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County Borough of Doncaster



**ANNUAL
REPORT**

**of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the year ending
31st. December 1951**

Chronicle Printers Doncaster

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(31st December, 1951)

Chairman:

Councillor H. WILSON

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor A. PERRY

Committee:

THE MAYOR (Alderman ROSE HODSON)
Alderman Mrs. M. A. WEBSTER
Councillor Mrs. E. R. CALLANDER, J.P.
Councillor T. H. BURTON
Councillor H. HARTLEY
Councillor O. H. JACKSON
Councillor J. MARRIOTT
Councillor F. OGDEN
Councillor M. S. OUTWIN
Councillor P. W. WRIGHT

Mental Health Sub-Committee:

Chairman:

Councillor H. WILSON

Alderman Mrs. M. A. WEBSTER
Councillor Mrs. E. R. CALLANDER, J.P.
Councillor O. H. JACKSON
Councillor A. PERRY
Councillor M. S. OUTWIN

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee:

Chairman:

Councillor H. WILSON.

Alderman Mrs. M. A. WEBSTER
Councillor Mrs. E. R. CALLANDER, J.P.
Councillor O. H. JACKSON
Councillor A. PERRY

Public Lavatories Sub-Committee:

Chairman:

Councillor H. WILSON

THE MAYOR (Alderman Mrs. ROSE HODSON)
Alderman Mrs. M. A. WEBSTER
Councillor Mrs. E. R. CALLANDER, J.P.
Councillor O. H. JACKSON
Councillor F. OGDEN
Councillor H. WILSON
Councillor P. W. WRIGHT

WHOLE AND PART-TIME STAFF FOR YEAR 1951

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:

H. L. SETTLE, M.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

***Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer:**

W. LOMAX, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 19th April, 1951)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Assistant School Medical Officers:

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

M. SMAIL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

(17th-24th September, 1951)

†V. SETTLE, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.C.H.

***Orthopædic Surgeon:**

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

***Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon:**

P. H. BEALES,

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. Ed.

Senior Dental Officer:

M. A. BASSETT, L.D.S. (from 1st December, 1951).

Dental Officers:

H. BERGER, M.D. (Prague).

J. McCAIG, L.D.S. (to 15th March, 1951).

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

J. HARRIS, M.R.San.I., A.M.I.S.E.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

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

Sanitary Inspectors:

H. BURTON, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

R. J. CHAMPION,

Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Other Foods, M.S.I.A.

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

B. T. HEMMING, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

F. C. HALL, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Other Foods.

D. R. McCULLOCH, Cert. R.S.A.S., M.S.I.A.

Superintendent Nursing Officer:

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

Senior Health Visitor and School Nurse:

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

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

Miss B. ALLEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss D. H. COLLINS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

(to 2nd June, 1951).

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

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

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

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

Miss P. M. SHONE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss L. OSBORNE, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.

(from 10th December, 1951).

Clinic Nurses:

Mrs. A. J. INGE, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. A. YOUNG, S.R.N.

Part-time Social Worker for Venereal Diseases:

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

Nurse in Charge of Ultra Violet Light Clinic:

Miss W. BROUGHTON, S.R.N.

Municipal Midwives:

Mrs. C. L. BARRY, S.C.M., R.F.N.

Mrs. E. E. CLARK, S.C.M.

Mrs. E. DRABBLE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. A. FRENCH, S.C.M.

Miss J. MAUGHAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. OGLESBY, S.C.M.

Miss E. RISELEY, S.C.M.

Mrs. A. E. SAYLES, S.C.M.

Mrs. E. WROOT, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Day Nurseries—Matrons:

Elmfield Park:

Miss E. BICKERSTAFFE, S.R.N. (to 15th January, 1951)

Hexthorpe:

Miss E. SIMPSON

(Transferred to Elmfield Park 16th January, 1951)

Marshall Avenue:

Miss I. WINDER (to 15th January, 1951).

Municipal Nurses—Senior Nurse:

Miss E. WASSELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.

Nurses:

Mrs. E. BROWN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.

Miss C. GILDON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.

Mrs. E. HOWARTH, S.E.A.N.

Mrs. E. SILLS, S.R.N.

Mrs. B. B. WILKINSON, S.R.N.

Mrs. A. BROOKS, S.R.N. (from 22nd January, 1951).

Ambulance Officer:

L. BIGGS

Authorised Officers:

Mrs. C. M. LEAPER, Cert. R.M.P.A. (to 7th April, 1951)

L. BROWN, Cert. R.M.P.A. (from 24th May, 1951)

Mental Health Worker:

D. WRAY (from 15th January, 1951)

Supervisor, Occupation Centre:

Miss A. THORP, R.N.M.D., Cert. R.M.P.A.

Superintendent, Refuse Collection Department:

A. S. WILBURN

***Public Analyst:**

H. CHILDS, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Home Helps Supervisor:

Miss L. NEWSOME

Chief Clerk:

J. MALLINDER

Clerks in Health Department	...	...	...	...	7
Clerks for Infant Welfare Service (part-time)	...	...	...	...	4
Clerk at Ambulance Station	...	...	...	...	1
Dental Attendants	...	...	...	...	2

* Denotes part-time

† Denotes part-time for Maternity and Child Welfare only

Report for the Year 1951

To the Council of the County Borough of Doncaster.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for 1951. I am able to report that the health of the inhabitants of the town has been satisfactory and there has been no serious outbreak of infectious disease.

The activities of the Department have been carried out during the year under considerable handicap due to shortage of medical, dental and nursing staff, the following staff changes having occurred during the year. Dr. W. Lomax, Deputy Medical Officer of Health since 1938, resigned his appointment and left on the 19th April, 1951. Dr. J. McA. Taggart was appointed to the vacancy on the 26th September, 1951, but had not taken up duty by the end of the year. After a long period with only one dental officer on the staff, Mr. M. A. Bassett was appointed Senior Dental Officer and took up duty on the 1st December, 1951. Mr. J. McCaig, Dental Officer, resigned his appointment on the 15th March on obtaining a post with another authority. Miss H. Suiter, Chief Health Visitor, retired in February, 1951, after twenty-one years' devoted service. Miss D. H. Collins, Health Visitor, resigned her appointment on the 2nd June, 1951, and Miss L. Osborne, who was appointed to fill the vacancy, commenced duty on the 1st December, 1951. Mr. D. R. McCulloch, Sanitary Inspector, was recalled for temporary service with the Royal Air Force and his place was filled by the temporary appointment of Mr. J. Turner. Mrs. C. M. Leaper, Duly Authorised Officer, resigned on the 7th April, 1951, and Mr. L. Brown was appointed in succession and commenced duty on 24th May, 1951. In addition there has been a vacancy for a full-time Assistant Medical Officer of Health during

the whole of the year and this post was repeatedly advertised before a suitable applicant was obtained. Dr. Marjorie Smail was duly appointed and commenced duty, but within a matter of days she was offered a more attractive hospital appointment and resigned from the post of Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

The position regarding the recruitment of medical officers to the public health service is very serious. The relatively poor remuneration offered as compared with the other branches of medicine and the uncertainty as to the very future of the Local Authority Health Services are factors calculated to deter any young doctor from considering the Local Government Medical Service as a career. The salary award of the Industrial Court to Public Health Medical Officers has created serious anomalies in the salaries which Local Authorities can offer for senior posts in public health. Many authorities have taken advantage of the loopholes so offered to render nugatory the benefits which the award was intended to confer, and such a practice must have a discouraging effect on prospective entrants to the local government service and on existing staffs who feel a deep sense of injustice. Furthermore, in County areas the combining of a number of district authorities under a single Medical Officer of Health has materially reduced the prospects of promotion open to entrants to the service, and this is again a discouraging factor. Unless action is rapidly taken to attract entrants of ability who are interested in preventive medicine, then the Local Government Public Health Service, which has done so much in the past for the benefit of the public, must cease to exist, and this can only be to the detriment of the public generally.

I would draw the attention of members of the Council to two important matters dealt with in greater detail in the body of the report. For the first time since records have been kept, no cases of diphtheria occurred in the town during the year under review. This is a noteworthy and important event. Finally, I would draw attention to the high incidence of tuberculosis infected milk which was retailed in the town during 1951.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

December 1952.

H. L. SETTLE.

SECTION I

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

General Statistics

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	8,355
Estimated resident population (mid 1951)	...	...	...	...	81,400
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1951)	...	...	...	...	23,704
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	£694,767
Product of a penny rate 1951-52	...	...	...	...	£2,829

Vital Statistics

	Doncaster	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns inc. London
Births			
Rates per 1,000 population			
Live births	16.19	15.5	17.3
Still births	0.38	0.36	0.45
Deaths			
All causes	13.7	12.5	13.4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.32	0.31	0.37
Influenza	0.45	0.38	0.36
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	0.01	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia	0.36	0.61	0.65
Deaths			
Rates per 1,000 live births			
All causes under 1 year of age	31.42	29.6	33.9
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.53	1.4	1.6
Maternal Mortality			
Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) births			
Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.00	0.10	
Abortion with toxæmia	0.00	0.00	
Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	0.75	0.24	
Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	0.00	0.13	
Abortion without mention of sepsis of toxæmia	0.00	0.5	
Abortion with Sepsis	0.00	0.09	
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.75	0.18	

Comparative Rates

	1951 Doncaster	1950 Doncaster	England 1951 and Wales
Birth rate	16·19	16·4	15·5
Death rate	13·7	13·2	12·5
Infant Mortality rate	31·42	39·42	29·6
Maternal Mortality rate ...	1·5	0·74	0·79

Births

The total number of live births allocated by the Registrar General to the Borough was 1,305 (14 less than in 1950), giving a birth rate of 16·19 per 1,000 estimated resident population. The rate for the whole country was 15·5 and for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns 17·3.

Deaths

The number of deaths in 1951 was 981, (564 males and 417 females), an increase of 43 compared with 1950, when there were 938 deaths (525 males and 413 females). The death rate was 13·7 per 1,000 estimated population compared with a rate of 13·2 in 1950.

DEATHS OF DONCASTER RESIDENTS IN THE YEAR 1951
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASE AND AGE-PERIOD

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES, 1951

Cause of Death	Age Periods								Total
	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75+	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	1	8	13	1	—	23
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—	—	2	16	9	4	31
" " lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	2	18	6	1	27
" " breast	—	—	—	—	2	6	5	1	14
" " uterus	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	—	9
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	—	1	2	1	7	25	23	17	76
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	7
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	1	—	—	—	—	23	36	53	113
Coronary Disease, Angina	—	—	—	—	3	29	45	24	101
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	17	19	39
Other Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	5	22	41	77	145
Other Circulatory Disease	—	—	—	—	2	6	11	29	48
Influenza	—	1	—	1	—	13	8	14	37
Pneumonia	6	—	—	—	—	4	8	11	29
Bronchitis	2	1	—	2	1	21	25	30	82
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	1	—	—	3	3	1	2	10
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	2	11
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	5
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	1	—	5	4	2	12
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	6
Pregnancy, Childbirth	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Other-Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	23	1	—	2	6	22	15	21	90
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	6
All other accidents	2	—	—	5	5	5	2	10	29
Suicide	—	—	—	1	2	7	1	—	11
Homicide and Operations of War ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	41	6	2	18	57	264	270	323	981

SECTION II

HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA

Hospital and Specialist Services:

There were no changes during the year in the arrangements for Hospital and Specialist Services. Full details of these were given in the Annual Report for 1949.

Nursing Homes:

At the end of the year there were four registered nursing homes with a total of 46 beds for general medical and surgical cases. In addition, two of these nursing homes contained a total of 16 beds for maternity cases. The homes have been inspected and no unregistered homes came to the notice of the Department.

LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES

Clinics and Welfare Centres:

At the end of the year the following sessions were being held:

Wood Street Clinic

School Minor Ailment Clinic	9-0 a.m. Daily
Child Welfare Clinic	2-0 p.m. Wednesday
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic	4-0 p.m. Monday and 2-0 p.m. Wednesday
Ophthalmic Clinic	10-0 a.m. Tuesday & Wednesday by appointment
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic	10 a.m. Monday by appointment
Dental Clinic	Daily by appointment
Artificial Sunlight Clinic ...	Daily by appointment
Orthopædic Clinic	Twice monthly, by appointment
Special School Clinic	9-0 a.m. Monday and Thursday by appointment
Ante-natal Clinic	2-0 p.m. Friday
Consultant Ante-natal Clinic	2-0 p.m. Monday 10-0 a.m. Friday by appointment
Post-natal and Conception Control Clinic	2-0 p.m. Tuesday
Women's Clinic	9-0 a.m. Monday and Tuesday 2-0 p.m. Friday by appointment
Cleansing Centre	By appointment

Alder Grove Church Hall, Balby

Ante-natal Clinic	10-0 a.m. Tuesday
Child Welfare Clinic	2-0 p.m. Tuesday
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic	2-0 p.m. Tuesday

Wentworth Hall, Wheatley

Ante-natal Clinic	10-0 a.m. Friday
Child Welfare Clinic	2-0 p.m. Friday
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic	2-0 p.m. Friday

All Saints' Church Hall, Intake

Ante-natal Clinic	10-0 a.m. Thursday
Child Welfare Clinic	2-0 p.m. Thursday
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic	2-0 p.m. Thursday

Ambulance Station, Sandford Road

Scabies Treatment Centre ...	By appointment
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Health Office:

Maternity Bookings	Daily
Maternity Bookings for Hamilton Lodge	2-0 p.m. Tuesday
Home Help Bookings	Daily

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Infant Deaths and Stillbirths:

Details of the deaths of infants under one year of age are shown in the following table. The total of 41 represents a rate of 31.41 per thousand live births compared with the rate of 39.42 in the previous year when 52 infant deaths occurred.

Still-births numbered 31 giving a rate of 23.2 per 1,000 live and still-births, or 0.38 per thousand population.

INFANT DEATHS

Cause of Death	Age Groups										Total Deaths for 1951	
	Under				Total under one month	1-2 mths.	2-4 mths.	4-6 mths.	6-8 mths.	8-10 mths.		10-12 mths.
	1 wk.	2 wks.	3 wks.	4 wks.								
Prematurity	10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	4
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Atelectasis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pyæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pericarditis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Complication of Labour	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Congenital Defects ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Spina Bifida	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atresia of Ileum	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cephalomalacia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital absence of bile ducts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
All causes	18	2	1	1	—	5	7	—	4	2	1	41

Premature Infants

During the year 51 premature infants were born, an increase of 19 over the figure for 1950; of these, 45 (88·2 per cent.) survived to reach the age of one month.

- (a) Number of premature infants who were born:
- | | |
|-------------------------|----|
| (i) at home | 28 |
| (ii) in hospital | 23 |
| Total | 51 |
- (b) The number of those born at home:
- | | |
|---|----|
| (i) who were nursed entirely at home | 26 |
| (ii) who died during the first 24 hours | 2 |
| (iii) who survived at the end of one month | 24 |
- (c) The number of those born in hospital and nursing homes:
- | | |
|--|----|
| (i) who died during the first 24 hours | — |
| (ii) who survived at the end of one month | 21 |

Illegitimate Children

During the year 81 live-births and 1 still-birth were illegitimate, representing 6.1 per cent. of the total births, a slight increase over the previous year, when the figure was 5.5 per cent. The lowest figure so far recorded was 3.5 per cent. in 1937.

There is no special home in Doncaster for the reception of unmarried expectant mothers, but the local authority makes a grant of £100 to the funds of the local Moral Welfare Association, and assists in maintaining necessitous cases in special homes in other areas. During the year 12 cases were assisted in this manner at homes in Leeds, Sheffield, Mansfield and Huddersfield.

Supplies of Milk and Food

Proprietary preparations of dried milk, Maltoline, etc., are supplied at cost price to expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age attending regularly at the various Centres. In addition, the Centres act as distribution points for National Dried Milk, cod liver oil and fruit juices supplied through the Ministry of Food and these articles can also be obtained at the Food Offices and at the Ambulance Station in Balby Road.

Day Nursery

During 1951 applications for admission to the nursery at Elmfield Park far exceeded the available vacancies. Many of the mothers applying wished to go to work to augment the family income to enable a house to be purchased or to improve the standard of living.

These applications were all considered by the Health Committee but only in exceptional cases was a vacancy allotted. In cases where the mother has to go to work to support her family, e.g. widows, unmarried mothers, husband sick, women deserted by, or separated from, their husbands, or where, due to sickness of the mother, there is no-one at home to look after the children, vacancies are allotted immediately without prior Committee investigation and irrespective of means.

During the year extensive repairs to the fabric of the Nursery became necessary and the whole building was re-decorated internally. The Nursery has accommodation for 40 children, but a slightly larger number is kept on the register as there are always some absentees. Last year three nurseries were available but as from the 1st January, 1951, those at Marshall Avenue and Hexthorpe were closed and only Elmfield Park Nursery was continued.

At the end of the year, the numbers on the register of the nursery were:

Nursery	0-2 years	2-5 years	Total
Elmfield Park	5	26	31

The average number of children in daily attendance during the year was 3 under 2 years and 20 aged 2 to 5 years.

Orthopædic Treatment

A clinic is held twice each month at Wood Street Clinic under the care of a visiting Orthopædic Surgeon. It is a combined clinic for children of both school and pre-school age. The clinic has not been taken over by the Regional Hospital Board, and it remains the responsibility of the Local Authority.

Pre-school children requiring treatment are referred appropriately to hospital, to the nursery class at the Open Air School or to the ultra-violet light clinic.

During the year, 30 new cases of children below school age attended the clinic, and old and new cases made 129 attendances.

Ultra Violet Light

This clinic continued its work throughout the year. It is used for the treatment of nursing and expectant mothers, infants, school children and certain cases of tuberculosis. In addition to ultra-violet light treatment facilities are provided for both children and expectant and nursing mothers to receive infra-red therapy for muscle and joint conditions. Arrangements exist for certain West Riding County Council cases of tuberculosis from the County areas adjoining Doncaster to be treated at this clinic. During the year a total of 7,023 attendances were made. Details of these are given in the following table:

	Attendances	
	Doncaster C.B. cases	W.R.C.C. cases
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	1244	—
Pre-school children	5358	—
Tuberculosis cases	120	301
	6722	301

Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat

Pre-school children suffering from defects of the ear, nose and throat can attend the aural clinic provided for school children, under the charge of Mr. Beales. This clinic is held each week in the Wood Street premises.

During the year, 35 children below school age made 64 attendances at the clinic and 20 attendances at the Minor Ailment Clinic for intermediate treatment.

Details of the cases treated are as follows:

Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	21
Otitis Media	6
Minor ear, nose and throat conditions	8
	<hr/>
	35

In addition, 11 children below school age attended for examination after removal of tonsils and adenoids.

Errors of Refraction

Children below school age attend the refraction clinic provided primarily for school children. This clinic, staffed by specialists of the Regional Hospital Board, continues to be held in the Wood Street Clinic.

During the year 53 children below school age attended the refraction clinic for the first time, 26 on account of squint and 27 for other conditions. In addition, 19 children who had attended in previous years came for re-examination.

Minor Ailments

Arrangements exist for young children suffering from minor ailments to be treated together with children of school age at the Minor Ailment Clinic. The majority, however, are referred to their own doctor for treatment.

Infestation

The parents of children infested with head lice are shown how to deal with the condition and are provided with a proprietary preparation to assist in the cleansing of the hair, and in cases where they are unsuccessful the children are treated at the Wood Street Clinic. At the day nursery children are admitted only if they are completely free from infestation, and subsequently they are inspected daily and treated in the nursery if necessary.

Priority Dental Services

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

The amount of treatment given was considerably less, primarily due to the fact that free dental treatment was obtainable from private practitioners and secondly, staff shortage limited the amount of treatment that could be given.

Details of the treatment provided are given below:

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	7	7	7	5
Children under five ...	1039	374	48	45

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Dressings	Radiographs	Dentures Provided	
		Local	General						Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	—	—	—	5	3	—	4	—	1 upper 1 lower	—
Children under five ...	100	17	27	36	—	14	—	—	—	—

MIDWIFERY

General Midwifery Provision

At the end of the year one private midwife and nine municipal midwives were attending patients in their homes. In 1950 three private midwives were in practice.

In addition, 20 midwives were employed by the Doncaster Hospital Management Committee at the two maternity homes in the town.

Institution beds for maternity cases provided at the end of the year by the Regional Hospital Board in the Council's former premises consisted of 14 beds in Hamilton Lodge Maternity Home and 63 beds in Hamilton Annexe at Springwell House Hospital. In addition, private beds were provided in 1 maternity home and in 1 general nursing home.

The following cases were attended during the year:

By midwives employed by the Council:	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	Total
Domiciliary cases	500	23	523
Institution cases	—	—	—
By midwives employed by the Hospital Management Committee:			
Institution cases	1109	341	1450
By midwives in private practice:			
Domiciliary cases	11	—	11
Institution cases	8	267	275
Total	1628	631	2259

During the year, medical aid was summoned by midwives on 213 occasions. Of these requests for help, 185 were sent by midwives in domiciliary practice and 28 by midwives in hospital or private practice.

Municipal Midwives

There are nine municipal midwives, all qualified to administer gas and air analgesia and they administered it to 401 cases which represents 77 per cent. of their patients.

The following is a record of their work:

Confinements attended as:

Midwives	500
Maternity Nurses	23
	<hr/>
	523
	<hr/>

Abnormalities or illness found:

At confinements	77
At ante-natal or post-natal visits ...	22
In infants	28
Number of still-births	8
Number of infant deaths	1
Medical aid notes sent	127
Cases receiving gas and air analgesia ...	401
Abortions attended	20

The midwives made 6,717 ante-natal and 877 post-natal visits to patients.

Ante-Natal Care

Four ante-natal clinics are held each week (at Wood Street, Balby, Wheatley and Intake) and 1,863 expectant mothers, of whom 503 were new cases, attended during the year.

The relevant statistics are as follows:

	Wood St.	Balby	Wheatley	Intake	Total
Sessions held	51	48	50	51	200
New cases attending	198	123	116	66	503
Re-visits	590	352	561	332	1835
Total attendances	785	466	670	392	2314
Average per session	15	9	13	7	11

Post-natal Clinic

During the year 59 women attended the clinic as new cases and there were 77 attendances.

Puerperal Pyrexia

During the year 56 notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received and all were treated in the Isolation Hospital. Of these, 37 were Doncaster residents.

Maternal Mortality

Two maternal deaths occurred during the year. In one case the cause of death was due to complications following an operation for appendicectomy some years earlier. The other was due to toxæmia of pregnancy.

Maternity Outfits

Maternity outfits are provided free for mothers who have their confinements at home. Outfits were provided in 555 cases.

Conception Control Clinic

This clinic is restricted to married women who for medical reasons should avoid further pregnancies.

During the year 24 new cases were seen and a total of 96 attendances was made.

HEALTH VISITING

During the year the Chief Health Visitor, Miss H. Suiter, retired after twenty-one years' service. Miss D. H. Collins resigned in June and was not replaced until Miss L. Osborne commenced duty in December. The growing field of activities in which the Health Visitor now plays a part necessitates a review of the present establishment with a view to increasing this at an early date.

Details of the home and other visits made during 1951 are given below:

Expectant mothers: first visits	...	484	
total visits	...		724
Infants: first visits	...	1284	
total visits	...		4724
Children (aged 1 to 5 years)	...		8717
Pneumonia	...		97
Measles	...		701
Whooping Cough	...		253
Chickenpox	...		41
Tuberculosis	...		899
Diphtheria Immunisation	...		1043
Vaccination	...		871
Maternity Bookings	...		211
Nursery enquiries	...		55
Visits to maternity homes	...		273
Other visits	...		259
			<hr/>
			18868
			<hr/>

In addition, the Health Visitors paid 1,744 home visits in their capacity as School Nurses and also made the following half-day sessional attendances at the welfare centres and school clinics, etc.:

Infant Welfare	...	468
Minor Ailment Clinics	...	12
Ante-natal Clinics	...	152
Refraction Clinics	...	10
Aural Clinics	...	4
Women's Clinic	...	23
Tuberculosis Dispensary (relief duty)	...	4
Superannuation examinations	...	16
		<hr/>
		689
		<hr/>

HOME NURSING

This service continues to expand as was anticipated, the total number of visits this year exceeding that of last year by over 3,000. The Nurses' Home in St. Vincent Road which was taken over by the Corporation in 1948 from the voluntary Doncaster and District Nursing Association was closed and the nurses given individual accommodation on Corporation housing estates. Although naturally the break up of the District Nurses' home was at first felt keenly by most of the persons affected, the new arrangement quickly became popular and the staff concerned would not now like to return to the communal living arrangements after having had a home of their own. The nurses concerned were given service tenancies of Corporation-owned single-persons bungalows or similar suitable accommodation. The nurses are located in different housing estates in the districts in which they work, thus making them more easily accessible to the public they serve.

The following is a record of the work done by the Home Nurses during the year 1951:

No. of cases on Register at 1st January ...	131
No. of cases on Register at 31st December ...	151
No. of cases dying during the period ...	219
No. of cases nursed during the period:	
(a) medical	624
(b) surgical	128
(c) maternity	1
(d) tuberculosis	18
	771
No. of medical visits	14280
No. of surgical visits	3813
No. of maternity visits	4
No. of other visits	383
	18480
Total No. of visits ...	
	18480
Total number of visits to school children included in above figures	
	451

DOMESTIC HELP

The demand for this service has shown a decrease compared with the previous year. The number of cases attended each year since the service was introduced in 1947 is:

1947	47
1948	109
1949	226
1950	337
1951	329

Type of cases attended during 1951:

Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	85
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Others	168

Number of Home Helps employed at 31st December, 1951:

Part-time	36
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VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination

The Vaccination Acts were repealed when the National Health Service Act came into operation and vaccination now is voluntary. It can be carried out either by the family practitioner or at the Health Department's clinics.

The number of vaccinations performed during 1951 was 635, an increase of 100 over the 1950 figure. The following table gives details of ages of persons vaccinated and by whom vaccination was performed:

	Under 1	1	2—4	5—14	15 or over	Total
By Health Department medical officers	84	6	9	2	18	119
By private medical practitioners	132	13	24	27	320	516

Diphtheria Immunisation

Immunisation was continued at the clinic, Wood Street, the branch welfare centres, in schools and in day nurseries. In addition immunisation is also carried out by the general medical practitioners where parents prefer.

During the year 879 children completed immunisation of whom 659 were under 5 years of age. At the end of the year it was estimated that 38.6 per cent. of the children under 5 years of age, and 66.3 per cent. of the children of school age had been immunised, or 55.6 per cent. of the total child population. These figures, whilst an improvement on those for previous years, are still too low and further efforts will be made to improve them in the future.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The work done by this service has decreased by comparison with the 1950 figures. The following table shows the journeys and mileage covered during the past six years:

Year	Monthly Average	
	Journeys	Mileage
1946	265	2,395
1947	295	2,809
1948	673	7,340
1949	1,220	13,832
1950	1,146	11,519
1951	1,046	9,205

In 1951 the number of journeys made was 12,547, the number of patients carried was 13,296 and the mileage run was 110,459. The following table shows the origin of the calls:

Origin	Journeys	Mileage
Local Hospitals	6,734	50,019
Other Hospitals	394	16,974
Doctors	2,038	17,556
Medical	254	4,223
Emergency	936	5,262
Nursing Homes	73	614
Other Ambulance Services	455	7,184
	10,884	101,832
Non-medical	1,663	8,627
Total	12,547	110,459

At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Ambulance Officer (Mr. L. Biggs), a foreman driver, 17 drivers, 5 female ambulance attendants, one part-time ambulance attendant who also acts as cleansing assistant in connection with disinfestation, and one clerk.

The vehicles at the end of the year consisted of 8 ambulances (2 manufactured in 1937, 1 in 1938, 3 in 1948, 1 in 1950, 1 in 1951), and two sitting-case cars (1 manufactured in 1936, 1 in 1948). Two of the ambulances are kept at the Isolation Hospital and used only for cases of infectious disease.

Where a patient requires to be moved more than 50 miles, whether as a stretcher or sitting case, the fullest use is made of rail travel. This is to the patient's advantage as it is speedier than by road and much more comfortable. An ambulance attendant usually accompanies patients sent by rail. The officials of British Railways who make the arrangements are always most co-operative and helpful and where a patient needs to change trains at intermediate stations assistance in handling the case has always been willingly and cheerfully forthcoming from Railway personnel. Thanks are due to the Staff of British Railways for this help which adds so much to the patients' comfort and ease during the journey.

MENTAL HEALTH

Administration

The Mental Health Sub-Committee consists of 6 members and meets quarterly or more frequently if specially required. The activities of the Mental Health Service are directed and controlled by the Medical Officer of Health. The staff of the Mental Health Section includes the medical officers of the Health Department (part-time), two Duly Authorised Officers, one Occupation Centre Supervisor (R.M.P.A. Certificate) and three Assistant Supervisors. A member of the staff of the Town Clerk's Department acts as Petitioning Officer. Close co-operation with the staffs of the local hospitals has continued and the Mental Health Service undertakes on their behalf the supervision of mentally ill persons in their own homes and of mentally defective persons placed out on licence in the community and home investigations in respect of mental defectives under order at St. Catherine's Institution, Doncaster. No duties in respect of mental illness and mental defectiveness have been delegated to voluntary associations nor have arrangements been made for the training of mental health workers.

Account of Work Undertaken in the Community

(a) Under Section 28, National Health Service Act 1946 Prevention, Care and After-care.

As previously reported, Psychiatric Clinics continue to function twice weekly at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary. In association with the Clinics, facilities are available at St. Catherine's Institution, Doncaster, for out-patient treatment and a few beds are available at the Western Hospital, Doncaster, for in-patient treatment. These facilities are of considerable help in enabling patients in the early stages of mental illness to obtain treatment locally and thus avoid possible admission to mental hospitals under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts at a later date.

Arrangements whereby the Authorised Officers of the Mental Health Service attend the psychiatric clinic sessions at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary have continued throughout the year. These

arrangements are extremely valuable in connection with the Authorised Officers' care and after-care duties and the privilege of their attendance at the clinic is appreciated.

Many of the cases discharged from mental hospitals are supervised by the hospitals' own Psychiatric Workers. The Duly Authorised Officers maintain contact with those not so visited and assistance has been given in the finding of suitable employment and with domestic difficulties. Ex-patients are encouraged to attend at the Psychiatric Clinic at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary should they appear to be in need of reassurance, advice or treatment.

(b) Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930 by Duly Authorised Officers.

The following figures show the number of cases dealt with during the year under the above Acts:

	Males	Females	Total	Certified Section 16 L.A. 1890	Voluntary Section 1 M.t. Act	Temporary Section 5 M.t. Act	Discharged from S.20 Accommoda- tion recover- ed or not certifiable.
Lunacy Act:							
3 day orders							
Section 20	7	10	17	12	1	—	4
14 day orders							
Section 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urgency Orders							
Section 11	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
S. Reception Orders							
Section 16	9	20	29	29	—	—	—
Mental Treatment Acts:							
Voluntary cases							
Section 1	11	11	22	—	22	—	—
Temporary cases							
Section 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	27	43	70	43	23	—	4
Cases brought to notice which on investigation required no further action	28	17	45				
Total cases brought to notice and investigated	55	60	115				

Action in connection with all the above cases necessitated 456 visits by Authorised Officers. During the year 65 Doncaster patients (30 voluntary and 35 certified cases) were discharged from or died in mental hospitals.

Compared with last year, this year's figures show an overall decrease of 20 cases dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts. The ratio of voluntary to certified cases remains approximately the same, i.e. 1:2.

(c) *Under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938:*

Ascertainment, including number of defectives awaiting vacancies in institutions as at 31st December, 1951:

	Male	Female	Total
Ascertainment:			
Cases reported by Local Education Authority (section 57) Education Act 1944:			
(i) under section 57 (3)	3	7	10
(ii) under section 57 (5)	2	2	4
Other cases reported during 1951 and ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with"	2	1	3
Total number of cases reported during the year	7	10	17
Number of cases awaiting removal to institutions as at 31st December 1951	1	2	3
Number of Doncaster cases in institutions for mental defectives as at 31st December, 1951, (including cases on licence)	56	49	105

As at 31st December 1951 there were 252 names on the register of defectives giving an incidence for the Borough of 3.15 per thousand of the population.

During the year 5 petitions were presented under Section 6 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, 4 for admissions to institutions and the remaining one for placement under guardianship.

Guardianship and Supervision:

	Male	Female	Total
Under Guardianship Orders	—	2	2
Under Supervision (excluding cases on licence) ...	69	65	134

Supervision cases generally are visited twice in each year but where it is thought to be advisable more frequent visits are paid.

Of the two cases under Guardianship Orders, one is in receipt of a grant from the Local Health Authority towards her maintenance.

Training:

The Occupation Centre, which caters for the needs of ineducable children and adults, continued to function during the year. At the 31st December 1951 there were 33 Doncaster defectives in attendance together with 24 cases from the administrative area of the West Riding County Council, giving a total of 57. The pupils are conveyed to and from the Centre by omnibus, escorts being provided from the Centre staff. A mid-day meal is prepared on the Centre premises and free milk is supplied on similar lines to the milk-in-schools scheme. Seven children are receiving free mid-day meals.

The scope of activities at the Centre is constantly expanding and this is particularly the case as regards manual handicraft work. The older males at the Centre are now making a wide range of useful domestic articles which in many cases show a good standard of workmanship. Gardening has been introduced as one of the activities, and restoration of the extensive gardens at the back of the Occupation Centre has been carried out entirely by the youths and men in attendance at the Centre under the enthusiastic direction of the Staff. As a result, garden produce and vegetables and fruit for use in the Centre kitchen is now being obtained in useful quantities. It is likely that the garden will soon produce most of the vegetables and fruit required by the kitchen for preparing mid-day meals, thus effecting considerable economy in running costs and at the same time providing a healthy, useful and interesting training for the defectives.

Removal to Hospital

The removal of cases to hospitals by ambulance or sitting-case car provided by the Council's Ambulance Service has proceeded smoothly and satisfactorily. Many voluntary cases prefer to be conveyed to hospital by sitting-case car in preference to ambulance vehicles. Extra attendants are provided as necessary by the Ambulance Service.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

The arrangements for this service are unchanged from those reported in the Annual Report for 1950.

The number of cases registered during the year was 24 and the number of blind persons on the register at the end of the year was 130. The age and sex distribution of the blind persons registered with the Council was:

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0—5	—	1	1
5—15	3	1	4
15—20	—	—	—
20—40	9	6	15
40—50	4	9	13
50—65	19	16	35
65—70	8	5	13
70 and over	19	30	49
	62	68	130

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, SECTION 47

No cases were dealt with in accordance with Section 47 of the Act during 1951.

THE NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS' REGULATION ACT, 1947

No nurseries or child minders are known to be liable for registration under this Act.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Every month five hundred copies of "Better Health" and numbers of leaflets on health subjects are distributed, and three sites used for displaying posters which, like "Better Health" and the leaflets, are prepared for local authorities by the Central Council for Health Education. Newspaper publicity was again used to assist the diphtheria immunisation campaign, and the staff of the Health Department accepted invitations to address organised groups of people on health subjects. The main opportunities for health education, however, occur during interviews with people attending

the clinics, during the visits of health visitors to the homes of the people, and when the sanitary inspectors are carrying out their duties.

In June 1951 a Local Government Exhibition was held in connection with the Festival of Britain celebration and the Health Department staged a comprehensive display of its activities and the progress made in the eradication and prevention of disease since 1900. The stand attracted much interest among the large number of visitors to the Exhibition.

SECTION III

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED) PER 1,000 POPULATION

	Doncaster	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns inc. London
Typhoid fever	0·00	0·00	0·00
Paratyphoid fever	0·37	0·02	0·03
Meningococcal infection ...	0·086	0·03	0·04
Scarlet fever	0·90	1·11	1·2
Whooping Cough	3·2	3·87	3·62
Diphtheria	0·00	0·02	0·02
Erysipelas	0·09	0·14	0·15
Smallpox	0·00	0·00	0·00
Measles	12·9	14·07	13·93
Pneumonia	1·24	0·99	1·04
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)			
Paralytic	0·73	0·03	0·03
Non-paralytic	0·12	0·02	0·02
Food poisoning	0·11	0·13	0·15

1—Scarlet Fever

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified during the year was 76, which is half the number which occurred in 1950, namely 151. Fifty-eight of these were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital where the diagnosis was changed to "observation" in 2 cases and acute bronchitis in another, giving a corrected figure of 73 cases. There were no deaths due to the disease.

2—Diphtheria

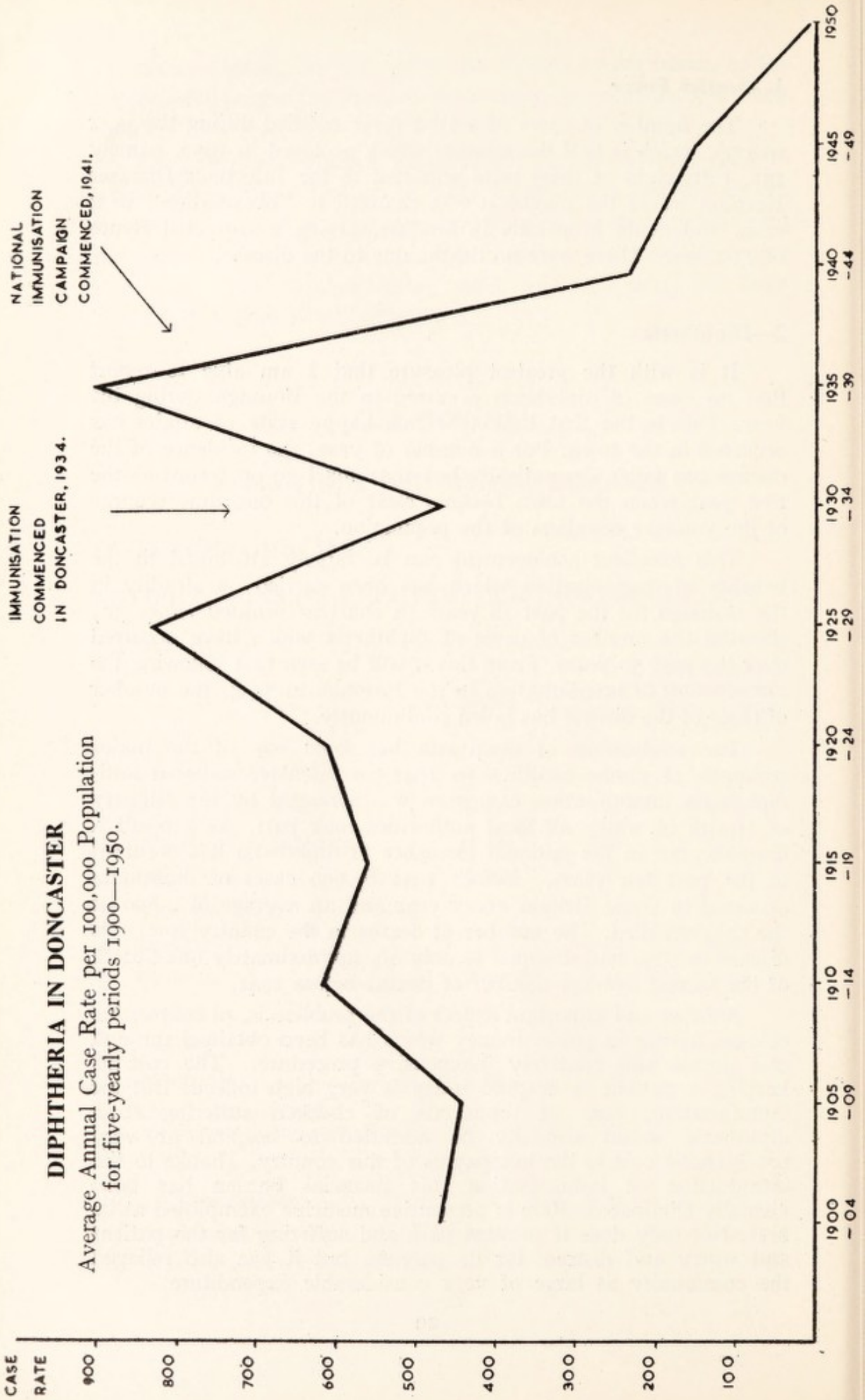
It is with the greatest pleasure that I am able to report that no cases of diphtheria occurred in the Borough during the year. This is the first time that this happy state of affairs has occurred in the town. For a number of years the incidence of the disease has fallen dramatically but 1951 must go on record as the first year when the town became clear of this one time scourge of the younger members of the population.

This excellent achievement can be largely attributed to the benefits of immunisation which has been carried on steadily in the Borough for the past 18 years. A chart is included (Page 30) showing the number of cases of diphtheria which have occurred over the past 50 years. From this it will be seen that following the introduction of immunisation in the Borough in 1934, the number of cases of the disease has fallen continuously.

The eradication of diphtheria has been one of the major triumphs of public health. In 1941 an intensive national anti-diphtheria immunisation campaign was arranged by the Ministry of Health in which all local authorities took part. As a result a dramatic fall in the national incidence of diphtheria has occurred in the past ten years. Before 1941 60,000 cases of diphtheria occurred in Great Britain every year and an average of 2,800 of the children died. The number of deaths in the country from this disease in 1950 had dropped to only 49, approximately one-fiftieth of the annual average number of deaths before 1941.

Another and important aspect of the problem is, of course, the colossal saving in public money which has been obtained through this simple and relatively inexpensive procedure. The cost of keeping a patient in hospital today is very high indeed. But for immunisation, tens of thousands of children suffering from diphtheria would annually be admitted to hospital at very considerable cost to the tax payers of this country. Thanks to the introduction of immunisation this financial burden has been virtually eliminated. Here is preventive medicine exemplified at its best. Not only does it prevent pain and suffering for the patient and worry and distress for its parents, but it has also relieved the community at large of very considerable expenditure.

DIPHThERIA IN DONCASTER
 Average Annual Case Rate per 100,000 Population
 for five-yearly periods 1900—1950.



3—Meningococcal Infection

Eight cases were notified and all were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The diagnosis was changed in one case to frontal sinusitis, giving a corrected figure of 7 cases. Of the 7 cases, 4 were normally resident outside the borough. There was one death from this disease.

4—Acute Poliomyelitis

Six cases of paralytic and 1 case of non-paralytic anterior poliomyelitis were notified, 6 of which were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Of the 7 cases, one was normally resident outside the borough. There was one death from this disease.

5—Para-typhoid Fever

There were 4 cases of paratyphoid fever notified during the year, of which 3 cases were confirmed. Two of these cases were Doncaster residents and investigation showed one case became infected during a caravan holiday at a seaside resort but the source of infection in the other case could not be ascertained. The third case was not a Doncaster resident, the case being diagnosed whilst in a Doncaster hospital.

6—Erysipelas

Eight cases of erysipelas were notified, one of which was admitted to hospital. There were no deaths from this disease.

7—Puerperal Pyrexia

Fifty-six cases were notified during the year. Four of these cases were not confirmed, giving a corrected figure of 52 cases. Of these, 34 were normally resident in the borough and they all recovered.

8—Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Twelve cases were notified of which 5 cases normally resided out of the borough. All patients recovered without any impairment of vision.

9—Measles

During the year 1,048 cases of measles were notified, of which 652 occurred in the first quarter of the year, 371 in the second quarter, 17 in the third quarter and 8 during the last quarter. There were no deaths from this disease.

10—Whooping Cough

During the year 263 cases were notified of which 137 were received during the second half of the year. The diagnosis was changed in one case to broncho-pneumonia. There was one death from this disease. Protection of children against whooping cough at the Clinics was continued on a small scale, using new prophylactic materials. Two types of prophylactic were used (a) anti-whooping cough alone and (b) combined anti-whooping cough and anti-diphtheria.

11—Pneumonia

There were 101 cases of acute primary or influenzal pneumonia notified during 1951.

12—Dysentery

Five cases of dysentery were notified during the year, one occurring in a child from outside the borough who was diagnosed as suffering from the disease whilst in hospital in Doncaster.

13—Food Poisoning

A total of nine cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. Six of these occurred following a meal at a private house at which nine persons partook of the same foods. Despite careful investigation no definite cause could be found for this outbreak. Two cases occurred in a family following an outing and tea at a café outside the borough. The Medical Officer of Health of the town in which the café was situated co-operated in the investigation but no source of infection could be traced. The remaining case was due to consumption of tinned peas. On opening the tin it was noticed that these had a peculiar smell but were nevertheless cooked and served for the case, who became ill as a result of their consumption.

All the cases recovered and there were no deaths from food poisoning during 1951.

14—Tuberculosis

During the year 81 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (43 males and 38 females) and 6 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (3 males and 3 females) came to the notice of this department.

During the year 49 cases (40 pulmonary and 9 non-pulmonary) were removed from the register, 20 on account of recovery and other reasons and 29 on account of death (26 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary). All these cases with the exception of 3 which died outside the borough had been notified to this department.

The following table shows the age distribution of new cases and deaths during 1951:

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—2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2—5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5—10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
10—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—20	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20—25	2	6	0	0	1	2	1	1
25—35	4	12	0	1	3	3	0	0
35—45	6	5	0	0	2	1	1	0
45—55	5	1	0	0	6	1	0	0
55—65	4	0	0	0	5	1	0	0
65—75	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
75 and upwards	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	26	1	2	18	8	2	1

At the end of the year the number and distribution of the cases on the register was as follows:

Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Males	326
Females	258
Total	<u>584</u>

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Males	67
Females	101
Total	<u>168</u>

There were 26 deaths from tuberculosis during the year, 23 from pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 non-pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a tuberculosis death rate of 0.32 per 1,000 population.

Tuberculosis in Milk Supplies:

I feel very concerned at the high incidence of tuberculosis infected milk which has been retailed in the town during 1951. No less than six out of a total of sixteen individual supplies of raw ungraded milk were found to contain tubercle bacilli on examination, i.e. 39 per cent. This figure compares very badly with that for England and Wales where the incidence of tuberculosis positive milk supplies is considered to be between 6 per cent. and 7 per cent.

The incidence of tuberculosis positive milk supplies in Doncaster has shown a disquieting increase over the past few years as indicated in the following table:

Year	No. of samples taken	No. reported positive for tuberculosis
1947	32	—
1948	31	1
1949	33	—
1950	70	4
1951	143	6

One sample found positive in 1950 was of milk which is sent for Pasteurisation and is not retailed raw in the borough. In all other cases the milk is sold raw and may be consumed in the raw state by the public, including children.

It is, of course, possible that the increased frequency of biological examination which I have introduced is responsible for our finding a larger number of positive samples and if a similar frequency of sampling had been employed in the past a higher incidence of positive samples might have been recorded in earlier years. As soon as a positive supply is detected action is immediately taken to prevent the infected milk being sold unless it has first been heat treated. Unfortunately, a considerable delay is inevitable between the taking of the sample and the results of the biological examination becoming available. During this period the infected milk can still be on sale to the public. Until there is a rapid laboratory test for the detection of the tubercle bacillus in milk this state of affairs must continue.

The consumption of raw tuberculosis infected milk can lead to infection of children and adults with bovine tuberculosis. This disease, often fatal, can lead to chronic ill-health, deformity and permanent disablement and much avoidable suffering. All this ill-health with the attendant suffering and distress can be prevented by the simple expedient of avoiding the consumption of raw milk.

The only proper safeguard is the heat treatment, either by Pasteurisation or Sterilisation, of all milk sold in the town. In this connection the Council is supporting the Doncaster Rural District

Council in requesting the Ministry of Food to consider making Doncaster and the surrounding district a designated area under the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act 1950 which would then ensure that only designated, e.g. Pasteurised, Sterilised, Tuberculin Tested and Accredited milks would be sold in the borough and surrounding areas. This would eliminate the sale of raw, undesignated milk, the chief source of danger to health.

At present, about 90 per cent. of the milk sold in Doncaster is heat treated. There would be no practical difficulty in the remaining 10 per cent. being similarly treated.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

During July a mass radiography survey of school children of 14½ years of age and over was carried out by the South Yorkshire Area Mass Radiography Unit. The following table gives the findings and action taken:

	Males	Females
Total radiographed	511	585
No. passed on miniature films ...	486	559
No. recalled for full-size films ...	25	26
No. passed on full-size film	15	19
No. recalled for medical interview ...	10	7
No. referred to Chest Clinic for investigation	3	3
No. referred to own doctor	1	1

It will be seen that out of 1,096 children examined, 17 were recalled for medical interview and of these, 6 were referred to the Chest Clinic for further investigation. Out of the 6 cases referred to the Chest Clinic, 4 were found to be cases of tuberculosis, fortunately in an inactive state, and arrangements were made for the cases to be kept under observation by the Chest Clinic. The other two cases were not suffering from tuberculosis.

The examination of school leavers was arranged to act as a trial run for the Mass Radiography Unit prior to opening for a general public session early in 1952.

The value of Mass Radiography Surveys from the public health point of view is very great indeed. Regular examination by the Unit enables pulmonary tuberculosis and other chest complaints to be detected in the early stages, often before the patient realises he is suffering from the disease and at a stage when treatment can be expected to cure the patient. The tragedy of tuberculosis is that so often the disease is not discovered until it is so advanced that treatment cannot always be effective and at the best a patient becomes a chronic invalid for the rest of his days and even more important, a constant danger to the rest of his family or his workmates, etc. In connection with the survey of the school children referred to above, I must thank head teachers and staff of the schools concerned for their help in arranging for the attendance of children at the Mass Radiography Unit.

VENEREAL DISEASE

The following figures show the number of new cases among Doncaster residents dealt with for the first time in 1951, and also the total number of attendances of Doncaster residents at treatment centres:

New cases	Doncaster Royal Infirmary	Women's Clinic	Other Centres
Syphilis	16	3	1
Gonorrhoea	38	—	1
Non-venereal	41	—	8
Totals	95	3	10

The number of new cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea was 20 and 39 respectively. In 1950 the corresponding figures were 33 and 44. During the year 503 new patients attended ante-natal clinics and 248 of these were examined for evidence of syphilitic infection. In 2 cases the result was positive.

A social worker is employed in this area jointly by the West Riding County Council and the Borough, and her services are available at local clinics to trace contacts and defaulters.

Contacts:

Reported and visited	8
Found to be infected	6
(a) Under treatment	1
(b) Brought under treatment	5
Found not to be infected	2
Refused to attend special treatment centre	Nil
Revisits	4

Defaulters:

Visited by Social Worker	66
Returned to Treatment Centre	19
Failed to return	24
Removed or transferred	23
Ineffective visits	21
Revisits	34

CANCER

There were 157 deaths from cancer. The sites of the disease were:

	Male	Female	Total
Stomach	16	9	25
Rectum	4	6	10
Lungs	13	3	16
Breast	—	14	14
Colon	12	8	20
Prostate	2	—	2
Liver	5	3	8
Kidney	3	—	3
Uterus	—	9	9
Vulva	—	1	1
Pelvis	—	1	1
Pancreas	1	2	3
Bladder	6	2	8
Ovary	—	2	2
Jaw	2	—	2
Brain, Cerebrum	—	1	1
Abdomen	—	2	2
Oesophagus	7	—	7
Larynx	—	1	1
Mouth and neck	1	1	2
Penis	1	—	1
Bronchus	12	2	14
Generalised	1	1	2
Unspecified	2	1	3
	<hr/> 88	<hr/> 69	<hr/> 157

The age distribution of the cases was:

	Male	Female	Total
0—11/12 months	—	—	—
1—4 years	1	—	1
5—14 years	—	2	2
15—24 years	1	—	1
25—44 years	8	6	14
45—64 years	42	30	72
64—74 years	21	23	44
74+	15	8	23
	<hr/> 88	<hr/> 69	<hr/> 157

The three deaths from cancer in children under 15 years of age were as follows:

Boy aged 3 years—Neuroblastoma of the adrenal with metastases in the skull and long bones.

Girl aged 12 years—Sarcoma lungs and skeletal system.
Endothelial myeloma.

Girl aged 13 years—Carcinoma left parotid gland.

SECTION IV

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

A—WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the town has been satisfactory as regards quality and generally adequate as regards quantity. There have been a few complaints from the south-western part of the town of poor pressure during the day time and all these complaints have been investigated.

The poor supply to this limited area of the town is due to the increased demands being made on the supply in that and other areas of the town, but the extensions to the water supply system detailed in the 1950 Annual Report are designed to improve the supply and complaints should then cease. The new Butterbusk reservoir and the new boreholes at Rossington Bridge are expected to be in operation early next year.

Frequent bacteriological examinations are made of samples of water from all areas of the town. In addition, samples are periodically taken at the boreholes and service reservoirs. Samples are also submitted to chemical examination from time to time. The following samples were taken during the year:

For Bacteriological Examination:

Source	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
House Taps	85	16
Reservoirs	11	—
Boreholes	4	—
Total ...	100	16

The 16 unsatisfactory samples arose in a limited area of the town following the installation of an extension to an existing supply. The supply rapidly returned to a satisfactory state after prolonged flushing of the mains in the area and gave no further trouble after this treatment.

For Chemical Examination:

Source	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Boreholes	2	—
House Taps	4	—
Total ...	6	—

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer, Mr. M. Cawley:—

“The first section of the 21” supply main from the Rossington Bridge Pumping Station to Church Lane is substantially complete, and work has commenced on the second section of this main from Church Lane to Waterdale.

The Butterbusk Reservoir is almost complete and the Water Tower will be brought into service early in 1952.

The 18" main between Butterbusk and Warmsworth was put into operation in October, 1951, and the 10" main is progressing satisfactorily and should be in operation early in 1952.

The additional pumping main from Nutwell to Armthorpe Water Tower is progressing satisfactorily.

The sources of supply are unchanged since the last Annual Report.

Extensions of the mains system have taken place to meet the continued development at Intake and Cantley, Stage 1 at Cantley being completed and schemes are being prepared for the future stages.

The sources of supply and quantities abstracted are shown in the following Table:

Source of Supply	Average daily quantity
Gravitational:	
Thrybergh	544,277
Langsett	1,225,277
Boreholes:	
Nutwell	1,288,593
Thornham	1,500,429
Doncaster and Tickhill Water Board (bulk supply)	333,480
	4,892,056

B—MAIN DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Schemes for dealing with the sewage and surface water of the Intake and Cantley Housing Development have made good progress Stage 1 at Cantley has been completed.

The main outfall for surface water from Cantley Estate to the River Torne was commenced in May, 1951, and is now approximately 30 per cent. complete.

The Wilby Carr Pumping Station building is complete and awaits the installation of the pumping equipment. Temporary pumping is in operation.

The sewage mains from Cantley to Armthorpe Road are in operation.

The Sewage Pumping Station at Intake and the Surface Water Pumping Station at Sandall Beat Wood have been completed, and the installation of pumping equipment is proceeding.

The extensions to Sandall Purification Works are 80 per cent. complete and the de-sludging machinery is being installed."

C—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Collection of Refuse

The collection of refuse is carried out by a section of the Health Department. Fourteen motor refuse collection vehicles are employed. Thirteen of these are of the old-fashioned side-loading type which give rise to considerable nuisance when in use from dust and light refuse which inevitably escapes when bins are being emptied into a vehicle and when a vehicle is travelling. On windy days this nuisance is very unpleasant and annoying to passers-by and leads to paper and other debris blowing about the streets. Due to this unhygienic state of affairs, I advised the Health Committee that all future replacements of refuse collection vehicles and additions to the fleet should be chosen from modern, specially designed, hygienic types of collection vehicles. This advice was accepted and four modern makes of refuse collection vehicles fitted with special types of body were each demonstrated in the town for a week at a time. During this period the vehicles operated under normal working conditions, thus enabling useful comparisons of running costs, manoeuvrability and suitability, etc., to be made. As a result of these tests it was decided to obtain a Shelvoke and Drewry "Fore and Aft" Tipping Vehicle. This is a hydraulically operated rear-loading type vehicle which carries 5 tons of refuse hygienically and in addition has a special cab which enables the refuse collectors to be carried in safety and properly protected from the weather. This new vehicle had not been delivered by the end of 1951 but was expected to be in service early in 1952.. The vehicle should prove more economical in use than the existing types and there is a minimum of dust on emptying the bin contents and no nuisance whatever when the vehicle is travelling, even when fully loaded.

Refuse is collected from private residences and commercial and industrial premises, etc. In the past all refuse has been collected free of charge but during the year a scheme was introduced whereby a small charge was made for collecting trade refuse.

Disposal of Refuse

Disposal of refuse is done partly by incineration at the destructor and partly by controlled tipping. The Destructor, with screening plant, is of limited capacity and can only deal with part of the refuse collected. The disposal of refuse both at tips and at the destructor is supervised for the Health Committee by the Borough Surveyor. Close co-operation is maintained between the Refuse Collection section of the Health Department and the Refuse Disposal section of the Borough Surveyor's Department.

The following data are given relating to the activities of the Refuse Collection Section during the year:

Emptying of Privy Middens, Pail and Chemical Closets:

Number of private houses served	...	...	71
Number emptied including temporary pail closets emptied in connection with race meetings, fairgrounds and new Power Station building site	...	...	7417
Total number of dry ashpits emptied	...	...	40

Emptying of Dustbins, etc:

Frequency of emptying dustbins	...	...	weekly
Total number of new dustbins delivered to houses	...	...	2516

Loads removed:

Nightsoil	...	...	...	94
House refuse (including trade refuse)	...	...	...	13088
Salvage	...	...	...	837
Total loads removed	...	...	...	14019

These loads were disposed of as follows:

Destructor	...	...	...	6873
Armthorpe Road Controlled Tip	...	...	...	4737
Littlemoor Lane Controlled Tip	...	...	...	2365
Sandy Lane Sewage Works	...	...	...	44

The weights of refuse dealt with at the Destructor, Armthorpe Road and Littlemoor Lane Controlled Tips and Sandy Lane Sewage Works were as follows:

	House Refuse	Nightsoil	Trade and Other Refuse	Total
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Destructor ...	8806	—	925	9731
Armthorpe Road Tip	8073	102	4787	12963
Littlemoor Lane Tip	3856	—	—	3856
Sandy Lane Sewage Works ...	—	16	—	16
	20735	118	5712	26566

Salvage

The following figures show the total quantities of materials salvaged and disposed of at the Destructor works:

				t.	c.	q.
Waste Paper	...	...	...	511	7	2
Pressed tins	...	...	...	328	8	2
Kitchen waste	...	...	...	201	3	0
Bones	...	...	...	1	7	2
Cinders	...	...	...	3	11	2
Heavy Iron	...	...	...	16	6	1
Light Iron	...	...	...	4	17	3
Non-Ferrous metals	...	...	...	3	11	1
Rags	...	...	...	10	12	2
Bedsteads and dustbins	...	...	...	24	9	0
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				1105	14	3

These figures do not include paper, metals, rags, etc., collected and disposed of by private individuals, nor kitchen waste collected privately by the many pig keepers in the Borough.

Waste Paper

The department recommenced the salvage of waste paper in October, 1950, for a trial period of six months. In May, 1951, the Council decided that, as the recovery of waste paper appeared to be an economic proposition, extensions should be made to the paper baling plant, new trailers purchased and the scheme given as much publicity as possible. An incentive bonus scheme for the collectors was also introduced.

The trailers were not delivered until October, 1951, and in the meantime the increased value of waste paper attracted many private dealers as well as school children and various organisations collecting for their funds.

In spite of these difficulties, 511 tons 7 cwts. 2 qrs. of waste paper were returned to the paper mills, this total only being exceeded once during the war years.

Kitchen Waste

201 tons 3 cwts were collected, which tonnage showed a reduction as compared with the 1950 figure (232 tons 8 cwts).

Additional Duties

1—Added Area—Bessacarr District

The borough was extended on the 1st April, 1951, by approximately 554 acres in Bessacarr and the department became responsible for the removal of house refuse from 862 additional houses and night soil from 17 pail closets.

2—Sanitary Dustbins

In view of the Council's decision to adopt a municipal dustbin scheme, this department was made responsible for the storage and distribution of sanitary dustbins.

The total number of bins issued free during 1951 was 2,516.

Trade Refuse

On January 1st, 1951, the free collection of trade refuse ceased. Only two dustbins are now emptied free of charge from trade and business premises. Additional bins are charged for at the rate of 6d. per bin per week. Bulk loads are removed by special arrangement.

Staff

The staff of the department comprises a Superintendent, 2 foremen, 12 drivers and 38 loaders. No increase was made during the year.

Every effort has been made to keep the loading staff up to strength and at times this has been very difficult and has caused much concern. There is a nucleus of permanent men, many of whom have been in the employ of the department for years. In addition there is a constantly changing group, resulting in fifty-five new men being started during the year. Among the reasons for leaving were:

- 1—Work too hard—some only stayed 4 hours.
- 2—Chance of other work with better prospects.
- 3—Wanted money at end of first week.
- 4—Wanted to draw their superannuation which in some cases is used only as a means of saving.
- 5—Transferred to Disposal works.
- 6—One man dismissed for using abusive language to householders.

Vehicles

The Transport Department of the Corporation undertakes the garaging and maintenance of the refuse collection vehicles. The following table shows a complete return for each vehicle for the year 1951:

No.	Type	When Purchased	Total Number of Hours	
			Worked	In Garage for Repairs
K. 1	Karrier Bantam ...	1950	2,473½	64
K. 3	Karrier Bantam ...	1939	2,045½	515½
K. 4	Karrier Bantam ...	1939	2,612	133
K. 7	Karrier C.K.3 ...	1936	2,453½	74
K. 8	Karrier C.K.3 ..	1936	2,461½	116½
K. 9	Karrier Colt ...	1939	2,305	172½
K. 10	Karrier Bantam ...	1939	2,285½	138
K. 11	Karrier Bantam ...	1941	2,343	14
K. 12	Karrier Bantam ...	1944	2,187½	230½
K. 13	Karrier Bantam ...	1945	2,414	8½
K. 14	Karrier Bantam ...	1947	2,258	214½
K. 15	Karrier Bantam ...	1948	2,504½	35
K. 16	Karrier Bantam ...	1948	2,504	77
K. 17	Karrier Bantam ...	1948	2,187	267
K. 18	Ford Van ...	1949	2,350½	—
			35,385	2,060

These figures give a percentage efficiency of 94.31 for the whole fleet for the year.

D—ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

This is the first time we have obtained a complete year's statistics regarding Atmospheric Pollution in the town. Six sampling stations were established in November, 1950, five in the borough and one, to act as a control, at Thornham in the rural country to the east of the town.

At the sampling station there is apparatus to collect the solid matter which is constantly present in the air and also equipment to enable sulphur dioxide present in the atmosphere to be estimated. The solid matter is responsible for the dirt and grime which is so familiar to all town dwellers. The sulphur dioxide is a colourless gas which, in the presence of moisture, forms sulphuric and other acids which are powerful corroding agents causing enormous damage annually to masonry, metal and fabrics and also damage crops and growing plants.

The ill effects of both forms of pollution to human health is well established. The dirty fogs of winter which cause so many

chest complaints, are dependant to a large extent on the solid polluting matter of the atmosphere, and the acrid taste of these fogs arises from the sulphur dioxide which is irritant to the chest and the respiratory passages. Most of the pollution of the atmosphere arises from smoke, both from domestic and factory chimneys. It is a serious reflection on our present age that atmospheric pollution is allowed to continue, for it could largely be prevented by the installation of modern equipment. The matter is one of particular importance to Doncaster and demands urgent attention if the position is not to deteriorate. The post-war housing programme has added, and continues to add, considerably to the number of domestic chimneys in the town and thus to the amount of pollution in the atmosphere and I would urge most strongly that serious consideration be given to installing in all new houses modern effective forms of domestic heating which minimise, or even eliminate completely, the production of smoke, and that such appliances be used to replace old-fashioned types, particularly open fires, wherever possible. If these modern heating appliances were used with smokeless fuels there would be a real step forward in the prevention of atmospheric pollution and in addition, the houses would benefit greatly from increased heating efficiency.

With an open fire about 80 per cent. of the heat is wasted up the chimney. Modern closed stoves or convector heaters are far more efficient and only 50 per cent. or less of the heat is wasted. Low pressure hot water systems are also available which are highly efficient and very cheap to run.

The cost of installing these appliances must be weighed against the benefit to the health of all the inhabitants of the town, the saving which would be obtained by the more efficient use of fuel, prevention of deterioration of metal and the masonry of buildings, the damage to textiles, damage to crops and last, but by no means least, in the elimination of much of the housewife's drudgery in laundering dirty linen and her constant battle to keep her home clean.

In my opinion, it is of equal, if not greater, importance to clean the atmosphere as to re-house families from the old portions of the town. Many of the benefits of re-housing persons from the centre and old parts of the town will be lost if pollution of the atmosphere is allowed to continue and increase.

The following table shows the amount in tons of solid material deposited from the atmosphere per square mile per month at the different sampling stations. Attention is drawn to the marked difference in the amount of solid matter deposited in the built-up areas of the town compared with that recorded at the control sampling point at Thornham Borehole. The largest amount of deposit was in May at the Hexthorpe Flatts sampling station when 28.36 tons per square mile were recorded; the smallest, at Church Lane Water Tower, Bessacarr, in October, where the figure was 8 tons per square mile.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Amount of solids deposited per square mile per month (in tons), 1951

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Roof of Woolworth's Stores, Baxter Gate	19.78	19.44	20.61	17.50	19.98	15.65	22.83	19.68	15.25	17.20	20.25	19.14
Hexthorpe Flatts ...	13.71	14.28	15.21	12.41	28.36	18.68	17.28	14.98	11.34	13.88	14.38	12.58
Isolation Hospital, Tickhill Road ...	Bottle broken —frost	11.36	13.97	15.16	15.52	18.26	14.33	15.69	12.02	10.70	18.79	11.49
Sandall Sewage Works ...	13.21	13.28	11.68	17.09	14.77	14.11	15.60	23.80	19.98	12.48	12.11	12.51
Church Lane Water Tower, Bessacarr	10.82	12.74	9.36	8.89	11.28	13.74	20.71	15.77	14.60	8.00	10.85	8.96
Thornham borehole, Branton ...	Bottle broken —frost	8.04	9.08	9.22	14.35	11.33	8.25	12.47	8.04	8.72	8.98	8.19

E—CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

At the end of 1951 there remained 23 houses provided with privies and 21 with pail closets. These houses are in outlying or low-lying parts of the town.

F—SWIMMING BATHS

The public and the Grammar School baths are purified by chlorination, the efficiency of which is checked by periodic bacteriological examinations of the water. During the year 31 samples were taken. The results showed that satisfactory standards were maintained.

G—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Public Conveniences in the town have been inspected by the Lavatories Sub-Committee of the Health Committee on a number of occasions. A number of the conveniences in the town are unsatisfactory due to either age or inadequacy. Improvements to these are made as and when practicable and a number of new conveniences have been opened during the year to augment existing facilities or to replace unsuitable accommodation. Among new public conveniences opened during the year were those at Chequer Road (ladies' and gentlemen's), Market Place (ladies') and Town Fields (ladies' and gentlemen's). These new conveniences set a new standard in design and are light and airy and should be easy to maintain in a clean, hygienic condition in marked contrast to some of the older conveniences which are poorly lighted and are difficult to keep clean.

Towards the end of the year extensive alterations were commenced at the Gentlemen's Convenience in the Market Place which was old-fashioned and in a poor state of repair. This convenience is adjacent to the market and is used by stall-holders and other food handlers. I therefore recommended that foot-operated flush controls be fitted in the water closets and a wash basin with an electric hot-air hand drier be provided for use, free of charge, by users of the convenience. Doubts were expressed as to whether these innovations would prove successful, and a short life due to wilful damage was forecast for the drying apparatus. However, to date the public have respected the equipment and I feel the free hand-washing facilities, the hot-air drier and the foot-operated flushing controls can be considered as a positive contribution towards the reduction of food-borne disease.

At the end of the year there was still a number of very old conveniences in the town which should be replaced as soon as possible.

H—SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following tables, etc., have been supplied by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. Harris, in accordance with the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935:

Complaints received and dealt with	...	...	...	3272
Inspections and re-inspections re complaints	...	...	...	8320
Preliminary notices issued (written and verbal)	...	...	...	782
Preliminary notices complied with	...	...	...	893

Statutory Notices served:

Public Health Act, 1936:

Section 39	...	...	...	...	66
Section 45	16
Section 75	nil
Section 93	2
Section 138	1

Housing Act, 1936:

Section 9	132
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Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931:

Section 104	418
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Factories Act, 1937:

Section 7	nil
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Statutory notices complied with:

Public Health Act, 1936:

Section 39—by owners	83
by Corporation in default	...	...	...	...	nil
work done in default by contract	...	...	...	...	17
Section 45—by owners	...	...	...	...	21
by Corporation in default	...	...	...	...	nil
work done in default by contract	...	...	...	...	3
Section 75—by owners	...	...	...	...	1
Section 93—by owners	...	...	...	...	2
Section 138—by owners...	...	...	...	...	1

Housing Act, 1936:

Section 9—by owners	...	...	...	...	132
by Corporation in default	...	...	...	...	nil
work done in default by contract	...	...	...	...	16

Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931:

Section 104—by owners...	...	...	...	...	185
by Corporation in default	...	...	...	...	224

Factories Act, 1937:

Section 7—by owners	nil
Legal proceedings	nil
Nuisances abated and defects remedied	5145

Comprising as follows:

Ashbins provided under Corporation Dustbin Scheme	2516
do by owners or occupiers	12
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed	35
Drains, cleaned out, re-laid or repaired	443
do new inspection chambers provided	6
do new inspection chamber covers provided...	13
do ventilating and soil pipes renewed or repaired	24
do gullies cleaned out	12
do gullies provided with new metal grids	6
do new trapped gullies provided	3
Dwellinghouses, roofs repaired	174
do external walls rebuilt, cement rendered or re-pointed	151
do internal walls re-plastered	172
do ceilings re-plastered	99
do new damp-proof courses inserted... ..	4
do floors re-laid or repaired	58
do doors renewed or repaired	31
do fireplaces and cooking ranges renewed or repaired	141
do new windows fixed	11
do windows repaired or sashes re-corded	240
do coppers renewed	29
do new eaves, gutters or rainwater fallpipes provided	117
do eaves gutters or rainwater fallpipes cleaned out or repaired	175
do handrails renewed or repaired	14
do houses or rooms cleansed or disinfested	18
do new cellar gratings provided	4
do chimney stacks or pots renewed or repaired	66
do copper brickwork and fireboxes repaired or renewed	43
do stairs repaired	8
do smoky condition abated	27
do new steps provided or steps repaired	7
do draining boards renewed	2
Urinals, stalls repaired	1
do new urinals constructed	2
Water closets, flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	59
do compartments re-built	1
do new pedestal washdown pans provided	63

Water closets repaired	...	...	...	...	28
do new seats provided	...	...	...	...	26
do service pipes to flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	35
do and urinals cleansed	...	...	...	...	22
do lighted and ventilated	...	...	...	...	7
Water supply, service pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	20
do new services provided	...	...	...	...	4
do taps repaired or new taps provided	...	...	...	...	9
do hot water cylinders and boilers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	3
Water supply, wells abolished and town's water laid on	...	...	...	...	1
Sinks renewed...	...	...	...	...	47
Sink and bath waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleaned out	...	...	...	...	72
Lavatory basins renewed	...	...	...	...	8
Yards and passages, paving repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	32
Yards and passages cleansed	...	...	...	...	21
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated	...	...	...	...	9
Dykes cleaned out	...	...	...	...	1
Covered metal receptacles provided for storage of pig swill	...	...	...	...	3
Privies converted to water closets and drained to public sewer	...	...	...	...	1
Privies and chemical closets provided	...	...	...	...	8
Nuisances caused by burning of refuse abated	...	...	...	...	2
Caravans removed	...	...	...	...	1

Infectious Disease

Cases investigated...	...	...	...	...	87
Visits to isolated cases	...	...	...	...	12
Visits re infectious disease contacts	...	...	...	...	14

Food and Drugs

Number of samples taken...	...	...	...	...	390
Comprising as follows:					
Milk (Pasteurised)	...	...	...	...	56
do (Tuberculin Tested)...	...	...	...	...	9
do (Tuberculin Tested) (Pasteurised)	...	...	...	...	19
do (Sterilised)	...	...	...	...	8
do (Ungraded, Heat Treated and Raw)	...	...	...	...	27
Malt Vinegar	...	...	...	...	17
Non-brewed condiment	...	...	...	...	1
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	12
Salad Cream	..	...	...	...	9
Coffee and Chicory Essence	...	...	...	...	1
Olive Oil	...	...	...	...	4

Epsom Salts	1
Parrish's Chemical Food	2
Liquid Paraffin	4
Glycerine	2
Camphorated Oil	3
Zinc Ointment... ..	1
Mincemeat	20
Strawberry Jam	10
Raspberry Jam	8
Bramble Jam... ..	2
Gooseberry Jam	2
Blackcurrant Jam	5
Apple and Blackberry Jam	1
Apricot Jam	3
Fig and Lemon Jam... ..	1
Marmalade	1
Lemon Curd	9
Cherry Jam	1
Bilberry Jam... ..	2
Damson Jam... ..	2
Red Currant Jelly	1
Table jellies	2
Cocoa	1
Haslett	1
Brawn	3
Polony... ..	1
Black Pudding... ..	2
Raw Meat	2
Coffee	3
Crabmeat	1
Ice Cream	13
Custard Powder	2
Pork Sausages... ..	14
Beef Sausages... ..	21
Tomato Ketchup	13
Fruit Sauce	2
Self Raising Flour	14
Glace Cherries	4
Ground Almonds	2
Preserved Ginger	4
Mixed Peel	1
Tinned Cherries	8
Tinned Peas	1
Tinned Strawberries	1
Tinned Tomatoes	1
Tinned Sardines	1
Tinned Milk	1
Ginger Cordial	2
Lemon and Barley Water	1
Lemon Squash	3

Peppermint Cordial	I
Orange Squash... ..	10
Lime Juice Cordial	4
Orange and Pineapple Crush... ..	I
Pineapple Crush	I
Apple Crush	I
Lemon Juice	I
Aspirins	2

Number of samples of milk reported to be adulterated or below standard	9
Number of other samples reported not genuine... ..	22
Legal proceedings instituted	8
Number of cautions issued	11
Number of wholesale margarine dealers registered	12
Number of wholesale margarine dealers' premises registered	17

Samples of Foods reported to be adulterated or below standard and action taken:

No.	Article	Adulteration or Offences	Action taken and remarks
456	Orange squash	The sample contained a slight excess of sulphur dioxide	Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector
468	Orange cordial	The sample contained no orange juice	Unable to obtain a formal sample as this particular brand was out of stock.
48	Beef	The sample was horse flesh	Legal proceedings taken and Butcher fined £12.
64	Beef	The sample was horse flesh	
95	Milk	The sample contained a small amount of added water	Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector*
98	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 9.3 per cent. ...	Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector*
106 (Inf)	Beef sausages	Deficient in meat to the extent of 40 per cent. ...	Formal sample taken, see No. 179.
107 (Inf)	Beef sausages	Deficient in meat to the extent of 21 per cent. ...	Formal sample taken, later and found to be genuine.

Continued on Next Page

No.	Article.	Adulteration or offence	Action taken and remarks
108 (Inf)	Tinned cherries	Contained an excessive amount of iron	These samples were taken from the stocks of various provision merchants in the Borough, and the remainder of the consignments were withdrawn from sale
109 (Inf)	ditto	ditto	
110 (Inf)	ditto	ditto	
111 (Inf)	ditto	ditto	
112 (Inf)	ditto	ditto	
150 (Inf)	ditto	ditto	
151 (Inf)	ditto	ditto	
149	Ice cream	Deficient in fat to the extent of 47 per cent. ...	Formal sample taken, see No. 177.
160	Milk	Slightly deficient in milk-fat	Farmer cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector*
177	Ice cream	Deficient in fat to the extent of 22 per cent. ...	Manufacturer fined £10 and costs.
179	Beef sausages	Deficient in meat to the extent of 22 per cent. ...	Butcher fined £5 and costs.
183	Milk	Sample contained 6.3 per cent of added water ...	Further samples taken from producer at "Place of delivery," see Nos. 193, 195 and 196.
193	Milk	Sample contained 11.5 per cent of added water ...	Farmer fined £5 and costs.
195	Milk	Sample contained 12 per cent of added water ...	Farmer fined £5 and costs.
196	Milk	Sample contained 7 per cent. of added water ...	Farmer fined £5 and costs.
218	Milk	Contained a small amount of added water	Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector*
240 (Inf)	Mincemeat	The sample was deficient in fat to the extent of 35 per cent.	Unable to obtain a "Formal" sample. Retailer cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector
301	Beef sausages	Slightly deficient in meat	Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector*
304	Pork sausages	Slightly deficient in meat	Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector*
308	Pork sausages	Deficient in meat to the extent of 10 per cent. ...	Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector*
309	Beef sausages	Slightly deficient in meat	Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector*
268	Pork sausages	Deficient in meat to the extent of 25.8 per cent. ...	Butcher fined 40s. 0d. and costs.
286	Milk	Contained a small amount of added water	Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector*

* Further samples taken and found satisfactory.

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	...	...	...	...	3.73
Solids-not-fat...	...	...	...	...	8.70

Milk

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:

Tuberculin Tested milk	80
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk	56
Pasteurised milk... ..	105
Sterilised milk	74
Ungraded milk	62
Biological tests	161

During the year 38 samples of school milks were taken for bacteriological examination and 14 samples for chemical examination. The milk, which is Pasteurised, was found satisfactory on all occasions.

Slaughterhouses:

Public Abattoir	1
Private slaughterhouses	1
New slaughtermen's licences issued	3
Slaughtermen's licences renewed	40
Animals killed at public abattoir	46,012
Animals killed at private slaughterhouses	10
Inspections at slaughterhouses	936

Carcases inspected and condemned:

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	10,035	1,806	3,479	25,885	4,807
Number inspected	10,035	1,806	3,479	25,885	4,807
All diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcases condemned	13	25	22	61	148
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7,059	727	16	3,699	991
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	70·47	41·64	1·09	14·52	23·7
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcases condemned	17	46	5	—	9
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,066	655	8	—	87
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	10·79	38·81	·37	—	1·99

The total weight of meat and offal condemned was approximately 100 tons 19 cwts. 10 lbs.

Food condemned at shops and warehouses

Cooked ham 6tons 5cwts. 1qr. 22lbs.	Chickens 86lbs.
Imported calf livers ... 10lbs.	Corn beef 894lbs.
Bacon 53lbs.	Sausages 464lbs.
Meat pies 254lbs.	Imported beef 44lbs.
Lard 56lbs.	Cheese 66lbs.
Steak and kidney puddings 10cwts. 3qrs. 20lbs.	Butter 2lbs.
Rabbits 716lbs.	Pigs' kidneys 2
Eggs 2,083	Frozen eggs 1 cwt.
Fish 1,036lbs.	Cockles 56lbs.
Cod roes 140lbs.	Herring roes 144lbs.
Lobsters 31lbs.	Prawns 115lbs.
Fish cakes 31lbs.	Whelks 56lbs.
Macaroni 1ton 5cwts.	Dutch pears 2 tons 9 cwts.
Cake 402lbs.	Oats 151lbs.
Crabs 280lbs.	Sultanas 30lbs.
Sugar 11lbs.	Milk Powder 21lbs.
Sweets 426lbs.	Biscuits 1,118lbs.
Cornflakes 18lbs.	Carrots 4½ tons
Puffed wheat 36lbs.	Pearl barley 2lbs.
Dates 140lbs.	Oatmeal 140lbs.
Ground almonds 14lbs.	Chocolate Teacakes ... 1,008lbs.
Shelled peanuts 176lbs.	Oranges 1ton 6cwts.
Lettuce 296lbs.	Currants 50lbs.
Flour 259lbs.	Self-raising flour 504lbs.
Artificial cream 10lbs.	Puddings 234lbs.
Gelatine 56lbs.	Peas 1,720lbs.

Assorted packets of various foods 2,885

Assorted jars and bottles of various foods 3,468

Assorted tins of various foods 22,262

Of an approximate weight of 36tons 15cwts. 3qrs. 20lbs.

Offensive Trades

Number on Register	7
Number of Inspections	177
Contraventions	Nil

Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk

Number on Register	34
Number of persons licensed to pasteurise milk	Nil
Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested milk	5
Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk	27
Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Pasteurised milk	27
Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Sterilised milk	97
Number of inspections	379

Work done to remedy complaints:	
Practice of depositing milk in the public highway discontinued	2
Name and address of dealer properly marked on vehicle	1
Walls and ceilings of dairies cleansed and re-decorated	2

Shops' Act

Number of shops inspected and re-inspected	851
Written notices	23

Work done:

Shops provided with adequate heating	11
New sanitary accommodation provided	8
W.C. doors and fasteners repaired or renewed	5
Stairs repaired	1
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	2
New sink waste pipes provided	2
Sink waste pipes repaired	2
W.C. walls and ceilings replastered	2
W.C. flushing cisterns repaired	1
Separate staff rooms provided	1
Floors repaired	1
Shops redecorated	2
Proper lighting and ventilation provided to W.C.s	3
Accumulations of refuse removed	1
Washing accommodation and hot water provided ...	5
Doors of sanitary conveniences properly labelled ...	2

Cinemas and Places of Entertainment

Number in Borough	10
Inspections	82
Interiors of cinemas re-decorated	2
Walls and ceilings of sanitary conveniences re-decorated	8
New urinals constructed	1
New sparge pipes provided to urinals	1
New automatic flushing cisterns provided	1
Carpets renewed	2
New W.C.s provided	2
Fasteners provided to doors of W.C.s	13
New dustbins provided	6
Sink waste pipes repaired	1
Yards repaved	1
New W.C. seats provided	3
Artificial lighting provided to W.C.s	3
New washbasins provided	1
Refuse removed	1
Seats renewed	84

Pharmacy and Poisons Act

Firms registered	198
Premises registered	239
Deputies registered	344
Inspection of premises	130

Factories Act

Number of factories (with power)	378
Number of factories (non-power)	139
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	7
Number of outworkers on books	4
Complaints from Factory Inspector	6
Inspections	858
Contraventions or defects dealt with:	
	Found Remedied
Want of cleanliness	2 2
Sanitary conveniences:	
(a) insufficient	7 6
(b) unsuitable or defective	5 5
(c) not separate for sexes	1 2

Canal Boats

Number on Register	132
Number of inspections	9
Persons on board (adults)	15
Persons on board (children)	Nil
Contraventions found (No certificate on board in one case)	1

Lodging Houses

Number on Register at beginning of year	4
Removed from Register	1
Added to Register	None
On Register at end of year	3
Number of inspections	99
Bedrooms and bedding cleansed and disinfested	4
Floors of passages and landings cleansed	3
Windows cleansed	2
Sanitary conveniences cleansed and re-decorated	3

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and Infestation Order, 1943

Complaints of new infestations received and investigated during the year	344
Premises treated by operatives (pre-baiting and poisoning)	356
Advice given to occupiers of premises by operatives	45
Inspections re "Block Control"	353

Test baits put down	...	...	...	...	264
Inspections of Farms, Factories, Corporation Housing Sites, Smallholdings, Rivers and Canal Banks, Warehouses, etc.	...	...	...	...	545
Re-visits to previously infested premises	...	...	...	...	1,080
Superintending rat proofing of premises	...	...	...	...	32
During the year the banks of the river, canal and dykes in various parts of the town, farms, allotments, gardens, smallholdings, hospital grounds, refuse tips, quarries, sewage purification works, Race-course and Dockin Hill fairground were treated with "Cymag."					
Treatment of the sewers in the centre of the town and various outlying districts was carried out twice.					
Notices sent	...	...	...	...	2

Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931, Section III

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

Ice Cream

Number of premises registered for manufacture	...	...	...	...	6
Number of premises registered for sale	...	...	...	...	130
Inspections	...	...	...	...	568
Work done to remedy contraventions found:					
Sale of root vegetables discontinued by shops selling ice cream					
...	...	...	...	...	2
The sale of ice cream and ice lollies from unregistered premises discontinued					
...	...	...	...	...	2
Ice cream retailed at bus stations without the use of properly insulated containers with a refrigerant discontinued					
...	...	...	...	...	2

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947

Eight hundred and two samples (690 of ice cream and 112 of ice lollies) have been taken for bacteriological examination during the year with the following results:

	Ice cream	Ice lollies
Grade 1	577	106
Grade 2	73	2
Grade 3	29	3
Grade 4	11	1

During the year a local firm manufacturing ice cream and ice lollies was removed from the Register. The reason for this was that a large number of samples taken for bacteriological examination were found to be in provisional grades 3 and 4, and also that the premises were not maintained in a satisfactory manner.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

Inspection of food preparation premises (including cafes, restaurant and hotel kitchens, bakehouses, fried fish preparing premises, etc.) shops and warehouses 3,051

Notices given (written and verbal) 121

Contraventions found and remedied:

Walls and ceilings cleansed and re-decorated	...	22
Floors cleansed	... ..	7
Floors relaid or repaired	... ..	2
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	... ..	9
New staff rooms provided	... ..	3
New food preparation rooms built	... ..	2
New glazed stoneware sinks provided	... ..	12
New washbasins provided	... ..	10
New overalls provided for staff	... ..	4
Clean towels provided	... ..	7
Constant supply of hot and cold water provided	...	50
New sink waste pipes provided	... ..	2
Roofs repaired	... ..	1
Ceilings repaired	.. ...	9
Walls replastered	... ..	12
Food preparation rooms reconstructed and modernised	... ..	1
New linoleum for floors provided	... ..	1
Refuse removed from preparation rooms and yards	... ..	9
Lighting and ventilation provided	... ..	2
Drains removed from inside food preparation rooms	...	1
Yards concreted	... ..	2
Clothes removed from food preparation rooms	...	4
W.C. compartments cleansed and re-decorated	...	6
The preparation of shellfish in unsuitable premises discontinued	... ..	1
Intervening ventilated space between W.C. and food storage rooms provided	... ..	1

Sanitary Accommodation (approximate)

Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with privies and ashpits	20
Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with pail closets	68
*Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with water closets and closed ashpits	107
Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with water closets and sanitary dustbins or other moveable receptacles	23,681

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

Hotels, Public Houses and Inns

During the year a routine inspection of the above was commenced; details of same and improvements effected are listed below:

Number in County Borough	94
Number of inspections and re-inspections	256
New sanitary conveniences provided	1
Sanitary conveniences properly screened	4
W.C. basins cleansed	3
New W.C. seats provided	2
Water service pipes to W.C.'s repaired	1
Windows of sanitary conveniences re-glazed	3
Artificial lighting provided to W.C. compartments	6
Walls and ceilings of sanitary conveniences re-decorated	4
Automatic flushing cisterns provided to urinals	1
Obsolete urinals abolished	1
Tap rooms re-decorated	1
Bar sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	2
Bar sink waste pipes provided with proper taps	3
New drip trays provided to beer pumps	1
New metal grids provided to gullies	2
New rain water fall pipes fixed	1
Cellar floors repaired	1
Cellar walls repaired or cement-rendered	6
Cellar ceilings re-plastered	2
Adequate ventilation provided to cellars	2
Adequate drainage provided to cellar floors	3
New pumps provided to empty cellar sumps	1
Accumulations of rubbish removed from yards or premises	3

Shellfish

During the year ten samples of shellfish were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results:

	Satisfactory	Not satisfactory
Boiled Mussels	3	—
Boiled Whelks	1	—
Boiled Cockles	1	—
Bottled Cooked Mussels	3	—
Bottled Cooked Cockles	2	—

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Six samples of fertilisers have been taken under the above Act for analysis and all were found to be satisfactory.

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution

Visits to all the sampling stations are made monthly and the samples transferred to Sheffield for examination by the Borough Analyst.

During the year 72 visits were made for the above purpose. The results are shown in table form on page 46.

Miscellaneous

Inspections of school sanitary conveniences	136
Inspections of urinals and public lavatories	909
Inspections of tents, vans and sheds	186
Inspections of refuse tips	94
Houses measured up under Housing Act 1936	10
Drains tested	39
Inspections of markets	316
Sinoke observations	10
Interviews with owners and tradesmen	1,135
Inspections of offices	6
Superintending disinfection of houses	41
Verminous persons disinfested	3
Inspections of farms	15
Inspections under Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951	8
Samples of town's water taken for bacteriological examination	116
Samples of town's water taken for chemical analysis ...	6
Samples of water (public baths, Grammar School Baths and Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf Bath) ...	31

Inspection of catering establishments on Racecourse ...	59
Inspection of farms	17
Inspection of privy middens	4
Samples of tinned sardines taken for bacteriological examination	1
Samples of cooked ham taken for bacteriological examination	8
Samples of tinned peas taken for bacteriological examination	1
Special investigations re suspected food poisoning ...	6

SECTION V

HOUSING

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

(1) By the Local Authority	427
(2) By private enterprise	61

The total number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the rate books was 23,704.

1—Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,340
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	6,019
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under subhead (1) of above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	Nil
(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 subhead) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	782

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	893
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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	132
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a)	By owners	132
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	16
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	503
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a)	by owners	244
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	292
(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	2
(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

(a)	(1) The number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	50
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein	119
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	482
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	8
(c)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	5
	(2) Number of cases relieved in dwellings owned by the Local Authority	2
(d)	(1) Number of cases of dwellings in which overcrowding took place after previous overcrowding had been relieved by the Local Authority ...	Nil
	(2) Number of cases of dwellings, previously uncrowded, allowed to become overcrowded after the appointed day	Nil
(3)	Number of cases of refusal to accept alternative accommodation	Nil

SECTION VI

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk

During the year the following samples have been examined bacteriologically:

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk

Fifty-six samples were examined and three failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. The results were communicated to the Ministry of Food (Milk Division) and to the various Authorities in whose areas the processing plants were situated.

Pasteurised Milk

A hundred and five samples were examined and five failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. The results were communicated to the Ministry of Food (Milk Division) and to the various Authorities in whose areas the processing plants were situated.

Sterilised Milk

Seventy samples were examined and all satisfied the prescribed tests.

Tuberculin Tested Milk

Eighty samples were examined and ten failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. The results were communicated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Milk Relations Officer, Harrogate, and also to the various Authorities in whose areas the producers' premises were situated.

Ungraded Milk

Sixty-two samples were examined and sixteen failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. Letters of caution were sent to the retailers concerned.

A hundred and sixty-one samples of milk were examined for tubercle bacilli, and six (raw ungraded) were found to be positive. The particulars of these cases were immediately notified to the Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Wakefield, and also to the various Authorities in whose areas the producers' premises were situated for their attention and at a later date further samples from the affected herds were taken and 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 the Public Analyst, Mr. H. Childs, at Sheffield.

Bacteriological examinations are performed at the Public Health Laboratory at Hull.



9 - JUL 1953

~~6 - JUL 1953~~