	109
East	162	180	182	159	151	104	89	73	44	27
Hexthorpe ...	126	137	127	98	90	88	83	78	75	57
Hyde Park ...	125	141	149	121	120	111	86	74	60	56
St. George's ..	126	158	165	197	201	181	150	135	98	72
St. James' ...	30	23	25	20	22	18	16	12	15	22
St. John's ...	162	160	161	110	109	108	101	88	70	61
Wheatley ...	191	160	152	79	67	63	55	49	23	26
Added Area ...	0	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>1334</u>	<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>

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS.

	Male	Female	Total	Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population
Legitimate ...	456	482	938	} 13.61
Illegitimate ...	14	23	37	

STILL BIRTHS.

	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 total live and still Births
Legitimate ...	9	22	31	} 31.77
Illegitimate ...	0	1	1	

DEATHS.

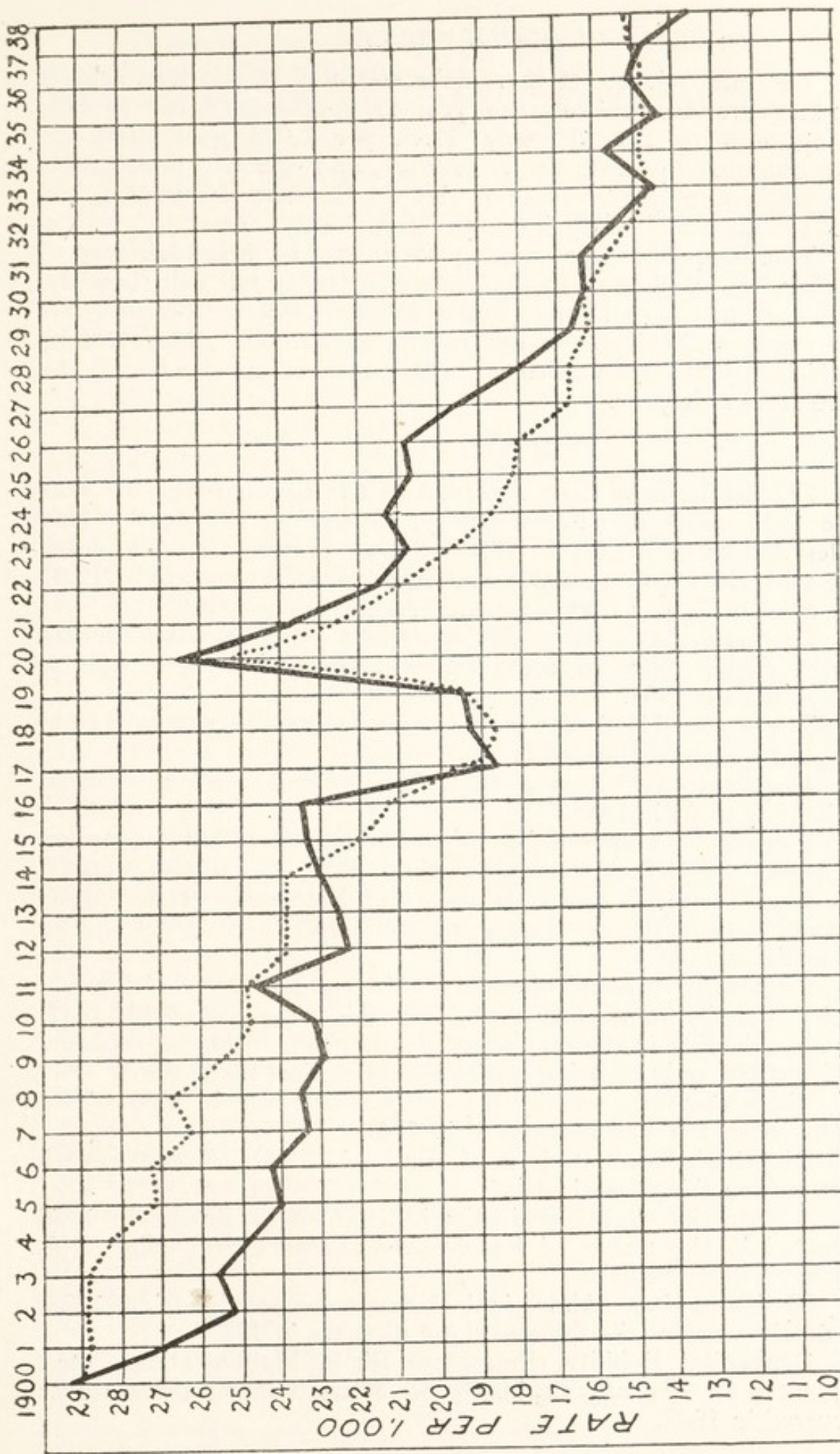
Male	Female	Total	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population
423	374	797	Crude Rate ... 11.13
			Adjusted Rate ... 12.02

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total Births (live and still)
Puerperal Sepsis ...	0	0.0
Other Puerperal Causes	3	2.97
	<u>3</u>	<u>2.97</u>

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	50.25
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	51.17
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	27.02
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	5
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	3



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

BIRTH RATE

The total number of live births allocated to the Borough by the Registrar-General has this year dropped from 1,060 to 975, giving a birth rate of only 13.61 per 1,000 population, an unprecedented low rate for Doncaster, and one which compares very unfavourably with rates of 15.1 for England and Wales, and 15.0 for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns.

There appears to be no adequate reason for a sudden drop of this nature. Reference to the accompanying graph will show the birth rate has varied round about 15 per 1,000 for the previous five years, and this year's low rate is unexpected. The remarks made in my last annual report on the subject apply with all the more force this year.

DEATH RATE

797 deaths have been assigned to the Borough for the year 1938 (423 males and 374 females), as against 825 deaths (456 males and 369 females) in 1937. This represents a crude death rate of 11.13 (11.57 in 1937) and an adjusted death rate of 12.02 (12.49 in 1937) per 1,000 estimated resident population.

Diseases of the Heart and Arteries were responsible for 274 deaths during 1938, as compared with 318 deaths from similar causes during 1937.

There were 115 deaths from Cancer in 1938. 106 deaths from this cause were registered in 1937.

Deaths from Violence (including Suicide) increased from 43 in 1937 to 61 in 1938.

3 deaths of women dying as a consequence of Childbirth and its Associated Defects occurred during 1938, as against 4 in 1937.

There were 10 fewer deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1938 than in the previous year, the numbers being 29 and 39 respectively.

9 deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were registered in 1938. A similar number of deaths from this cause occurred in 1937.

A reduction in the number of deaths from Influenza occurred during 1938, only 12 being registered as against 39 in 1937.

There was only one death from Scarlet Fever in 1938. Two deaths from this cause occurred in 1937.

Diphtheria accounted for 7 deaths in 1938. There were 5 deaths from this cause in 1937.

A reduction from 76 deaths in 1937 to 72 deaths in 1938 occurred in the group of Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis).

68 deaths from Abdominal Diseases occurred during 1938. 60 deaths were attributable to these diseases in 1937.

Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc., accounted for 25 deaths during 1938. 39 deaths from these causes occurred in 1937.

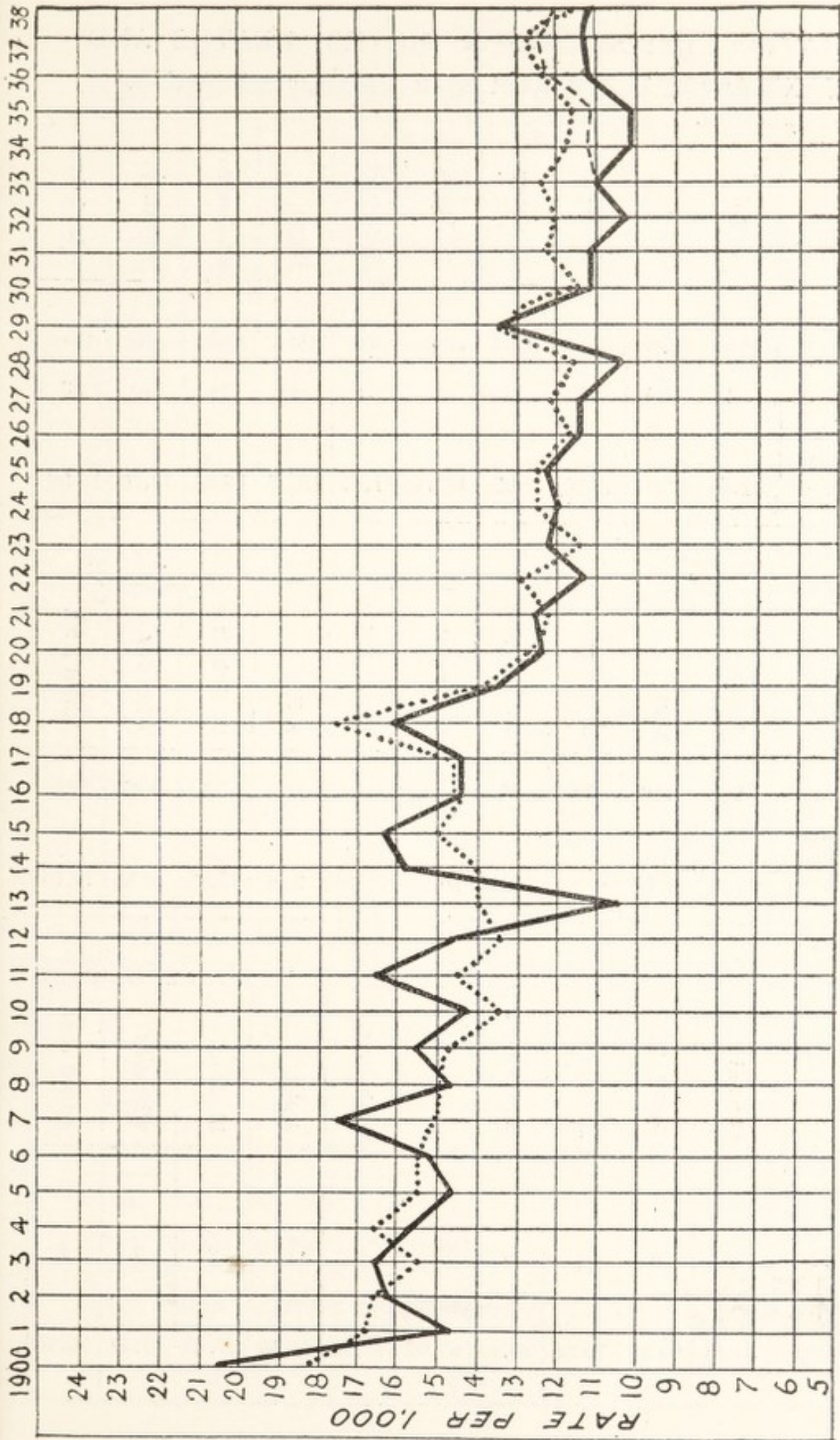
A decrease from 68 in 1937 to 59 in 1938 is shown in deaths from Other Defined Diseases.

Deaths from other causes have not varied to any great extent.

CAUSES OF DEATH.					M.	F.	Total
All Causes					423	374	797
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...				0	0	0
2.	Measles				4	1	5
3.	Scarlet fever				1	0	1
4.	Whooping cough				0	2	2
5.	Diphtheria				4	3	7
6.	Influenza				5	7	12
7.	Encephalitis lethargica				0	0	0
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever				0	1	1
9.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...				20	9	29
10.	Other tuberculous diseases				5	4	9
11.	Syphilis				2	1	3
12.	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis				2	0	2
13.	Cancer, malignant disease				49	66	115
14.	Diabetes				6	11	17
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.				15	9	24
16.	Heart disease				94	98	192
17.	Aneurysm				3	2	5
18.	Other circulatory diseases				23	30	53
19.	Bronchitis				15	12	27
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)				25	11	36
21.	Other respiratory diseases				5	4	9
22.	Peptic ulcer				6	1	7
23.	Diarrhœa, etc.				0	3	3
24.	Appendicitis				3	4	7
25.	Cirrhosis of liver				1	2	3
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc.				2	5	7
27.	Other digestive diseases				8	8	16
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis				13	12	25
29.	Puerperal sepsis				0	0	0
30.	Other puerperal causes				0	3	3
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformation, etc.				14	11	25
32.	Senility				18	11	29
33.	Suicide				7	1	8
34.	Other violence				39	14	53
35.	Other defined diseases				31	28	59
36.	Causes ill-defined, or unknown ...				3	0	3

GROUPED DISEASES

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Tuberculosis (all types) ...	38	48	33	31	36	41	37	42
Cancer	115	106	106	95	95	93	86	77
Diseases of Heart and Arteries	274	318	279	264	234	213	212	238
Respiratory Diseases (not Tuberculous)	72	76	70	53	51	80	68	102
Child Birth and Associated Defects	3	4	13	5	3	8	4	3
Congenital Defects	25	39	23	39	33	27	36	26
Other Defined Diseases ...	59	68	68	46	69	61	65	50
Violent Deaths, including Suicide	61	43	39	36	50	38	38	38



DEATH RATE PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION.

- Crude Death Rate.
- Adjusted Death Rate
- Death Rate for England and Wales

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	2727	13490	6147	3685	4627	7919	13074	5295	12887	1749
No. of Births	31	149	85	33	69	92	244	74	165	33
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	11.36	11.04	13.82	8.95	14.91	11.61	18.66	13.97	12.80	18.86

	Central	East	Hexthorpe	St. George's	St. James'	Hyde Park	Balby	St. John's	Wheatley	Added Area
No. of Deaths	58	118	73	62	49	90	121	68	136	22
Death Rate per 1,000 population	21.26	8.74	11.87	16.82	10.59	11.36	9.25	12.83	10.55	12.57

	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	2	9	6	2	4	5	11	2	7	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 Births	64.51	60.40	70.58	60.60	57.97	54.34	45.08	27.02	42.42	30.30

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 during the year for the Public Health Department by the Pathological Laboratory at the Royal Infirmary.

	From Public Health Department		From Private Practitioners	
	+	—	+	—
Swabs	424	1913	182	821
Sputum	301	840	26	149
Pleural Fluid	1	1	0	1
Urine	12	26	1	9
Blood	6	32	0	9
Fæces	0	10	0	10
Smears	36	22	33	89
Vomit	0	2	0	2
	780	2846	242	1090
	3626		1332	

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 four privately-owned Motor Ambulances, one for general purposes maintained by Mr. R. Hather, of Angel Garage, two for maternity cases maintained by Edenfield Maternity Home, and one ambulance maintained for the use of L.N.E.R. employees.

The ambulance facilities appear to have proved adequate throughout 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, and 51 visits paid.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES, 1938.

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 Ante Natal Clinic, Alder Grove Sunday School, Balby	Consulting and Waiting Rooms	Consultation and advice	Alternate Tuesday mornings	Local Authority
6 Ante Natal Clinic, Wentworth Road Hall, Wheatley	Consulting and Waiting Rooms	Consultation and advice	Alternate Tuesday mornings	Local Authority
7 Post Natal and Birth Control Clinic, Public Health Premises	Consulting and Waiting Rooms	Consultation and advice	Tuesday afternoons	Local Authority
8 Nursery Class for Crippled Infants, Open-air School ...	Rooms at Open-Air School ...	Treatment of Cripples under school age	Daily (except Saturday).	Local Authority Thorne Road
B—Maternity & Child Welfare and School Medical.				
9 School Clinic, Public Health Premises	One large room	Consultation and treatment	Weekday mornings	Local Authority
10 Orthopedic Clinic, Public Health Premises	Consulting and Waiting Rooms	Consultation and treatment	First and second Tuesday afternoons	Local Authority

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES, 1938—Continued.

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

New arrangements during the year have been the addition of branch Ante Natal Clinics at the Alder Grove Sunday School, Ealby, and the Wentworth Road Hall, Wheatley.

HOSPITALS

Although the position with regard to general hospital accommodation remains unchanged and is consequently no more satisfactory than as was outlined in my last report, much work has been done in the way of consultation with representatives of the Board of Management of the Royal Infirmary, and with representatives of the medical staff of that institution in an attempt to reach agreement on methods of close co-operation between the services already provided by the Infirmary and the additional services contemplated by the Corporation.

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 ...		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 Anæ- sthetists; 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, 119 beds are available in Private Nursing Homes. Of these, 43 are for medical and surgical cases, 76 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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M. 12 F. 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*	32	26	20	20	—	—	4*

* Not specially set aside for the diseases named.

SPRINGWELL HOUSE INFIRMARY. STATISTICS FOR 1938.
BEDS OCCUPIED ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1938

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	58	54	53	—	3	114	114
2. Surgical		—	—	—	—	6	6	6	6
3. Chronic sick	1	4	—	2	—	—	6	6	6
4. Children	2	6	1	6	—	8	12	10	10
5. Venereal	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—
6. Tuberculosis	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
7. Isolation	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
8. Maternity	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Mental									
(a) Lunacy Act, 1890									
(i) Short stay	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
(ii) Long stay	2	31	26	25	17	—	—	56	43
(b) Mental Treatment Act, 1930									
(i) Voluntary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Mental defectives	2	20	20	20	20	—	—	40	40
Totals:	29	122	105	116	91	6	23	244	219

IN-PATIENTS

1.	Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital)	1082
2.	Number of women confined in hospital	23
3.	Number of live births	21
4.	Number of stillbirths	3
5.	Number of deaths among newly-born (i.e., under four weeks of age)	2
6.	Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5)	8
7.	Number of Maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement	1
8.	Total number of deaths	216
9.	Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital)	844
10.	Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above:	
	(a) Under four weeks	768
	(b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks	214
	(c) Thirteen weeks or more	78
11.	Number of beds occupied:	
	(a) Average during year, 216.	
	(b) Highest, 239 (on 17th December, 1938)	
	(c) Lowest, 196 (on 22nd May, 1938).	
12.	Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	308
13.	Number of abdominal sections	164

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

DISEASE GROUPS.	Children (under 16 years of age)		Men and Women.	
	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
Acute infectious disease	25	—	2	2
Influenza	—	—	3	—
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	—	1	7	2
Non-Pulmonary	7	—	6	1
Malignant disease	—	—	16	37
Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute Rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	—	1	14	1
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called “rheumatism” (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica) ...	—	—	3	—
(3) Chronic Arthritis	—	—	5	2
Venereal disease	—	—	13	2
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever { (a) Women confined in the hospital	—	—	—	—
(b) Other cases	—	—	—	—
Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	7	2	84	3
Mental diseases { (a) Senile Dementia	—	—	—	—
(b) Other	1	—	8	1
Senile decay	—	—	27	15
Accidental injury and violence	16	—	53	12
In respect of cases not included above:—				
Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	1	1	16	2
“ “ “ Respiratory System	12	6	64	28
“ “ “ Circulatory System	3	4	47	60
“ “ “ Digestive System	29	2	137	13
“ “ “ Genito-urinary System	2	—	71	14
“ “ “ Skin	30	—	18	—
Other diseases	35	2	54	2
Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures { Mothers	—	—	14	—
Infants	14	—	—	—
Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	—	—	—	—
Totals	182	19	662	197

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

For this purpose the town is divided into two districts—East and West—and a medical officer, who is a general practitioner residing in the district, is attached to each district.

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 1938 :—

	Male Block.			Female Block			Totals
	High-Grade	Low-Grade	Under 16	High-Grade	Low-Grade	Under 16	
Allocated ..	16	4	8	23	5	6	62
Occupied ..	18*	2	3	16	2	—	41

*Includes one patient on twelve months' licence leave.

NUMBER OF DEFECTIVES ON REGISTER AT END OF 1938

	Males	Females	Total
In Certified Institutions	32	29	61
In other Institutions	8	2	10
Under Guardianship	0	0	0
On licence	1	0	1
Under statutory supervision	37	39	76
	78	70	148
	—	—	—

NUMBER OF CASES IN INSTITUTIONS FOR WHOM THE
LOCAL AUTHORITY WAS RESPONSIBLE AT THE END
OF 1938

	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 ...	3	0	3
Royal Albert Institution ...	1	1	2
St. Catherine's Institution ...	22	18	40
Stoke Park Colony ...	1	1	2
Whittington Hall Institution ...	0	3	3
	—	—	—
	32	29	61
	—	—	—

TABLE SHOWING AGES, SEX, AND CLASSIFICATION OF
DEFECTIVES AT END OF 1938

AGES.				CLASSIFICATION.				
		M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	Total
Under 16	...	18	7	25	Moral Defectives	6	2	8
16 to 20	...	19	16	35	Feeble-minded			
21 to 29	...	21	23	44	persons	31	45	76
30 and over	...	20	24	44	Imbeciles	34	18	52
					Idiots	7	5	12
		—	—	—		—	—	—
		78	70	148		78	70	148
		—	—	—		—	—	—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE

ANTE-NATAL CARE

The provision of ante-natal clinics has been extended during the year by the holding, on alternate Tuesday mornings, of Clinics at the Alder Grove Sunday Schools, Balby, and the Wentworth Road Hall, Wheatley, respectively. Including the two Clinics held weekly at the Wood Street premises there are now, therefore, three Clinics a week, and their popularity has increased as is shown by the fact that new cases have increased by 98, and attendances by 538 on the 1937 figures. The percentage of mothers attending ante-natal clinics has increased by 19%, and has reached a new maximum of 68%.

These continued increases more than confirm the need that previously existed for increased accommodation, and it must still

be noted that the average attendance is twenty per session. Clinics of this size are too large and it would appear a further extension of facilities for this most important service are already required.

	Wood Street	Alder Grove	Wheatley
Number of sessions held	96	22	21
Number of cases attended for the first time in 1938	451	54	66
Total attendances	2202	300	283
Average attendances per session	23	14	13
Distribution according to parity:—			
Primipara			281
Multipara			397
Not pregnant			27
Diseases or abnormalities found:—			
Albuminuria (toxic) ... Slight			11
Moderate			8
Severe			8
Raised blood pressure.. Moderate			33
Severe			15
Pyelitis			6
Pyorrhoea			80
Otorrhoea			1
Heart Disease			18
Functional heart murmurs			23
Suspected pulmonary tuberculosis			3
Tuberculosis cervical glands			1
Breech presentation			4
Contracted pelvis ... Moderate			20
Severe			3
Twin pregnancy			6
Varicose Veins ... Moderate			36
Severe			32
Cervical polypus (removed by operation prior to confinement)			1
Fibroid tumour (normal confinement)			1
Anæmia ... Moderate			49
Severe			7
Bronchitis			3
Asthma			2
AFTER HISTORIES:			
Normal confinement			472
Instrumental			22
Cæsarean section			14
Breech delivery			4

Twins	...	...	...	...	...	6
Termination of pregnancy (for severe toxæmia)						2
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thrombo-phlebitis	...	...	...	...	...	4
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	15
Miscarriages	...	...	...	...	...	7
Premature deliveries	...	...	...	...	...	9
Placenta prævia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Transfers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Left district	...	...	...	...	...	7

MIDWIVES

THE MUNICIPAL MIDWIFERY SERVICE

This service is now well into its second year, and, so far, only one change has proved necessary from the scheme as originally proposed. This change has been that of no longer limiting midwives to defined districts, but allowing them to book cases in any part of the town. The change, whilst allowing patients desiring to make use of the facilities offered by the Municipal Service free choice among the eight midwives employed, has resulted in very little alteration, as it is found that patients mostly choose the midwife living in their own area.

The service, established as a result of the Midwives Act, 1936, has, as its object, the improvement of domiciliary midwifery, and with this aim in view, among other things, limits the number of bookings a midwife can take to eight per month, this being considered the maximum number of cases she can adequately care for if she is to give proper attention to the other important work of ante-natal and post-natal care. It provides each midwife with drums containing sterile dressings, gown, cap, gloves and mask, to aid in the carrying out of those principles of asepsis which are an essential of every confinement, and also a gown and mask to be left at each patient's house to minimise the risk of a midwife carrying infection from one patient to another in the normal round of her duties. The service brings domiciliary midwifery into an extremely close and essential liaison with the other maternity and child welfare services—a liaison which is emphasised by the midwives attached to it having regular duties at the various ante-natal clinics.

Another important aspect of this service is that of improving the status of the midwife and her conditions of service to enable her the more adequately to carry out the duties required of her. An essential part of these conditions of service is the provision of off-duty and holiday time such as is provided in any branch of the nursing profession. It can easily be understood that the provisions of these off-duty and holiday periods may, on occasion, result in a patient being unable to be attended by the midwife of her choice. There appears to be no way of avoiding this difficulty,

but the service does provide that there are other midwives immediately available if for these or other reasons, the midwife chosen by a patient is unable to attend her.

The following work has been carried out by the Municipal Midwives during the year:—

No. of confinements attended as :						
Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	402
Maternity Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	78
Total						480

No. of abortions attended	...	...	...	...	...	15
No. of Medical Aid notes sent	...	...	...	...	...	251

Abnormalities experienced in confinements or during the puerperium:—

Abnormal Presentations:—

Breech	...	...	...	...	...	4 cases
Persistent occipito-posterior positions	...	...	...	...	...	6 cases
Other abnormal presentations	...	...	...	...	...	5 cases
Forceps deliveries	...	...	...	...	...	32 cases
Cæsarian section	...	...	...	...	...	1 case
Placenta prævia	...	...	...	...	...	1 case
Post-partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	2 cases
Retained placenta	...	...	...	...	...	7 cases
Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	...	1 case
Ruptured perineum	...	...	...	...	...	73 cases
Inflamed breasts	...	...	...	...	...	2 cases
Rise of temperature	...	...	...	...	...	8 cases
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	19 cases

Abnormalities found in infants:

Slight discharge from eyes	...	...	...	...	...	21 cases
Feebleness	...	...	...	...	...	5 cases
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	2 cases
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	15 cases
No. of still births	...	...	...	...	...	12
No. of deaths of infants within 14 days of birth	...	...	...	...	...	10
No. of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1

ANTE-NATAL VISITS:

No. of visits	4507
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Abnormalities found:

Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	13 cases
Oedema	...	...	...	...	...	30 cases
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	39 cases
Raised blood pressure	...	...	...	...	...	2 cases
Contracted pelvis	...	...	...	...	...	5 cases
Persistent vomiting	...	...	...	...	...	2 cases
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	75 cases

No. of women referred to :				
Their own doctors	...	...	...	103
The Ante-Natal Clinic	...	...	...	67
Hospitals	...	...	...	8

POST-NATAL VISITS :

No. of visits paid	514
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Abnormalities found :

Hæmorrhage	....	...	...	4 cases
Other conditions	...	...	...	24 cases

No. of women referred to :

Their own doctors	...	...	...	18
The Post-Natal Clinic	...	...	...	14
Hospital	...	...	...	1

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	...	402	78	480
Institution cases	...	185	35	220
By midwives in private practice :				
Domiciliary cases	...	218	66	284
Institution cases	...	288	114	402
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		1093	293	1386
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

During the year Medical Aid has been summoned by midwives on 418 occasions. Of these requests for help, 332 were sent by midwives in domiciliary practice and 86 by midwives in institutional practice.

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

Pregnancy :

Threatened or incomplete abortion	...	...	...	...	...	25
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	20
Raised blood pressure	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fits	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suspected disproportion	...	...	...	...	...	9
Oedema	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	10
						<hr/> 78

Labour and Puerperium :

Ruptured perineum	...	...	...	...	...	125
Delayed labour	...	...	...	...	...	50
Post-partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	4
Retained placenta	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	11
Malpresentation	...	...	...	...	...	13
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	...	6
Phlebitis	...	...	...	...	...	6
Placenta prævia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Raised temperature	...	...	...	...	...	18
Post-maturity	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	37
						<hr/> 278

The Child :

Dangerous feebleness	...	...	...	...	...	7
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	5
Discharge from eyes	...	...	...	...	...	30
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	17
						<hr/> 62

HAMILTON LODGE MATERNITY HOME

Hamilton Lodge Maternity Home has continued to be fully occupied. During the year the necessity for the provision of additional staff bathroom accommodation provided the opportunity for enlarging the main ward so that the accommodation was increased by three beds. Despite this, and the limitation of bookings, beds have had to be found for patients in other institutions on 37 occasions—in 22 cases for “booked” patients and in 15 cases for those requiring emergency admission.

Occurrences such as these are regrettable but unavoidable, with a small maternity unit working to full capacity, and can only be avoided by providing additional beds to such numbers that the average number occupied shall not exceed 75% of the whole.

The Committee has had the matter under consideration for some time and the provision of additional facilities will be undertaken as soon as the final decision is reached regarding the provision of general hospital beds—the two schemes being linked together.

Statistics for 1938 for Hamilton Lodge are as follows:—

No. of maternity beds	...	...	...	13
No. of isolation beds	...	...	...	1
No. of cases admitted during 1938	...	...	...	249
No. of these discharged temporarily, not being in labour	...	...	...	14
No. of cases delivered by:—				
(a) Midwives	...	...	...	182
(b) Doctors	...	...	...	35
No. of normal deliveries	...	...	...	197
No. of forceps deliveries	...	...	...	10
No. of Cæsarian sections	...	...	...	9
No. of versions	...	...	...	3
No. of inductions of premature labour	...	...	...	17
No. of terminations of pregnancy	...	...	...	2
No. of cases of ante-partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	4
No. of cases of eclampsia	...	...	...	1
No. of cases of white leg	...	...	...	2
No. of cases of notifiable puerperal pyrexia...	...	...	...	4
No. of cases (including above) transferred to Infectious Diseases Hospital on account of rise of temperature	...	...	...	5
No. of cases re-admitted for perineal repairs	...	...	...	1
No. of cases of ruptured perineum	...	...	...	32
No. of cases in which Medical Aid was sought by a midwife	...	...	...	86
No. of cases admitted for ante-natal treatment on account of:—				
(a) Toxæmia of Pregnancy	...	...	...	7
(b) Hyperpiesia	...	...	...	5
(c) Eclampsia	...	...	...	1
(d) Anæmia	...	...	...	1
(e) Hyperemesis	...	...	...	1
No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	...	...	...	0
No. of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	0
No. of infants not entirely breast-fed	...	...	...	22
No. of infants stillborn	...	...	...	10
No. of infants dying within 10 days of birth	...	...	...	1
The Infant Death was due to:—				
Atelectasis	...	...	...	1

SPRINGWELL HOUSE INFIRMARY

The following are details of maternity cases admitted to this Institution during 1938 :—

Maternity Block :

No. of maternity beds	4
No. of maternity cases admitted	23
No. of cases of puerperal pyrexia	0
No. of infants not entirely breast-fed	5
No. of maternal deaths	2
No. of stillbirths	3
No. of infants dying within 10 days	2

General Hospital Wards :

Eighty-seven maternity patients were admitted for the following reasons :—

Incomplete or threatened abortion	49
Retained products following confinement	4
Ectopic gestation	3
Puerperal debility	2
Ante-natal investigation	5
Toxæmia of pregnancy	13
Placenta prævia	2
Other conditions complicating pregnancy	6
Phlebitis	1
Pelvic cellulitis	2

Of these cases, one died, death being due to Shock following an Abortion.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA

During the year 28 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, 5 cases of non-notifiable rises in temperature were treated in the Isolation Hospital as a precautionary measure.

All cases made satisfactory recoveries.

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	15	764	19.6
Maternity Homes	13	622	20.9

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 105 cases during the year.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

The year 1938 has shown a marked improvement in the number of maternal deaths and it is to be hoped that this improvement may be a reflection of the improvement in maternity services effected during recent years.

The maternal mortality rates in Doncaster since 1930 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
1938	(a) True ...	3*	2.97
	(b) Associated	—	—

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

MATERNAL DEATHS IN 1938 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	24	3rd	Uterine Exhaustion	Springwell House Infirmary	Springwell House Infirmary	No	Fairly Satisfactory	True
2	41	3rd	Uræmic Convulsions. Cæsarian section.	Springwell House Infirmary	Springwell House Infirmary	No	Satisfactory	True
3	27	1st	Ruptured ectopic gestation.	—	Private Maternity Home	No	—	True

POST-NATAL CLINIC

It is gratifying to note a further increase in the use of the Post-Natal Clinic. The importance of this Clinic in the prevention of further ill-health among women who have borne children cannot be over-estimated, a fact which has been remarked upon in my two previous reports. The Clinic is still unable, in many cases, to complete its work satisfactorily owing to the lack of hospital beds in the town.

During the year 163 women attended the clinic, 156 being new cases, making 259 attendances, increases of 77 and 151 respectively on the 1937 figures.

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 60 women attended the Clinic, making 143 attendances.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

The work of the Child Welfare Centres has continued its steady growth, and this year the percentage of children born during the year who attended the Welfares increased from 61.5% to 67%.

There has been, in consequence, an increase of 900 in the attendances made by infants under one year of age, and the attendances of those aged 1 to 5 years have increased by 300.

Once again the importance must be stressed of continued supervision throughout childhood, and also that, as the work of the welfares is intended to be preventive, medical treatment is reduced to a minimum.

Treatment for dental defects, orthopædic conditions, and diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, is arranged through the appropriate specialist staffed clinics already existing in the department.

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

	Wood Street.	Alder Grove.	Wheatley.	Total.
No. of Attendances:				
(1) By infants under one year of age ...	5396	2368	2301	10,065
(2) By children aged 1 to 5 years ...	5100	2518	1228	8,846
No. of children who first attended during 1938:				
(1) Infants ...	390	161	145	696

(2) Children aged				
1 to 5 years	113	56	38	207
No. of sessions held ...	99	46	45	190
Average attendances per session (all children)	106	106	78	
No. of consultations ...	3913	1493	1258	6,664
Average number of consultations per session	40	32	28	

Total number of children attending during the year, who, at the end of the year, were:—

(1) Infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	596
(2) Children aged 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	1126
Percentage of notified live births represented by new infant admissions	...	...	...	...	67%

INFANT DEATHS

During the year 49 infant deaths have occurred, giving an infantile mortality rate of 50.25 per 1,000 live births, as compared with a rate of 53 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

This rate for Doncaster is lower than the 1937 figure, but as pointed out in my last report a reference to the accompanying graph will show that this figure is within the limits of variation over the last thirteen years, during which time the rate has maintained a more or less steady level.

As in 1937, 52% of infant deaths occurred within the first four weeks of life, and 42% within the first week of life; the vast majority of deaths being due to prematurity.

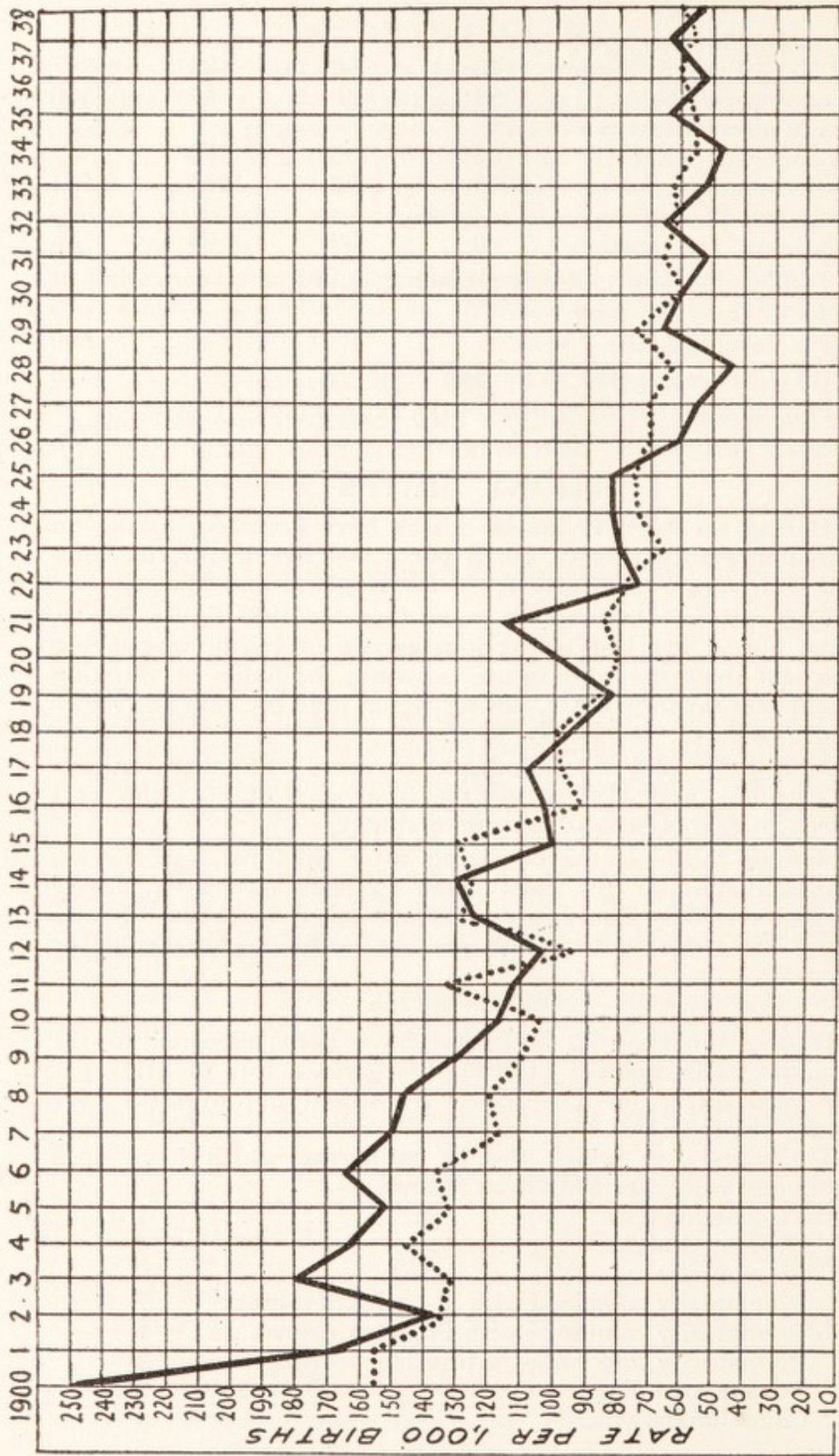
Among those deaths occurring after the first four weeks, pneumonia again is the chief cause—a cause which is largely preventable if only due precautions are taken to prevent babies coming into close contact with persons suffering from colds or influenza.

STILLBIRTHS

During the year 32 stillbirths have been allocated to the Borough. This number of stillbirths gives a rate of 31.77 per 1,000 total births for Doncaster, a marked improvement over previous years.

The causes to which the 31 stillbirths which have been investigated were ascribed are as follows:—

Placenta Prævia	...	...	...	...	1
Difficult Labour	...	...	...	...	4
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	10
Prematurity combined with ill-health of mother					7
Prematurity combined with Placenta Prævia...					1
Prematurity and Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage...					2
Toxæmia of Pregnancy...	...	...	...	...	3
Cause unknown	...	...	...	...	3



INFANT MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS.
 Dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Causes of Death.	Under	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under	4 weeks to	3—6 months.	6—9 months.	9—12 months.	Total
	1 week.				4 weeks.	3 months.				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	0	0
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	1	1	0	2
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	0	0	0	0	0
Convulsions	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	5
Laryngitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bronchitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Pneumonia (All Forms)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	9
Diarrhœa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Gastritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gastro-Enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Injury at Birth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atelectasis	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Congenital										
Malformations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Premature Birth	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Atrophy, Debility and										
Marasmus	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
Icterus Neonatorum	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other Causes	2	0	1	1	4	1	0	3	0	8
Totals	20	1	2	2	25	2	8	9	5	49

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 attending regularly at 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 was as follows :—

Liquid Milk	...	Free	...	1068½ gallons
Dried Milk	...	Free	...	3194 pounds
		Half Price	...	964 pounds
		Cost Price	...	5385 pounds

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.

Increasing clinic work, absences through illness, and the difficulty of obtaining new staff to replace those who leave for service elsewhere, has unfortunately resulted in a decrease in the number of all-important home visits which have been paid.

Details of the visits made during 1938 are given below.—

Expectant Mothers	...	First visits	...	472
		Total visits	...	711
Infants	...	First visits	...	1005
		Total visits	...	4286
Children (ages 1 to 5 years)	...		...	7143
Pneumonia	...		...	52
Measles	...		...	70
Whooping Cough	...		...	81
Chicken Pox	...		...	10
Special visits and enquiries	...		...	1140
Tuberculosis	...	First visits	...	78
		Total visits	...	653
Total Visits to Homes				14,146

In addition, the Health Visitors paid 3,295 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	...	...	...	608
Ante-Natal Centres	...	...	...	147
Tuberculosis Dispensary	...	...	...	187
Minor Ailments Clinics	...	...	...	310
Orthopædic Clinics	...	...	...	24
Examination of School Entrants	...	...	...	240
Aural Clinics	...	...	...	55
Head Inspections at Schools	...	...	...	70
Refraction Clinics	...	...	...	87
				1,728

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 nine 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, 130 new cases of children below school age attended the clinic, and new and old cases made 461 attendances.

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

Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	80
Talipes	...	...	...	...	...	13
Birth injury	...	...	...	...	...	3
Torticollis	...	...	...	...	...	10
Scoliosis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Harelip and cleft palate...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Various deformities or defects	...	...	...	...	...	20

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 a 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, and arrangements have been made to this end as soon as another classroom becomes available in the school.

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	...	...	38
Torticollis and Scoliosis	...	...	1

Discharges :

Transferred to Hospital	...	...	1
Transferred to Open Air School	...	...	12
Cured	...	...	15
Continued absence	...	...	4
Left district	...	...	2
Unfit for any school	...	...	1
Died	...	...	1

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 238 and 6,451 respectively during 1938.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT (CASES TREATED)

Type of Case	Total No.	No. still under Treatment	Completed Cases						Incompleted Cases				
			No.	Improvement			No.	Average No. of Attend's	Improvement			No.	Average No. of Attend's
				None	Slight	Marked			Cured	None	Slight			Marked
Ante-Natal ...	5	3	2	0	0	2	0	1	7	1	0	0	0
Post-Natal ...	12	6	5	0	0	5	0	1	4	1	0	0	0
Children aged 0-5 years suffering from: Rickets ...	63	27	27	0	3	20	4	9	—	4	5	0	0
Debility and Anæmia, etc. ...	92	33	45	1	7	37	0	14	—	11	2	1	1
Impetigo ...	13	7	6	0	0	1	5	0	—	0	0	0	0
Infantile Eczema	6	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Other Skin Diseases ...	13	3	10	0	1	2	7	0	—	0	0	0	0
Cervical Glands	8	1	6	1	1	4	0	1	—	1	0	0	0
"Pink" disease ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	214	85	103	3	12	72	16	26	—	18	7	—	1

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, 49 children below school age attended the clinic, making 142 attendances in all, and 29 attendances at the Minor Ailment Clinic for intermediate treatment.

Details of the cases treated are as follows:—

Otorrhoea	...	...	...	...	12 cases
Earache	...	...	...	...	1 case
Cervical adenitis	...	...	...	...	1 case
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	...	...	...	...	22 cases
Enlarged tonsils	...	...	...	...	4 cases
Enlarged adenoids	...	...	...	...	3 cases
Minor defects	...	...	...	...	6 cases
Total	...	...	...	...	49 cases

Operative treatment was undertaken for Tonsils and Adenoids in 24 cases, Adenoids in 5 cases, and Other Conditions in 1 case.

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, 65 children below school age attended these clinics. The conditions found were as follows:—

Simple hypermetropia	...	...	...	...	52 cases
Hypermetropic astigmatism	...	...	...	...	4 „
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	4 „
No abnormality	...	...	...	...	5 „
Total	...	...	...	...	65 „

Of these, 56 cases were children with signs of commencing squints.

Two children were referred for operative treatment.

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 1938:—

	Children up to 5 years of age	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Total attendances ...	482	965
Fillings—Temporary ...	46	—
Permanent ...	—	100
Extractions—Temp. Teeth	1435	—
Perm. Teeth	—	2088
Anæsthetics—Local ...	6	11
General ...	440	306
Dressings ...	18	510
Completed Cases ...	302	113
Dentures Supplied ...	—	86
Number awaiting Dentures	—	4
Inspections ...	—	226

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

As in previous years, arrangements are made for the supervision of Nursing and Maternity Homes by visits of the Medical Staff of the Department, 19 visits having been paid during the year and every Home visited.

No information has been received which has indicated the presence of any unregistered homes in the Borough.

One Nursing Home has changed ownership during the year and one new Maternity Home was registered.

Details of available nursing home beds are shown in the following table.

	Number of Homes.	Number of patients provided for:		
		Maternity patients.	Others	Totals
Homes first registered during the year	1	7	0	7
Homes on the register at the end of the year	7	76	43	119

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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 reports.

The purity of the water is controlled by chemical and bacteriological examination, 31 samples having been submitted during the year by the Public Health Department in addition to those submitted by the Water Engineer.

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

WATER — FULL EXAMINATION.

Date of Sampling	2/3/38	29/7/38	8/9/38	8/9/38
Where taken	Well	House Tap	Reservoir	House Tap
Source of Supply	Well	Borehole	Thrybergh	Langsett
Suspended Matter	None	Faint trace	None	Trace
Appearance	Colourless	Slightly cloudy. Yellowish	Clear. Faintly Yellowish	Clear. Yellowish
Taste	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Odour	None	Peculiar	None	None
Total Solids (parts per million)	27.0	21	31.0	8.00
Chlorine	1.30	1.70	5.50	1.40
Nitrites	None	Trace	None	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.06
Poisonous Metals	None	None	None	None
Total Hardness	21.0	17.2	15.9	3.5
Temporary Hardness	11.9	16.5	7.0	1.5
Permanent Hardness	9.1	0.7	8.9	2.0
Oxygen Absorbed	0.022	0.133	0.104	0.057
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Nil	0.0006	0.0304	0.0002
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.0016	0.0056	0.0096	0.0024
pH. value	8.0	8.0	7.2	6.9
No. in 100 mls.	5	1	None	17

8/9/38	8/9/38	5/11/38	15/11/38		
Thornham	Nutwell	House Tap	House Tap		
Borehole	Borehole	Thrybergh	Langsett		
None	None	None	Faint trace		
Clear	Clear	Slightly cloudy. Yellowish	Slightly cloudy. Yellowish		
Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal		
None	None	None	None		
20.5	24.0	27.3	10.0		
1.75	2.40	4.60	1.40		
Faint trace	Faint trace	Faint trace	None		
0.11	0.17	0.05	0.08		
None	None	None	None		
18.8	16.8	12.0	4.0		
15.3	12.8	4.5	2.5		
3.5	4.0	7.5	1.5		
0.051	0.023	0.137	0.160		
0.0012	0.0004	0.019	0.0008		
0.0012	0.0016	0.0096	0.0056		
7.6	7.5	7.0	7.0		
None	None	None	None		

WATER — BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Date of Sampling	12/1/38	12/1/38	21/1/38
Where taken	House Tap	House Tap	House Tap
Source of supply	Langsett	Thrybergh	Langsett
Colonies growing at:			
(a) 37°C.	3	10	6
(b) 22°C.	1	2	3
Acid or gas formed in 50 c.c.s in 48 hours ...	Nil	Nil	Nil

Date of Sampling	1/3/38	21/3/38	21/3/38
Where taken	Well	House Tap	House Tap
Source of supply	Well	Thrybergh	Langsett
Colonies growing at:			
(a) 37°C.	31	7	9
(b) 22°C.	24	5	7
Acid or gas formed in 50 c.c.s in 48 hours ...	Nil	Nil	Nil

Date of Sampling	14/7/38	14/9/38	14/9/38
Where taken	House tap	House tap	House tap
Source of supply	Langsett	Thrybergh	Thrybergh
Colonies growing at:			
(a) 37°C.	5	18	5
(b) 22°C.	3	31	18
Acid or gas formed in 50 c.c.s in 48 hours ...	Nil	Nil	Nil

21/1/38	3/2/38	3/2/38	24/2/38	24/2/38
House Tap Langsett	House Tap Langsett	House Tap Thrybergh	House Tap Thrybergh	House Tap Langsett
2	0	10	26	24
0	30	45	21	9
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

,9/5/38	9/5/38	14/6/38	14/6/38	14/7/38
House Tap Thrybergh	House Tap Langsett	House Tap Thrybergh	House Tap Langsett	House Tap Thrybergh
40	10	4	3	7
5	2	1	1	1
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

29/9/38	29/9/38	29/9/38	28/10/38
House tap Thrybergh	House tap Langsett	House tap Langsett	House tap Thrybergh
6	3	2	4
10	6	6	5
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

WATER AND DRAINAGE.

During the year 1938, certain alterations in the sanitary condition of the area have taken place. The sewerage and water supply systems have been extended during the year to deal with newly-developed areas, and, in addition, a Main Intercepting Sewer is being constructed in Balby Carr Bank, via Cross Bank to Balby Sewage Works to deal with new works extensions and to relieve flooding in the Balby Carr area. A new sewer extension is nearly completed in the part of Loversall recently added to the Borough, which will result in the abandonment of about 30 cesspools.

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

A surface drainage scheme for part of the Bessacarr area has been approved in principle by the Ministry of Health, and tenders are about to be invited for the work.

The filling up of the Sand House tip with Destructor clinker and screenings has been discontinued and the material is being deposited at the Air Port.

A public convenience for the use of children of both sexes has been provided in Elmfield Park, and a public convenience for men only has been completed in St. Sepulchre Gate near St. James' Bridge.

Analyses of the water supply taken periodically were found to be satisfactory.

In connection with the water supply, a new Borehole has been sunk at Thornham, Cantley, and a start made on the construction of a new Service Reservoir and Trunk Main at Warmsworth.

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 1938 there were approximately 73 houses remaining which were provided with privies and 26 houses provided with pail closets.

SCAVENGING.

Dry refuse is collected by motor vehicles and horse-drawn vehicles, approximately 15 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, 1938.**

Complaints received and dealt with	...	...	...	337
Inspections re nuisances	...	...	...	10719
Preliminary notices issued (written and verbal)	...	...	...	1339
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	40
Notices complied with	...	...	...	1235
Notices not complied with or only partly complied with	...	...	...	144
Legal proceedings taken	...	...	...	Nil
Nuisances abated and defects remedied	...	...	...	1775
Comprising as follows:—				
Ashbins provided	...	...	...	902
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	50
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed	...	...	...	26
Drains cleaned out, re-laid, repaired or re-trapped...	...	...	...	166
do. new inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	2
do. inspection chambers repaired or provided with new covers	...	...	...	7
do. ventilation shafts and soil pipes cleaned out and repaired	...	...	...	5
do. gullies cleaned out	...	...	...	18
Dwellinghouses, roofs repaired	...	...	...	57
do. walls repaired	...	...	...	35
do. ceilings repaired	...	...	...	12
do. floors repaired	...	...	...	20
do. doors repaired	...	...	...	3
do. chimneys repaired	...	...	...	14
do. fireplaces and ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	32
do. windows repaired or sashes re-corded	...	...	...	59
do. coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	9
do. new eaves, gutters or fall pipes provided	...	...	...	13
do. eaves, gutters or fall pipes cleaned out and repaired	...	...	...	36
do. rooms and stairs cleansed	...	...	...	22
do. overcrowding abated	...	...	...	1
do. dirty bedding cleansed or destroyed	...	...	...	2
Water closets, cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	45
do. provided with new pans	...	...	...	23
do. repaired	...	...	...	38
do. new seats provided	...	...	...	8
do. service pipes to cisterns repaired	...	...	...	4
do. additional provided	...	...	...	1
Water closets and urinals cleansed	...	...	...	4
Trough water closets converted into separate W.C.s	...	...	...	14

Waste water closets abolished and new pedestal W.C.s provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	...	23
Sinks waste pipes disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sinks and baths, new waste pipes provided, repaired or cleaned out	...	...	...	...	...	29
Lavatory basins repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yard pavings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	26
Yards and passages cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	16
Water supply, service pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
do. new taps provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
do. new hot water cylinders provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
do. new service pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	...	11
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nuisances abated from burning of rubbish	...	...	...	...	...	4
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unregistered offensive trades discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urinals provided with water supply	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sewers cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sewers re-laid	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive liquid flowing on to public footpath:						
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Caravans removed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waste water deposited in street gullies:						
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water removed from cellars	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shops ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shops, separate W.C.s provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisance from obnoxious fumes—abated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dilapidated buildings dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	406
Visits re isolated cases	...	...	...	...	...	26
Visits re scarlet fever contacts	...	...	...	...	...	3
Inspections of rooms after disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	11
Rooms disinfected (including verminous houses)	...	...	...	...	...	1234
Articles of bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	8939
Library books disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	590
Articles of bedding, clothing, etc., destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	57
Notices sent to Public Library	...	...	...	...	...	52
Notices sent to schools	...	...	...	...	...	1066

FOODS AND DRUGS.

Number of samples taken	167
Comprising as follows:—	
New Milk	71
Bottled Milk (Tuberculin tested)	1
Bottled Milk (Accredited)	1
Bottled Milk (Pasteurised)	3
Butter	18
Margarine	9
Lard	14
Cream	1
Cheese	6
Ground Ginger	1
Pepper	3
Mustard	3
Rice	2
Plum Jam	1
Strawberry Jam	1
Lemon Curd	1
Malt Vinegar	1
Vinegar	2
Sausage	7
Polony	3
Brawn	4
Black Pudding	1
Potted Meat	5
Haslett	1
Liquorice Powder	1
Mincemeat	1
Gregory Powder	1
Beef Dripping	2
Pork Dripping	2
Number of samples of Milk reported to be adulterated or below standard	26
Number of other samples reported not genuine	1
Legal proceedings instituted	5
Number of cautions issued	3
Number of Wholesale Margarine Dealers Registered	10
Number of Wholesale Margarine Dealers' premises Registered	15

Ref. No.	Article	Adulteration or Offence	Action taken & remarks
53	New Milk	Contained 7.7% of added water	Vendor prosecuted and fined £5 and £2 costs
55	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 38.6%	Sample taken at "place of delivery" (See No. 61)
61	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 36%	This sample was taken at "place of delivery." Four "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken later. (See Nos. 71, 72, 73 and 74)
71 W.R.C.C.	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 59%	"Appeal" sample
72 W.R.C.C.	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 38.3%	"Appeal" sample
73 W.R.C.C.	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 30.6%	"Appeal" sample
74 W.R.C.C.	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to extent of 30.6%	"Appeal" sample
65	Vinegar	Deficient in Acetic Acid to the extent of 14%	"Informal" sample. Formal sample taken and found satisfactory.
77	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 19.3%	"Informal" sample. Formal samples taken. (See Nos. 119 and 120)
91	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 11.3%	"Informal" sample. Formal sample taken at a later date and found satisfactory
101	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 12%	"Informal" sample. Formal samples taken. (See Nos. 110 and 376)
110	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 8.3%	This sample was taken in "course of delivery" (See No. 376)
119	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 19%	Vendor cautioned by Chief Inspector.
120	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 9.6%	Vendor cautioned by Chief Inspector.

Ref. No.	Article	Adulteration or Offence	Action taken & remarks
376 W.R.C.C.	New Milk	Slightly deficient in milk-fat.	This sample was taken at place of delivery. Vendor cautioned by Chief Inspector.
126	New Milk	Contained 5.6% of added water	"Informal" sample. Formal samples taken and found satisfactory
148	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 13.3%	"Informal" sample. Formal samples taken. (See Nos. 156, 157 and 158)
156	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 9%	Further samples taken "in course of delivery" (See Nos. 161, 163, 165, 166 and 167)
157	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 23%	Do.
158	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 12.3%	Do.
161	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 14%	Farmer prosecuted and case dismissed
163	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 9.6%	Do.
165	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 22%	Do.
166	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 12%	Do.
167	New Milk	Slightly deficient in milk-fat	No action taken in this case
170	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 8.3%	"Informal" sample
172	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 6.3%	"Informal" sample. Formal sample taken and found satisfactory.

SAMPLES TAKEN FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	23
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	38
Accredited Milk	...	...	...	...	11
Sterilized Milk	...	...	...	...	7
Undesignated Milk	...	...	...	...	180

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, MARKETS AND SHOPS.

Public Slaughter House	...	...	...	...	1
Private Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	2
Slaughtermen's New Licences issued	...	...	...	...	20
do. Licences renewed	...	...	...	...	105
Inspections of Slaughter Houses, Markets and Shops	...	...	...	...	2742
Animals killed at Public Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	32195
do. do. Private Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	9291

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

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5,430	1,809	650	21,134	12,463
Number inspected	5,430	1,809	650	21,134	12,463
All diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	5	7	2	34	14
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	221	111	4	101	1,152
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with disease other than tuberculosis	4.16%	6.52%	0.92%	0.63%	9.35%
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	17	27	6	—	13
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	392	438	8	1	597
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with tuberculosis	7.53%	25.70%	2.15%	0.004%	4.89%

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED
AT SHOPS AND WAREHOUSES.

Beef and Mutton	2200 lbs.	Other Tinned Foods	513
Lambs	2	Rabbits	29
Sheep	2	Sausages and Bacon	52 lbs.
Sheep's Head & Pluck	1	Shrimps	14 lbs.
Cooked Ham		Prawns	6½ lbs.
(tinned)	109½ lbs.	Smelts	6 doz.
Brisket do.	12 lbs.	Cockles	2 gals.
Pork do.	37½ lbs.	Smoked Haddock ..	14 lbs.
Ox Tongue do.	18 lbs.	Haddock and	
Corned Beef do.	6 lbs.	Cod Fillet	149 lbs.
Tomatoes	45 tins		

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS.

Number of contraventions	...	...	...	...	6
Notices given	...	...	...	...	3
do. complied with	...	...	...	...	3
Nature of contravention:—					
Defective floors	...	...	...	...	1
Meat hung outside shop premises	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulation of refuse in yard	...	...	...	...	2
Dirty condition of yards	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty condition of gullies	...	...	...	...	1

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	62
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	650
Notices re contraventions and defects	...	...	...	...	1
Work done to remedy complaints:—					
Tripe and gut scraping premises cleaned and limewashed	...	...	...	...	1

COWKEEPERS AND MILK PURVEYORS.

Number on Register:—					
Cowkeepers and wholesale dealers	...	...	...	...	6
Cowkeepers and retail dealers	...	...	...	...	9
Average number of dairy cattle kept in Borough	...	...	...	...	137
Milk Purveyors only	...	...	...	...	103
No. of persons licensed to deal in Accredited Milk	...	...	...	...	3
No. of persons licensed to deal in Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	6
No. of persons licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	7

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	...	...	...	...	306
Written Notices	...	...	...	...	2
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	...	5
Work done to remedy complaints:—					
Milk Stores cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty cowsheds cleansed	...	...	...	...	3
Dairy floors repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Dairy ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Herds of cows properly groomed before milking					1

FACTORIES ACT.

No. of Factories (with power)	...	...	...	...	229
No. of Factories (non-power)	...	...	...	...	64
No. of Outworkers (February list)	...	...	...	...	7
No. of Outworkers (August list)	...	...	...	...	10
Inspections	...	...	...	...	217
Complaints from Factory Inspector	...	...	...	...	3
Written notices	...	...	...	...	2
Verbal notices	...	...	...	...	8
Contraventions or defects dealt with:—					
Bakehouses cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	3
No Abstract posted up	...	...	...	...	5
Dirty waterclosets	...	...	...	...	1
Defective W.C. basins	...	...	...	...	1
No intervening space between watercloset and workroom	...	...	...	...	1

CANAL BOATS.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	132
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	32
Persons on board (adults)	...	...	...	...	61
Persons on board (children)	...	...	...	...	0
Contraventions found	...	...	...	...	Nil
Written notices served	...	...	...	...	Nil

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	...	...	...	...	184
Contraventions or defects found	...	...	...	...	2
Written notices served	...	...	...	...	1
Verbal notices given	...	...	...	...	1
Work done to remedy complaints:—					
Yards cleansed and refuse removed	...	...	...	...	1
Roof repaired and bedroom walls re-plastered	...	...	...	...	1

SCAVENGING.

Privy middens and pail closets emptied	...	...	...	1066
Dry pits emptied	...	...	...	857
Sanitary bins and boxes emptied	...	...	...	weekly
Loads removed—Nightsoil	...	...	...	153
Loads removed—Dry ashes and house refuse	...	...	...	17093
Loads removed—Trade refuse	...	...	...	217

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	252	11	0
Dry Ashes	395	2	2
Bell Cart Refuse	22034	11	0
Trade Refuse	2048	18	2

HOUSING ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

Number of dwellinghouses inspected and recorded under the Regulations (excluding Clearance Areas)	...	...	...	305
Number with defects	...	...	...	58
Number without defects	...	...	...	247
Number of other unfit houses inspected	...	...	...	25
Other special inspections and visits to houses in Clearance Areas	...	...	...	32
Houses inspected re Overcrowding	...	...	...	5

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION (approximate).

Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with privies and ashpits	...	...	...	73
Dwellinghouses and other premises with pail closets	...	...	...	26
Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with water closets and fixed ashpits	...	...	...	*159
Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with water closets and sanitary dustbins or other moveable receptacles	...	...	...	20387

* There are a number of houses with fixed dry ashpits which are not used, the tenants having been provided with sanitary dustbins.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.

Firms registered	...	...	...	41
Premises registered	...	...	...	68
Deputies registered	...	...	...	104
Inspections of newly-registered premises	...	...	...	4

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

During the year (excluding National Rat Week) complaints were received from the occupiers of 83 premises respecting rat infestation. Investigations were made in all the cases and advice given, also, where necessary, bait was supplied. The number of visits and revisits was 287, and 7,320 bait was given or put down. In two cases it was necessary to serve notices, and in both they were complied with, without further action having to be taken.

During National Rat Week, November 7th to 12th, the procedure as in former years was adopted. The number of premises complained of in that period was 13, and 1,870 bait was given out. The Borough Surveyor's Department again co-operated by baiting the public sewers. 5,420 bait were put in 546 manholes in various parts of the town, and it was reported that 2,200 had been taken.

The Estates Surveyor's Department employ a rat catcher on property controlled by them, and I am informed they have had excellent results.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inspection of School Sanitary Conveniences	61
Inspection of common yards and passages	1074
Inspection of urinals and public lavatories	1330
Inspection of caravans	365
Inspection of places of entertainment	10
Drains tested	8
Sewers tested	1
Smoke observations	39
Inspection of houses re cricket infestation	749
Inspection of refuse tips re cricket infestation	145
Superintendence of fumigation	182
Samples of water (town supply) taken for examination	31
Samples of water (Public Baths) taken for bacterio- logical examination	42
Inspections under Shops Act	14
Inspection of premises where ice cream is manufactured and sold	30
Miscellaneous inspections and visits	78

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 chiefly used by school children.

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

Samples of the water have been taken for bacteriological examination on fifteen occasions and a satisfactory standard has been maintained.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

The main provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, are dealt with by the Shops Acts Inspector, who refers any matters concerning sanitary or health matters to the Public Health Department. During the year, two complaints were received, one respecting insufficient ventilation and one of insufficient sanitary accommodation. Notice was served in both cases, and the complaints remedied.

No action respecting Offices was taken during the year.

CAMPING SITES.

There are no recognised Camping Sites in the Borough, and no licences have been issued under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Thirty-nine observations of factory chimneys were made during the year, and where an excessive amount of dense black smoke was being emitted the owners were notified to take steps to prevent a recurrence of the nuisance.

No Bye-laws have been made under the Act.

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 "Cimex." Certain of the Council houses have been disinfested by a spray process, using "Shell-tox."

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

No. of Council houses found to be infested	...	69
No. of Council houses disinfested by the Local Authority	... ..	69
No. of other houses found to be infested	... ..	185
No. of other houses disinfested by the Local Authority	... ..	172

INFESTATION BY CRICKETS.

During the summer months, a severe infestation of crickets occurred in the Sand House Quarry, which was being filled up and levelled, and consequently a number of houses adjoining the quarry became infested with crickets. Action taken on the site consisted of spraying with a special dressing and the laying of a special bait, and infested houses were provided with an insecticide and with the bait. The infestation was eventually overcome and at the end of the year only one house was found still to be harbouring any crickets, and these were few in number.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition of the public elementary schools is kept under regular supervision by the sanitary inspectors and the health visitors.

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, Wheatley Hills, Balby and Bessacarr areas.

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

(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	223
(2) By private enterprise	...	...	361

The total number of inhabited houses at the end of the year, according to the rate books, was 20,508, an increase of 511 on the 1937 figures.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1)	(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	1574
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	5034
(2)	(a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	305
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	379
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	25
(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	...	...	...	1299*

* 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	1195
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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	40
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	40
(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	2
(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 March an Inspector of the Ministry of Health held an enquiry on the areas scheduled to be dealt with in 1938, viz. :—

	No. of Houses.	Population.
Cranes Yard	28	87
French Gate and Lord Street	10	68
Church Street	2	7
Low Fisher Gate	2	7
High Fisher Gate	3	12
High Fisher Gate and Reas- beck's Yard	18	45
Dockin Hill Road	7	15
East Laith Gate (No. 1) ...	4	5
East Laith Gate (No. 2) ...	2	2
East Laith Gate (No. 3) ...	2	4
King Street	17	51
Princes Street	4	8
Bowers Fold	5	11
Hirst Row	7	27
Spring Gardens (No. 1) ...	2	4
Spring Gardens (No. 2) ...	2	10
St. Peter's Square	6	30
West Street	5	16
St. Thomas Street (No. 1) ...	7	25

St. Thomas Street (No. 2) ...	7	15
Grove Street, etc. ...	42	107
Providence Place ...	9	31
Camden Place ...	16	49
Victoria Place ...	2	9
Albert Street ...	17	55
Carr Hill (No. 1) ...	4	15
Carr Hill (No. 2) ...	6	14
Sandford Road ...	2	9
Low Road ...	3	9
Ashfield Road ...	2	5
Marshall Avenue ...	6	16
The Villas, Hexthorpe ...	21	65
Totals ...	270	833

The Orders were confirmed with the exception of the following:—

East Laith Gate No. 1 Area:—

Two houses (Nos. 36 and 38) to remain to be used as office premises only.

Bowers Fold Area:—

One house (No. 7) to be used for shop premises only.

Grove Street Area:—

Two houses (Nos. 1 and 3) in Grove Street to be re-conditioned.

Six back-to-back houses in Union Street (Nos. 41, 43, 45 Union Street, and 1, 2 and 3 Alexandra's Yard) to be re-conditioned and turned into three through houses.

Victoria Place Area:—

Both houses (Nos. 21 and 22) to be retained for use as business premises only.

Carr Hill No. 1 Area:—

One house (No. 3) to be re-conditioned.

Ashfield Road Area:—

Order not confirmed in respect of the two houses (Nos. 2 and 4).

All the houses in which undertakings were accepted to re-condition or to use as business premises, were later represented as individual houses, and the owners' undertakings were then formally accepted.

In addition the following houses were represented in 1938 as individually unfit:—

30 and 33a Kelham Street.

15, 16, 17 and 18 New Street.

3 Whittaker Street.

2 cottages, Long Sandall.

20 and 20a Bridge Street.

OVERCROWDING

Work in connection with the overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act continued steadily throughout the year. Arrangements continue to exist whereby overcrowded families are given first choice of houses owned by the Corporation as they fall vacant. Fifty four-bedroomed houses intended for the largest families were completed during the early part of the year.

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

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year (including dwellings in scheduled Clearance Areas)	27
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	29
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	182
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	39
(c)	(1)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year (including dwellings in scheduled Slum Clearance Areas)	114
		(ii) Number of cases relieved in dwellings owned by Local Authority (including slum clearance) ...	43
		(iii) Number of cases relieved in dwellings scheduled for Slum Clearance and owned by Local Authority (included in C (1) (ii) above)	3
		(iv) Number of cases relieved in dwellings scheduled for Slum Clearance not owned by Local Authority	2
(d)	(1)	Number of cases of dwellings in which overcrowding took place after previous overcrowding had been relieved by the Local Authority	Nil
	(2)	Number of cases of dwellings, previously uncrowded, allowed to become overcrowded after the appointed day	Nil
	(3)	Number of cases of refusal to accept alternative accommodation	Nil

Section 5

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD MILK

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

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK.

Twenty-three samples have been examined, and all satisfied the prescribed tests.

ACCREDITED MILK.

Eleven samples have been examined, and all satisfied the prescribed tests.

PASTEURISED MILK.

Thirty-eight samples have been taken and one failed to satisfy the plate count test.

The Manager of the firm concerned was interviewed, and further samples taken were found to be satisfactory.

STERILISED MILK.

Seven samples have been examined and three failed to satisfy the methylene blue test. These three were afterwards examined for a plate count and B. Coli and found to be satisfactory.

UNDESIGNATED MILK.

One hundred and forty-four samples have been examined for the methylene blue test, and thirty failed to satisfy this test. These thirty were later submitted to a plate count and B. Coli Test.

Thirty-four samples have been taken for a plate count and B. Coli, and twenty failed to satisfy this test. With respect to these twenty, letters of caution were sent to the retailers and the various Authorities for the districts in which the producers' premises were situated were also notified.

TUBERCULOSIS

Two samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk, one sample of Accredited Milk, three samples of Pasteurised Milk, and 93 samples of Undesignated Milk were examined for tubercle bacilli and three samples of Undesignated Milk were found to be positive. In these three cases the source of supply was outside the Borough and the information was passed to the appropriate Authorities for action to be taken.

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.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA

The main health propaganda is carried out through the interviewing of those attending the various clinics and by the visits of Inspectors and Health Visitors to the homes of the people.

In addition, 1,000 copies of " Better Health " are distributed monthly, and two sets of poster boards are in use for displaying posters provided by the Central Council for Health Education.

Section 6

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

SCARLET FEVER

Scarlet Fever has not been so prevalent as in previous years, notified cases having dropped to 145. Including four staff cases and six cases from outside the Borough, 133 cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital during the year, and, therefore, 22 cases were nursed in their own homes. The majority of these were towards the end of the year when there was a heavy demand for beds in hospital for cases of Diphtheria.

As far as possible, cases of scarlet fever are sent home within three weeks. Only one return case occurred during the year.

As mentioned in my previous report, a throat swab is taken from each case on admission and examined for the presence of Group A hæmolytic streptococci. If these organisms are present then agglutination reactions are tested, and it was found that of the 130 cases examined 41, or just over 35%, were negative or failed to type, 15 gave pure growths of pneumococci, and of the remainder 29 were of Type 1, 2 of Type 2, 1 of Type 3, 6 of Type 4, 10 of Type 6, and the remainder of various other types. Cases are bed isolated until their "type" is known in an attempt to limit cross infection by different types of organism. During the year only 13 cases have developed complications which might be due to cross infection. There were five cases who developed adenitis, five who developed otorrhœa, and three who had secondary rises of temperature.

One death occurred in a child aged 4 years.

DIPHTHERIA

The number of cases of Diphtheria has been comparatively large throughout the year, but a big increase in cases occurred in October, the beginning of an outbreak which still showed no signs of abating at the end of the year. No separate focus of the disease could be detected, and cases were more or less evenly distributed throughout the town. On occasions the occurrence of two or more cases in one school enabled "carriers" or undiscovered nasal cases to be found, but usually specific sources of infection could not be accurately determined.

During the year, 238 cases were admitted to the diphtheria wards. Of them, five were admitted from areas outside the Borough, one was a staff case, and three were cases who were sent in with a provisional diagnosis of scarlet fever. Sixteen cases were nasal diphtheria, one case was a skin infection, and three cases were "carriers."

In addition, in 26 cases who were admitted as diphtheria, the diagnosis was altered to tonsillitis in 13 cases, to scarlet fever in nine cases, to pneumonia in three cases, and to measles in one case.

In 161 cases the throat swabs were also examined for the presence of Group A hæmolytic streptococci which, if present, were typed. In 119 cases the swabs were negative for hæmolytic streptococci and in the remainder, 43% belonged to Type 1 and the others to various other types.

Nine deaths from diphtheria occurred in the hospital, two of them cases coming from outside the Borough. Death occurred within twenty-four hours of admission in three cases, within one week of admission in three cases, and within two weeks of admission in three cases.

In addition, one case admitted as diphtheria and found to be pneumonia, died, and one case diagnosed as laryngeal diphtheria, died before admission could be effected. Post-mortem examination showed that this child was not suffering from diphtheria, and the only findings to which death could be attributed was a status lymphaticus with an extremely enlarged persistent thymus gland.

The success of treating diphtheria, depends almost entirely upon early diagnosis and the early administration of anti-toxin. Far too often, this latter is withheld in cases suspected of possible diphtheria until after the result of a throat swab is known. If this proves to be positive, then anything up to twenty-four hours is lost in treatment. The importance of immediate administration of anti-toxin in suspected cases cannot be too much stressed, and, to facilitate its administration, supplies of anti-toxin are provided free of charge and are supplied in outfits complete with needle and ready for immediate injection. These supplies are held at the Public Health Offices, the Isolation Hospital, the Royal Infirmary and the Guild Hall.

One serious cause of the delay in placing patients under treatment, often with fatal results, is that parents fail to realise the danger of the disease and fail to obtain medical advice. Once again it is necessary to stress upon parents the importance of seeing that every child with a sore throat is examined by a doctor, especially when diphtheria is prevalent.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

Despite the fact that diphtheria has been prevalent throughout the year, the demand for immunisation continued only at a very slow rate until the month of December, when a rapid increase in the number of cases of diphtheria resulted in an increasing number of applications for immunisation.

I pointed out in my last annual report that the immunising agents take anything up to two months before exerting their full measure of protection, and consequently the inadvisability of waiting until an outbreak of diphtheria occurs before taking these simple protective precautions. It has, however, proved very difficult to make parents realise this. For some two years, in an attempt to persuade parents to have their children immunised before reaching school age, by means of a letter to the parent, every child was offered immunisation when it reached its second birthday. The response to this offer was so meagre that the idea was dropped, as it was clearly a waste of time and effort.

An attempt is now being made to render as many children as possible immune during their most susceptible years of school life by offering special immunising sessions at the various infants' schools. In the first school in which this was tried, a gratifying response of at least 50% acceptances of treatment was obtained.

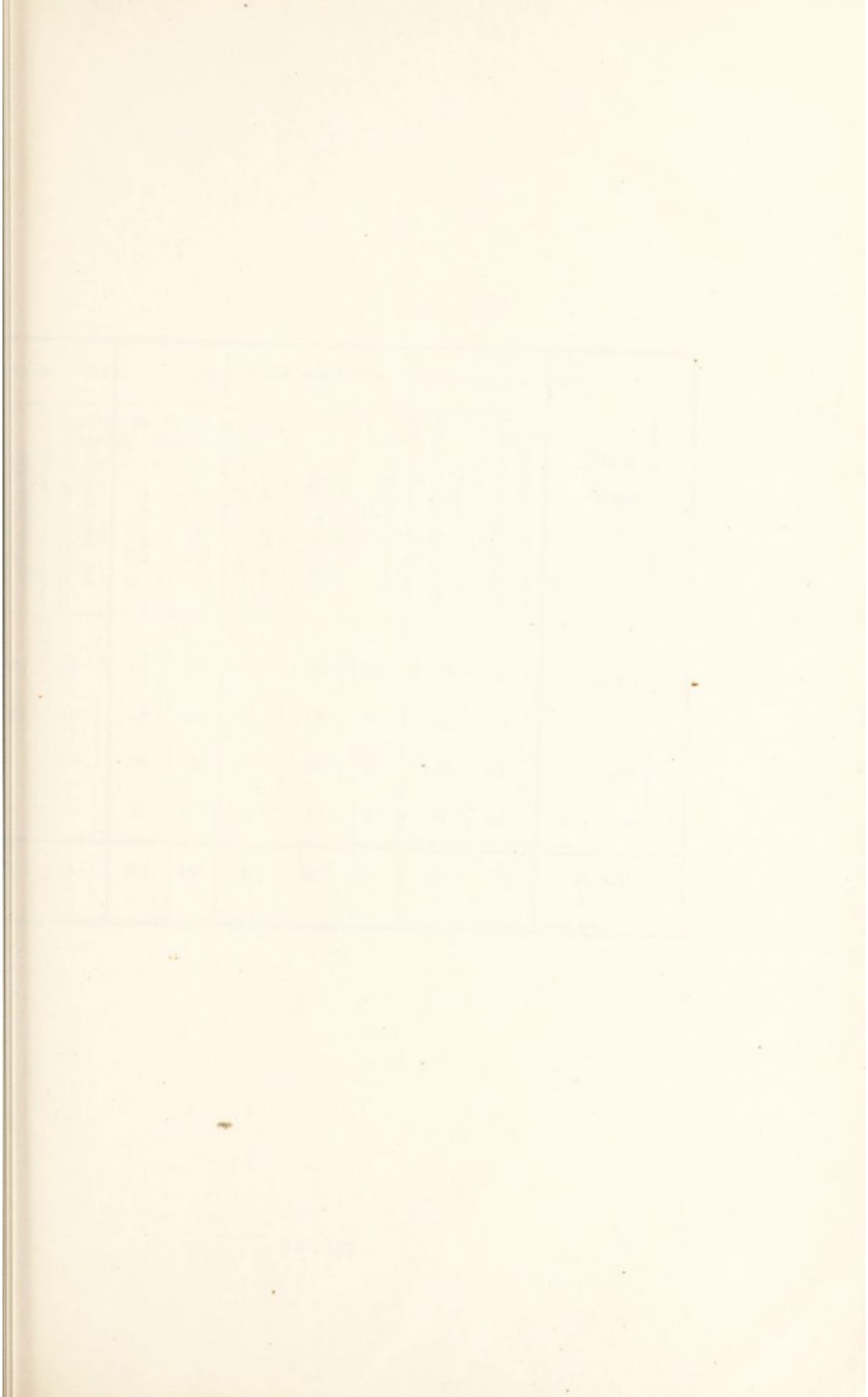
Since immunisation was first commenced in Doncaster in 1934, only just over sixteen hundred children have been immunised. This small protected proportion of the total child population can have little or no effect upon the course of an epidemic, as the susceptible and unprotected are greatly in excess of the protected. There appears to be little hope of controlling epidemics of diphtheria until at least 60% of the population has been immunised. In the meantime, one has to be satisfied, as far as possible, that an increasing number of individuals are being protected against the dread disease.

During 1938, five children who had been immunised, were admitted to the Isolation Hospital with a provisional diagnosis of Diphtheria, throat swabs having shown the presence of Diphtheria organisms. In two cases the course of immunisation had only just commenced and was consequently incomplete—one of these cases only showed a clinical diphtheria. Of the other three cases, two were diagnosed as very slight cases of clinical diphtheria, and the other case showed no clinical signs of the disease. All made complete and rapid recoveries.

It is interesting to note the relative innocuousness of the disease among those cases of immunised children in whom the disease could be diagnosed, and also that diphtheria was ten times more prevalent among unprotected children. Many of these latter also suffered a very severe illness and five died.

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 1938.



AGE GROUP.	Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules							Alu	
	No. commencing Immunisation Course	No. completing Immunisation Course	No. of Reactions.	No. Final Schick Tested	Results of Final Schick Test.			No. commencing Immunisation Course	No. completing Immunisation Course
					Positive	Negative	% Negative		
0 - 4 yrs.	50	47	—	10	1	9	90	24	23
5 - 9 yrs.	93	86	—	39	4	35	89	17	15
10 - 14 yrs.	46	39	2	26	1	25	96	3	2
15 yrs. & over	16	9	4	4	1	3	75	—	—
Totals ...	205	181	6	79	7	72	91	44	40

Expirated Toxoid				TOTALS.			PRIMARY SCHICK TESTS.			
NO. Final Schick Tested	Results of Final Schick Test.			Total completed Immunisation	Total Final Schick Tested	% Negative Results obtained	No. Tested	Result.		% Negative
	Positive	Negative	% Negative					Positive	Negative	
15	—	15	100	70	25	96	1	1	—	—
11	—	11	100	101	50	92	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	41	26	96	9	8	1	11
—	—	—	—	9	4	75	21	6	15	71
26	—	26	100	221	105	93	31	15	16	53



RESULTS OF POST SCHICK TESTING CARRIED OUT
IN 1938 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 ...	21	3	18	86.0	15	6
5— 9 years ...	38	5	33	86.0	19	19
10—14 years ...	12	2	10	83.0	2	10
15 and over ...	4	1	3	75.0	—	3
Totals ...	75	11	64	85.0	36	38

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER

One case of Cerebro Spinal Fever was notified during the year and admitted to the Isolation Hospital. It was a case of a child aged 12 months and proved fatal.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA

No cases were notified during the year.

ENTERIC FEVER

Two cases of Enteric Fever were notified. One was admitted to the Isolation Hospital. Both made satisfactory recoveries.

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 1938:—

No. of Births	...	...	...	...	1312
No. of successful vaccinations	...	...	...	...	305
No. of Certificates of Insusceptibility	...	...	...	...	2
No. of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objections	...	...	...	...	717
No. who died unvaccinated	...	...	...	...	78
No. postponed by medical certificates	...	...	...	...	5
No. removed to other districts	...	...	...	...	99
No. not found and in abeyance	...	...	...	...	101
Percentage successfully vaccinated	...	...	...	...	23.24

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

ERYSIPELAS

Twenty cases of Erysipelas were notified, nine of whom received treatment in the Isolation Hospital. All cases recovered satisfactorily.

PNEUMONIA

During the year, 58 cases of acute primary pneumonia were notified.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Twenty-eight cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified in 1938. 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 follows:—

	Doncaster.	England and Wales.
Puerperal Pyrexia (22 cases)	22.54	14.42

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

One case was notified during the year.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH

Measles and Whooping Cough were both prevalent during the first three months of the year.

Nine cases of Measles were admitted to the Isolation Hospital during the year.

Measles was responsible for five deaths and Whooping Cough for two deaths.

DYSENTERY

Sixteen cases of Bacilliary Dysentery all of the Sonne type were notified during the year. Six cases occurred in St. Catherine's Institution and the remainder came from five families who were affected in the Balby area of the town. Two of the latter were admitted to Hospital for treatment, and all made satisfactory recoveries. The origin of this small outbreak could not be traced.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM.
ADMITTANCES AND DISCHARGES, 1938.

NO. OF CASES	DIAGNOSIS ON ADMISSION																			
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Diphtheria "Carriers"	Tonsillitis	Erysipelas	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia	Septic Abortion	Paratyphoid	Pneumonia	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Measles	Pemphigus	Scabies	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Suspected Diphtheria	Suspected Meningitis	Observation Case	Tuberculosis	
In Hospital on 1st January, 1938	15	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	27
Admitted during 1938	133	261	3	5	10	2	20	6	1	1	1	8	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	58
Discharged during 1938	140	219	3	3	10	2	18	6	1	1	1	7	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	46
Died during 1938	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
In Hospital on 31st December, 1938	7	53	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.														Cases admitted to Hospital	TOTAL DEATHS.													
	At all ages	At ages						Years.						At all ages		At ages						At all ages							
		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 ...	145	0	4	6	9	15	59	28	8	13	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Diphtheria ...	239	1	1	6	11	18	111	57	11	12	8	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
Enteric Fever ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Pneumonia ...	58	6	5	5	3	5	3	5	2	10	5	8	1	0	0	0	1	36	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Acute Pollomyelitis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dysentery ...	16	0	0	1	2	2	4	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Erysipelas ...	20	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	6	10	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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 126 Great Towns, including Doncaster.	Average for 148 smaller towns.
Birth Rate	13.61	15.1	15.0	15.4
General Death Rate	12.02	11.6	11.7	11.0
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Births)	50.25	53	57	51
Measles Death Rate	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.03
Scarlet Fever Death Rate	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria Death Rate	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.06
Small Pox Death Rate	—	0.00	—	0.00
Whooping Cough Death Rate ...	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02
Typhoid Fever Death Rate	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diarrhoea and Enteritis Death Rate (under 2 years of age) ...	0.04	5.5	7.8	3.6

CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES PER 1,000 POPULATION

	Doncaster.	Average for England and Wales.	Average for 126 Great Towns, including Doncaster.	Average for 148 smaller towns.
Small Pox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	2.02	2.41	2.60	2.58
Diphtheria	3.33	1.58	1.85	1.53
Enteric Fever	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04
Erysipelas	0.27	0.40	0.46	0.39
Pneumonia	0.81	1.10	1.28	0.98

INFECTION 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 ...	4	36	6	9	7	16	35	4	25	3	145
Diphtheria	10	52	15	18	9	34	59	16	24	1	239
Erysipelas	0	7	0	0	2	3	4	2	2	0	20
Enteric Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Poliomyelitis ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	5	16

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 ...	1.46	2.66	0.93	2.43	1.51	2.02	2.67	0.75	1.16	1.78
Diphtheria	3.67	3.85	2.44	4.87	1.94	4.28	4.51	3.01	1.08	0.57
Erysipelas	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.37	0.30	0.37	0.15	0.00
Enteric Fever ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.00
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dysentery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.00	2.87

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 conditions 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.

During the year, 56 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 26 new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis came to the notice of this department, and at the end of the year the numbers and distribution of cases on the register were as follows:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis :

Males	...	...	...	225
Females	...	...		152—Total 377

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis :

Males	...	...	...	95
Females	...	...		64—Total 159

Total Cases		536
-------------	-----	-----	--	-----

During the year, 54 cases (45 pulmonary and nine non-pulmonary) were removed from the register—22 on account of recovery or other reasons, and 32 on account of death.

Attendances at the Dispensary have decreased by 162, and new cases examined by 24 on the previous year's figures. Forty 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, 43 contacts were examined during the year, seven 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 follows:—

In Sanatorium :

Doubtful cases	...	...	...	...	3
Pulmonary cases	28
Non-pulmonary cases	—

In Special Hospitals :

Non-pulmonary cases	10
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In Poor Law Institutions :

Pulmonary cases	1
Non-pulmonary cases	1

The following tables show details of the work done in the Tuberculosis Department during 1938.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary for the year 1938.

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY.						NON-PULMONARY.						TOTAL.		Grand Total.		
	Adults			Children.			Adults			Children.			Adults	Children.			
	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	F					
A. New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts):—																	
(a) Definitely tuberculous...	26	9	—	—	1	—	3	2	6	—	—	—	29	11	6	1	47
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	4	5	19
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	24	3	3	44
B.—Contacts examined during the year:—																	
(a) Definitely tuberculous...	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	7
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	6
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	12	4	30
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:—																	
(a) Recovered ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	34	19	12	92
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—																	
(a) Definitely tuberculous...	90	52	15	—	7	—	22	18	21	—	8	—	112	70	36	15	233
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	15	9	8	40

1.—Number of cases on Dispensary Register on 1st January	223	8.—Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	5
2.—Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	15	9.—Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	575
3.—Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the Tuberculosis scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	10	10.—Number of:—	
4.—Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	16	(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	588
5.—Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	1576	(b) X-ray examinations made	198
6.—Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	12	in connection with Dispensary work	
7.—Number of Consultations with medical practitioners:—		11.—Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above	1
(a) Personal	41	12.—Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	110
(b) Other	61		

(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.

(C) Number of Beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on 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 Insti- tutions on Jan 1	A'm't'd during the year	Disc'd during the year	Died in the Insti- tutions	In Insti- tutions on Dec 31
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a) No. of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for obser- vation	Adult males ...	—	1	1	—	—
	Adult females ...	—	4	4	—	—
	Children	1	6	4	—	3
	Total	1	11	9	0	3
(b) No. of patients suffering from pul- monary tuberculo- sis	Adult males ...	13	32	22	3	20
	Adult females ...	9	14	12	3	8
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	22	46	34	6	28
(c) No. of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tuber- culosis	Adult males ...	3	3	4	—	2
	Adult females ...	1	1	1	—	0
	Children	7	2	2	—	7
	Total	11	6	7	—	10
Grand Total (a), (b), (c)		34	63	50	6	41

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

		In Insti- tutions on Jan 1	A'm't'd during the year	Disc'd during the year	Died in the Insti- tutions	In Insti- tutions on Dec 31
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of patients suffering from pul- monary tuberculosis	Adult males ...	2	5	4	2	1
	Adult females ...	—	3	3	—	—
	Children	—	1	—	1	—
	Total	2	9	7	3	1
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tubercu- losis	Adult males ...	—	3	2	—	1
	Adult females ...	2	3	4	1	—
	Children	2	5	7	—	—
	Total	4	11	13	1	1
Grand Total		6	20	20	4	2

(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.
Tuberculous ...						1						1
Non-Tuberculous				1	4	3						1 4 3
Doubtful ...												
Totals ...				1	4	4						1 4 4

(G) Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions (other than Poor Law 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.				
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent				1	3		2				3	3		6		
		Not quiescent	2			1	1		1					5	1		6	
		Died in Institution ...																
	Class T.B. plus Group 1.	Quiescent				2								2			2	
		Not quiescent																
		Died in Institution ...																
	Class T.B. plus Group 2.	Quiescent				1	1							1	1		2	
		Not quiescent				2	1		2				1	4	2		6	
		Died in Institution ...										1		1			1	
	Class T.B. plus Group 3.	Quiescent																
		Not quiescent	1	1		1	2		2	1				4	4		8	
		Died in Institution ...				1			1			2		1	3		4	
	Totals (Pulmonary) ...		3	1	0	9	8	0	7	2	0	2	3	0	21	14		35
	NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent															
			Not quiescent	2					1						3			3
			Died in Institution ...															
Abdominal.		Quiescent											1		1		1	
		Not quiescent							1	1				1	1		2	
		Died in Institution ...																
Other Organs.		Quiescent																
		Not quiescent																
		Died in Institution ...																
Peripheral Glands.		Quiescent																
		Not quiescent																
		Died in Institution ...																
Totals (Non-Pulmonary) ...		2						2	1				1	4		2	6	

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS

No. of attendances during the year 3,297

Cases treated, and results of treatment:—

Situation of Disease.	No. of Cases		Disease	
	Treated.	Improved.	Quiescent.	Cured.
Skin (Lupus)	15	10	4	1
Glands of Neck	22	11	9	2
Abdominal Glands	4	2	2	-
Ankle	2	1	1	-
Larynx	1	-	1	-
	44	24	17	3

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS

No. of attendances for treatment 123

No. of cases supplied with dentures 8

No. of cases completing treatment 16

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1938

Age Periods.	New cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
1—5	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	2
5—10	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0
10—15	1	0	4	1	1	0	0	0
15—20	6	5	4	2	1	1	0	0
20—25	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
25—35	7	5	2	0	7	2	0	1
35—45	5	3	1	1	2	2	1	0
45—55	5	1	1	0	6	2	0	0
55—65	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
65 and upwards	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals ...	34	17	16	8	20	9	5	4

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	6
Total Tuberculosis Deaths	38
Death Rate for Tuberculosis per 1,000 population	0.53

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 preventive work.

The following figures show the work done for Doncaster patients during 1938:—

	Royal Infirmary Clinic (Male & Female).	Special Women's Clinic.
NEW CASES :		
Syphilis	31	3
Gonorrhœa	62	17
Conditions other than Venereal	12	188
Total	105	208
Attendances	7038	4663
Percentage of total cases attending discharged cured :		
Syphilis M.	5.0	—
F.	2.1	15.4
Gonorrhœa M.	33.9	—
F.	15.0	17.0

Percentage of total cases attending failing to complete treatment or tests of cure :

Syphilis	M.	...	23.3	—
	F.	...	30.0	7.7
Gonorrhœa	M.	...	26.2	—
	F.	...	43.3	19.1

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

Syphilis	...	...	...	...	0.48
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	1.13

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.

Twenty-one 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 80, 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	2	4	6
21—30 years	1	2	3
31—40 years	3	2	5
41—50 years	6	4	10
51—60 years	5	1	6
61—70 years	13	10	23
71—80 years	6	10	16
81—90 years	—	9	9
	37	43	80
	—	—	—

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	...	...	...	11
No. of cases in which—					
(a)	vision was unimpaired	...	...	...	10
(b)	„ „ impaired	...	...	...	-
(c)	„ „ lost	...	...	...	-
(d)	the patient was still under treatment at the end of the year	...	...	...	1
(e)	the patient died	...	...	...	-
(f)	„ „ removed from the district	...	...	...	-
(g)	classification under the above heads cannot be made	...	...	...	-
					—
	Total	...	...	...	11
					—

CANCER

The main facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer 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.

More 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, and 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 1938 are shown in the accompanying tables and again show a further serious increase upon the previous year's figures.

CANCER—SITUATION OF DISEASE (1938)

PARTS OF BODY AFFECTED.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Face, Tongue, Jaw	5	0	5
Throat, Neck, Gullet	1	5	6
Stomach	9	9	18
Intestines	11	12	23
Rectum	4	4	8
Liver	2	0	2
Breast	0	17	17
Lungs	3	0	3
Generative Organs	3	14	17
Kidney and Bladder	4	1	5
Gall Bladder	0	1	1
Various	7	3	10
Total	49	66	115

CANCER—AGES AT DEATH (1938)

AGES	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	—	—	—	1	2	9	15	14	8	49
Females	—	—	2	1	2	11	22	21	7	66
Totals	—	—	2	2	4	20	37	35	15	115

