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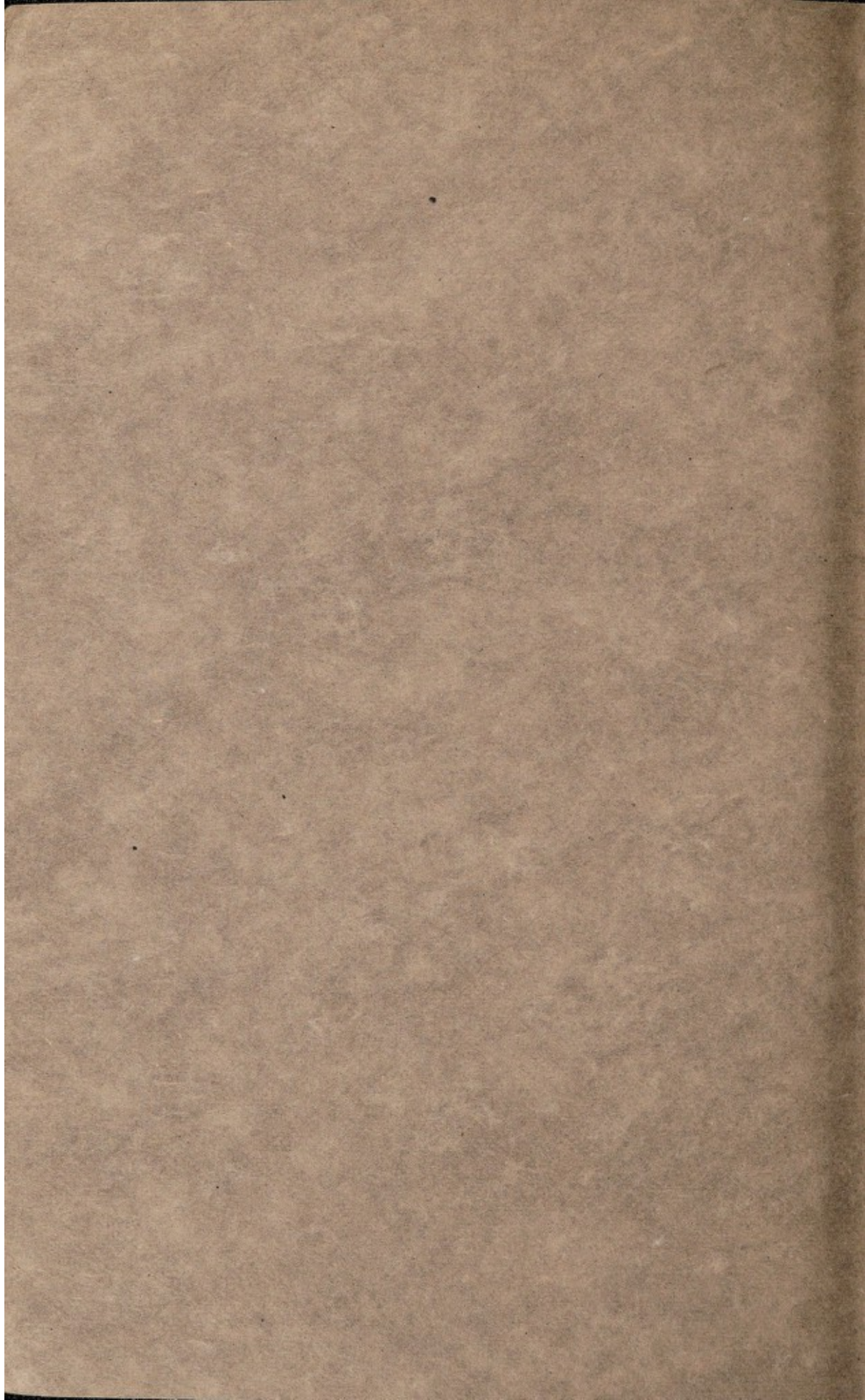
County Borough of Doncaster



ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer
for the Year ending
31st December, 1942



COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Alderman T. GILBERTHORPE.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor C. L. BAILEY.

Committee:

THE MAYOR (Councillor S. H. Auckland).	
Alderman BONE	Councillor MILLNS
Councillor CLARK	" E. PAYNE
" HEPTONSTALL	" H. PAYNE
" LINDSLEY	" TROTTER
Councillor WEBSTER	

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee:

THE MAYOR (Councillor S. H. Auckland).	
Alderman GILBERTHORPE	Councillor WEBSTER
Councillor BAILEY	Mrs. E. O. CLARK
" CLARK	Mrs. R. LAW
" E. PAYNE	Mrs. A. E. PLANT

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman:

ALDERMAN H. WARREN, J.P.

Deputy Chairman:

COUNCILLOR SCARGALL.

Committee:

THE MAYOR (Councillor S. H. Auckland)	
Councillor CLARK	Councillor RICHARDSON
" CORBETT	" SHAW
" JAKES	" WEBSTER
" KINNEAR	Major M. E. CLARK, J.P.
" LINDSLEY	A. J. A. HARRIS, Esq., J.P.
" MASON	J. R. H. KAIN, Esq.
" MITCHELL	Mrs. E. GEE
" MORRIS	Mrs. E. D. NEEDHAM
" H. PAYNE	A. STOCKIL, Esq., J.P.

Chief Education Officer:

V. CLARK, M.A.

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Report for the year 1942

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 1942. Following the arrangement made last year, my report to the Education Committee as School Medical Officer is combined with this Annual Report in one cover. Again, in order to effect economy in paper, both reports are chiefly limited to statistical information.

A study of this information will indicate that, so far as can be ascertained, the health of the town has continued to be maintained at its previous level, despite the fact that by the end of the period covered by the reports the war had entered well into its fourth year.

The crude death rate has again fallen to a figure of 10.53 per 1,000 as against the previous year's figure of 11.02 and the infant mortality rate has been reduced from 59 to 55 per 1,000 live births. The birth rate has maintained the slow rise apparent during recent years and now stands at 15.62 per 1,000 population—a rate which is still far too low to enable one to regard the future with complacency.

In the realm of infectious diseases, scarlet fever has been more prevalent than for some years past, but the number of cases of diphtheria has again been very small and leads one to hope that the immunisation work carried out during the last eight years is beginning to exert some effect. The number of children immunised is not yet, however, sufficiently large to enable one to regard the position as entirely satisfactory.

Measles was more prevalent than in 1941, but there were far fewer cases than in 1940.

The incidence of scabies has been maintained despite the easy facilities for treatment and the increasing readiness with which these facilities are used by both patients and contacts.

There has been a definite increase in the number of cases of venereal disease seeking treatment.

An increased number of cases of both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis have come to the notice of the department, but the number of deaths from tuberculosis has decreased slightly.

The use made of the various clinics has, if anything, slightly increased on the previous year's high level and the demand for maternity beds has steadily expanded.

The opening of six wartime nurseries in the Borough during the year at the request of the Ministry of Health has caused a considerable amount of additional work, but they have met an obvious need and have been appreciated.

Until nearly the end of the year it was possible to maintain all the services at pre-war levels, but the further reduction of medical staff occasioned by the calling upon of Dr. Mona Thomson for military service inevitably necessitated some reduction. The position has been met by reducing the time spent by medical officers at infant welfare centres and by the cessation of the routine medical examination of the intermediate age group in the schools.

The maintenance of this peace-time standard has again demanded much from the staffs of the department and I wish again to place on record my appreciation of the manner in which they have carried out their various duties. I must also mention the help given by the Civil Defence personnel, both whole-time and part-time, attached to the various First Aid and Medical Services. They have voluntarily formed a valuable addition to the staff of this department and, among other duties, have taken over the complete responsibility for the treatment of scabies, are providing the majority of the nursing staff for diphtheria immunisation work, and the Civil Nursing Reserve are giving valuable help to municipal midwives in the administration of gas and air analgesia to domiciliary cases. In addition, the ambulance staff is providing the majority of the ambulance transport for the town.

Once again, on behalf of the staffs of both departments, may I express my thanks to the members of the Council, and especially the members of the Public Health and Education Committees for their continued help and support.

I am,

Yours obediently,

R. WATSON,

Medical Officer of Health
& School Medical Officer.

Public Health Offices,
Wood Street,
Doncaster.
May 28th, 1943.

WHOLE AND PART TIME PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1942.

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, Assistant School Medical Officer and Resident Medical Officer, Infectious Diseases Hospital and Sanatorium:

W. LOMAX, M.D., D.P.H.

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

MARY A. HIELD,

M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.O.G.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer:

MONA THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(On military service from 24th October, 1942).

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer:

B. H. MANN, M.D., D.P.H.

(joint appointment with West Riding County Council).

Resident Medical Officer, Springwell House:

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

*Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic:

L. D. CALLANDER, M.D.

*Obstetric Consultant.

D. R. L. STEVENSON, F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G.

*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.

*Radiologist:

H. MILLER, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.E.

*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 Officers:

D. C. HALL, B.Ch.D. (Leeds), L.D.S., R.C.S. (Lond.)
(on military service).

VIOLET M. SIM, L.D.S.

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 & Other Foods, Smoke Inspector's
Cert., R.S.I.

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

D. BRADBURY, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.
Cert. Meat & Other Foods.
(on military service).

T. LIMBERT, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat & Other Foods
(from 25th April, 1942).

Temporary Assistant Sanitary Inspector:

W. FOWLER, Cert. S.I.B.
(from 26th November, 1941).

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

Miss F. E. HOLLOWAY,
S.R.N., Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.

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

Miss K. MOODY, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.

Miss M. I. FLETCHER,
S.R.N., Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.

Miss E. M. HARDEN,
S.R.N., Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.

Miss H. M'DONALD,
S.R.N., Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.

Miss I. RAWLINGS,
S.R.N., Cert. Midwife, H.V. Cert.
(from 1st January, 1942).

- Nurse in Charge of Ultra Violet Light Clinic:
Miss W. BROUGHTON, S.R.N.
- Nurse in Charge of Women's Clinic:
Miss W. NEWLING, S.R.N., S.C.M., V.D. Cert.
- Open Air School Nurses:
Miss K. M. HUNTINGDON, C.S.M.M.G.
Mrs. E. H. PINKERTON.
- Nursing Staff of Infectious Diseases Hospital & Sanatorium:
Matron: Miss J. CUMMINGS, S.R.N., S.F.N.
(till 30th September, 1942).
Miss E. HOWARTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.F.N.
(from 9th October, 1942).
Staff: 4 Sisters, 6 Staff Nurses, 24 Probationers.
- Nursing Staff of Maternity Home:
Matron: Miss B. A. SAXTON, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife.
Staff: 1 Sister, 4 Midwives.
- Municipal Midwives:
Mrs. E. E. CLARK, Cert. Midwife.
Mrs. E. DRABBLE, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife.
Mrs. M. FRENCH, Cert. Midwife.
Mrs. M. OGLESBY, Cert. Midwife.
Mrs. A. E. SAYLES, Cert. Midwife.
(till 31st October, 1942).
Miss M. SOMERS, Cert. Midwife.
Mrs. H. TAYLOR, Cert. Midwife.
Mrs. E. HOLGATE, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife.
- *Public Analyst:
J. EVANS, F.I.C.
- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|---|
| Clerks in Public Health Department | ... | ... | 5 |
| Clerks in the Infant Welfare and School Medical | | | |
| Departments | ... | ... | 5 |
| Dental Attendants | ... | ... | 2 |
- *Denotes part time.

Section 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	7,793
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1942	72,140
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1942) according to rate books	20,798
Rateable value	£556,195
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1942/43 (estimated)	£2,240

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth Rate
Legitimate ...	552	493	1045	per 1,000 estimated
Illegitimate ...	47	35	82	resident population.
				15.62
STILL BIRTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 total
Legitimate ...	21	19	40	live and still Births.
Illegitimate ...	2	1	3	36.75
				Rate per 1,000 estimated population ... 0.59
DEATHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Death Rate per 1,000
				estimated resident population.
	429	331	760	10.53

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total Births (live and still).
Puerperal Sepsis ...	0	0.0
Other Puerperal Causes	1	0.85
	<hr/> 1 <hr/>	<hr/> 0.85 <hr/>

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	55
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	50.71
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	109.75
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)...	5

BIRTH RATE.

The total number of live births allocated to the Borough increased to 1,127, giving a rate of 15.62. The rate for the Country as a whole is 15.8 and for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns 17.3.

DEATH RATE.

760 deaths have been assigned to the Borough for the year 1942 (429 males and 331 females), as against 810 deaths (445 males and 365 females) during 1941. This represents a death rate of 10.53 per 1,000 estimated resident population, as compared with a rate of 11.02 in 1941.

Deaths from Cancer increased from 105 in 1941 to 120 in 1942.

86 deaths from Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis) were registered in 1942, as compared with 94 deaths from similar causes in 1941.

Deaths from Abdominal Diseases decreased from 80 in 1941 to 63 in 1942. A decrease occurred also in the number of Violent Deaths registered during the year, there being 46 in 1942 as against 62 in 1941.

4 deaths from Influenza were registered in 1942. There were 13 deaths from this cause in 1941.

Childbirth and its Associated Defects accounted for only 1 death in 1942, as compared with 3 deaths during the previous year.

Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc., which were responsible for 31 deaths during 1941, caused 33 deaths during 1942.

32 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were registered in 1942. This was 8 fewer than in 1941, when the deaths from this cause numbered 40.

As in 1941, no deaths from Scarlet Fever occurred. During 1942 there were 4 deaths from Cerebro-Spinal Fever (5 in 1941), 3 from Diphtheria (2 in 1941), and 1 from Whooping Cough (5 in 1941).

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

CAUSES OF DEATH.	M.	F.	Total.
All Causes	429	331	760
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	0	0	0
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	2	2	4
3. Scarlet fever	0	0	0
4. Whooping cough	0	1	1
5. Diphtheria	0	3	3
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory system.	17	15	32
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	6	2	8
8. Syphilitic diseases	4	1	5
9. Influenza	2	2	4
10. Measles	0	0	0
11. Acute polio-myelitis and polio- encephalitis	0	0	0
12. Acute encephalitis	0	0	0
13. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M); uterus (F) ...	11	7	18
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum ..	11	6	17
15. Cancer of breast	0	14	14
16. Cancer of all other sites	40	31	71
17. Diabetes	5	1	6
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions ...	32	41	73
19. Heart disease	91	42	133
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	18	10	28
21. Bronchitis	31	17	48
22. Pneumonia	14	16	30
23. Other respiratory diseases	7	1	8
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	6	1	7
25. Diarrhœa under 2 years	2	3	5
26. Appendicitis	3	0	3
27. Other digestive diseases	9	6	15
28. Nephritis	16	17	33
29. Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis.	0	0	0
30. Other maternal causes	0	1	1
31. Premature birth	13	6	19
32. Congenital malformations, birth injuries, infantile disabilities ...	8	6	14
33. Suicide	3	1	4
34. Road traffic accidents	4	8	12
35. Other violent causes	21	9	30
36. All other causes	53	41	94

GROUPED DISEASES.

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Tuberculosis (all types)	40	45	53	41	38	48	33	31	36	41
Cancer	120	105	127	109	115	106	106	95	95	93
Diseases of Heart and Arteries	234	261	281	275	274	318	279	264	234	213
Respiratory Diseases (not Tuberculosis)	86	94	141	69	72	76	70	53	51	80
Child Birth and Associated Defects	1	3	6	3	3	4	13	5	3	8
Congenital Defects ...	33	31	37	34	25	39	23	39	33	27
Violent Deaths, including Suicide	46	62	48	43	61	43	39	36	50	38

Section 2.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Below is appended a list showing the Bacteriological examinations of clinical material during the year for the Public Health Department:—

	From Public Health Department.			From Private Practitioners.	
	+	—		+	—
Swabs	73	874	...	39	307
Sputum	136	207	...	3	56
Urine	52	95	...	1	16
Blood	14	38	...	0	5
Cerebro-spinal Fluid	4	5	...	0	0
Fæces	0	5	...	1	8
Pus	6	0	...	1	1
Smears	3	17	...	24	68
	<u>288</u>	<u>1241</u>	...	<u>69</u>	<u>461</u>
	1529			530	

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

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

No changes have occurred during the year in connection with Clinic and Treatment Centres or with the Ambulance Services or Nursing in the Home.

HOSPITALS.

All available hospital accommodation in the Borough, with many additional beds added either in existing buildings or in hutments, is now scheduled for the reception of air raid casualties in case of need, but pending the admission of such casualties the hospitals are continuing their work as far as possible in peace time, arrangements being made for convalescent patients to be evacuated quickly in case of necessity.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Springwell House Public Assistance Institution normally provides 42 beds (20 male and 22 female) for the care of adult medium and low grade mental defectives. Two male 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 1942:—

	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	25*	4	9	24	2	1	65

*Includes one patient on licence leave.

NUMBER OF DEFECTIVES ON REGISTER AT END OF 1942.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Certified Institutions	45	28	73
In other Institutions	1	4	5
Under Guardianship	0	0	0
On licence	1	0	1
Under statutory supervision ...	41	51	92
	<hr/> 88	<hr/> 83	<hr/> 171

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

AT THE END OF 1942.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Doncaster P.A. Institution ...	4	0	4
Rampton State Institution ...	3	0	3
Royal Albert Institution ...	1	0	1
*St. Catherine's Institution ...	38	27	65
Stoke Park Colony ...	0	1	1
	46	28	74

* One male on licence leave.

TABLE SHOWING AGES, SEX AND CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTIVES AT END OF 1942.

AGES.				CLASSIFICATION.			
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
Under 16 ...	21	8	29	Moral Defectives ...	4	2	6
16 to 20 ...	20	27	47	Feeble-minded persons	44	57	101
21 to 29 ...	25	20	45	Imbeciles ...	35	19	54
30 and over ...	22	28	50	Idiots ...	5	5	10
	88	83	171		88	83	171

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

ANTE-NATAL CARE.

The Ante-Natal Clinics have been used more than ever during the year and the facilities have been extended by arranging a weekly consultant Ante-Natal Clinic under the charge of Mr. D. R. L. Stevenson, the Authority's consultant obstetrician.

To this clinic 126 cases were referred from the various other ante-natal clinics during the year.

The other ante-natal clinics have been held as usual and 861 expectant mothers, of whom 846 were new cases, attended them during the year. The total number of women attending represents 72% of the total notified births and it has been difficult adequately to cope with this high figure, especially with the reduction of medical staff.

The appropriate statistics are as follows:—

	Wood Street.	Alder Grove.	Wheat- ley.	Total.
Number of sessions held ...	98	23	26	147
Number of new cases attending in 1942 ...	658	88	100	846
Total attendances ...	3452	443	496	4392
Average attendances per session	35	16	19	29

AFTER HISTORIES OF WOMEN ATTENDING WHO WERE DELIVERED IN 1942.

Total number of cases ...	753
Normal confinements ...	620
Instrumental deliveries ...	20
Cæsarian Section ...	4
Breech deliveries ...	8
Twin deliveries ...	11
Induction of premature labour for:	
Anencephalic Monster ...	1
Dead foetus ...	1
Toxæmia ...	1
Termination of pregnancy for:	
Heart disease ...	1
Ante partum hæmorrhage ...	6
Miscarriages ...	6
Ectopic pregnancy ...	1
Retained placenta (one of these patients died)	4
Transferred to other clinics or left district	69

Among the infants born there were 26 Stillbirths. These included 2 cases of Hydrocephalus and 3 cases of Anencephalus.

MIDWIVES.

THE MUNICIPAL MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

This Service, which provides eight midwives, has continued to prove its value to the community. It is pleasing to note that the provision of gas and air analgesia is gradually being more and more appreciated and that during 1942 40% of patients received this service.

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

No. of confinements as:	
Midwives ...	471
Maternity Nurses ...	39
	<hr/>
	510

No. of abnormalities or illnesses found:—	
at confinement	151
at ante-natal or post-natal visits	152
in infants	24
No. of medical aid notes sent	230
No. of cases receiving gas and air analgesia ...	211
No. of abortions attended	22

These midwives also made 4,258 ante-natal and 462 post-natal visits.

GENERAL MIDWIFERY PROVISION.

In addition to the eight municipal midwives there was at the end of the year one midwife in independent practice.

Institutional beds for maternity cases provided by the Council consists of 14 beds at the Municipal Maternity Home, Hamilton Lodge, and eight beds in an Annexe opened at Springwell Emergency Hospital in April, 1942. Private beds are provided by one small maternity home and three general nursing homes which also admit maternity cases.

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	471	39	510
Institution cases	328	64	392
By midwives in private practice:			
Domiciliary cases	109	2	111
Institution cases	182	179	361
	<hr/> 1090	<hr/> 284	<hr/> 1374

In addition, 125 abortions were attended; 23 cases in domiciliary practice and the remainder in institutions.

During the year Medical Aid has been summoned by midwives on 452 occasions. Of these requests for help 299 were sent by midwives in domiciliary practice and 153 by midwives in institutional practice.

HAMILTON LODGE MATERNITY HOME.

Hamilton Lodge Maternity Home has continued to be fully occupied and owing to lack of facilities beds had to be found for patients in the Annexe mentioned above.

Statistics for 1942 for Hamilton Lodge are as follows:—

No. of maternity beds	14
No. of isolation beds	1
No. of individual cases admitted during 1942	347

No. of confinements delivered by:—	
(a) Midwives	258
(b) Doctors	43
No. of forceps deliveries	11
No. of Cæsarian sections	5
No. of terminations of pregnancy	3
No. of cases of retained placenta	1
No. of cases of notifiable puerperal pyrexia	5
No. of cases in which Medical Aid was sought by a Midwife	132
No. of cases admitted for ante-natal treatment	46
No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum...	—
No. of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum...	3
No. of infants not entirely breast-fed ...	6
No. of infants stillborn	16
No. of infants dying within 10 days of birth	5
No. of maternal deaths	nil.

HAMILTON ANNEXE.

An eight-bedded maternity unit was opened in the Emergency section of Springwell House Infirmary in April, 1942, and has proved to be extremely valuable.

Its use has been primarily for emergency admissions but "booked" cases having normal confinements have also been admitted if Hamilton Lodge was full.

With the exception of cases of abortion, no woman is admitted to the Annexe unless there are no beds available at Hamilton Lodge.

Statistics for 1942 are as follows:—

No. of beds	8
No. of individual cases admitted	87
No. of confinements conducted by:—	
Midwives	62
Doctors	19
No. of normal deliveries	64
No. of breech deliveries	3
No. of forceps deliveries	2
No. of cases of accidental hæmorrhage...	1
" " retained placenta	6
" " placenta prævia	2
" " eclampsia	1
" " ectopic gestation	1
" " delayed perineal repair...	3
No. of cases admitted for sterilization ...	1
No. of cases admitted for termination of pregnancy	1

Included in the figures given above are 7 women admitted as ante-natal cases on account of abnormalities. In addition, 7 cases of threatened abortion and 51 cases of incomplete abortion were admitted during the year.

Two maternal deaths occurred, one being due to shock following the instrumental removal of a retained placenta and the other to heart failure and toxæmia following a concealed accidental hæmorrhage. The latter case was not normally resident in the Borough.

SPRINGWELL HOUSE INFIRMARY.

The following are details of maternity cases admitted to the Maternity Block of this Institution during 1942:—

No. of maternity beds	...	...	...	4
No. of maternity cases admitted	...	...	...	15
No. of maternal deaths	...	...	...	—
No. of stillbirths	...	...	...	—
No. of infants dying within 10 days	...	...	...	—
No. of infants not entirely breast-fed	...	...	...	2

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

During the year 16 notifications of puerperal pyrexia have been received, fourteen of whom received treatment in the Isolation Hospital or in isolation wards attached to maternity homes. All made satisfactory recoveries.

CONSULTANT SERVICE.

Consultant obstetric and ante-natal work is carried out by Mr. D. R. L. Stevenson, and the following is a summary of the consultations and treatment given for the cases he has seen:—

Consultations:

Ante-Natal Cases.

No. of patients seen for consultation	...	168
No. of patients seen for treatment	...	16

Confinement Cases.

No. of patients seen for consultation	...	60
No. of patients seen for treatment	...	68

Post-Natal Cases.

No. of patients seen for consultation	...	63
No. of patients seen for treatment	...	6

Abortions.

53 cases of abortion were attended, 50 of whom required operative treatment.

Special Cases.

38 cases were seen, one of whom required operative treatment.

Puerperal Pyrexia Cases.

No. of patients seen for medical treatment	20
No. of patients seen for operative treatment	11

In addition Mr. Stevenson has attended 75 cases of puerperal pyrexia admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital from outside the Borough. 59 of these came from the West Riding area and 16 from Lincolnshire.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

One maternal death occurred. The cause of death was shock following the removal of a retained placenta.

The maternal death rate of 0.85 per 1,000 births is the lowest ever recorded for the Borough.

POST-NATAL CLINIC.

It is again gratifying to note a continued use of the Post-Natal Clinic. The importance of this clinic in the prevention of future ill-health among women who have borne children cannot be over-estimated, a fact which has been remarked upon in my previous reports.

During the year 201 women attended the clinic as new cases, making 277 attendances.

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 19 new cases attended and there was a total of 52 attendances.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The work of the Child Welfare Centres has continued steadily, but owing to the reduction of medical staff towards the end of the year medical officers were only able to be in attendance for the last half of each session.

The total attendances made by infants and children are only very slightly below the 1941 figures, but the percentage of infants under one year of age has fallen from 70% to 64.3% during the year and the number of first attendances by children aged one to five years is also reduced. This may be in part attributable to the increased employment of mothers, but is apparently mainly due to travelling difficulties, as it is noted that the reduction in numbers applies solely to the Centres held at Wood Street, whereas the Centres at Wheatley and Balby show slight increases. It

would, therefore, appear that, if suitable premises could be found, another branch Centre should be opened in Intake to replace one of the two weekly sessions held at Wood Street.

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 ...	3911	3021	1610	8542
(2) By children aged 1 to 5 years ...	3085	1368	1747	6200
No. of children who first attended during 1942:				
(1) Infants ...	404	201	131	736
(2) Children aged 1 to 5 years ...	116	76	36	228
No. of sessions held ...	104	51	47	202
Average attendances per session (all children)	67	86	71	73
No. of consultations ...	3158	1549	1426	6133
Average number of con- sultations per session	30	30	30	30
Total number of children attending during the year, who, at the end of the year, were:—				
(1) Infants under 1 year ...	...	...	...	695
(2) Children aged one to five years ...	...	...	...	1022
Percentage of notified live births represented by new infant admissions ...				64.3%

WAR-TIME NURSERIES.

During the year six War-time Nurseries have been opened in the Borough; one in a converted private house and five in specially built huts. Each nursery accommodates 40 children under five years of age and admittances are limited to the children of mothers in employment.

Each nursery is open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. each week-day.

The numbers of children on the registers at the end of the year were as follows:—

Nursery.	Children aged		Total.
	0-2 years.	2-5 years.	
Thorne Road ...	17	29	46
Marshall Avenue ...	15	28	43
Elmfield Park ...	19	16	35
Intake ...	4	29	33
Wheatley Park ...	9	18	27
Hexthorpe ...	6	18	24
Totals ...	70	138	208

During the year 329 children were admitted to the nurseries and 121 left either because they had reached school age or because their mothers were no longer in employment.

INFANT DEATHS AND STILLBIRTHS.

Details of the deaths of infants under the age of one year are shown on the following table. The total of 62 deaths represents a rate of 55.01 per 1,000 live births, as against a rate of 59.00 for the previous year. The rate is within the average for the last ten years.

43 stillbirths were allocated to the Borough for the year, giving a rate of 36.75 per 1,000 live and stillbirths and 0.59 per 1,000 population. This is a slight increase on the figures for 1941.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks to 3 months.	3—6 months.	6—9 months.	9—12 months.	Total under 1 year.
Small Pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken Pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0
Abdominal Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other Tuberculous Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningitis (not Tubercular)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Convulsions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Laryngitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bronchitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	2	2	14
Diarrhoea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Gastritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gastro-Enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	4
Syphilis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suffocation (overlying)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injury at Birth	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Atelectasis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Congenital Malformations	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Premature Birth	11	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	6	1	0	1	8	2	0	0	0	10
Icterus Neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pemphigus Neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Causes	5	2	0	1	8	0	1	1	0	10
Totals	25	4	0	2	31	12	9	6	4	62

SUPPLY OF MILK AND FOOD.

National dried milk and proprietary preparations of dried milk, cod liver oil and malt, etc., are 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. In addition, the centres act as distribution posts for the cod liver oil and fruit juices supplied through the Government scheme. These articles can also be obtained at the Food Office and at the Balby First Aid Post.

HEALTH VISITING.

The Health Visiting work for the Borough is carried out as before 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.

Details of the visits made during 1942 are given below:—

Expectant Mothers	...	First visits	...	454
		Total visits	...	589
Infants	...	First visits	...	1140
		Total visits	...	4897
Children (aged 1 to 5 years)	...		...	8765
Pneumonia	...		...	49
Measles	...		...	49
Whooping Cough	...		...	48
Chicken Pox	...		...	31
Special visits and enquiries	...		...	1303
Tuberculosis	...		...	745
Diphtheria immunisation survey	...		...	2625
Total visits to Homes				24111

In addition, the Health Visitors paid 2,466 visits 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	...	...	...	556
Ante-Natal Centres	...	...	...	182
Tuberculosis Dispensary	...	...	...	113
Minor Ailments Clinics	...	...	...	440
Orthopædic Clinics	...	...	...	26
Examination of School Entrants	...	...	...	302
Head Inspections at Schools	...	...	...	195
Refraction Clinics	...	...	...	78
Ultra Violet Light Clinics	...	...	...	31
Women's Clinics	...	...	...	49
Other Clinics	...	...	...	44
				2016

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 Health Visitors in the course of their normal duties.

There were thirteen 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 82 new cases of children below school age attended the clinic, and new and old cases made 345 attendances.

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

Rickets and associated defects	...	...	67
Kyphosis	...	...	1
Torticollis	...	...	1
Various deformities or defects	...	...	13

NURSERY CLASS.

The Nursery Class at the Open Air School provides places for 30 delicate and crippled children who are under school age and has continued its useful work under the care of the Nursery Instructress and her assistant.

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

Admissions: SUMMARY OF CASES.

Rickets and associated defects	...	...	19
Spinal deformity	...	...	1
Congenital heart disease	...	...	1
Infantile Paralysis	...	...	1

Discharges:

Transferred to Open Air School	...	...	12
Cured	...	...	7
Left District	...	...	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 for cases of tuberculosis.

Mothers made 960 attendances and children below school age 5,806 during 1942.

DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

This clinic had to be discontinued on the outbreak of the war, and cases are now treated at the Minor Ailment Clinic.

Operative treatment was undertaken for Tonsils and Adenoids in 21 cases.

ERRORS OF REFRACTION.

During the year 37 children below school age attended the refraction clinics for the first time, 28 on account of squint and 9 for other conditions.

18 children who had attended in previous years came for re-examination.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The facilities offered for the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and for children under school age have continued as before.

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.

177 children and 60 mothers completed treatment during the year, making 360 and 444 attendances respectively, and 38 dentures were supplied to the latter.

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.

Supervision has been continued as in previous years. No unregistered homes have come to the notice of the department. One maternity home was re-registered, having extended its premises.

At the end of the year there were five homes registered, giving accommodation for 29 maternity beds and 46 beds for other cases.

Section 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

No changes have occurred in the services of the 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, 22 samples having been submitted during the year by the Public Health Department in addition to those submitted by the Water Engineer.

Of the 22 samples, 2 were for chemical analysis and were satisfactory, and 20 were for bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory.

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 1942 there were approximately 72 houses remaining which were provided with privies and 26 houses provided with pail closets.

SCAVENGING.

Dry refuse was collected by motor vehicles, and refuse from privies and pail closets was collected at night in a covered motor vehicle.

Of the 9,642 loads of refuse collected, 9,033 were disposed of at the Destructor, 95 tipped on land at the Air Port, and 514 at Balby Tip.

The Refuse Destructor and Salvage plant has been worked normally. The quantity of refuse dealt with was less than last year. Details of the materials salvaged are shewn later in this report.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1942.

Complaints received and dealt with	660
Inspections re nuisances	13492
Preliminary notices issued (written and verbal)	1548
Statutory Notices	254
Notices complied with	1686
Notices not complied with or only partly complied with	116
Legal proceedings taken	Nil
Nuisances abated and defects remedied	1948
Comprising as follows:—	
Ashbins provided	760
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed	28
Drains cleaned out, re-laid, repaired or re-trapped	163
do. inspection chambers repaired or provided with new covers	4
do. ventilation shafts repaired	5
do. gullies cleaned out	35
Dwellinghouses, roofs repaired	81
do. walls repaired	54
do. ceilings repaired	11
do. floors repaired	13
do. doors renewed or repaired	6
do. chimneys repaired	14
do. fireplaces and ranges repaired or renewed	51
do. windows repaired or sashes re-corded	100
do. coppers repaired or renewed	16
do. new eaves gutters or fall pipes provided	8
do. eaves gutters or fall pipes cleaned out or repaired	61
do. rainwater fall pipes disconnected from drain	2
do. baths cleansed	2
do. new doorsteps provided	1
do. rooms and stairs cleansed	17
do. overcrowding cases dealt with	4
do. yard gates repaired	1
do. cellar steps repaired	1
do. dirty bedding cleansed	13
do. caravans provided with sanitary conveniences	1

Water closets, cisterns repaired or renewed ...	58
do. provided with new pans ...	51
do. repaired ...	56
do. new seats provided ...	11
do. service pipes to cisterns repaired	103
do. cleansed ...	18
Sinks renewed ...	3
Sinks and baths, new waste pipes provided, repaired or cleaned out ...	46
Lavatory basins renewed ...	3
do. cleansed ...	2
Yard pavings repaired or renewed ...	6
Yards and passages cleansed ...	23
Water supply, service pipes repaired ...	38
do. waste prevented ...	33
do. new taps provided ...	2
do. new hot water cylinders provided or repaired ...	4
do. provided inside houses ...	1
Nuisances from keeping animals abated ...	9
Privy middens repaired ...	1
Pail-closets abolished ...	1
Receptacles provided for manure ...	1
Sewers cleansed ...	3
Urinals repaired ...	1
do. cleansed ...	5
Dangerous buildings dealt with ...	1
Other nuisances dealt with ...	16

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inspections made ...	1052
Visits re isolated cases ...	49
Visits re infectious disease contacts ...	24
Visits re scabies cases ...	998
Rooms disinfected (including verminous houses)	466
Articles of bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected ...	9169
Library books disinfected ...	215
Articles of bedding, clothing, etc., destroyed ...	18
Notices sent to Public Library ...	52
Notices sent to Schools ...	1410

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Number of samples taken ...	169
Comprising as follows:—	
New milk ...	75
Bottled milk (Tuberculin tested) ...	1
Bottled milk (Pasteurised) ...	1
Butter ...	7
Margarine ...	7

Lard	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ground Rice	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dessert Powder	...	...	...	...	...	2
Custard Powder	...	...	...	...	...	4
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	1
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	...	15
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	4
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	3
Potted Meat	...	...	...	...	...	1
Polony	...	...	...	...	...	4
Black Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	1
Haslet	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brawn	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	2
Epsom Salts	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of samples of milk reported to be adulterated or below standard						5
Number of other samples reported not genuine						none
Legal proceedings instituted						none
Number of cautions issued						5
Number of Wholesale Margarine Dealers Registered						12
Number of Wholesale Margarine Dealers' premises Registered						17

No.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Action taken and Remarks.
212	New Milk	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 6%	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk
216	New Milk	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 6%	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk
230	New Milk	Slightly deficient in milk fat	Vendor cautioned by Chief Inspector
247	New Milk	Slightly deficient in milk fat	Vendor cautioned by Chief Inspector
345	New Milk	Slightly deficient in milk fat and also milk solids	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk

NOTE:—The following was the average per cent. of milk fat and solids not fat of the 77 samples of milk taken, viz :—

Milk fat	...	...	3.70%
Solids not fat	...	...	8.69%

SAMPLES TAKEN FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	15
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	22
Sterilized Milk	...	...	...	...	2
Undesignated Milk	...	...	...	...	75

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, MARKETS AND SHOPS.

Public Slaughter House	...	...	...	...	1
Private Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	2
Slaughtermen's Licences renewed	...	...	...	...	36
Inspections of Slaughter Houses, Markets and Shops	...	...	...	...	2826
Animals killed at Public Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	34310
Animals killed at Private Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	nil

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED AT THE PUBLIC SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

	Cattle excluding Cows.		Sheep and Calves. Lambs.		Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	5,726	1,683	2,159	23,466	1,173
Number inspected	5,726	1,683	2,159	23,466	1,173
All diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	14	25	8	36	24
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	380	364	8	240	112
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	6.88	23.11	.74	1.17	11.59
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	27	87	21	—	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	765	675	16	—	110
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	13.83	45.27	1.71	—	9.63

FOOD CONDEMNED AT SHOPS AND WAREHOUSES.

Fish	1895½ lbs.	Crabs	56 lbs.
Beef and Mutton	637 lbs.	Lard	3 lbs.
Tinned Meats	5728½ lbs.	Cocoa	15 lbs.
Bacon	93½ lbs.	Sugar	136 lbs.
Made-up Meats		Margarine	7 lbs.
(Sausages, etc.)	461½ lbs.	Tea	18½ lbs.
Pork Livers	52 lbs.	Bread and Cakes	2217 lbs.
Oxtails	50	Baking Powder	28 lbs.
Chickens	1	Pastries, Pies and	
Rabbits	52	Pikelets	1389 lbs.
Eggs	10529	Fruit	2389½ lbs.
Dried Eggs	14 lbs.	Dried Fruit	100 lbs.
Fish Cakes	115½ lbs.	Prune Pulp	2088½ lbs.
Potatoes	765 lbs.	Self-Raising Flour	18 lbs.
Onions	18 lbs.	Cornflour	14 lbs.
Beetroot	100 lbs.	Jelly	36 lbs.
Jars of Jam	103	Dried Milk	30 lbs.
Chocolate	414 bars	Custard Powder	1½ lbs.
Sponge Pudding	7½ lbs.	Assorted Tinned Foods	3629 lbs.
Jars of Herrings	40		

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS.

Number of contraventions	2
Notices given	2
do. compiled with	2
Nature of contravention:—	
Dirty meat porter's overalls	1
Dirty rooms	1

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number of Inspections	153
Number on Register	7
Notices re contraventions and defects	1
Work done to remedy complaints:—	
Rag sorting room cleansed and limewashed	1

FRIED FISHSHOPS.

Number on register	54
Number of inspections	343
Contraventions (Food and Drugs Act) dealt with	8

COWKEEPERS AND MILK PURVEYORS.

Number on Register:—	
Cowkeepers and wholesale dealers	6
Cowkeepers and retail dealers	5
Average number of dairy cattle kept in Borough	125
Milk Purveyors only—on register	80
No. of persons licensed to deal in Pasteurised Milk	3
No. of persons licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested Milk	1

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	...	...	...	...	343
Written Notices	...	...	...	...	1
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	...	5

Work done to remedy complaints:—

Dirty cowsheds cleansed	...	...	...	5
Accumulations of manure removed	...	...	...	1
Milk coolers removed from cowshed	...	...	...	1
Dairies cleansed	...	...	...	1

FACTORIES ACT.

Number of Factories (with power)	...	...	...	237
Number of Factories (non-power)	...	...	...	66
Number of Outworkers (February list)	...	...	...	4
Number of Outworkers (August list)	...	...	...	7
Inspections	...	...	...	252
Complaints from Factory Inspector	...	...	...	8
Written Notices	...	...	...	6
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	9

Contraventions or defects dealt with:—

Dirty bakehouses	...	...	...	4
Dirty and defective water closets	...	...	...	8
Dirty lavatory basins	...	...	...	1
Dirty workrooms	...	...	...	1
Insufficient sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	2

CANAL BOATS.

Number on Register	...	...	...	132
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	12
Persons on board (adults)	...	...	...	18
Persons on board (children)	...	...	...	nil
Contraventions found	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	187
Written Notices	...	...	...	nil
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	1
Contraventions or defects found	...	...	...	1

Work done to remedy complaints:—

Verminous beds and bedding disinfested	1
--	-----	-----	-----	---

SCAVENGING.

Privy middens, pail closets and chemical closets emptied	2238
Dry Pits emptied	210
Sanitary bins and boxes emptied ... ..	...weekly
Loads removed—Nightsoil	52
Loads removed—Dry ashes and house refuse ...	9171
Loads removed—Trade refuse and salvage ...	419

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

The refuse collected was disposed of as follows:—

Loads of Nightsoil at the Destructor	52
Loads of Dry Ashes and House Refuse at the Destructor	8562
Loads of Dry Ashes and House Refuse at the Aerodrome Tip	95
Loads of Trade Refuse and Salvage at the Destructor	419
Loads of Dry Ashes and House Refuse at Balby Tip	514

The Destructor Works is supervised by the Borough Surveyor and I am indebted to him for the following information, viz.:—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Nightsoil dealt with...	72	10	1
Dry Ashes and House Refuse dealt with...	15226	19	2
Trade and Market Refuse dealt with...	1279	6	1

SALVAGE.

In addition to the salvage collected from households by the Refuse Collection Staff, a scheme commenced on the 19th July, 1940, for scholars to collect salvage comprising waste paper and cardboard, tins and other metals, bottles, etc., and during the year 1942 the following was collected and removed viz:—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	
Paper and Cardboard ...	57	15	3	
Tins and other metals ...	7	8	1	
Rubber		1	3	
Rags			1	
Glass bottles and jars ...				3282

The following figures show the total quantity of materials collected or salvaged at the Destructor Works in 1942 :—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Tins and Iron ...	666	1	0
Rubber ...	11	15	2
Aluminium ...		5	3
Waste Paper ...	622	13	0
Bottles and jars ...	1	14	3
Bones ...	13	14	0
Cinders ...	363	11	0
Flue dust ...	22	4	0
Kitchen waste ...	28	5	0
Sacking ...	7	11	0
Rags ...	13	10	0

The above does not include waste paper, metals, rags etc., which are collected and disposed of by dealers in the district.

HOUSING ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

Number of dwellinghouses inspected and recorded under the Regulations ...	201
Number with defects ...	32
Number without defects ...	169
Houses measured ...	7

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION (approximate).

Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with privies and ashpits ...	72
Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with pail closets ...	26
*Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with water closets and fixed ashpits ...	112
Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with water closets and sanitary dustbins or other moveable receptacles ...	20716

*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 ...	44
Premises registered ...	56
Deputies registered ...	76
Inspections of newly-registered premises ...	5

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

During the year complaints were received from the occupiers of 43 premises respecting rat infestation.

Investigations were made in all cases and advice given, also, where necessary bait was supplied. The number of visits and re-visits were 278 and 1,242 bait was given or put down.

A supply of rat bait is kept at the Public Health Office, Wood Street, and can be obtained on request by owners or occupiers of infested premises.

The Estates Surveyor's Department employs a rat catcher on property it controls, and occasionally he is permitted, on payment to that Department, to do work for owners or occupiers of private property.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inspection of School Sanitary Conveniences	...	121
Inspection of common yards and passages	...	64
Inspection of Urinals and Public Lavatories	...	1187
Inspection of caravans	...	107
Inspection of places of entertainment	...	19
Drains tested	...	11
Inspection of refuse tips	...	88
Superintendence of fumigation	...	27
Samples of water taken for examination	...	27
Samples of water (Public Baths) taken for bacteriological examination	...	21
Inspection of premises where ice cream is manufactured and sold	...	2
Inspection of Air Raid Shelters, Wardens' Posts and Rest Centres	...	1717
Miscellaneous inspections and visits	...	42

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SWIMMING BATHS.

The method of purification 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 seven occasions and a satisfactory standard has been maintained.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

A number of requests have been made 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 the 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 "Shelltox."

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

No. of Council houses found to be infested ...	4
No. of Council houses disinfested by the Local Authority	4
No. of other houses and premises found to be infested	29
No. of other houses and premises disinfested by the Local Authority	23

SCHOOLS.

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

Section 4.

HOUSING.

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

- (1) By the Local Authority Nil
- (2) By private enterprise Nil

The total number of inhabited houses at the end of the year, according to the rate books, was 20,798.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 1561
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 5196
- (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 201
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 275
- (3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation Nil
- (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 *1392

*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	1273
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	254
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By owners	236
(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 ...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(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

OVERCROWDING.

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

(a)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	21
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein ...	27
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	181

(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	6
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	4
	(2)	Number of cases relieved in dwellings owned by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	Nil
(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.

Fifteen samples have been examined and five failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. The Authority for the district in which the producer's premises are situated was notified in each case.

Sterilised Milk.

Two samples have been examined and both satisfied the prescribed tests.

Pasteurised Milk.

Twenty-two samples have been taken and five failed to satisfy the plate-count test. The managers of the firms concerned were communicated with, and further samples taken were found to be satisfactory.

Undesignated Milk.

Nine samples have been examined for the methylene blue test and one failed to satisfy the test. This was later submitted to a plate count and B.Coli test. Sixty-six samples have been taken for plate count and B.Coli and twenty-four failed to satisfy this test. With respect to these twenty-four, 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.

Forty-nine samples of Undesignated Milk were examined for tubercle bacilli and one was found to be positive. The Authority for the district in which the producer's premises are situated was notified.

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.

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 three sets of poster boards are in use for displaying posters provided by the Central Council for Health Education.

The Central Council for Health Education also organised a series of lectures and film shows on the subject of Venereal Diseases. These were given chiefly to groups of workers in the various factories in the area.

A special display of posters dealing with Diphtheria Immunisation was arranged in the summer months in co-ordination with the Ministry of Health's special drive.

Section 6.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet Fever has been much more prevalent than in the previous year and 166 cases were notified, of whom 144 were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital for treatment.

The increases in this disease were general throughout the country.

Eighteen cases of this disease were admitted from areas outside the Borough and thirteen cases of tonsillitis suspected of being possible cases of scarlet fever were also admitted for treatment.

DIPHTHERIA.

The total number of cases of diphtheria was again low, thirty cases being notified in all. Of these, 29 were admitted to the hospital. In addition, five cases of suspected diphtheria carriers were admitted. Twenty cases of diphtheria were admitted for treatment from areas outside the Borough.

Of the 30 cases notified among Borough residents, 12 of the cases (i.e., 40%) occurred in the first five weeks of the year and appeared to be associated with one school, though a definite infecting agent could not be discovered. The remaining 18 cases occurred sporadically throughout the rest of the year.

Among all the cases 33% occurred in adults.

The continued low incidence of the disease and the high proportion of adult cases leads one to believe that the immunisation campaign is at last making its effects felt so far as Doncaster is concerned, though the proportion of the child population so protected is still not high enough to give immunity from a possible outbreak of the disease.

Three deaths occurred from diphtheria during the year. The victims were children aged 7, 5 and 4 years respectively. They had not been immunised. Among fully immunised children no cases of diphtheria occurred but one child developed the disease before the immunising course had been completed.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

The campaign for immunisation has been pressed forward continually throughout the year and in co-ordination with the special propaganda efforts of the Ministry of Health received an additional impetus on the approach of winter. At this period a special effort was begun to deal with the

children below school age and Health Visitors had instructions to concentrate on the question of immunisation.

Arrangements were accordingly made for a visit to be made to every child below school age and if possible obtain the parent's consent to immunisation, if this had not already been carried out. By this method an average of approximately 90% of "consents" were obtained and as soon as possible arrangements were made for a Mobile Immunisation Clinic to visit each area in turn and carry out the immunisation work. This arrangement has proved to be well worth while, as apart from being welcomed by parents it has overcome the difficulty of persuading some parents to undertake special journeys to established clinics by bringing the facilities "to the door."

The vehicle used was one of the single decker omnibuses which was converted to a Mobile First Aid Post before the outbreak of the war. The staff consists of a medical officer, the health visitor of the district being visited, and civil defence First Aid Post personnel.

Other immunisation has continued as usual at the central clinic, the welfare centres, and special sessions at schools and war-time nurseries.

During the year 2,609 children have received a full course of immunisation—1,133 being under five years of age.

The total number of immunisations carried out since 1934 now amounts to approximately 8,800. At the end of the year it was estimated that approximately 38% of the children under five and 57% of the children of school age had been immunised, or 50% approximately of the total child population.

This figure can clearly be much further improved and up to the time of writing the campaign has proceeded as vigorously as possible in view of staffing difficulties.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, 1942.

AGE GROUP	Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules					Alum Precipitated Toxoid					Primary Schick Test			
	No. completing Immunisation Course	No. Final Schick Tested	Results of Final Schick Test			No. completing Immunisation Course	No. Final Schick Tested	Results of Final Schick Test			No. Tested	Result		% Negative
			Positive	Negative	% Negative			Positive	Negative	% Negative		Negative	Positive	
0—4 years	254	6	0	6	100	879	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	..
5—9 years	395	5	0	5	100	433	0	0	0	..	2	1	1	50
10—14 years	629	5	0	5	100	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	..
15 years and over ...	19	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	..	2	2	0	..
Totals ...	1297	16	0	16	100	1312	0	0	0	..	4	3	1	25

RESULTS OF POST SCHICK TESTING CARRIED OUT IN 1942 UPON CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED IMMUNISATION IN 1941.

Age Group	Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules				Alum Precipitated Toxoid			
	No. Post Schick Tested	Positive	Negative	% Negative	No. Post Schick Tested	Positive	Negative	% Negative
0—4 years	89	6	83	93%	4	1	3	75%
5—9 „	151	4	147	97%	57	8	49	86%
10—14 „	82	3	79	96%	..	..	..	..
15 and over	5	..	5	100%	..	..	..	..
Totals	327	13	314	96%	61	9	52	85%

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.

9 cases of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis were notified during the year. The incidence of this disease has much decreased on the previous year's figures. The disease was responsible for two deaths, one being an infant.

ENTERIC FEVER.

No cases occurred during the year.

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 1942:—

No. of Births	1336
No. of successful vaccinations	151
No. of certificates of insusceptibility	4
No. of Statutory Declarations of Con- scientious Objections	575
No. who died unvaccinated	100
No. postponed by medical certificates	7
No. removed to other districts	147
No. not found and in abeyance	342
Percentage successfully vaccinated	11.3

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

ERYSIPELAS

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

PNEUMONIA.

During the year 44 cases of acute primary pneumonia were notified.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

16 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified in 1942.

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 (13 cases) ...	11.11	12.61

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Measles was prevalent during the year. In all 762 cases were notified as compared with 303 in 1941.

10 cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital for treatment.

Whooping Cough notifications were less than in 1941, 130 cases being notified as against 299 in the previous year.

3 cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The disease was primarily responsible for 1 death.

SCABIES.

Scabies continued to be very prevalent throughout the year. The arrangements previously reported whereby cases receive benzyl benzoate treatment at the public gas cleansing centres have continued satisfactorily. The treatment is carried out by the Civil Defence staffs of the centres under the supervision of the sisters-in-charge.

During the year 1,273 cases of Scabies came to the notice of the Department and 1,999 treatments were given at the Cleansing Stations.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM
ADMITTANCES AND DISCHARGES, 1942.

No. of Cases.	Diagnosis on Admission.																													
	Scarlet Fever	? Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	? Diphtheria	Diphtheria "Carrier"	Tonsillitis	Measles	Rubella	Whooping Cough	Cerebro Spinal Fever	? Cerebro-spinal Fever	Chicken-pox	Mumps	Erysipelas	Cellulitis	Abscess after D & C	Vincent's Angina	Scabies	Influenza	Infantile Paralysis	Pemphigus	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Pyrexia	Puerperal Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia & Septic Scabies	Puerperal Pyrexia (Mastitis)	Septic Abortion	Observation	Tuberculosis	
In Hospital on 1st Jan., 1942 ...	8	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Admitted during 1942 ...	162	5	49	5	1	8	10	2	3	8	3	8	4	3	1	1	1	8	2	2	2	5	3	56	1	1	3	40	5	151
Discharged during 1942 ...	151	5	46	5	1	8	10	1	3	5	3	9	4	3	1	1	1	8	2	2	2	5	8	54	1	1	3	38	3	135
Died during 1942 ...	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	10	
In Hospital on 31st Dec. 1942	19	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	29	

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.																	TOTAL DEATHS.											
	At all ages	At ages — Years.																At all ages	Un. 1 yr.	At ages — Years.									
		Years.																		At ages — Years.									
		Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over	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					
Scarlet Fever ..	166	0	1	5	17	22	99	14	5	2	1	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Diphtheria ..	30	0	0	1	2	1	8	6	4	7	1	0	0	29	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0					
Typhoid Fever..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Para-typhoid Fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Eruerperal Pyrexia ..	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	3	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Pneumonia ..	45	2	0	1	0	5	7	1	4	4	10	7	3	2	6	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1				
Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	9	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	6	4	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0					
Acute Poliomyelitis..	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 ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0					
Erysipelas ..	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					

The following table shows the death rates per 1,000 population from certain 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	15.6	15.8	17.3	18.4
General Death Rate	10.5	11.6	13.3	12.1
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Births)	55	49	59	46
Measles Death Rate	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01
Scarlet Fever Death Rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria Death Rate	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.04
Small Pox Death Rate ... ..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough Death Rate	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02
Typhoid Fever Death Rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diarrhœa and Enteritis Death Rate (under 2 years), per 1,000 live births	4.43	5.2	7.5	4.8

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 ... ..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	2.30	2.19	2.49	2.34
Diphtheria	0.42	1.05	1.35	0.91
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Erysipelas	0.13	0.30	0.36	0.26
Pneumonia	0.62	1.07	1.30	0.94

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN VARIOUS WARDS.

DISEASE.	Cent.	East	Hex.	S. Geo.	S. Jas.	H. P.	Balby	St. Jn.	Wh.	Added Area	Totals
Small Pox ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ..	5	34	10	4	18	8	47	3	34	3	166
Diphtheria ..	5	5	1	3	1	2	2	7	3	1	30
Erysipelas ..	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	0	10
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	9
Dysentery ..	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

CASE RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION.

DISEASE.	Central	East	Hexthorpe	St. George's	St. James'	Hyde Park	Balby	St. John's	Wheatley	Added areas
Small Pox ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever..	1.77	2.57	1.59	1.12	4.02	1.06	4.17	0.63	2.51	1.23
Diphtheria ..	1.77	0.37	0.15	0.84	0.22	0.26	0.14	1.48	0.22	0.41
Erysipelas ..	0.39	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.13	0.14	0.42	0.14	0.00
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.00	0.22	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.21	0.00	0.00
Dysentery ..	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

TUBERCULOSIS.

The facilities provided locally to aid in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis continued unchanged.

The clinical tuberculosis work has continued to be undertaken by one of the specialist staff of the West Riding County Council.

During the year 76 new cases of pulmonary disease (47 male and 29 female) and 34 cases of non-pulmonary disease (16 male and 18 female) came to the notice of the department. At the end of the year the numbers and distribution of cases on the register were as follows:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Males	...	...	...	266	
Females	...	...	...	132	Total 398

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Males	...	...	...	112	
Females	...	...	...	106	Total 218

Total cases	616	
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	--

During the year 59 cases (43 pulmonary and 16 non-pulmonary) were removed from the register—18 on account of recovery and other reasons and 41 on account of death.

1,682 attendances have been made at the Dispensary. 312 cases attended. In addition, 56 contacts were examined during the year, 6 of whom proved to be suffering from tuberculosis.

461 x-ray examinations were made.

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

In Sanatorium:

Pulmonary cases	17
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	----

In Special Hospitals:

Non-pulmonary cases	7
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In Public Assistance Institutions:

Pulmonary cases	—
Non-pulmonary cases	—

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

No. of attendances during the year	2,965
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Cases treated, and results of treatment:—

Situation of Disease.	No. of Cases		
	Treated.	Improved.	Cured.
Skin (Lupus) ...	18	12	6
Glands of Neck ...	30	13	17
Abdominal Glands ...	6	3	3
Bone and Joint ...	1	1	—
	55	29	26

In addition, 17 patients from the West Riding area attended this clinic and made 1,268 attendances.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1942.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1-5	0	1	2	5	0	0	1	0
5-10	1	0	4	5	0	0	2	0
10-15	1	1	3	2	0	0	1	0
15-20	1	4	2	1	0	2	0	0
20-25	9	6	2	4	2	2	0	1
25-35	9	6	3	0	2	4	1	0
35-45	12	8	2	1	3	5	0	0
45-55	6	2	1	0	3	1	0	0
55-65	8	0	1	0	6	1	1	0
65 and upwards ..	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals ..	50	29	20	18	17	15	6	3

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	...	...	10
Total Tuberculosis Deaths	...	...	41
Death rate for Tuberculosis	per 1,000 population		0.56

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The arrangements for the treatment of Venereal Diseases continued as in previous years.

The following figures show the work done for Doncaster patients during 1942 and indicate an increase of approximately 100% in the number of new cases of syphilis seeking treatment and an increase of approximately 20% in the number of new cases of gonorrhœa as compared with the previous year.

These figures relate to a period before the present propaganda drive was instituted and it is to be feared that they do not by any means give a true representation of the total number of actual cases of these diseases in the area.

				Royal Infirmary Clinic Special Women's (Male & Female). Clinic.	
No. of new cases attending:					
Syphilis	...	...	...	34	3
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	44	8
Conditions other than Venereal				30	178
Total	...	...	...	108	189
Total attendances by patients				3366	3724

ANTHRAX.

No cases of Anthrax were notified during the year.

BLINDNESS.

11 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 104, their ages and sex distribution being as follows:—

Age Group.	Males. Females. Total.		
0—5 years
6—10 years
11—20 years
21—30 years
31—40 years
41—50 years
51—60 years
61—70 years
71—80 years
81—90 years
	50	54	104

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

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:—

No. of cases notified	...	...	...	16
No. of cases in which:—				
(a) vision was unimpaired	...	...	...	9
(b) " " impaired	...	...	...	—
(c) " " lost	...	...	...	—
(d) the patient was still under treatment at the end of the year	...	...	...	—
(e) the patient died	...	...	...	—
(f) " " removed from the district	...	...	...	7
(g) classification under the above heads cannot be made	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	16

CANCER—SITUATION OF DISEASE (1942).

PARTS OF BODY AFFECTED.	Males	Females	Totals
Face, Tongue, Jaw	5	1	6
Throat, Neck, Gullet	6	3	9
Stomach	10	4	14
Intestines	13	12	25
Rectum	8	6	14
Liver	4	2	6
Breast	0	15	15
Lungs	9	2	11
Generative Organs	0	9	9
Kidney and Bladder	3	2	5
Gall Bladder	0	0	0
Various	4	2	6
Total	62	58	120

CANCER—AGES AT DEATH (1942).

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	2	3	4	27	19	7	62
Females	6	12	18	12	10	58
Totals	2	9	16	45	31	17	120

Annual Report of the School Medical Officer

SECTION 1.

ORGANISATION AND METHODS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Medical inspection has again been carried out according to the Board of Education's schedule and in addition there is an extra examination of children before being enrolled on the school register.

During the year, 1,730 children were examined before admission to school, and 91 were temporarily refused. In all these cases the reason for refusal was on account of uncleanliness.

At the end of 1942 there were 9,475 children on the roll of the Elementary Schools, distributed as follows:—

	1942.	1941.
Infant Schools	2,614	2,656
Junior Schools	4,041	4,102
Senior Schools	2,625	2,726
Special Schools	195	196

The following table gives details of the number of children examined at routine medical inspection in the various groups since 1939:—

GROUP.	Boys.	Girls.	1942	1941	1940	1939
Entrants	467	436	903	1224	818	955
Intermedoaes	432	415	847	955	1700	1038
Leavers	286	244	530	999	1293	716
Specials	34	32	66	67	33	62
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1219	1127	2346	3245	3844	2771
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The following are the figures for the examination of routine cases in the various schools:—

SCHOOL.	INFANTS.			JUNIORS and SENIORS.			Total No. Examined
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Woodfield ...	68	44	112	51	63	114	226
Intake ...	67	73	140	25	47	72	212
Beechfield ...	87	77	164	86	80	166	330
Central ...	—	—	—	54	70	124	124
Wheatley ...	24	27	51	104	95	199	250
Parish Church	17	13	30	8	11	19	49
St. Peter's ...	23	17	40	37	29	66	106
St. James ...	18	16	34	33	16	49	83
Hyde Park ...	34	42	76	73	86	159	235
Hexthorpe ...	29	41	70	26	31	57	127
Balby ...	39	45	84	99	82	181	265
Oswin Avenue	—	—	—	71	—	71	71
The Park ...	26	28	54	51	49	100	154
Waverley ..	35	13	48	—	—	—	48
Totals ...	467	436	903	718	659	1377	2280
Park Nursery...	6	3	9				
Waverley „	21	13	34				
Hexthorpe „	8	9	17				

On the occasion of routine inspections at schools, 66 special examinations were carried out, and 2,314 examinations of cases referred from previous routine examinations were made. At the School Clinic, 3,773 examinations and 4,271 re-examinations were made. In addition, 850 re-examinations were made at the Open Air School.

The total number of examinations of Elementary School children during the year was therefore 13,554. In addition, Medical Inspections were also held at the Grammar School, the Municipal High School, and the Junior Technical School, details of which are given later in the report.

NUTRITION.

The children are divided for the purpose of estimating the state of their nutrition into four groups as follows:—

- A.—Excellent.
- B.—Normal.
- C.—Slightly subnormal.
- D.—Bad.

The following table gives a summary of the findings:—

GROUP.	No. Examined	A.	%	B.	%	C.	%	D.	%
Entrants ..	903	200	22.1	630	69.8	72	8.0	1	0.1
Intermediates	847	216	25.5	579	68.4	51	6.0	1	0.1
Leavers	530	81	15.3	420	79.2	29	5.5	0	0
Totals ..	2280	497	21.8	1629	71.4	152	6.7	2	0.1

The figures resemble very closely those of the previous year and there is no evidence of deterioration in nutrition owing to war conditions. The diagnosis of malnutrition was made on the usual criteria—height, weight, general well-being of the child, etc.

The steps taken to avoid malnutrition include the provision of free meals and free milk (as described elsewhere in this report), and the provision of cod liver oil and malt, etc., free or at cost price.

CLEANLINESS.

The same high standard was again demanded, all children with heads containing nits, however few, being excluded. In 1942, 886 individual children were excluded, an increase of 139 on the number for 1941.

The figures since the adoption of this severe standard are:—

1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
659	508	528	511	617	647	886

Legal proceedings were taken in 31 cases, and in each case a fine was imposed.

SKIN DISEASES.

The following number of cases were found at routine medical inspections in 1942:—

Impetigo	...	...	...	9
Dermatitis	...	...	...	1
Ringworm Body	...	...	...	0
Scabies	...	...	...	34
Other Diseases	...	...	...	10

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.

27 cases of external eye disease, mostly cases of Blepharitis, were encountered during routine medical inspections and were referred for treatment and investigation to their private doctor or to the Minor Ailment Clinic.

VISION.

The same standards of visual acuity have again been adopted, all children in class D being offered treatment as soon as possible. All others with vision less than 6/6 each eye are kept under observation.

The following table presents a summary of the findings:—

Group.	No. Examined.	A.		B.		C.		D.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Intermediates	847	498	58.8	225	26.6	67	7.9	57	6.7
Leavers ..	530	274	51.7	194	36.6	24	4.5	38	7.2
Totals ..	1377	772	56.1	419	30.4	91	6.6	95	6.9

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

The number of children referred for treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids was 27, 1.2% of the number examined. Many cases with slight degrees of enlargement and where the condition was not likely to cause any harm to the child, were placed under observation; the percentage of such cases was 13.7, and once again it was found that the majority of the cases occurred in the infant group.

The following table gives the summary of the findings:—

Group.	No. Examined.	No. of Cases.	Percentage.
Entrants ...	903	175	17.2
Intermediates ...	847	112	13.2
Leavers ...	530	39	7.4
Totals ...	2280	326	13.4

EAR DISEASE AND HEARING.

12 children were found to be suffering from Otorrhœa at routine medical inspections. 1,377 children were examined for hearing, with the following results:—

Group.	No. Examined.	A.	B.	C.	D.
Intermediates ...	847	823	10	9	5
Leavers ...	530	512	14	4	—
Totals ...	1377	1335	24	13	5

DENTAL DEFECTS.

The figures in the accompanying table refer only to children examined during the routine inspections. Further examinations of the teeth are made by the school dental officers when they visit the schools, and in this way the attention of the parents is continually brought to the state of the children's teeth.

GROUP.	No. Examined	No Teeth Decayed.		Requiring Treatment	
		No	%	No	%
Entrants ..	903	644	71.3	259	28.7
Intermediates	847	568	67.1	279	32.9
Leavers	530	440	83.0	90	17.0
Totals ..	2280	1652	72.5	628	27.5

EXAMINATION FOR MENTAL CONDITION.

During the year, 31 children were examined. 14 were considered mentally defective and suitable for a special school, 11 were dull and backward and one child was diagnosed as an ineducable mental defective and was notified to the Local Authority.

There is at present a waiting list for vacancies in the Mentally Defective Section of the Open Air School.

FOLLOWING UP

The arrangements for following up were given in the Annual Report for 1939. During the year 1942, 2,466 visits were made by the School Nurses.

SUMMARY OF VISITS, 1942.

Re-visits are included in this table:—

Infectious Disease	131
Uncleanliness of Head	53
Uncleanliness of Body	3
Nutrition	81
Ringworm	2
Skin Diseases	379
External Eye Diseases	9
Defective Vision	63
Squint	22
Defective Hearing and Ear Disease	38
Nose and Throat	118
Decayed Teeth	32
Heart Disease	4
Anæmia	17
Rheumatism	3
Chorea	3
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	9
Rickets	133
Other Deformities	17
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non T.B.)	17
Lung Conditions (Non T.B.)	64
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Definite	11
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	39
Other Defects and Diseases	70
Investigation of Absentees	63
Immunisation Visits	1067
	<hr/>
	2,466
	<hr/>

SECTION 2.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The Education Committee, in combination with the Public Health Committee, provides the following clinics and facilities for the treatment of defects in children attending the schools in the Borough:—

1. Minor Ailment Clinic.
2. Refraction Clinic.
3. Operative Treatment for Tonsils and Adenoids
4. Aural Clinic.
5. Dental Clinic.
6. X-ray Treatment of Ringworm.
7. Ultra Violet Light Clinic.
8. Orthopædic Clinic.
9. Immunisation Clinic.
10. Speech Training Class.
11. Child Guidance Clinic.
12. Scabies Treatment Centres.

In addition there are facilities for the care and treatment of delicate and feeble minded children at the Open Air School, and for those suffering from Tuberculosis through the Tuberculosis Dispensary, the Sanatorium and various special hospitals. There are also arrangements with various special schools and hospitals for the treatment of children with special defects—Blind children, Deaf children, etc.

The following tables summarise the work done at the special clinics:—

MINOR AILMENTS.

A full description of the functions of this clinic was given in the report for 1939. There was a further increase in the incidence of scabies from 512 cases in 1941 to 640 cases in 1942. The treatment of scabies at special centres is described later in this report.

Condition Treated.	1st Visits.	Re-Visits.
Ringworm	16	67
Scabies	640	2127
Other Skin Diseases	629	3128
Accidents	131	532
Disease of the Eye (External)	143	444
Miscellaneous	1015	3779
Totals ...	2,574	10,077

ERRORS OF REFRACTION.

523 children attended the clinic during the year: the conditions found were as follows:—

	First Attendances.	Re-examinations
Simple Hypermetropia	39	55
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	125	157
Simple Myopia	18	17
Myopic Astigmatism	22	27
Mixed Astigmatism	18	13
Other conditions	8	6
Glasses not required	9	9
Totals ...	239	284

Of these children, 104 were suffering from squint (43 first attendance, 61 re-examinations).

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

The 217 cases undergoing operation during the year were done for the following reasons:—

Tonsils only	...	...	...	...	20
Adenoids only	...	...	...	...	11
Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	...	175
Other defects of Nose and Throat	...	...	...	...	11
					<hr/>
					217
					<hr/>

AURAL CLINIC.

The following figures give details of the school children attending the clinic during 1942:—

First attendances	...	...	...	350
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	460
Attendances for				
intermediate treatment				302
				<hr/>
				1,112
				<hr/>

Conditions for which children were referred:—

Otorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	33
Earache	...	...	...	...	...	14
Deafness	...	...	...	...	...	16
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	...	...	129
Enlarged Tonsils only	...	...	...	...	...	16
Enlarged Adenoids only	...	...	...	...	...	6
Inspection following removal						
of Tonsils and Adenoids						91
Minor Ear, Nose and Throat Defects	...	...	...	...	...	120
Cervical Adenitis	...	...	...	...	...	7

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

In 1942, 42 school children attended the clinic as compared with 39 in 1941. The defects found were:—

Rickets or deformities resulting from rickets...	30
Flat foot 	2
T.B. hip 	1
Caries of spine 	1
Osteomyelitis 	1
Other defects 	7
	<hr/>
	42

DENTAL DEFECTS.

Table 5, at the end of the report, gives details of the work carried out at the dental clinic.

TREATMENT OF SCABIES.

During the year 1942, cases of scabies found at routine medical inspection and minor ailment clinics were referred to the cleansing centres at St. James' Street Baths and Sandford Road. After treatment with a proprietary benzyl benzoate preparation, they returned to the school clinic for re-examination. 614 children attended for treatment in 1942.

TREATMENT OF RINGWORM.

As in former years, X-ray treatment of Ringworm of scalp was carried out by Dr. H. Miller, Radiologist to the Doncaster Royal Infirmary. During 1942, 2 cases were treated by this method.

The use of the Wood's Glass Fluorescent Screen attached to the Kromayer Lamp greatly facilitated quick and accurate diagnosis and was especially useful in examining contacts.

In the same period, 14 cases of ringworm, chiefly affecting the skin, were treated by other means.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

During the year, 189 school children attended this clinic. 145 completed courses of treatment; 36 were still undergoing treatment at the end of the year, while 8 failed to complete the course advised.

The accompanying table gives a detailed account of the work and results of the clinic. The total number of attendances of school children (excluding cases of tuberculosis, not dealt with in this report), was 4,728.

DISEASE TREATED.	Total Number attending.	Number not completing treatment.	Number still under treatment.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT					
				Number completed treatment	No Improvement.	Slight Improvement.	Marked Improvement.	Cured.	Average Number of attendances per case.
Alopecia	9	0	4	5	0	1	1	3	52
Impetigo	7	0	0	7	1	1	0	5	10
Other Skin Diseases ...	12	0	3	9	1	1	1	6	15
Debility, etc.	74	4	10	60	0	0	6	54	30
Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	46	2	11	33	2	2	5	24	50
Asthma and Bronchitis ...	31	2	6	23	0	2	8	13	39
Rickets	10	0	2	8	0	2	2	4	47
Totals	189	8	36	145	4	9	23	109	-

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

In conjunction with other authorities, a branch clinic is held at Elmfield House weekly.

20 Doncaster cases were referred to this clinic in 1942.

OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

In addition to the Open Air School itself, the Park School and the Intake School are built on Open Air School lines. In other schools, playground classes are held during the summer whenever possible.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

I am indebted to Miss W. V. Traylen, organiser of Physical Training, for the following report on Physical Education in Doncaster Schools.

Physical Training. As usual one of the greatest problems is the question of clothing. Shoes are practically unobtainable and although many children work in bare feet, this is not possible where the floor is unsuitable. In spite of foot exercises and general attention to footwork, there are many cases of flat feet. In my opinion, this is due to:—

- (1) Stockings which have shrunk and are too small.
- (2) Shoes which are too small, badly fitting or worn down.
- (3) Fatigue causing loss of muscle tone.

Classwork on the whole has been fairly satisfactory and there has been a marked improvement in the standard of group work. Children are showing more initiative and learning to work on their own.

Games. Lack of apparatus, particularly balls, is an inevitable handicap. Groups have to be too large to give a chance to the weaker or less aggressive children. Shortage of small balls has also affected the individual games training which is incorporated in the P.T. lesson.

Schools have been encouraged to arrange informal friendly matches between children of the same age group or class. There have been some good football matches between teams of junior boys in this way.

Swimming. Progress has been very satisfactory considering the conditions under which the teacher labours. Only beginners were taken to the baths and of these 272 obtained certificates for swimming one length.

Dancing. There has been increased interest in Dancing on the part of both teachers and children. The children are encouraged to work out their own ideas and improvise as much as possible. The teachers have formed a Dance Club,

which met weekly through the winter months, and also arranged monthly Saturday meetings to which visitors from outside the borough were invited.

Remedial Work. An experiment was made at a Senior Boys' School to introduce a posture class three times per week. In spite of the co-operation of the Headmaster and two of his staff, this proved to be not a very practical proposition, for the following reasons:—

- (1) The average teacher has not the knowledge required to get the full effect from the necessarily simple exercises.
- (2) So many extraneous duties fall to the lot of the teacher, that it is difficult to ensure continuity of treatment.
- (3) Schools which are already understaffed have difficulty in releasing teachers to take the very small groups necessary.

Teachers' Classes.

A practical course in Junior School P.T. was attended by 27 teachers. Two demonstration lessons given at the close of the course were attended by 50 or more.

A course in Modern Dance arranged by the Doncaster Education Committee was attended by 37 teachers, including some from outside the borough.

A dance course at Moreton Hall was attended by 5 teachers; 2 attended Loughborough P.T. Course; and 1 the Ling Course at Cambridge. A one-day Course in Leeds was attended by 7, and one in Bradford by 8 teachers.

In addition to this, about 20 attended the weekly dance meetings; monthly meetings of the Dance Club had an average attendance of 40. When we were visited on two occasions by Miss Lisa Ullmann, the attendance rose to an average of 80.

PROVISION OF FREE MEALS.

Free meals were supplied to children who appeared to suffer from malnutrition, and whose parents lacked sufficient income to feed them adequately. The majority of those cases were brought to notice through routine medical inspection, health visitors or head teachers.

Approximately 80% of children receiving free meals attended at this centre and the remainder were fed at two local cafés.

PROVISION OF MILK.

At the end of 1942, 5,587 children were obtaining milk in Elementary Schools, of whom 151 were receiving it free of cost. In addition, 516 children attending the Grammar School, High School and Junior Technical School were obtaining milk.

All the milk is provided in bottles, is pasteurised and is examined periodically to ensure that proper bacteriological standards of purity are being maintained.

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

The existence of children with these defects is ascertained through the Infant Welfare Service, School Medical Inspections, notifications from Head Teachers, School Nurses, School Attendance Officers, private medical practitioners, and other sources, and few are likely to be overlooked.

Details of the numbers, defects and distribution of these children will be found in Table III at the end of this report.

OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

At the end of 1942 there were 195 children attending the school, the number in each section being:—

"Delicates"	84
"Orthopædics"	69
"Mental Defectives"	42

In addition, there were 30 children in the Nursery Class.

During the year 71 children were discharged with the following results:—

DELICATES.

Improved	4
Cured	25
Left District	8
Unfit	1
Over Age	3
Transferred to M.D. section	3
	<hr/>
	44

ORTHOPÆDICS.

Improved	1
Cured	7
Over Age	2
Deceased	1
Transferred to Delicate section	2
Transferred to M.D. section	2
	<hr/>
	15

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Over 16 years	4
Left District	1
Ineducable	6
Fit for elementary school	1
	<hr/>
	12

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

During the year 215 children were examined for certificates of fitness for employment, the chief occupations being those of errand and paper boys.

In addition, 10 children were examined and certified fit to take part in entertainments.

SECTION 3.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

Medical Inspections are carried out at the following schools provided by the Authority:—

The Grammar School (Boys).

The Municipal High School (Girls).

The Junior Technical School (Mixed).

The number examined in the respective schools, and the number of defects found during 1942 are shown in the following tables:—

Groups.		Grammar School. High School.			
Entrants	110	...	85
Age 15 years	90	...	95
Specials	46	...	96
Totals		...	246	...	276

Junior Technical School.				
Groups.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Entrants	...	10	183	193
Age 15 years	...	15	88	103
Specials	...	—	—	—
Totals		25	271	296

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

DEFECT.	Treatment.			Observation		
	Entrants.	Age 15 years	Specials	Entrants	Age 15 years	Specials
Nutrition	4	3	..
Vision	1	2	4	6	7	1
Tonsils	4	1	2
Tonsils and Adenoids	1
Teeth	14	12	..	..	..	..
Heart (functional)	2	2	20
Anæmia	1	1
Glands	4	1	3
Lungs	6	1	5
Hearing	3	2	..
Otitis Media	1	..
Deformities	1	..	6	1	2
Skin Disease	6	1	1	..	2	..
Eneuresis	1
Squint	1	..	..	1
Nasal Catarrh	1
Speech	2	..	1

HIGH SCHOOL.

DEFECT.	Requiring Treatment.			Requiring observation.		
	Entrants	Age 15 years	Specials	Entrants	Age 15 years	Specials
Nutrition	6	1	6
Vision	6	5	11	2	4	43
Tonsils	14	5	3
Adenoids	1	..	..	..	..
Tonsils and Adenoids	1	1	..
Teeth	21	38	..	..	..	..
Heart (functional)	5	7	13
Anæmia	2	..	3
Otitis Media	1	..	..	1	..
Glands	3	..	2
Lungs	1	..	6
Skin Disease	1	2	..	..
Deformities	6	1	14
Other Ear Diseases	2
Chorea	1
Hearing	1	..	1
Blepharitis	3	1	..
Suspected Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1

JUNIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

DEFECT.	Requiring Treatment			Requiring observation.		
	Entrants	Age 15 years	Specials	Entrants	Age 15 years	Specials
Nutrition	5	2	..
Vision	6	7	..	6	4	..
Teeth	38	32	..	..	..	..
Adenoids	1	..	..
Tonsils	1	..	10	..	..
Speech	1	..	..
Glands	4	3	..
Heart (functional)	10	7	..
T.B. Gland	1	..	..
Hearing	1	2	..
Lungs	2	..	..
Anæmia	2	..	..
Skin Disease	4	1	..	5	2	..
Deformities	5	1	..
Squint	1	..	..	..	..
Blepharitis	1	1	..

PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

Payments for treatment at the Minor Ailment Clinic are voluntary, a collecting box being provided for the purpose. Payments for all other forms of treatment vary with the parents' income according to an approved scale, which applies equally to children attending Elementary Schools and the schools for higher education.

EXAMINATION OF SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS.

All children receiving scholarships are examined prior to their admission to the Grammar School or High School to ensure that their physical health is satisfactory.

SECTION 4.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

Year ended 31st December, 1942.

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:—

Entrants	...	...	...	903
Second Age Group	...	...	...	847
Third Age Group	...	...	...	530
				2280

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of special inspections	...	4314
Number of re-inspections	...	9047
		13361

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of individual children found at routine medical inspection to require treatment (excluding defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases):—

Prescribed Groups:—

Entrants	...	...	...	37
Second Age Group	...	...	...	72
Third Age Group	...	...	...	63
				172
Total (Prescribed Groups)	...	...	...	172
Other Routine Inspections	...	...	...	—
				Grand Total ... 172

TABLE II.
A—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL
INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1942.

Defect or Disease.					Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
					No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
					Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.
Skin ...	{	Ringworm :						
		Scalp	2	..
		Body	14	..
		Scabies	34	..	655	..
		Impetigo	9	..	372	..
Eye ...	{	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	...	9	2	270	..	
		Blepharitis ...	...	1	22	26	..
		Conjunctivitis ...	...	..	2	34	..
		Keratitis ...	...	..	..	..	..
		Corneal Opacities	...	..	..	..	..
		Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision & Squint)	...	..	2	84	..
		Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	...	95	91	198	6	
		Squint ...	...	24	6	29	..
Ear ...	{	Defective Hearing ...	...	5	13	4	2
		Otitis Media ...	...	12	..	22	..
		Other Ear Diseases	...	..	4	74	..
Nose and Throat ...	{	Chronic Tonsillitis only	...	12	208	17	9	
		Adenoids only ...	...	6	48	4	1
		Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	...	9	56	58	5	
		Other Conditions	...	..	..	18	..
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)					3	195	43	2
Defective Speech ...					2	42	5	..
Heart and Circulation ..	{	Heart Disease :						
		Organic ...	...	..	..	..	..
		Functional ...	...	..	129	1	7
Lungs ...	{	Anæmia ...	...	..	31	3	4
		Bronchitis ...	...	..	56	19	..
		Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	...	..	2	..	..
Tuberculosis	{	Pulmonary :						
		Definite ...	...	..	..	..	..
		Suspected ...	...	..	..	..	..
		Non-Pulmonary :						
		Glands ...	...	..	1	3	..
		Bones and Joints ...	...	..	..	1	..
Nervous System ...	{	Skin ...	...	..	..	1	..
		Other Forms	...	..	..	..	..
		Epilepsy ...	...	..	5	7	..
		Chorea ...	...	..	..	..	..
Deformities	{	Other Conditions	...	..	1	..	..
		Rickets ...	...	1	38	3	..
		Spinal Curvature	...	..	..	..	..
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)					6	37	2	3
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)					2	..	1024	13
TOTAL ...					208	991	2994	52

**B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF
CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN
THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.**

Age-Groups	Number of Children Inspected.	A. (Excellent).		B. (Normal).		C. (Slightly subnormal).		D. (Bad).	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	903	200	22.1	630	69.8	72	8.0	1	0.1
Second Age Group..	847	216	25.5	579	68.4	51	6.0	1	0.1
Third Age Group ..	530	81	15.3	420	79.2	29	5.5	—	—
Other Routine Inspections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total..	2280	497	21.8	1629	71.4	152	6.7	2	0.1

TABLE III

**RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE
AREA.**

BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind	...	...	0
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	0
At Other Institutions	...	...	0
At no School or Institution	...	...	0
Total	...	...	0

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind	...	...	2
At Certified Schools for the partially sighted	...	...	0
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	0
At Other Institutions	...	...	0
At no School or Institution	...	...	1
Total	...	...	3

DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	...	...	8
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	0
At Other Institutions	...	...	0
At no School or Institution	...	...	0
Total			8

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	...	...	4
At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf	...	...	0
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	1
At Other Institutions	...	...	0
At no School or Institution	...	...	0
Total			5

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE¹ CHILDREN.

Feeble-Minded Children.

At Certified Schools for	Mentally Defective Children		46
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	9
At Other Institutions	...	...	0
At no School or Institution	...	...	0
Total			55

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Children Suffering from Severe Epilepsy.

At Certified Special Schools	...	...	4
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	0
At Other Institutions	...	...	0
At no School or Institution	...	...	2
Total			6

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A. TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

1	Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. (Including pleura and intra-thoracic glands).		
	At Certified Special Schools	...	0
	At Public Elementary Schools	...	1
	At Other Institutions	...	1
	At no School or Institution	...	1
Total			3

- 2 Children suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
(This category includes tuberculosis of all sites other than shown in 1 above).

At Certified Special Schools	...	...	...	12
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	7
At Other Institutions	...	...	...	3
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	0
Total				22

B. DELICATE CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools	...	...	...	72
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	41
At Other Institutions	...	...	...	0
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	2
Total				115

C. CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools	...	...	...	64
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	22
At Other Institutions	...	...	...	0
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	0
Total				86

D. CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

At Certified Special Schools	...	...	...	6
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	2
At Other Institutions	...	...	...	0
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	3
Total				11

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1942, BY THE LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY TO THE LOCAL MENTAL DEFECTIVE AUTHORITY.

Total number of children notified ... 9

ANALYSIS OF THE ABOVE TOTAL.

Diagnosis.	Boys.	Girls.
1. (i) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School:		

(a) Idiots	0	...	0
(b) Imbeciles	1	...	0
(c) Others	4	...	2
(ii) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children:			
(a) Moral Defectives ...	0	...	0
(b) Others	0	...	0
2. Feeble-minded children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16 ...	1	...	0
3. Feeble-minded children notified under Article 3, i.e., "Special Circumstances" Cases	0	...	1
4. Children who in addition to being mentally defective were blind or deaf	0	...	0
Grand Total	6	...	3

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT TABLES

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness,
for which see Table VI.)

DISEASE OR DEFECT.	Number of Defects treated or under Treatment during the Year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
<i>Skin—</i>			
Ringworm—Scalp—			
(i) X-Ray Treatment ...	2	—	2
(ii) Other Treatment ...	—	—	—
Ringworm—Body	14	—	14
Scabies	640	6	646
Impetigo	368	2	370
Other Skin Disease	261	7	268
<i>Minor Eye Defects—</i>			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II)	143	—	143

Minor Ear Defects	64	—	64
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Miscellaneous—

e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.	...	1082	27	1109
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Total	...	2574	42	2616
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GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION and SQUINT (excluding
Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.)

No. of Defects dealt with.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)
Other defects or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)
Total

Number of Children for whom spectacles were prescribed:—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	403
(b) Otherwise	...	5

Total	...	408
-------	-----	-----

Number of Children for whom spectacles were obtained:—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	385
(b) Otherwise	...	5

Total	...	390
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GROUP III.

TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Received Operative Treatment:—

Under the Authority's Scheme, in the Clinic or Hospital	217
By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	0
Total	217
Received other forms of treatment	0
Total number treated	217

GROUP IV.

ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

Number of children treated under the Authority's Scheme:—

Residential treatment with education	4
Residential treatment without education	3
Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic Clinic	188

Number of children treated otherwise:—

Residential treatment with education	0
Residential treatment without education	0
Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic Clinic	0
Total number treated	195

TABLE V. (i).

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist:—

AGE:—	5 ... 419	} Total ... 5019
	6 ... 531	
	7 ... 604	
	8 ... 675	
	9 ... 681	
(a)	10 ... 655	
Routine Age Groups	11 ... 495	
	12 ... 391	
	13 ... 414	
	14 ... 154	
	15 ... 0	

(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5113
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	4414
(3) Number actually completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2738
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	8692
(5) Half-days devoted to:—							
Inspection	...	...	36				
Treatment	...	...	785	Total	...	821	
(6) Fillings:—							
Permanent Teeth	...	4087					
Temporary Teeth	...	27	Total	...	4114		
(7) Extractions:—							
Permanent Teeth	...	1253					
Temporary Teeth	...	5508	Total	...	6761		
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	...	...	...	...	...	3095	
(9) Other Operations:—							
Permanent Teeth	...	1282					
Temporary Teeth	...	—	Total	...	1282		
Partial Dentures fitted	...	...	...	...	6		

TABLE V. (ii).

HIGHER EDUCATION DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist:—

(a) Routine Age Groups	AGE:—	{	10	...	1	}	Total	...	1028
			11	...	42				
			12	...	184				
			13	...	252				
			14	...	213				
			15	...	193				
			16	...	116				
			17	...	19				
			18	...	5				
			19	...	2				
			20	...	1				

(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(c) TOTALS (Routine and Specials)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1028
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	1027
(3) Number actually completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	296
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	2546
(5) Fillings:—							
Permanent Teeth	...	2249					
Temporary Teeth	...	—	Total	...	2249		
(6) Extractions:—							
Permanent Teeth	...	619					
Temporary Teeth	...	88	Total	...	707		
(7) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	...	...	...	...	...	...	522
(8) Other Operations:—							
Permanent Teeth	...	249					
Temporary Teeth	...	—	Total	...	249		
Partial Dentures fitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dentures repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

TABLE VI.

UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	...	...	...	31
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the School by School Nurses	...	...	...	38859
(iii) Number of individual children found unclean	...	...	...	886
(iv) Number of children cleansed under the arrange- ments made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	...	0
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—				
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	0
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	...	...	...	31



