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County Borough of Doncaster

ANNUAL REPORT


of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the year ending

31st December

1946



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

Councillor H. FORD.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor B. VARLEY.

Committee :

Alderman H. M. CLARK	Councillor S. C. HOLBROOK
„ R. HODSON	„ F. NEEDHAM
Councillor W. BOSTOCK	„ D. L. PIGOTT
„ E. CALLANDER	„ W. R. TUDDENHAM
„ A. E. COLPUS	„ T. H. WRIGHT

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee :

Alderman H. M. CLARK	Councillor A. E. COLPUS
„ R. HODSON	„ H. FORD
Councillor E. CALLANDER	„ B. VARLEY

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Report for the year 1946

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the report on the health of the County Borough of Doncaster for 1946.

The birth rate rose substantially to 20.46 per thousand of the population and was the highest since 1926. The proportion of births which were illegitimate was 7.7% and showed a considerable decrease from 1945, when it was 11.1%.

The death rate of 11.09 per thousand was slightly lower than in 1945. The principal causes of death and the percentages of the total deaths due to them were heart disease (24.2%), apoplexy and other circulatory disorders (14.9%), cancer (13.8%), tuberculosis (5.1%) and premature birth, congenital malformations, birth injuries, etc. (5.0%).

Apart from a slightly greater incidence than usual of whooping cough, there were exceptionally few notifications of infectious diseases. Only 14 confirmed cases of diphtheria occurred, the lowest number ever recorded. There were no deaths from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, dysentery, cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, smallpox, erysipelas and puerperal sepsis.

The death rate from tuberculosis, 0.56 per thousand, was slightly higher than in the two previous years. Between 1915 and 1935 the death rate from tuberculosis fell by two-thirds, but since then it has shown no further decline.

New cases of venereal disease, both syphilis and gonorrhœa, were considerably in excess of the previous year and while this may be attributable in some measure to more complete ascertainment among women, the position cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

The infant mortality rate, 37.4 per thousand live births, was much below that of any preceding year. The lowest rate recorded previously was in 1943, when it was 46.3. Apart from deaths due to prematurity and to congenital malformations, which were more than is usual in Doncaster, the deaths from all other causes were fewer than usual

The conditions which caused exceptionally few deaths were respiratory infections, convulsions, atrophy, debility and marasmus, and miscellaneous infections; 68% of the infant deaths were in children under four weeks old.

The number of births was over 20% more than in the previous year, and the demand for institutional midwifery accommodation once again threatened to exceed the supply. The admissions for confinement to Hamilton Annexe were more than 50% higher than in 1945, so that at the end of the year it became necessary to add a further 10 beds to provide sufficient accommodation for all patients requiring or desiring it.

Two day nurseries (Intake and Wheatley Park) were closed during the year at the request of the Ministry of Health, and the premises were transferred to the Education Committee for use as nursery classes. The three remaining day nurseries continued to be well filled and at times there were waiting lists for admission. The distribution of the nurseries is unsatisfactory as there is none in the northern part of the town.

I regret to report the death of a former member of the staff. Miss J. E. Fowler, S.R.N., S.C.M., joined the department in 1920 and retired in 1938, after giving valuable service as a health visitor and school nurse. During the difficult years of the war she returned to duty and rendered great assistance as long as her health allowed. She will be remembered as a kind and conscientious nurse and a loyal colleague.

Staffing problems remain acute: sanitary inspectors, clerical, nursing and medical staffs have all worked under difficulties and I wish to pay tribute to the great efforts of my colleagues in the department to meet the heavy demands made upon them.

On their behalf, I wish to thank the Council, and particularly the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, for their encouragement and support.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. F. GALLOWAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Office,
Wood Street,
Doncaster.
August, 1947.

WHOLE AND PART TIME PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1946.

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

J. F. GALLOWAY,

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

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

ROSE MOSS,

B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.D. (New York).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer:

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

(Returned from Military Service 7th May, 1946
Resigned 18th October, 1946).

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer:

E. RATNER, M.D., D.P.H.

Resident Medical Officer, Springwell House:

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

Resident Medical Officer, Hamilton Annexe:

AGNES W. E. BLACK, M.B., Ch.B.

(until 30th September, 1946).

*Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic:

L. D. CALLANDER, M.D.

*Obstetric Consultant.

D. R. L. STEVENSON, F.R.C.S., M.R.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.B., Ch.B., 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.

*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.

Assistant Dental Officers:

D. C. HALL, B.Ch.D., L.D.S. (on military service),
(resigned February, 1946)
D. C. KING, L.D.S. (from 7th October, 1946).
L. E. A. REEVE, L.D.S. (from 7th October, 1946).

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

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

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

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

Sanitary Inspectors:

G. PENISTONE, Cert. S.I.B.,
Cert. Meat & Other Foods, Smoke Inspector's
Cert., R.S.I. (until 10th January, 1946).

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

W. FOWLER, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat & Other Foods.

N. T. HUDSON, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.
(from 1st April, 1946).

D. BRADBURY, Cert. S.I.B.,
Cert. Meat & Other Foods.
(Returned from military service from 12th June,
1946, until 30th September, 1946).

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

Miss H. SUITER, M.I.H., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.,
Cert. Lond. San. Insp. Exam. Board

Health Visitors, School Nurses and Tuberculosis Nurses:

Miss H. SHERWIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss K. MOODY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

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

Miss I. RAWLINGS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss C. UTLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss J. MARSHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
(until 14th October, 1946).

Miss G. WATT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
(from 17th June, 1946).

*Mrs. H. A. LANGSTAFFE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Temporary Health Visitor and School Nurse:

Miss J. BATESON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
(from 1st November to 21st December, 1946).

Clinic Nurses:

Mrs. E. M. TROTTER, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. A. YOUNG.

- 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.
(until 26th August, 1946).
Miss M. STEWARDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(from 14th October, 1946).
- Nursing Staff of Infectious Diseases Hospital & Sanatorium:
Matron: Miss E. HOWARTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.
Staff: 5 Sisters, 6 Staff Nurses, 24 Probationers.
- Nursing Staff of Maternity Home:
Matron: Miss B. A. SAXTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Staff: 1 Sister, 3 Midwives, 3 Assistant Nurses.
- Municipal Midwives:
Mrs. E. E. CLARK, S.C.M.
Mrs. E. DRABBLE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M. FRENCH, S.C.M.
Mrs. M. OGLESBY, S.C.M.
Miss M. SOMERS, S.C.M.
Mrs. E. HOLGATE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. A. E. SAYLES, S.C.M.
- Day Nurseries—Matrons:
Elmfield Park: Mrs. E. APPLEYARD, S.R.N.
(until 10th August, 1946).
Mrs. G. M. ADAMSON
(Acting from 10th August, 1946).
Hexthorpe: Miss E. SIMPSON, S.R.N.
Intake: Mrs. H. HARRIS, S.R.C.N.
(until 4th January, 1946).
Mrs. V. SMITH
(from 5th January to 31st March, 1946)
(Nursery closed, 31st March, 1946).
Marshall Avenue: Miss H. M. BRYDEN,
S.R.N., S.C.M.
(until 28th September, 1946).
Miss I. WINDER
(Acting from 30th September, 1946).
Wheatley: Mrs. C. SMART, S.R.N.
(until 31st March, 1946).
(Nursery closed, 31st March, 1946).
- Public Analyst:
H. CHILDS, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
- Home Helps Supervisor:
Miss L. NEWSOME (from 18th November, 1946).
- Clerks in Public Health Department ... 7
- Clerks in the Infant Welfare and School Medical
Departments ... 4
- Dental Attendants ... 3
- *Denotes part-time.

Section 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (in acres)	7,801
Estimated resident population	74,490
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1946) ...	21,079
Rateable Value	£582,727
Product of a penny rate, 1946-47 (estimated) ...	£2,300

Number of Live Births:	Male.		Female.		Total.
Legitimate ...	730	...	676	...	1406
Illegitimate ...	67	...	51	...	118
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	797	...	727	...	1524
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ... 20.46

Number of Still Births:	Male.		Female.		Total.
Legitimate ...	25	...	24	...	49
Illegitimate ...	3	...	3	...	6
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	28	...	27	...	55
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... 34.83

Still birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population 0.75

Number of Deaths:	Male.		Female.		Total.
	465	...	361	...	826

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ... 11.09

Deaths from puerperal sepsis	0
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) ...	—
Deaths from other puerperal causes	1
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) ...	0.63
Deaths from all puerperal causes	1
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) ...	0.63

Deaths under one year of age:

Legitimate	54
Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	38.41
Illegitimate	3
Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	25.43
Total deaths under one year	57
Rate per 1,000 live births	37.40

Deaths from:

Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	0
Measles	...	...	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	0
Diphtheria	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	12
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	0
Tuberculosis: Pulmonary	33,	Non-Pulmonary	9
Syphilitic Disease	...	...	5

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES, 1946.

Per 1,000 population.	Doncaster.	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns.
Live Births	20.46	19.1	22.2
Still Births	0.75	0.53	0.67
Deaths, all causes	11.09	11.5	12.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	—	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	—	0.02	0.02
Diphtheria	—	0.01	0.01
Influenza	0.16	0.15	0.13
Smallpox	—	0.00	0.00
Measles	—	0.00	0.01

Per 1,000 total births (live and still)	Doncaster.	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns.
Still births	34.83	27.2	...
Maternal Mortality:			
Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	...	...	...
Other Puerperal Causes	0.63	...	...
All Puerperal Causes	0.63	...	...
Per 1,000 live births:			
Deaths under one year	37.4	43	46
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	1.97	4.4	6.1

COMPARATIVE RATES.

	Doncaster. 1946.	Doncaster. 1945.	England and Wales. 1946.
Birth Rate	20.46	17.90	19.1
Death Rate	11.09	11.86	11.5
Infant Mortality Rate	37.4	69.4	43
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.63	1.53	1.43

BIRTH RATE.

The total number of live births allocated to the Borough was 1,524, giving a rate of 20.46 per 1,000 estimated resident population. The rate for the whole country was 19.1, and for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, 22.2.

DEATH RATE.

The number of deaths in 1946 was 826 (465 males and 361 females), a decrease of 14 compared with 1945, when there were 840 deaths (437 males and 403 females). The death rate was 11.09 per 1,000 estimated resident population, compared with a rate of 11.86 in 1945.

The principal causes of death (accounting for 84.6% of all deaths) were:—

1. **HEART DISEASE.** There were 200 deaths (24.2% of all deaths) from this cause. This is 30 more than in the previous year.
2. **INTRACRANIAL VASCULAR LESIONS (Apoplexy) and other circulatory diseases.** There were 123 deaths (14.9% of all deaths) from this cause. This is 17 less than in the previous year.
3. **CANCER.** There were 114 deaths (13.8% of all deaths) from this cause. This is 5 more than in the previous year.
4. **TUBERCULOSIS.** There were 42 deaths (5.1% of all deaths) from this cause. This is 8 more than in the previous year.
5. **PREMATURE BIRTH, CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS, BIRTH INJURIES, ETC.** There were 41 deaths (5.0% of all deaths) from these causes. This is seven less than in the previous year.
6. **BRONCHITIS and other respiratory diseases.** There were 40 deaths (4.8% of all deaths) from these causes. This is 24 less than in the previous year.
7. **SUICIDE AND VIOLENCE.** There were 39 deaths (4.7% of all deaths) from these causes. There were 14 deaths due to suicide (an increase of 9), 11 due to road traffic accidents (an increase of 7), and 14 due to other causes of a violent nature (a decrease of 15).
8. **ABDOMINAL DISEASES.** There were 38 deaths (4.6% of all deaths) from these causes, from which infantile diarrhoea is excluded. This is 12 more than in the previous year. Ulcer of the stomach or duodenum caused 9, appendicitis caused 6 and other digestive diseases caused 23.

9. PNEUMONIA. There were 32 deaths (3.9% of all deaths) from this cause. This is 22 less than in the previous year. Of these deaths, 12 occurred in the first year of life.
10. NEPHRITIS. There were 18 deaths (2.2% of all deaths) from this cause. This is 14 less than in the previous year.
11. INFLUENZA. There were 12 deaths (1.5% of all death) from this cause. This is 9 more than in the previous year.

These diseases accounted for 84.6% of all deaths.

Diabetes, syphilitic diseases and infantile diarrhœa, the next most common causes of death, accounted for 6, 5 and 3 deaths, respectively.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	M.	F.	Total.
All Causes	465	361	826
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	0	0	0
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	0	0	0
3. Scarlet fever	0	0	0
4. Whooping cough	0	0	0
5. Diphtheria	0	0	0
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory system.	25	8	33
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	4	5	9
8. Syphilitic diseases	5	0	5
9. Influenza	7	5	12
10. Measles	0	0	0
11. Acute polio-myelitis and polio- encephalitis	0	0	0
12. Acute encephalitis	0	1	1
13. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M); uterus (F) ...	7	9	16
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum ..	13	7	20
15. Cancer of breast	1	10	11
16. Cancer of all other sites	44	23	67
17. Diabetes	0	6	6
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions ...	40	48	88
19. Heart disease	120	80	200
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	21	14	35
21. Bronchitis	19	15	34
22. Pneumonia	22	10	32
23. Other respiratory diseases	3	3	6
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	6	3	9
25. Diarrhœa under 2 years	1	2	3
26. Appendicitis	2	4	6
27. Other digestive diseases	17	6	23
28. Nephritis	11	7	18
29. Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis.	0	0	0
30. Other maternal causes	0	1	1
31. Premature birth	7	13	20
32. Congenital malformations, birth injuries, infantile disabilities ...	11	10	21
33. Suicide	8	6	14
34. Road traffic accidents	7	4	11
35. Other violent causes	9	5	14
36. All other causes	55	56	111

GROUPED DISEASES.

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Tuberculosis (all types)	42	34	31	52	40	45	53	41	38	48
Cancer	114	109	107	118	120	105	127	109	115	106
Diseases of the Heart and Arteries	323	310	312	297	234	261	281	275	274	318
Respiratory Diseases (not tuberculosis)	72	118	103	106	86	94	141	69	72	76
Childbirth and associated defects	1	2	4	2	1	3	6	3	3	4
Congenital defects, etc.	41	48	49	26	33	31	37	34	25	39
Violent Deaths, (including Suicide)	39	38	42	30	46	62	48	43	61	43

Section 2.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Examinations of clinical material were made during the year for the Health Department in the Laboratory of the Doncaster Royal Infirmary, the County Laboratory, Wakefield, and the Ministry of Health's Laboratories at Northallerton, Leeds and Sheffield.

The large number of blood examinations is due to the performance of routine investigation of women attending the ante-natal clinics for the Rhesus factor in addition to the ordinary blood tests.

The following are details of the examinations made:—

	From Health Department.	From Private Practitioners.
Sputum ...	88	66
Swabs ...	505	518
Urine ...	111	27
Blood ...	5229	238
Fæces ...	67	9
Pus ...	3	1
Smears ...	1949	84
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid ...	17	—
	<hr/> 7969	<hr/> 943

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

No changes have occurred during the year in connection with clinic and treatment centres or nursing in the home.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Civil Ambulance Service was established on the 1st July, 1945, to continue the work done during the war by the Civil Defence Ambulance Service. The vehicles consist of five converted ambulances and three sitting case cars purchased from the Civil Defence Services. The vehicles are all old and require replacing. The staff consists of an Ambulance Officer and nine ambulance drivers.

The total number of journeys undertaken and the total mileage registered in 1946 is approximately double that of the latter half of 1945, indicating that the use made of the service has remained materially unchanged. A substantial fall in the journeys undertaken and mileage registered for the Emergency Medical Services has been balanced by a substantial increase in the journeys undertaken and mileage registered for the Health Department, incurred by the transport of blood specimens to the Ministry of Health Laboratories at Leeds and Sheffield.

During 1946, the following work was done:—

1. Total number of journeys undertaken during the year ... 3,178
 - (a) Private calls ... 1426
 - (b) For Emergency Medical Services ... 27
 - (c) For Health Department ... 1725
2. Total mileage registered ... 28,723
 - (a) For journeys under heading 1 (a) ... 14854
 - (b) For journeys under heading 1 (b) ... 360
 - (c) For journeys under heading 1 (c) ... 13509
3. Classification of journeys in 1 (c) and 2 (c)

	Journeys.	Miles.
(a) Public Health Offices ...	131	4165
(b) Maternity and Child Welfare ...	124	659
(c) Civil Ambulance Service ...	195	1043
(d) Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	16	257
(e) Scabies Treatment ...	207	783
(f) Day Nurseries ...	6	35
(g) Municipal Midwifery Service ...	1046	6567
4. Petrol supplied to vehicles during the year (gals.) 2213

HOSPITALS.

During the year, the number of Service cases in local hospitals fell rapidly in the absence of the admission of casualties and with the diminution of service personnel in the area. This led to an increase in the number of beds available for civilians in the Doncaster Royal Infirmary, and to an increase in the accommodation available for mental

defectives in St. Catherine's Institution where, during the war, a section of the Institution had been used for the treatment of service casualties.

The population of Doncaster constitutes only one-third of the total population which looks to Doncaster for hospital services.

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. Four 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 1946:—

	Male.	Female.	Totals.
Allocated ...	28	34	62
Occupied ...	36*	32†	68

* Includes two patients on licence leave.

† Includes one patient on licence leave.

NUMBER OF DEFECTIVES ON REGISTER AT END OF 1946.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Certified (including State)			
Institutions	46	32	78
In other Institutions ...	1	3	4
Under Guardianship ...	1	6	7
On Licence ...	2	1	3
Under statutory supervision or action not yet taken	50	60	110
	<u>100</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>202</u>

NUMBER OF CASES IN INSTITUTIONS FOR WHOM THE LOCAL AUTHORITY WAS RESPONSIBLE AT END OF 1946.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Royal Earleswood Institution ...	2	—	2
Royal Albert Institution ...	1	—	1
*St. Catherine's Institution ...	36	32	68
Springwell House Institution ...	4	—	4
Stoke Park Colony ...	—	1	1
Rampton State Institution ...	5	—	5
	<u>48</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>81</u>

* Two males and one female on licence leave.

STATEMENT SHOWING AGE, SEX AND
CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTIVES IN INSTITUTIONS
AT 31st DECEMBER, 1946.

AGES.						CLASSIFICATIONS.			
			M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	Total
Under 16			6	2	8	Moral Defectives ...	4	3	7
Over 16 and under 21			7	6	13	Feeble-minded persons	14	20	34
Over 21			35	25	60	Imbeciles	28	8	36
						Idiots	2	2	4
			48	33	81		48	33	81

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

Once again this work was done under difficulties due to the shortage of medical, health visiting and nursing staffs. In addition, a greatly increased number of births occurred; admissions to Hamilton Lodge were 12% more than in 1945, the number of patients attended by municipal midwives increased by 28% and the number of Doncaster patients admitted to Hamilton Annexe was 37% more than in the previous year. It is indeed fortunate that during the last five years, increasing accommodation has been available from time to time in Hamilton Annexe. Without this accommodation, it is difficult to visualise how the present situation could have been met.

ANTE-NATAL CARE.

Three ante-natal clinics are held each week, and 1,194 expectant mothers, of whom 955 were new cases, attended during the year, representing 60% of the registered births, live and still. In addition, a consulting ante-natal clinic is held once weekly by Mr. D. R. L. Stevenson, and 332 cases were referred to it during the year.

The appropriate statistics are as follows:—

	Wood	Alder	Wheat-	
	Street.	Grove.	ley.	Total.
Sessions held	101	42	38	181
New cases attending	584	230	141	955
Total attendances	3512	1261	785	5558
Average per session	35	30	21	31

MIDWIVES.

GENERAL MIDWIFERY PROVISION.

At the end of the year there was one midwife in private practice and seven municipal midwives attending patients who were confined at home.

Institutional beds for maternity cases provided by the Council consisted of 14 beds at the Municipal Maternity Home, Hamilton Lodge, and 38 beds at Hamilton Annexe (where a further 25 beds are reserved for the West Riding County Council).

Private beds were provided at the end of the year in one maternity home and one general nursing home. During the year, one small maternity home closed, one general nursing home ceased to admit maternity cases and one general nursing home ceased to admit medical and surgical cases and accepted maternity patients only.

The following cases have been attended during the year:—

		As Midwives.	As Maternity Nurses.	Total.
By midwives employed by the Council:				
Domiciliary cases	... ..	489	80	569
Institution cases	... ..	985	215	1200
By midwives in private practice:				
Domiciliary cases	... ..	123	10	133
Institution cases	... ..	102	346	448
		<hr/> 1699	<hr/> 651	<hr/> 2350

In addition, 258 abortions were attended, 36 being in domiciliary practice and 222 in institutions.

During the year, medical aid was summoned by midwives on 430 occasions. Of these requests for help, 300 were sent by midwives in domiciliary practice, and 130 by midwives in institutional practice.

THE MUNICIPAL MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

This service provided seven midwives. They are all qualified to administer gas and air analgesia, and they administered it to 52% of their patients.

The following is a record of their work:—

Confinements attended as:—

Midwives	... ..	489
Maternity Nurses	... ..	80
		<hr/> 569

Abnormalities or illness found:—

At confinements	... ..	129
At ante- or post-natal visits	... ..	106
In infants	... ..	33
Number of stillbirths	... ..	16
Number of infant deaths	... ..	4
Medical aid notes sent	... ..	248
Cases receiving gas and air analgesia	... ..	299
Abortions attended	... ..	26

The midwives also made 5,797 ante-natal and 424 post-natal visits.

HAMILTON LODGE MATERNITY HOME.

The maternity home again was fully occupied during the year. Many patients had to be refused admission and offered accommodation in Hamilton Annexe.

Statistics for Hamilton Lodge for 1946 are as follows:—

Beds available	...	...	...	...	14
Cases admitted	...	...	...	...	302
Ante-natal cases	...	...	...	...	12
Cases delivered by—					
(a) Midwives	...	...	...	...	234
(b) Doctors	...	...	...	...	26
Cases transferred to Hamilton Annexe	...				22
Cases admitted after delivery	...	...			8
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	9
Pemphigus neonatorum	...	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	...	2
Maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	—
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	4
Infant deaths under 10 days	...	...	...	...	5
Cases in which medical aid was sought by a midwife	...	...	...	...	124

HAMILTON ANNEXE.

This was opened at Springwell House in April, 1942, as an eight-bedded ward for emergency admissions and as many booked cases as could be accommodated. The demand for admission far exceeded the beds available.

In November, 1943, an additional 25 beds were made available for the use of the West Riding County Council to assist them in meeting the shortage of maternity beds in this part of the County.

In June, 1944, a further 20 beds were added to the existing 8 beds reserved for Doncaster patients, and an additional ten beds were made available in November, 1946, making a total of 63.

Since May, 1944, a medical officer has been resident at the Annexe, devoting her whole time to the work.

Statistics for the Annexe for 1946 are as follows:—

	W.R.C.C.	Doncaster County Borough	Total.
Beds available	25	38	63
Cases admitted	684	730	1414
Ante-natal cases	98	119	217
Cases delivered by midwives	322	422	744

	W.R.C.C.	Doncaster County Borough.	Total.
Cases delivered by doctors—			
(a) Cæsarean Sections ...	51	30	81
(b) Forceps deliveries ...	23	31	54
(c) Breech deliveries ...	24	18	42
(d) Terminations ...	6	4	10
(e) Ectopics ...	5	5	10
(f) Abortions ...	122	90	212
Admitted after delivery ...	33	11	44
Puerperal pyrexia ...	7	8	15
Pemphigus neonatorum ...	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	—	—	—
Maternal deaths ...	1	1	2
Stillbirths ...	28	23	51
Infant deaths within 10 days	8	11	19

The two maternal deaths consisted of one Doncaster patient who died of pulmonary embolism due to hysterotomy for termination of pregnancy due to hyperemesis gravidarum, and one West Riding patient whose death was due to cerebral hæmorrhage and eclampsia (twin pregnancy).

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

During the year, 46 notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received, including nine cases of septic abortion, and all cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital, as well as seven non-notifiable cases which were in need of treatment.

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 work done:—

Consulting Clinic.

Sessions held ...	49
Ante-natal cases seen—Doncaster ...	332
West Riding ...	405
Post-natal cases seen—Doncaster ...	6
West Riding ...	10
Other cases seen—Doncaster ...	6
West Riding ...	9

Hospital visits.

Hamilton Annexe ...	105
Hamilton Lodge ...	14
Isolation Hospital ...	43
Domiciliary visits ...	—

Mr. Stevenson attended 51 cases of puerperal pyrexia admitted to the Isolation Hospital from outside the Borough, of which 50 cases came from the West Riding and one from Lincolnshire.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Six maternal deaths occurred.

One occurred in a private nursing home, the patient being normally resident outside the Borough. The cause of death was pulmonary embolus; cæsarean section; locked twins.

Two deaths occurred in Hamilton Annexe, one patient being resident in the Borough whose death was due to pulmonary embolism; hysterotomy for hyperemesis; and the other being normally resident outside the Borough, death being due to cerebral hæmorrhage and eclampsia (twin pregnancy).

Two deaths occurred at the Isolation Hospital, both of them being patients normally resident outside the Borough. The causes of death were given as (i) cardiac failure; toxæmia, puerperal sepsis, and (ii) cardiac failure; empyema; puerperal septicæmia.

The remaining death occurred at Springwell House, the patient being normally residence outside the Borough. The cause was given as obstetric shock; hæmorrhage; placenta prævia.

POST-NATAL CLINIC.

During the year, 208 women attended the clinic as new cases, and there were 328 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 appliances sold at cost price to the patients.

During the year, 51 new cases attended, and there was a total of 105 attendances.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The number of children under one year of age who first attended the Centres in 1946 was 746, representing 49% of the registered live births.

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 ...	3020	3333	1979	8332
(2) By children aged 1 to 5 years ...	1418	1196	957	3571
No. of children who first attended during 1946:				
(1) Infants ...	313	266	167	746
(2) Children aged 1 to 5 years ...	50	22	24	96
No. of sessions held ...	100	51	48	199
Average attendance per session (all children)...	44	88	61	60
No. of consultations ...	2969	1559	1272	5800
Average number of con- sultations per session	29	31	27	29
The total number of children attending during the year who, at the end of the year, were:—				
(1) Infants under one year ...				664
(2) Children aged one to five years ...				794
Percentage of registered live births represented by new infant admissions ...				49%

DAY NURSERIES.

At the beginning of the year, there were five nurseries open daily from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., but at the request of the Ministry of Health two of these (Intake and Wheatley Park) were closed as Day Nurseries on the 31st March, 1946, when the buildings passed into the possession of the Education Committee for use as nursery classes.

At the end of the year, the numbers on the registers of the remaining three nurseries were as follows:—

Nursery.	0-2 years.	2-5 years.	Total.
Marshall Avenue ...	13	29	42
Elmfield Park ...	15	32	47
Hexthorpe ...	7	30	37
	—	—	—
Totals ...	35	91	126
	—	—	—

INFANT DEATHS AND STILLBIRTHS.

Details of the deaths of infants under the age of one year are shown in the following table. The total of 57 represents a rate of 37.4 per 1,000 live births, compared with a rate of 69.4 for the previous year.

Stillbirths allocated to the Borough for the year numbered 55, giving a rate of 34.83 per 1,000 live and still births, and 0.75 per 1,000 population.

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	1	0	0	0	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abdominal Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tubercular Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningitis (not Tubercular)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convulsions	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Laryngitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bronchitis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	0	2	0	0	2	3	5	2	0	12
Diarrhoea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Gastritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gastro-Enteritis	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atelectasis	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Congenital Malformations	9	1	0	0	10	2	0	0	0	12
Premature Birth	18	0	1	1	20	0	0	0	0	20
Atrophy, debility & marasmus	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	4
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	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	30	5	3	1	39	9	6	3	0	57

The infant mortality rate in 1946, 37.4 deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births, is by far the lowest ever recorded in Doncaster. The previous year the figure was 69.4, the highest recorded for twenty years.

The appended Table I summarises the fate of infant life in Doncaster every year since 1931. Column I shows the year to which the figures refer and column II shows the infant mortality per 1,000 live births for that year. Column III shows the stillbirths, column IV shows the deaths of infants under four weeks old, column V shows the deaths of infants between four weeks and twelve months old, column VI shows the deaths of infants from birth to twelve months old and therefore is the sum of columns IV and V, and finally column VII shows the number of viable pregnancies,

that is pregnancies of more than 28 weeks' duration, which resulted either in a stillbirth or in a live born infant which died before the age of twelve months, and is therefore the sum of columns III, IV and V. The rates in columns III to VII all are per 1,000 births, live and still.

TABLE I.

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
		Deaths per 1,000 Births, Live and Still.				
Year	Infant Mortality Rate	Still- Births	Deaths 0-4 weeks	Deaths 1-12 months	Deaths 0-12 months	Still Births & Infant Deaths
1931	53	44.1	23.9	26.7	50.6	94.7
1932	69	38.8	38.8	27.1	65.9	104.7
1933	53	40.7	21.8	28.8	50.6	91.4
1934	49	42.9	27.7	18.8	46.5	89.4
1935	62	57.6	34.0	24.5	58.5	116.0
1936	52	48.8	23.5	26.2	49.7	98.5
1937	61	49.3	30.5	27.8	58.3	107.6
1938	50	31.8	24.8	23.8	48.7	80.4
1939	55	43.9	29.9	22.8	52.7	96.6
1940	50	39.9	30.2	18.5	48.6	88.5
1941	59	32.8	25.7	30.1	55.8	88.6
1942	55	36.8	26.5	26.5	53.0	89.8
1943	46	31.2	15.2	29.6	44.8	76.1
1944	52	33.0	32.3	17.9	50.2	83.2
1945	69	31.3	30.6	36.7	67.2	98.5
1946	37	34.8	24.7	11.4	36.1	70.9
1931 to 1946	54	39.4	27.4	24.5	52.0	91.4

The table shows that in the period 1931 to 1946, the three highest infant mortality rates occurred in 1932, 1935 and 1945, and the three lowest infant mortality rates occurred in 1934, 1943 and 1946.

During these sixteen years, there were 17,858 live births, 733 stillbirths and 966 infant deaths, of which 510 occurred before the age of four weeks and 456 between the ages of four weeks and twelve months. The causes of the deaths of these 966 infants who failed to survive the first year of life fall into groups, some of which are well defined and others less well defined. Table II shows these causes divided into ten groups and the number of infant deaths, below and above the age of four weeks, due to each cause. The first group consists of infection of the respiratory tract, the second group of infection of the alimentary tract (including diarrhoea which may be due to causes other than infection, although the majority of fatalities from this

condition probably are due to infection), the third group of tuberculous infections and the fourth group of miscellaneous infections; in these four groups death is due to infection. The fifth group is prematurity, the sixth group is atelectasis (a condition of collapse or non-expansion of the lung), often due to feebleness of the infant resulting from prematurity or a difficult labour, and the seventh group consists of injuries received at birth. The eighth group consists of "atrophy, debility and marasmus," an ill-defined group of causes which in the majority of cases must operate from birth in view of the very early age at which they prove fatal to most of the infants who die from them.

The ninth group consists of conditions existing before birth which may be discernible at birth (congenital abnormalities), or may manifest themselves after birth (icterus neonatorum). The tenth group is miscellaneous, consisting of convulsions, other diseases, and suffocation (overlying).

TABLE II.
1931—1946.

Cause of Death.				DEATHS		
				0-4 weeks	1-12 mths.	0-12 mths.
I. RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS						
Laryngitis	...	...	...	0	1	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	7	45	52
Pneumonia	...	...	...	21	176	197
				— 28	— 222	— 250
II. ALIMENTARY INFECTIONS						
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	0	3	3
Enteritis	...	...	...	3	13	16
Gastritis	...	...	...	0	1	1
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	1	25	26
				— 4	— 42	— 46
III. TUBERCULOUS INFECTIONS						
Meningitis	...	...	...	0	4	4
Abdominal	...	...	...	0	1	1
Other	...	...	...	0	2	2
				— 0	— 7	— 7
IV. OTHER INFECTIONS						
Pemphigus	...	...	...	2	0	2
Measles	...	...	...	0	1	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0	8	8
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0	1	1
Influenza	...	...	...	1	6	7
Meningitis (Non-Tubercular)	...	...	...	5	15	20
				— 8	— 31	— 39
V. PREMATUREITY	...	...	...	196	9	205
VI. ATELECTASIS	...	...	...	34	5	39
VII. BIRTH INJURIES	...	...	...	9	1	10
VIII. ATROPHY, DEBILITY and MARASMUS	...	...	...	83	23	106

Cause of Death.				DEATHS		
				0-4 weeks	1-12 mths.	0-12 mths
IX. CONGENITAL						
Abnormalities	...	...		58	22	80
Icterus Neonatorum	...	...		3	0	3
				— 61	— 22	— 83
X. MISCELLANEOUS						
Suffocation	...	...	...	4	3	7
Convulsions	...	...	...	34	39	73
Other Diseases	...	...	...	49	52	101
				— 87	— 94	— 181
TOTAL DEATHS (All Causes)				510	456	966

Table II shows that the various causes of death differ markedly in the proportions of deaths due to them which occur in the first four weeks of life and in the period from four weeks to twelve months. Table III shows these causes or groups of causes re-arranged so that those which produce the highest percentage of their deaths in the first four weeks of life are at the top, and those which produce the lowest percentage of their deaths in the first four weeks of life are at the bottom. It shows also the death rates per 1,000 total births, live and still, due to these causes in the first year of life, divided into the rates for the first four weeks of life and for the period from four weeks to twelve months. (For purposes of comparison these rates will be referred to as the normal for children aged 0—12 months).

TABLE III.
1931-1946.

Cause of Death	% Dying in 0-4 weeks.		Death Rate per 1,000 Births, Live and Still.		
			0-4 weeks.	1-12 months	0-12 months
Prematurity	...	95	10.54	0.48	11.02
Birth Injuries	...	90	0.48	0.05	0.54
Atelectasis	...	87	1.83	0.27	2.10
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	78	4.47	1.24	5.70
Congenital Malformations and Icterus Neonatorum	...	73	3.28	1.18	4.47
Convulsions, Suffocation, Other Diseases	...	48	4.68	5.06	9.74
Miscellaneous Infections	...	21	0.43	1.67	2.10
Respiratory Infections...	...	11	1.51	11.94	13.45
Alimentary Infections	9	0.22	2.26	2.47
Tuberculous Infections...	...	0	0.06	0.38	0.38
TOTAL DEATHS (All causes)			27.43	24.53	51.96

From this table it is seen clearly that the two main causes of infant deaths are respiratory infections and prematurity, and that the latter cause exerts its influence almost entirely in the first four weeks.

In Table IV, the figures for the three years having the lowest infant mortality rates (1946, 1943 and 1934) are placed above the figures for the three years having the highest infant mortality rates (1945, 1935 and 1932), with the figures for the whole sixteen years 1931 to 1946 placed between them.

TABLE IV.

Year.	Per 1,000 Births, Live and Still.				
	Stillbirths.	Infant Deaths.			
		0-4 weeks.	1-12 months.	0-12 months.	
1946	34.8	24.7	... 11.4	... 36.1	
1943	31.2	15.2	... 29.6	... 44.8	
1934	42.9	27.7	... 18.8	... 46.5	
1931-1946	39.4	27.4	... 24.5	... 52.0	
1945	31.3	30.6	... 36.7	... 67.2	
1935	57.6	34.0	... 24.5	... 58.5	
1932	38.8	38.8	... 27.1	... 65.9	

From this table it is seen that the low infant mortality rates in 1946 and 1934 were due mainly to the few deaths of children over the age of four weeks. In 1946 this was associated with a death rate due to the miscellaneous group of "convulsions, other diseases and suffocation" 8.5 per 1,000 below the normal and with a death rate due to respiratory infections 5.2 per 1,000 below the normal; in 1934 it was associated with a death rate due to respiratory infections 8.1 per 1,000 below the normal. In 1943 the low infant mortality rate was due to the few deaths of children under four weeks old and this was associated with a death rate due to "atrophy, debility and marasmus" 4.9 per 1,000 below the normal and a death rate due to prematurity 3.8 per 1,000 below the normal.

The high infant mortality rates in 1932 and 1935 were due mainly to the many deaths of children under four weeks old. In 1932 this was associated with a death rate due to the miscellaneous group of "convulsions, other diseases and suffocation" 6.7 per 1,000 above the normal, a death rate due to "atrophy, debility and marasmus" 5.0 per 1,000 above the normal, and a death rate due to prematurity 4.5 per 1,000 above the normal; in 1935 it was associated with a death rate due to congenital abnormalities 5.9 per 1,000 above the normal, and with a death rate due to "atrophy, debility and

marasmus" 3.7 per 1,000 above the normal. In 1945, the high infant mortality rate was due mainly to the many deaths of children above the age of four weeks and this was associated with a death rate due to respiratory infections 12.0 per 1,000 above the normal and with a death rate due to congenital abnormalities 10.8 per 1,000 above the normal.

In these six years, an unusually high or low infant death rate depended upon an unusual presence or absence of deaths from prematurity and "atrophy, debility and marasmus" in children under four weeks old; or an unusual presence or absence of deaths from respiratory infections in children over four weeks old; or an unusual presence or absence of deaths due to congenital abnormalities and to "convulsions, other diseases and suffocation" in children both under and over four weeks old.

The purpose of this brief survey of infant mortality in Doncaster during the past sixteen years is to enquire how the lives of more infants can be saved. It is obvious that much can be done by ensuring that as few infants as possible are born in a premature or feeble condition and that as many as possible of the infants which are born in this condition are enabled to survive. This calls for a high standard of care of the expectant mother, and where premature birth has not been prevented it calls for a high standard of management of the delivery and of the subsequent care of the infant either in the hospital or in the patient's home.

Much can also be done by reducing the number of deaths due to respiratory infections. The proportion of children who die from these infections is very much less among those born in the highest social group of the Registrar-General's classification than it is amongst those born in the lowest, where such factors as poverty, unsatisfactory or overcrowded housing conditions, and ignorance of mothercraft are potent factors. None of these factors is irremediable.

It is reasonable, therefore, to anticipate that the provision of more extensive medical and nursing services, improved social conditions, and the better education of mothers in the care of their children will diminish further the loss of infant life.

Table IV contains an indication of what is possible in Doncaster, for if the death rate of infants under four weeks old in 1943 had been combined with the death rate for infants from one to twelve months old in 1946, the death rate for the whole of the first year would have been 26.6 per 1,000 births, live and still, or 27.5 per 1,000 live births.

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 Civil Ambulance Depot, Balby Road (formerly the Balby First Aid Post).

HEALTH VISITING.

The health visiting work for the Borough is carried out by a staff of health visitors, now reduced in number to six full-time nurses, under the supervision of a chief health visitor. They also act as school nurses and tuberculosis nurses.

Details of the visits made during 1946 are given below:—

Expectant Mothers	...	First visits...	638
		Total visits	1078
Infants	...	First visits...	1510
		Total visits	5172
Children (aged 1 to 5 years)	...		6674
Pneumonia	...		31
Measles	...		7
Whooping Cough	...		164
Chicken Pox	...		52
Special visits and enquiries	...		1442
Tuberculosis	...		790
Diphtheria Immunisation	...		1913
Total visits			17323

In addition, the Health Visitors paid 1,448 visits in their capacity of School Nurses, and also made the following number of half-day "session" attendances at the Welfare Centres and Clinics:—

Infant Welfare Centres	...	735
Ante-Natal Clinics	...	355
Tuberculosis Dispensary	...	200
Minor Ailment Clinics	...	341
Orthopædic Clinics	...	48
Examination of School entrants	...	276
Head inspections at schools	...	191
Refraction Clinics	...	73
Aural Clinics	...	42
Maternity Home Bookings	...	25
Superannuation examinations	...	23
Total		2309

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

A list of children notified in accordance with the Public Health Act is kept at the Health Offices. All these children are visited frequently by the health visitors in the course of their normal duties.

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

PREMATURE INFANTS.

The arrangements made for the ascertainment of children who, when born, weighed 5½lbs. or less, and the facilities to deal with them, were described in the last report. In 1946, 75 per cent. of the ascertained premature infants survived to reach the age of one month. In 1945 the figure was 68 per cent.

The following figures give further information about them:—

(a) The total number of premature infants notified who were born:—

(i) at home	...	...	...	...	22
(ii) in hospital	...	...	...	...	112
Total					134

(b) The number of those born at home:—

(i) who were nursed entirely at home	18
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	2
(iii) who survived at the end of one month	17

(c) The number of those born in hospital:—

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	6
(ii) who survived at the end of one month	84

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

During the year, 118 live births and 6 still-births were illegitimate, representing 78.5 per 1,000 total births, which is substantially less than last year, when the figure was 112 per 1,000 total births.

In Doncaster, the local authority is able to provide all facilities for the confinements, but it recognises that the local Moral Welfare Association can give valuable assistance in finding a home for the baby and can help the mother in various ways. The local authority, which had made an annual grant of £50 to the funds of the association, increased its grant during the year to £100 a year.

The stillbirth rate among illegitimate children (48.6 per 1,000 total births) was higher than the rate among legitimate children. The infant mortality rate among illegitimate children (25.4 per 1,000 live births) was below the rate among legitimate children.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

This Clinic is held twice monthly at Wood Street 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 treatment, if necessary, in the Ultra Violet Light Clinic.

During the year, 63 new cases of children below school age attended the clinic, and new and old cases made 370 attendances.

Rickets and associated defects accounted for 37 out of the 63 new cases.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT.

This clinic has continued its work steadily throughout the year. It is used for the treatment of nursing and expectant mothers, infants, children below school age, and for cases of tuberculosis.

Mothers made 648 attendances and children below school age, 5,461 during 1946.

DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

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

During the year, 36 children below school age made 82 attendances at the clinic and 31 attendances at the Minor Ailment clinic for intermediate treatment.

Details of the cases treated are as follows:—

Otorrhœa	...	...	...	...	8
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	...	8
Enlarged Adenoids	...	...	...	...	1
Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	...	...	1
Deafness	...	...	...	...	2
Eustachean Catarrh	...	...	...	...	1
Minor Ear, Nose and Throat Defects	...	...	...	...	15

ERRORS OF REFRACTION.

During the year, 69 children below school age attended the refraction clinics for the first time, 29 on account of squint and 40 for other conditions. In addition, 25 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 attending 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.

During the year, 138 children and 25 mothers attended for treatment, making 247 and 150 attendances, respectively, and 5 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.

INFESTATION.

A high standard of cleanliness is required in school children, who are excluded even if their hair contains only a few nits; during the year 683 individual children were excluded, which is substantially less than during 1945, when 891 children were excluded.

In each of the three years before the outbreak of the war, the figure was slightly over 500, and it rose sharply until 1943, when it was 929. Since then it has declined, but it has not yet returned to the pre-war level.

The parents of infested children are instructed to deal with the condition, and in cases where they have tried and have been unsuccessful, the health visitors treat the children in the clinic. A similar procedure is adopted for children under school age. In day nurseries, children are admitted only if they are completely free from infestation, and subsequently they are inspected daily and treated in the nursery if it is necessary.

NURSING HOMES.

Supervision has been continued as in previous years. No unregistered homes have come to the notice of the department.

At the end of the year, there were four homes registered, giving accommodation for 27 maternity beds and 65 beds for other cases.

Section 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. W. H. Price, the Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer, reports that no change has been made in the sources of the public water supply since the last annual report. Extensions to the main distribution system have taken place to meet the needs of housing development, mainly in the Wheatley Park area. The sources of supply and the quantities abstracted are shown in the following table:—

	Source of Supply.	Average daily Quantity.
Gravitational	Thrybergh	609,351 gallons
	Langsett	1,230,350 „
	Nutwell	784,115 „
	Thornham	1,620,412 „
Boreholes	Doncaster and Tickhill Water Board	
	(Bulk Supply)	288,012 „
		<hr/> 4,532,240 „ <hr/>

The quantities of water available have been barely sufficient for the needs of the area, but some progress has been made in the works of augmentation and improvement authorised by the Ministry of Health Provisional Order Confirmation (Doncaster), Act, 1945.

A contract for the sinking of two boreholes on the Rossington Bridge site has been entered into and boring was commenced in August. The first borehole had been sunk to a depth of 228 feet below ground by the end of the year.

A start has also been made in connection with the Butterbusk Works. Tenders have been invited for the service reservoir of 3,000,000 gallons capacity and one accepted subject to the consent of the Ministry of Health, and it is anticipated that work will be commenced on this early next year.

The water supply of the area has been generally satisfactory in quality; twenty-seven bacteriological examinations of the raw borehole water were made, all of which were satisfactory. Forty-nine examinations of water as supplied to consumers were made, seven of which were not completely satisfactory. After thorough investigation of these samples, all of which were taken at the same point, action was taken which it is anticipated will obviate further

unsatisfactory samples. The Thrybergh supply was the source concerned and as a result, four samples of this raw water were subjected to bacteriological examination and also four samples after treatment. This treatment is by pre-chlorination, filtration and post chloramination. In each case, although the raw water was unsatisfactory, the water after treatment was completely satisfactory. No complaints have been received of plumbo-solvency. All houses are supplied direct and no houses are supplied by means of standpipes.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

At the end of 1946, there remained 41 houses provided with privies and 21 with pail closets. Most of these houses are in outlying or low-lying parts of the town.

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 11,140 loads of refuse collected, 6,414 were deposited at the Destructor, 2,237 at the Armthorpe Tip, 1,819 at the Balby Tip, and 670 at the Racecourse Tip.

The refuse destructor and salvage plant has been worked normally. Details of the materials salvaged are shown later in this report.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1946.

Complaints received and dealt with	...	...	...	1065
Inspections re nuisances	...	...	...	8924
Preliminary notices issued (Written and Verbal)	...	...	...	1782
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	595
Notices complied with	...	...	...	2337
Notices not complied with or only partly complied with	...	...	...	40
Legal proceedings taken	...	...	...	None
Nuisances abated and defects remedied	...	...	...	2386

Comprising as follows:—

Ashbins provided	...	...	...	...	1110
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed	...	...	...	...	14
Drains cleaned out, re-laid, repaired or re-trapped	...	...	...	...	213
do. new inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	...	1
do. ventilation shafts repaired	...	...	...	...	7
do. gullies cleaned out	...	...	...	...	8
do. gullies provided with new grates	...	...	...	...	2
do. cesspools emptied	...	...	...	...	5
Dwellinghouses, roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	168
do. walls repaired	...	...	...	...	90
do. ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	26
do. floors repaired	...	...	...	...	28
do. doors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	4
do. chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	21
do. fireplaces and ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	82
do. windows repaired or sashes re-corded	...	...	...	...	98
do. coppers renewed	...	...	...	...	39
do. new eaves gutters or fall pipes provided	...	...	...	...	38
do. eaves gutters or fall pipes cleaned out or repaired	...	...	...	...	89
do. handrails repaired	...	...	...	...	2
do. houses or rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	15
do. overcrowding cases dealt with	...	...	...	...	2
Waterclosets, cistern repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	60
do. provided with new pans	...	...	...	...	39
do. soil pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	4
do. repaired	...	...	...	...	34
do. new seats provided	...	...	...	...	14
do. service pipes to cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	42
do. cleansed	...	...	...	...	5

Pail-closets renewed	1
Sinks renewed	9
Sinks and baths, waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleaned out	25
Lavatory basins renewed	1
Dykes cleansed	1
Yards and passages, pavings repaired or renewed	11
Yards and passages cleansed	7
Water supply, service pipes repaired	33
do. taps repaired or new taps provided	9
do. hot water cylinders and boilers renewed or repaired	8
do. new services provided	1
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated ...	6
Sewers cleansed	3
New baths provided	1
Smoke nuisances abated	1
Nuisances from flooding of cellars abated ...	9

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inspections made	341
Visits re isolated cases	14
Visits re infectious disease contacts	363
Visits re scabies cases	387
Rooms disinfected (including verminous houses)	195
Articles of bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected ...	3339
Library books disinfected	156

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Number of samples taken	172
Comprising as follows:—	
Milk	58
Bottled Milk (Tuberculin Tested)	4
Bottled Milk (Pasteurised)	15
Bottled Milk (Sterilised)	5
Butter	12
Margarine	12
Lard	7
Cooking Fat	5
Cheese	8
Coffee	10
Cocoa	4
Meat Paste	1
Polony	2
Malt Vinegar	2
Haslett	4
Baking Powder	6
Sausages	4
Ice Cream	6

Brawn	...	...	...	...	...	4
Black Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pressed Meat	...	...	...	...	...	1
Custard Powder	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of samples of milk reported to be adulterated or below standard	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of other samples reported not genuine	...	...	...	...	...	2
Legal proceedings instituted	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Number of cautions issued	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of Wholesale Margarine Dealers Registered	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number of Wholesale Margarine Dealers' premises Registered	...	...	...	...	...	17

No.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Action taken and Remarks.
434	New Milk	Sample contained a small amount of added water.	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
437	Sterilised Milk	Slightly deficient in milk-fat.	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
469	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 13.3 per cent.	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
491	Pasteurised Milk	Sample contained a small amount of added water.	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
514 Infor- mal	Baking Powder	Sample was deficient in available Carbon Dioxide.	Formal sample taken (see No. 516).
515	Pasteurised Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 10.0 per cent.	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
516	Baking Powder	Sample was deficient in available Carbon Dioxide.	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
522	New Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 15.6 per cent.	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
37	New Milk	Sample contained a trace of added water.	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
41	New Milk	Sample contained a small amount of added water.	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
44	New Milk	Sample contained a small amount of added water.	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.

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

Milk-fat	...	3.65 per cent.
Solids-not-fat	...	8.79 per cent.

SAMPLES TAKEN FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	30
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	47
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	21
Undesignated Milk	...	...	...	...	13
Heat Treated Milk	...	...	...	...	78

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SHOPS.

Public Slaughter House	...	...	...	...	1
Private Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	2
New Slaughtermen's licences issued	...	...	...	...	9
Slaughtermen's licences renewed	...	...	...	...	15
Inspections of Slaughter Houses, Markets and Shops	...	...	...	...	1862
Animals killed at Public Slaughter House	...	...	...	...	37793
Animals killed at Private Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	Nil.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

		Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Sheep and Calves.	Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	...	6417	2051	4958	23613	754
Number inspected	...	6417	2051	4958	23613	754
All diseases except Tuberculosis:—						
Whole carcasses condemned...	...	33	68	56	155	37
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	1174	750	27	3279	100
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	...	18.81	40.85	1.67	14.54	18.17
Tuberculosis only:—						
Whole carcasses condemned	...	57	179	40	—	18
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	1312	1057	12	—	33
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	...	21.33	60.26	1.05	—	6.76

FOOD CONDEMNED AT SHOPS AND WAREHOUSES.

Corned Beef	4663½ lbs.	Fish	5746 lbs.
Beef	181 lbs.	Crabs	196 lbs.
Pork	113 lbs.	Crab Salad	6 lbs.
Pig's Head	1	Prawns	66 lbs.
Sausages	625¾ lbs.	Eggs	883
Bacon and Ham	20½ lbs.	Oranges	50 lbs.
Brawn	38¼ lbs.	Raisins	185 lbs.
Rabbits	14 lbs.	Sultanas	72¼ lbs.
Imported Pig Livers	173 lbs.	Prunes	157 lbs.
Carrots	2 tons	Butter Beans	61½ lbs.
Split Peas	562 lbs.	Flour	6354¾ lbs.
Sprouts	784 lbs.	Self-Raising Flour	216 lbs.
Gherkins	658 lbs.	Soya Flour	798 lbs.
Lentils	280 lbs.	Pea Flour	13¼ lbs.
Soyaghetti	2 lbs.	Bicarbonate of Soda	168 lbs.
Macaroni	226 lbs.	Semolina	18 lbs.
Butter Beans	61½ lbs.	Tea	50 lbs.
Fish Cakes	446 lbs.	Pikelets	622 lbs.
Sweets	19½ lbs.	Biscuits	58¼ lbs.
Bread	361¼ lbs.	Cake	72¾ lbs.
Sugar	63 lbs.	Cocoa	3½ lbs.
Dates	29½ lbs.	Malted Meat Flour	140 lbs.
Wheat Flakes	4½ lbs.	Fish Paste	116 lbs.
Oats	16 lbs.	Yeast	21 lbs.
Dried Eggs	28 lbs.	Synthetic Cream	12 gals.
Soup Powders	83 lbs.	Salad Dressing Mixture	84 lbs.
Meat Pies and Pasties	627½ lbs.	Tripe	1 lb.
Christmas Puddings	1	Jars of Jam	177 (185 lbs.)
Assorted jars & bottles of various foods	490	Assorted tinned foods	4869

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number on Register	7
Number of Inspections	80
Contraventions	None

COWKEEPERS AND MILK PURVEYORS.

Number on Register:—	
Cowkeepers and wholesale dealers	5
Cowkeepers and retail dealers	5
Average number of dairy cattle kept in Borough	125
Milk Purveyors only—on register	42
Wholesale milk dealers—on register	2
Number of persons licensed to deal in Pasteurised Milk	4
Number of persons licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested Milk	5

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	...	...	...	...	177
Written Notices	...	...	...	...	3
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	...	9
Work done to remedy complaints:—					
Dirty cowsheds cleansed	...	...	...	...	6
Accumulations of manure removed	...	...	...	...	3
Dairies cleansed	...	...	...	...	3
Dairy floors repaired	...	...	...	...	1

FACTORIES ACT.

Number of Factories (with power)	...	...	...	...	241
Number of Factories (Non-power)	...	...	...	...	68
Number of Outworkers on Books	...	...	...	...	4
Inspections	...	...	...	...	376
Complaints from Factory Inspector	...	...	...	...	7
Written Notices	...	...	...	...	8
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	...	12
Contraventions or defects dealt with:—					
Dirty bakehouses	...	...	...	...	11
Dirty factories	...	...	...	...	2
Dirty water closets	...	...	...	...	4
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary conveniences not properly screened...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective W.C. cistern	...	...	...	...	1
Defective W.C. seat	...	...	...	...	1
No ventilated space between W.C. and factory	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary conveniences not properly lighted	...	...	...	...	2
Urinals not ventilated	...	...	...	...	1

CANAL BOATS.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	132
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	2
Persons on board (adults)	...	...	...	...	4
Persons on board (children)	...	...	...	...	None
Contraventions found	...	...	...	...	None

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	...	...	...	...	126
Written Notices	...	...	...	...	1
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	...	3
Contraventions or defects found	...	...	...	...	4
Work done to remedy complaints:—					
Verminous bedrooms and bedding disinfested	...	...	...	...	2
Floors cleansed	...	...	...	...	1
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	1

SCAVENGING.

Privy middens, pail closets and chemical closets emptied	2469
Dry pits emptied	213
Sanitary bins and boxes emptied	weekly
Loads removed—Nightsoil	86
Loads removed—Dry ashes and house refuse ...	10492
Loads removed—Trade refuse and salvage ...	562

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

The refuse collected was disposed of as follows:—

Loads of Nightsoil at the Destructor	86
Loads of dry ashes and house refuse at the Destructor	5766
Loads of Trade Refuse and Salvage at the Destructor	562
Loads of dry ashes and house refuse at Balby Tip	1819
Loads of dry ashes and house refuse at Armthorpe Tip	2237
Loads of dry ashes and house refuse at Racecourse Tip	670

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

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Nightsoil dealt with ...	96	8	0
Dry Ashes and House Refuse dealt with ...	10416	19	2
Trade and Market Refuse dealt with ...	1192	16	1

SALVAGE.

In addition to the Salvage collected from households by the Refuse Collection Staff, a scheme was 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 1946, the following was collected and removed, viz.:—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Paper and cardboard...	45	6	0

The following figures show the total quantity of materials salvaged and disposed of at the Destructor Works in 1946:—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Tins and Iron	380	14	1
Aluminium, brass, lead, copper and zinc ...	2	10	1
Waste paper	407	0	3
Bottles and jars	6	10	2
Bones	6	6	3
Cinders	52	9	2

Kitchen Waste	...	106	1	1
Sacking and rags	...	16	15	0

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

HOUSING ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

Number of dwellinghouses inspected and recorded under the Regulations	...	...	196
Number with defects	...	...	36
Number without defects	...	...	160

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION (approximate).

Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with privies and ashpits	...	...	49
Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with pail closets	...	...	21
*Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with water closets and fixed ashpits...	...	...	111
Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with water closets and sanitary dustbins or other moveable receptacles	...	...	21012
*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	...	...	60
Premises registered	...	...	70
Deputies registered	...	...	87
Inspections of newly registered premises	...	...	14

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inspections and re-visits to rat-infested premises	1262
Inspections of school sanitary conveniences	83
Inspections of urinals and public lavatories	464
Inspections of caravans	55
Inspections of places of entertainment	17
Drains tested	19
Inspection of refuse tips	22
Superintendence of fumigation	3
Samples of water taken for analysis or bacteriological examination	43
Samples of water (Public Baths) taken for bacteriological examination	24
Samples of Ice Cream taken for bacteriological examination	39
Inspections of Fried Fish Shops	111
Houses measured up under Housing Act, 1936	5

H. INNOCENT, Cert.R.San.Inst.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SWIMMING BATHS.

They are purified by chlorination, which is checked by bacteriological examination of the water. During the year, samples were taken on eight occasions and a satisfactory standard was maintained.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

As in previous years, fumigation of verminous houses was carried out at the request of owners, to whom a charge is made. The fumigant generally employed is "Cimex." Certain Council houses have been disinfested by a spray process using "D.D.T."

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

No. of Council houses found infested	...	...	2
No. of Council houses disinfested by occupiers...			2
No. of other houses and premises found infested			7
No. of other houses and premises disinfested by Corporation	...	...	3
No. of other houses and premises disinfested by occupiers	...	...	4

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

(1) By the Local Authority	227
(2) By private enterprise	40

The total number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the rate books was 21,079.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2317
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	5894
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	196
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	196
(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	*2157

*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	1662
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	71
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	53
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	13

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	524
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	403
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	86
(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	11
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ...	15
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	103
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	11
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	22
(2) Number of cases relieved in dwellings owned by the Local Authority	12
(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 samples have been examined:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Thirty samples were examined and two failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. The results were communicated to the Ministry of Food (Milk Division).

Pasteurised Milk.

Forty-seven samples were examined and nineteen failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. The results were communicated to the Ministry of Food (Milk Division).

Sterilised Milk.

Twenty-one samples were examined and three failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. The results were communicated to the Ministry of Food (Milk Division).

Heat Treated Milk.

Seventy-eight samples were examined and forty failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. The results were communicated to the Ministry of Food (Milk Division).

Undesignated Milk.

Thirteen samples were taken for plate count and B.Coli., and seven failed to satisfy these tests. Letters of caution were sent to the retailers and the various Authorities for the districts in which the producers' premises were situated were notified also.

Twelve samples of undesignated milk were examined for tubercle bacilli, and were found to be negative.

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. H. Childs, the Public Analyst, at Sheffield.

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

NUTRITION.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Department gives careful attention to teaching the facts about nutrition. The distribution of dried milk, cod liver oil and malt, and vitamin preparations at the clinics has already been described. Free milk also is supplied to those cases of tuberculosis requiring it.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

The main opportunities for health propaganda are during interviews with those attending the clinics, and during the visits of Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors to the homes of the people.

Every month, 1,000 copies of "Better Health" published by the Central Council for Health Education, are distributed, and three sets of posters are in use for displaying the Central Council for Health Education's posters.

Newspaper publicity again was used to assist the Diphtheria Immunisation campaign.

Section 6.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of notifications of scarlet fever received was 123 (compared with 181 in 1945), and 113 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. The diagnosis was changed after admission to tonsillitis in one case and to "observation" in another, making the number of confirmed cases of scarlet fever, 121.

There were no deaths due to the disease.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of notifications received was 26, and all cases were transferred to the Isolation Hospital. The diagnosis was confirmed in 14 cases, and in the remaining 12 it was altered as follows:—diphtheria carrier in three cases, tonsillitis in one case, laryngitis in three cases and Vincent's angina in five cases.

Of the 14 cases confirmed as suffering from diphtheria, 4 were over the age of fifteen. Of the ten children, only one had been immunised.

There were no deaths due to the disease.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Immunisation was continued at the central clinic, the welfare centres, in schools and day nurseries.

During the year, 758 children received a full course of immunisation, of whom 714 were under 5 years of age. At the end of the year, it was estimated that 36.4% of the children under 5 years of age, and 63.4% of the children of school age had been immunised, or 53.8% of the total child population.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Three cases were notified during the year, and all were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. On admission the diagnosis was altered to sub-arachnoid hæmorrhage, to poliomyelitis and to toxic polyneuritis, respectively.

One patient, normally resident outside the Borough, was also admitted to the Isolation Hospital suffering from cerebro-spinal meningitis.

All four patients made satisfactory recoveries.

ENTERIC FEVER.

No cases were notified during the year.

SMALLPOX.

No cases were notified during the year.

ERYSIPELAS.

Eight cases of erysipelas were notified, three of whom received hospital treatment. None of the cases died.

PNEUMONIA.

During the year, 37 cases of acute primary pneumonia were notified (including one patient normally resident outside the Borough). Two cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Seven of the notified cases proved fatal (one being the patient normally resident outside the Borough).

DYSENTERY.

One case was notified as suffering from dysentery. The patient was removed to the Isolation Hospital, where the diagnosis was changed to colitis.

EPIDEMIC ENCEPHALITIS.

One case was admitted to the Isolation Hospital suspected of suffering from epidemic encephalitis. The diagnosis was altered on admission to tubercular meningitis and proved fatal.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

There was one death due to this disease. The case was not notified—it was discovered after the coroner had held a post-mortem without inquest.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

One case was notified during the year and was removed to the Isolation Hospital, where the patient made a satisfactory recovery.

One patient was admitted to the Isolation Hospital as suffering from cerebro-spinal meningitis and the diagnosis was altered after admission to acute poliomyelitis. The case recovered satisfactorily.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Throughout the year, 22 cases of measles were notified (compared with 896 cases in 1945). One of the notified cases was admitted to the Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths due to this disease.

Whooping Cough notifications numbered 166 (compared with 48 in 1945). 62 cases occurred in the first quarter, 62 in the second quarter, 33 in the third, and 9 in the last quarter of the year. Five of the notified cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, together with one patient who was normally resident outside the Borough. There were no deaths due to whooping cough.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

During the year, 46 cases were notified, and 36 of these, including 6 following abortion, were normally resident in the Borough. All these cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, as well as 7 non-notifiable cases which were in need of treatment.

There were two deaths from puerperal pyrexia, both patients being normally resident outside the Borough.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.													TOTAL DEATHS.												
	At all ages	At ages — Years.												Cases admitted to Hospital	At all ages	Un. 1 yr.	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	0	0
Scarlet Fever	123	0	2	8	5	16	43	26	11	8	3	1	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	26	1	2	2	1	0	6	5	4	4	1	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	35	5	0	0	46	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	37	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	10	4	10	6	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	
Cerebro Spinal Fever	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dysentery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES, 1946.

No. of Cases.	Diagnosis on Admission.																									
	Scarlet Fever	Tonsillitis	Observation	Diphtheria	Diphtheria Carrier	Vincent's Angina	Tuberculosis	Puerperal Pyrexia	Septic Abortion	Puerperium	Measles	Whooping Cough	Chicken Pox	Erysipelas	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Dysentery	Gastro-Enteritis	Poliomyelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pemphigus Neonatorum	Pneumonia	Syphilis	Vulvo-Vaginitis	Erythema-Nodosum	Tubercular Meningitis	Intestinal Obstruction
In Hospital on 1st Jan.	12	..	1	5	..	..	34	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Admitted during 1946	113	6	5	25	2	2	107	63	32	5	1	7	3	3	4	1	7	1	12	5	2	2	1	1	1	1
Discharged during 1946	112	6	6	27	2	2	92	61	33	5	1	6	3	3	4	1	7	1	12	5	1	2	1	1	..	..
Died during 1946	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
In Hospital on 31st Dec., 1946	13	..	..	3	..	..	37	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES PER 1,000 POPULATION.

	Doncaster.	England and Wales.	126 Great Towns.
Typhoid	—	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid	—	0.02	0.02
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	0.05	0.05
Scarlet Fever	1.62	1.38	1.51
Whooping Cough	2.23	2.28	2.48
Diphtheria	0.19	0.28	0.32
Erysipelas	0.11	0.2	0.25
Smallpox	—	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.29	3.92	4.73
Pneumonia	0.49	0.89	1.02

TUBERCULOSIS.

The local arrangements for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of tuberculosis remained unchanged, and the clinical work continued to be undertaken by one of the specialist staff of the West Riding County Council.

During the year 1946, 81 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (47 male and 34 female) and 32 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (13 male and 19 female) came to the notice of the department. At the end of the year the number and distribution of cases on the register were as follows:—

Pulmonary tuberculosis :

Males	217
Females	154—Total
	371

Non-pulmonary tuberculosis :

Males	68
Females	98—Total
	166

Total cases	537
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During the year, 136 cases (97 pulmonary and 39 non-pulmonary) were removed from the register—94 on account of recovery and other reasons and 42 on account of death (35 pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary). Of these deaths, 11 were of un-notified cases.

Cases attending the dispensary numbered 924 and they made 2,149 visits to it. In addition, 68 contacts were examined, none of whom proved to be suffering from tuberculosis. The number of x-ray examinations made was 590.

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

In Doncaster Sanatorium :

Pulmonary cases	24
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In Special Hospitals :

Pulmonary cases	3
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Non-pulmonary cases	5
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In Sanatoria belonging to other local authorities :

Pulmonary cases	2
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Total	...	34
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At the end of the year, 25 patients were receiving allowances amounting to £38 5s. 9d. per week, under the scheme by which payments are made to certain cases of pulmonary tuberculosis with the object of securing treatment at the earliest possible stage. During the year, 32 new patients received allowances.

Since the scheme began to operate in Doncaster on the 1st July, 1943, 134 patients have received allowances.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Attendances during the year	2,176
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Cases treated:—

Skin (Lupus)	7
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Glands of Neck	25
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Abdominal Glands	3
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Bone—T.b. Hip	1
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36

In addition, 27 patients from the West Riding area attended this Clinic, and made 1,463 attendances.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1946.

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	0
1-5	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	1
5-10	0	1	1	7	0	0	0	1
10-15	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
15-20	2	5	4	2	0	0	1	1
20-25	1	8	1	2	1	2	0	0
25-35	14	10	1	2	4	3	0	0
35-45	10	2	1	0	5	2	1	0
45-55	8	2	1	1	7	1	0	0
55-65	6	0	0	1	5	1	0	1
65 and upwards ..	4	2	0	0	4	0	0	1
Totals ..	47	34	13	19	26	9	2	5

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 172.

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

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS.

Non-notified Tuberculosis deaths	...	...	11
Total Tuberculosis deaths	...	...	42
Total rate for Tuberculosis	per 1,000 population		0.56

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The following figures show the number of new cases among Doncaster residents dealt with for the first time in 1946, and also the total number of attendances of Doncaster residents at treatment centres.

New cases attending :

			Royal Infirmary.		Women's Clinic.		Other Centres.
Syphilis	...	...	39	...	14	...	1
Gonorrhœa	...	...	67	...	4	...	5
Non-venereal	...	...	26	...	318	...	5
Total	...	...	132	...	336	...	11
Total attendances	...	...	3292	...	3636	...	82

The following table shows the new cases of syphilis and gonorrhœa in Doncaster residents since 1936:—

Year.			Syphilis		Gonorrhœa.
1936	...	...	51	...	113
1937	...	...	52	...	85
1938	...	...	34	...	79
1939	...	...	33	...	55
1940	...	...	24	...	57
1941	...	...	19	...	43
1942	...	...	37	...	52
1943	...	...	40	...	73
1944	...	...	45	...	44
1945	...	...	42	...	42
1946	...	...	54	...	76

During the year, 955 new patients attended the antenatal clinic, and 834 of these were examined for evidence of syphilitic infection. In nine cases, the result was positive.

The contacts notified under Regulation 33 B numbered 14 females. Two notifications were received in respect of one of these, who was treated. None of the remainder were traced as the information available was insufficient to identify them.

ANTHRAX.

No cases of anthrax were notified during the year.

BLINDNESS.

The number of cases registered during the year was 10, and the total number of Blind Persons on the Register at the end of the year was 118 (an increase of 2), their ages and sex being as follows:—

Age Group.	Males. Females. Total.		
0—5 years	—	—	—
6—10 years	2	—	2
11—20 years	1	—	1
21—30 years	1	5	6
31—40 years	5	4	9
41—50 years	5	4	9
51—60 years	10	8	18
61—70 years	15	8	23
71—80 years	20	15	35
81—90 years	5	10	15

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

During the year, ophthalmia neonatorum notifications received numbered 14, of which one was a baby not normally resident in the Borough.

In all cases, the condition was cured without any impairment of vision.

CANCER—SITUATION OF DISEASE (1946).

Parts of Body Affected.	Males.		Females.		Total
Face, Tongue, Jaw	3	...	—	...	3
Throat, Neck, Gullet	5	...	2	...	7
Stomach	13	...	7	...	20
Intestines	6	...	8	...	14
Pancreas	5	...	1	...	6
Rectum	6	...	3	...	9
Liver	3	...	1	...	4
Breast	1	...	10	...	11
Lungs	8	...	1	...	9
Generative Organs	2	...	11	...	13
Kidney and Bladder	2	...	—	...	2
Various	11	...	5	...	16
Totals	65	...	49	...	114

CANCER — AGES AT DEATH (1946).

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 ...	..	..	..	..	3	9	18	30	5	65
Females ..	1	..	..	..	4	10	13	12	9	49
Totals ...	1	..	..	..	7	19	31	42	14	114

