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County Borough of Doncaster



ANNUAL REPORT

**of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the Year ending
31st December 1952**

Chronicle Printers, Doncaster.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(31st December, 1952)

Chairman:

Councillor A. PERRY

Vice-Chairman:

Alderman P. JUDD

Committee:

THE MAYOR (Councillor EDGAR HUBBARD)

Alderman T. H. BURTON

Alderman Mrs. R. HODSON

Alderman Mrs. M. A. WEBSTER

Councillor Mrs. E. R. CALLANDER, J.P.

Councillor H. HARTLEY

Councillor H. JACKSON

Councillor F. OGDEN

Councillor M. S. OUTWIN

Councillor P. W. WRIGHT

Councillor H. WILSON

Mental Health Sub-Committee:

Chairman:

Councillor A. PERRY

Alderman Mrs. R. HODSON

Alderman P. JUDD

Alderman Mrs. M. A. WEBSTER

Councillor Mrs. E. R. CALLANDER, J.P.

Councillor M. S. OUTWIN

Councillor H. WILSON

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee:

Chairman:

Councillor A. PERRY

Alderman Mrs. R. HODSON

Alderman P. JUDD

Alderman Mrs. M. A. WEBSTER

Councillor Mrs. E. R. CALLANDER, J.P.

Councillor H. WILSON

Public Lavatories Sub-Committee:

Chairman:

Councillor A. PERRY

Alderman Mrs. R. HODSON

Alderman P. JUDD

Alderman Mrs. M. A. WEBSTER

Councillor Mrs. E. R. CALLANDER J.P.

Councillor F. OGDEN

Councillor H. WILSON

Councillor P. W. WRIGHT

WHOLE AND PART-TIME STAFF FOR YEAR 1952

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 Deputy School Medical Officer:

(from 1st January, 1952)

J. McA. TAGGART, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., D.P.A.

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)

*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. (Edin.)

†Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon:

P. H. BEALES,

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Edin.)

Senior Dental Officer:

M. A. BASSETT, L.D.S.

Dental Officers:

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

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 M. C. CROSLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. I. GYMER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

(from 18th August, 1952)

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.

Miss G. WATT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

(from 1st February to 31st August, 1952)

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 Nursery Matron:

Elmfield Park:

Miss E. SIMPSON

Municipal Nurses—Senior Nurse:

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

Nurses:

Mrs. E. E. ALLEN, S.R.N.

(from 21st April to 1st August, 1952)

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

Mrs. A. BROOKS, S.R.N.

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

Mrs. A. HOWARTH, S.E.A.N. (to 6th November, 1952)

Mrs. J. MACHIN, S.R.N.

(from 21st July to 16th September, 1952)

Mrs. A. SPENCER, S.R.N. (from 22nd September, 1952)

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

Mrs. M. SWIFT, S.E.A.N. (from 22nd November, 1952)

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

Ambulance Officer:

L. BIGGS

Authorised Officer:

L. BROWN

Mental Health Worker:

D. WRAY (to 30th November, 1952)

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.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

Health Office,
Doncaster.

Report for the Year 1952

To the Council of the County Borough of Doncaster:

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for 1952.

Once again 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.

A number of staff changes have again occurred. Dr. J. McA. Taggart commenced duty as Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer on the 1st January, 1952. Miss G. Watt took up an appointment as Health Visitor and School Nurse on the 1st February and resigned on the 31st August, 1952. Mrs. I. Gymer commenced duty as a Health Visitor and School Nurse on the 18th August, 1952.

Changes of staff also occurred in the Home Nursing Service. Mrs. A. Howarth, Assistant Home Nurse, resigned on the 6th November and was succeeded by Mrs. M. Swift from the 22nd November, 1952.

Mr. D. Wray, Mental Health Worker, resigned on the 30th November, 1952.

During the year Mr. M. D. Thakore, Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon, retired from his appointment and was succeeded by Dr. K. Mehta.

In 1952, for the first time in 52 years, no maternal death occurred among Doncaster residents. For the second successive year I am able to report that no case of diphtheria occurred in the town. This is most gratifying and is the result of sustained efforts over many years in the sphere of anti-diphtheria immunisation by the Health Department and medical practitioners.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. L. SETTLE,

February, 1954.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

General Statistics:

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Area in Acres | ... | ... | ... | 8,355 |
| Estimated resident population (mid 1952) | ... | ... | ... | 82,070 |
| Number of inhabited houses (end of 1952) | ... | ... | ... | 24,080 |
| Rateable value | ... | ... | ... | £696,665 |
| Product of a penny rate 1952-53 | ... | ... | ... | £2,790 |

Vital Statistics:

| | Doncaster | England and Wales | 160 County Borough & Great Towns inc. London |
|---|---|-------------------|--|
| Births | Rates per 1,000 population | | |
| Live births | 15.09 | 15.3 | 16.9 |
| Still births | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.43 |
| | | (a) 22.6 | (a) 24.6 |
| Deaths | | | |
| All causes | 12.04 | 11.3 | 12.1 |
| Typhoid and Paratyphoid | — | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Whooping Cough | — | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Diphtheria | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Tuberculosis | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.28 |
| Influenza | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| Smallpox | — | 0.00 | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis) | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Pneumonia | 0.30 | 0.47 | 0.52 |
| Deaths | Rates per 1,000 live births | | |
| All causes under 1 year of age | 30.18 | (b) 27.6 | 31.2 |
| Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age | — | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Maternal Mortality | Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) births | | |
| | Doncaster | England & Wales | |
| Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium | — | 0.09 | |
| Abortion with toxæmia | — | 0.02 | |
| Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium | — | 0.21 | |
| Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth | — | 0.09 | |
| Abortion without mention of sepsis of toxæmia | — | 0.04 | |
| Abortion with Sepsis | — | 0.07 | |
| Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium | — | 0.20 | |

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births

(b) Per 1,000 related live births.

Comparative Rates:

| | 1952 Doncaster | 1951 Doncaster | 1952 England and Wales |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Birth rate | 15·09 | 16·19 | 15·3 |
| Death rate | 12·04 | 13·7 | 11·3 |
| Infant Mortality rate | 30·18 | 31·42 | 27·6 |
| Maternal Mortality rate ... | Nil | 1·5 | 0·72 |

Births:

The total number of live births allocated by the Registrar General to the Borough was 1,226 (79 less than in 1951), giving a birth rate of 15·09 per 1,000 estimated resident population. The rate for the whole country was 15·3 and for the 160 County Boroughs and Great Towns 16·9.

Deaths:

The number of deaths in 1952 was 867, (467 males and 400 females), a decrease of 114 compared with 1951, when there were 981 deaths (564 males and 417 females). The death rate was 12·04 per 1,000 estimated population compared with a rate of 13·7 in 1951.

**DEATHS OF DONCASTER RESIDENTS IN THE YEAR 1952
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASE AND AGE-PERIOD
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES, 1952**

| Cause of Death | Age Periods | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| | 0-1 | 1-5 | 5-15 | 15-25 | 25-45 | 45-65 | 65-75 | 75+ | Total | Total 1951 |
| Tuberculosis, respiratory | — | — | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 2 | — | 20 | 23 |
| Tuberculosis, other | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | 3 |
| Syphilitic disease | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Whooping Cough | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meningococcal infection | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Measles | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| Malignant Neoplasm, stomach | — | — | — | — | 1 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 26 | 31 |
| " lung, bronchus | — | — | — | — | 1 | 18 | 11 | 2 | 32 | 27 |
| " breast | — | — | — | — | 3 | 7 | — | 1 | 11 | 14 |
| " uterus | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | 3 | 8 | 9 |
| Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm | — | 1 | — | — | 5 | 16 | 23 | 15 | 60 | 76 |
| Leukaemia, Aleukaemia | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| Diabetes | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ... | — | — | — | — | 2 | 22 | 43 | 45 | 112 | 113 |
| Coronary Disease, Angina | — | — | — | — | 6 | 39 | 42 | 35 | 122 | 101 |
| Hypertension with Heart Disease ... | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 20 | 39 |
| Other Heart Disease | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 22 | 38 | 64 | 129 | 145 |
| Other Circulatory Disease | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 13 | 27 | 50 | 48 |
| Influenza | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 37 |
| Pneumonia | 3 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 7 | 9 | 25 | 29 |
| Bronchitis | 2 | 3 | — | — | 1 | 14 | 17 | 13 | 50 | 82 |
| Other Diseases of Respiratory System | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 3 | 10 |
| Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ... | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 11 |
| Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Nephritis and Nephrosis | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 12 |
| Hyperplasia of Prostate | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 6 |
| Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Congenital malformations | 8 | 3 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 13 | 6 |
| Other-Defined and Ill-defined Diseases | 21 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 13 | 19 | 76 | 90 |
| Motor Vehicle Accidents | — | 1 | — | 4 | 6 | — | 1 | 2 | 14 | 6 |
| All other accidents | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 21 | 29 |
| Suicide | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 11 |
| Homicide and Operations of War ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTALS | 37 | 11 | 3 | 15 | 55 | 225 | 237 | 284 | 867 | 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 two registered nursing homes with a total of 32 beds for general medical and surgical cases and one nursing home contained a total of 22 beds for maternity cases. The homes have been inspected and no unregistered homes came to the notice of the Department.

LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES

Early in the year a special report was submitted at the request of the Ministry of Health on the services provided by the Corporation under the National Health Service Act. A copy of this special survey follows:

“Special Survey of Local Health Services provided under the Nat. Health Service Act.”

GENERAL

1—Administration.

The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the administration of all the services concerned. On the staff of the Medical Officer of Health are the heads of the various sections dealing with the specific services, *i.e.*

Senior Dental Officer in charge of both School and Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Services.

Superintendent Nursing Officer supervising Health Visitors, School Nurses, District Nurses and Municipal Midwives.

Duly Authorised Officer in charge of Mental Welfare Section.

Domestic Help Organiser in charge of Domestic Health Service.

Ambulance Officer in charge of the Ambulance Service.

2—Co-ordination and Co-operation with other parts of the National Health Service.

The Local Health Authority services are now well known to both the hospital and specialist services and the general practitioner services and requests for the services of the Local Health Authority where appropriate are received from both these sections of the National Health Service. Medical officers, health visitors, midwives and nurses employed in the Local Health Service co-operate fully in the care of patients when requested by hospitals or general medical practitioners. In addition, when any case comes to the notice of the staff of this Department in which it is felt that the help of the Local Health Authority services would be beneficial to the patient the appropriate body or person is informed of the facilities available.

As regards co-operation in the care of patients under treatment, the health visitors visit midwifery cases whilst these are still in hospital. They also visit cases at the request of general practitioners. The district nurses assist the practitioners by giving inoculations of antibiotics, etc. The Duly Authorised Officer and Mental Welfare Officer attend the out-patient clinics at Doncaster Royal Infirmary and visit cases at home on behalf of hospitals. The above arrangements have worked satisfactorily.

A handbook giving details of the services provided by the Local Health Authority has been produced and copies sent to all medical practitioners, both general practitioners and consultants, and also to other bodies where the public are likely to ask for information.

3—Joint use of Staff.

No use was made in the Health Department Clinics, etc., of the services of general practitioners during 1952. One experienced public health medical officer was employed part-time on a sessional basis for maternity and child welfare purposes. No Local Health Authority medical officers work in hospitals. Regional Hospital Board consultants are employed in Ear, Nose and Throat and Ophthalmic Clinics jointly for Infant Welfare and School Health Service work.

4—Voluntary Organisations.

A voluntary Tuberculosis After-care Committee assists tuberculosis cases with clothing, bedding, extra nourishment and, in certain cases, financially. The Local Health Authority contributes to the funds of the voluntary committee of which the Medical Officer of Health is a member. A contribution is also made to the Sheffield Diocesan Moral Welfare Council and arrangements exist for the care of unmarried mothers through that Association.

PARTICULAR SERVICES

5—Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under school age.

EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS:

Four ante-natal clinics are held weekly; one at the central clinic premises and three in hired private premises. At the three branch clinics post-natal cases are seen at ante-natal clinic sessions. At the central premises a weekly post-natal clinic is held. Specialist clinics to which both ante- and post-natal cases can be referred are held in Regional Hospital Board premises. No assistance was given at the clinics held in general practitioners' own premises. It is not known whether any general practitioners have established their own ante-natal clinics. Municipal midwives visit expectant mothers periodically in their own homes, blood testing is carried out on all primipara and on such other cases as are necessary. Unmarried mothers are seen at the ante-natal clinics and where necessary are accommodated for a period before and following confinement at suitable homes under arrangements made through the Sheffield Diocesan Moral Welfare Council.

The health visitors take every opportunity both at the welfare centres and in the patients' own homes to teach mothercraft. Maternity outfits are stored in bulk at the Ambulance Station and distributed to patients from the midwives' own homes where small stocks are held.

CHILD WELFARE:

Four infant welfare clinics are held weekly; one in the central premises and three in hired church premises. No specialist clinics are held, cases being referred in an emergency direct to hospital or otherwise to their own general practitioner for further action. No general practitioners are known to be holding child welfare clinics on their own premises and no assistance is given by the Health Department staff to such clinics. Pre-school children and babies suffering from ear, nose and throat or ophthalmic defects can be seen by the consultant at the weekly special clinics held at the central clinic premises.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS:

Most premature infants have been born in Maternity Hospitals. In general those encountered on district are supervised by the Municipal Midwives at home, the midwife concerned devoting additional time to the case. No special equipment has been found necessary. Extremely early premature cases are removed to hospital for attention.

SUPPLY OF DRIED MILKS, ETC.:

National dried milk is distributed at the welfare clinics and the Ministry of Food has a branch distributing centre for its products at the Ambulance Station to serve the western part of the town. National dried milk, fruit juice, cod liver oil, proprietary brands of dried milk and specially prepared milk foods are available at the welfare centres and are distributed on the instructions of the Medical Officer. Where necessary, in particular cases on the advice of a medical officer, any special food preparation can be obtained. Vitamin preparations are also available for cases where ordered by the medical officer in charge of the clinic.

DENTAL CARE:

The dental staff of the School Health Service is available to attend expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school infants. Only one dental clinic has, so far, been established at the central clinic premises and all cases are seen there.

OTHER PROVISION:

All School Health Service clinics are available to infants, *e.g.*, Minor Ailment, Ear, Nose and Throat, Ophthalmic, etc. An Orthopædic Clinic has also been established but due to the illness of the consultant this has been temporarily in abeyance for a considerable part of the year under review. An Ultra Violet Light Clinic is available for mothers and infants and infra-red treatment can also be given to both these categories.

6—Domiciliary Midwifery:

Nine midwives are employed by the Local Health Authority. Four ante-natal clinics with medical officers in attendance are held weekly; midwives see cases when necessary at the patient's home. Medical supervision of the midwives is by a female assistant medical officer, non-medical supervision by the Superintendent Nursing Officer. All the municipal midwives are trained to give gas analgesia and the Local Health Authority has provided the necessary apparatus for each midwife. Pethidine is also used by all midwives. Full exchange of information is made where cases are seen at the ante-natal clinic but are to be confined by their own general medical practitioner. Selection of women for confinement in hospital on social grounds is effected by an inspection of the home by a health visitor who reports to the Medical Supervisor of Midwives; in cases of difficulty or doubt the home is visited by a Medical Officer before a decision is made. Midwives attend refresher courses in turn every four years. A Part II Midwifery Training School has been established at the Western Hospital in the town and pupil midwives obtain experience in district midwifery by attachment to approved municipal midwives; six midwives are approved for training purposes.

7—Health Visiting:

Nine health visitors, who also act as school nurses, are employed. During the year the establishment was increased to twelve but the three vacancies had not been filled by the end of the year. The health visitors are used for all kinds of home visiting, both social and medical problems being dealt with.

In suitable cases the health visitors undertake special supervision of cases on behalf of local general medical practitioners. In order to try and fill the vacancies referred to above during the year the Authority agreed to modify its scheme for the training of student health visitors with a view to attracting applicants. It was not possible to place advertisements under the new conditions before the end of the year. Health visitors are sent on refresher courses every four years.

8—Home Nursing:

A Senior Home Nurse and seven nurses are employed. They co-operate closely with general practitioners, undertaking nursing at the request of the patient's general medical practitioner or at the request of a hospital. The hospitals inform the Health Department of impending discharge of cases where home nursing will be required. Night service is not normally available but any special case would be considered on its merits and suitable arrangements made. A sitter-up service is available in cases where this is essential. Members of the Home Nursing staff attend refresher courses from time to time. No arrangements for district nurses' training exist. In times of increased sickness, *e.g.* influenza epidemics, etc., the Medical Officer of Health is authorised to employ additional part-time home nurses on a temporary basis.

9—Vaccination and Immunisation:

Special efforts were made during 1952 to increase the number of children immunised against diphtheria and vaccinated against smallpox. An immunisation campaign was held during May, the fullest publicity being given throughout the town, in the cinemas and in the local press. In addition all members of the medical, health visiting, nursing and midwifery staff took every opportunity of impressing on parents the importance of immunisation and vaccination. The parents of all children about to enter school are given a reminder regarding immunisation against diphtheria, the pamphlet also containing a consent form which can be returned to the school teacher or the clinic. All school entrants who require primary immunisation or a booster dose are done as soon as possible after entry to school on the school premises. Facilities for immunisation and vaccination are available at every welfare centre at every session without appointment and a special immunisation and vaccination clinic is held weekly at the Central Clinic premises. Whooping cough immunisation has been carried

out at the Local Health Authority Clinics during the year—an application was made to the Ministry of Health for amendment of the Authority's scheme under section 26 of the National Health Service Act 1946 to include protection against whooping cough.

10—Ambulance Service:

During 1952 the Ambulance Service made 10,964 journeys involving a mileage of 104,280. The trend since 1949 has been for a reduction in both the number of journeys made and the mileage and this has continued during the year under review, although the reduction in mileage is less than has occurred in previous years. During the year both hospitals and general practitioners were reminded of the need for economy in the use of the Ambulance Service. Where patients are required to travel more than 50 miles the journey is undertaken by rail in all but exceptional cases. Where a general practitioner requests an ambulance for such journeys the Medical Officer of Health discusses the case with the practitioner concerned with a view to the use of rail travel. In almost every case this form of transport is agreed to.

Two new ambulances and one sitting-case car were obtained during the year. All the pre-war vehicles but one have now been disposed of and the single remaining pre-war vehicle has been given a complete overhaul so that the existing fleet of eight ambulances and two cars can be considered as a modern and reliable fleet.

11—Prevention, Care and After-Care:

(1) Tuberculosis:

The closest co-operation exists between the Consultant Chest Physician and his staff and the Medical Officer of Health and his staff regarding all aspects of tuberculosis. Every new case of tuberculosis coming to the notice of either the Chest Physician or the Medical Officer of Health is visited at home by the Health Visitor who submits a report on the home conditions to the Medical Officer of Health, a copy of which is sent to the Chest Physician. In addition, all cases on the register are visited every six months or at such other suitable intervals as may be desirable in the individual case, and a report on any special circumstances is made to the Medical Officer of Health, a copy of which is again sent to the Chest Physician. A Mass Radiography Unit is based in Doncaster and every assistance is given to the staff of the Unit when arranging public sessions in the town. The Local Health Authority provides extra nourishment and nursing aids such as bedding, etc., to suitable cases and has introduced a special income scale which treats tuberculosis cases more generously than other cases. B.C.G. vaccination is carried out by the Consultant Chest Physician, the Health Visitors of the Local Health Authority

co-operating in the preliminary investigation of suitable cases by undertaking home visits to read skin tests, etc. The Local Health Authority has also assisted the Chest Centre by providing a trained nurse for special sessions or in emergencies. The Health Visitors visit the Chest Centre and discuss special cases with the medical staff of the Centre.

(2) **Illness Generally:**

A full range of nursing requisites is available for loan to cases of general illness in their own homes. During the year a number of wheeled chairs were obtained for loan to enable patients to be taken out.

12—Domestic Help:

A Domestic Help Organiser and 44 part-time domestic helps were employed. All requests for the services of a domestic help are investigated. No facilities exist for training of domestic helps.

13—Health Education:

Medical Officers, Dental Officers, Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors take every opportunity of educating the public in health matters. Three Empire Marketing Board poster display fixtures are available and special sets of posters on different health topics are exhibited on these throughout the year. Posters are displayed in the clinics and a Central Council for Health Education display set is also available. Pamphlets on general health matters and on special seasonal problems are available and distributed at the clinics and by the Health Visitors, etc., to individual homes. Precautions against accidents in the home are dealt with by the Health Visitors in the course of their visits to homes or at the welfare clinics.

14—Mental Health:

(i) **Administration:**

(a) The Health Committee, which has appointed a Mental Health Sub-Committee, is responsible for the service.

(b) The staff employed in the Mental Health Service is as follows—

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Medical Officers: | Medical Officer of Health. Deputy Medical Officer of Health 2 Assistant Medical Officers of Health |
| Psychiatric Social Workers: | Nil |
| Duly Authorised Officers: | 1 |
| Mental Welfare Officer: | 1 |
| Occupation Centre Supervisor: | 1 (R.M.P.A., R.N.M.D.) |
| Assistant Supervisors, | 3 (unqualified) |

Occupation Centre:

(c) The Duly Authorised Officer and Mental Welfare Officer attend psychiatric outpatient clinics at Doncaster Royal Infirmary. They supervise patients on trial from mental hospital or on licence from institutions for mental defectives and, in addition, pay home visits where necessary to cases of mental illness and mental defectives in the town.

(d) No duties have been delegated to voluntary organisations in the town.

(e) Arrangements are made as and when necessary to enable the staff to attend refresher courses or longer training courses.

(ii) Account of work undertaken in the community

(a) *Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946;*

Measures taken for Prevention of Mental Illness,

Care and After-care of the Mentally Ill and Defective.

Officers of the Mental Health Service maintain contact with certain ex-patients of mental hospitals. The main work of prevention and early treatment is provided by the medical staff of the psychiatric clinics which function at the local general hospital. Facilities are available for both in-patient and out-patient treatment in suitable cases without having recourse to the provisions of the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

(b) *Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930,*

by Duly Authorised Officers and Mental Health Staff.

The following table shows the number of patients dealt with under the enactments relating to mental health during the year 1952:

| | 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 accom. recovered or not certifiable |
|---|-------|---------|-------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lunacy Act: | | | | | | | |
| 3 day orders | | | | | | | |
| Section 20 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 4 | — | 1 | — |
| 14 day orders | | | | | | | |
| Section 21 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Urgency Orders | | | | | | | |
| Section 11 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| S. Reception Orders | | | | | | | |
| Section 16 | 10 | 18 | 28 | 28 | — | — | — |
| Mental Treatment Acts: | | | | | | | |
| Voluntary cases | | | | | | | |
| Section 1 | 8 | 15 | 23 | — | 23 | — | — |
| Temporary cases | | | | | | | |
| Section 5 | — | 4 | 4 | — | — | 4 | — |
| Total | 27 | 40 | 67 | 32 | 24 | 5 | — |
| Cases notified which proved to be abortive ... | 12 | 24 | 36 | | | | |
| Total cases notified and investigated | 39 | 64 | 103 | | | | |

Cases of senile dementia are presenting special difficulties. They are generally unsuitable or unwilling to be admitted to accommodation provided under the provisions of the National Assistance Act, Part III, and/or chronic sick accommodation even in the rare event of vacancies being made available. Local mental hospitals are overcrowded and unable to take all the cases of this nature which come to notice.

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

(i) Arrangements for ascertaining and supervising mental defectives.

The following table shows the number of defectives ascertained during the year ended 31st December 1952 together with the number of defectives under statutory and voluntary supervision as at 31st December 1952:

| | Male | Female | Total |
|---|------|--------|-------|
| Cases reported by Local Education Authority (section 57 Education Act 1944): | | | |
| (i) under section 57 (3) | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| (ii) under section 57 (5) | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| By other sources | 1 | — | 1 |
| Total number of cases notified during the year | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Number of cases awaiting removal to institutions for mental defectives as at 31st December, 1952 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Statutory Supervision | 65 | 67 | 132 |
| Voluntary Supervision | 12 | 15 | 27 |

Contact is regularly maintained with all supervision cases and assistance provided as appropriate.

(ii) Guardianship

At the beginning of 1952 there were two cases under guardianship. One of them became unsuitable for guardianship and the order was varied to one providing for the admission of the defective to an institution for mental defectives. The other patient was under the guardianship of her own parents. The order was discharged following upon acceptance of financial responsibility by the National Assistance Board.

- (iii) Arrangements for carrying out the statutory duty to provide occupation and training for defectives in the area (occupation centres, industrial centres for adults, home teaching of individuals and groups).

The Occupation Centre continues to function. Defectives of all ages are catered for and 63 are in attendance including 25 from the area of the West Riding County Council.

The senior boys and girls—over 16 years of age—receive training in many handicrafts, *e.g.*, seagrass weaving, canework, brush making, tapestry work, rug making, weaving, knitting and the like. Much work is also performed in the gardens attached to the Centre. Consideration is being given to the question of providing more accommodation for the senior boys and girls.

The pupils are conveyed to and from the Centre by omnibus, a mid-day meal is prepared on the premises and free milk is issued similar to the milk in schools scheme."

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 | 4-0 p.m. Monday and |
| Vaccination Clinic | 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 |
| Post-natal and Conception | |
| Control Clinic | 2-0 p.m. Tuesday |
| Women's Clinic | 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

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 37 represents a rate of 30.18 per thousand live births compared with the rate of 31.42 in the previous year when 41 infant deaths occurred.

Still-births numbered 30 giving a rate of 23.88 per 1,000 live and still-births, or 0.36 per thousand population. In 1951 the still-births numbered 31.

INFANT DEATHS

| Cause of Death | Age Groups | | | | | | | | | | | Total Deaths for 1952 |
|---------------------------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | 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 | 13 | — | — | — | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 13 |
| Pneumonia | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Gastro-enteritis | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Convulsions | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Asphyxia | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Septicæmia | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Bronchitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Congenital Syphilis ... | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Congenital Defects: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heart | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 4 |
| Circulation | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Meningocele | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Spina Bifida | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Sub Arachnoid Hæmorrhage ... | 3 | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| All causes | 26 | — | 3 | 2 | 31 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 37 |

Premature Infants:

During the year 108 premature infants were born to residents of the Borough, an increase of 57 over the figure for 1951; of these, 73 (67·59 per cent.) survived to reach the age of one month.

(a) Number of premature infants who were born:

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (i) at home | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 |
| (ii) in hospital | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 71 |
| Total | | | | | | | 108 |

(b) The number of those born at home:

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (i) who were nursed entirely at home | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| (ii) who died during the first 24 hours | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| (iii) who survived at the end of one month | ... | ... | ... | 21 |

(c) The number of those born in hospital and nursing homes:

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (i) who died during the first 24 hours | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| (ii) who survived at the end of one month | ... | ... | ... | 52 |

Illegitimate Children:

During the year 65 live-births and 3 still-births were illegitimate, representing 5·4 per cent. of the total births, a slight decrease over the previous year, when the figure was 6·1 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 9 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 Welfare 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:

There was a smaller demand for vacancies at the Day Nursery during 1952 probably due to the reduced opportunities for employment available to female labour in the town. A number of applications for vacancies were received from mothers wishing to go out to work to augment the family income and 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.

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 | 9 | 25 | 34 |

The average number of children in daily attendance during the year was 5 under 2 years and 16 aged 2 to 5 years.

Orthopædic Treatment:

The Orthopædic Clinic, catering for both school and pre-school children, is held twice each month at Wood Street Clinic under the care of a visiting Orthopædic Surgeon. This Clinic has not been taken over by the Regional Hospital Board and remains the responsibility of the Local Health Authority. Unfortunately, due to illness, the visiting Orthopædic Surgeon was unable to attend for the greater part of the year and the Clinic had to be suspended. All cases from the Welfare Centres requiring special orthopædic treatment were directed to the family practitioners who referred appropriate cases to hospital. In the case of minor defects, mothers were given advice on simple remedial treatment which could be carried out at home and the child kept under supervision by the Clinic medical officers. During the year 1 new case of a child below school age attended the clinic, and old and new cases made 22 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 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 5,943 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 | 1,355 | — | — |
| Pre-school children | 3,976 | — | — |
| Tuberculosis cases | 398 | 214 | — |
| | 5,729 | 214 | — |

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, 28 children below school age made 70 attendances at the clinic and 10 attendances at the Minor Ailment Clinic for intermediate treatment.

Details of the cases treated are as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Enlarged tonsils and adenoids | 18 |
| Deafness | 2 |
| Otitis Media | 1 |
| Eustachian Catarrh | 3 |
| Minor ear, nose and throat conditions | 4 |
| | 28 |

In addition, 16 children below school age attended for examination after removal of tonsils and adenoids.

Errors in Refraction:

Children under school age who have eye defects or disease can attend the Refraction Clinic provided by the Regional Hospital Board primarily for school children. Mr. M. D. Thakore, who attended this Clinic for many years prior to the National Health Service and continued to do so after 1948, as a consultant of the Regional Hospital Board, retired on the 31st March, 1952, and his place was taken by Dr. K. H. Mehta who holds three clinic sessions each week at the Wood Street premises.

During the year 38 children below school age attended the refraction clinic for the first time, 6 on account of squint and 32 for other conditions. In addition, 14 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 at 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.

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 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 12 |
| Children under five ... | 497 | 221 | 47 | 33 |

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

| | Extractions | Anaes- thetics | | Fillings | Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment | Silver Nitrate Treatment | Dressings | Radiographs | Dentures Provided | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------|----------|---|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------|---------|
| | | Local | General | | | | | | Complete | Partial |
| Expectant and Nursing Mothers | 39 | 23 | — | 33 | 3 | — | 6 | — | 7 | — |
| Children under five ... | 31 | — | 20 | 72 | 3 | 5 | — | — | — | — |

The Senior Dental Officer, Mr. M. A. Bassett, reports as follows:

“Maternal and Child Welfare Treatment for 1952:

1—Expectant and Nursing Mothers:

During this year ten patients were examined, all of whom needed treatment, which was given and they were made dentally fit.

The Medical Officer ascertains during the patient's first visit to the Ante-Natal Clinic those patients who normally attend a private dental practitioner, and those who do not are referred to the dental clinic, and all these patients received treatment.

Expectant and nursing mothers wishing to be treated at the clinic can be accommodated but if there was any marked increase in the numbers, the present dental staff would be inadequate to handle these additional demands.

2—Children under five:

All children are examined immediately before starting their school life, and during the year 497 were seen of whom 221 needed treatment. Sixty-six of these were treated soon after examination but the majority are treated after routine school inspection as a large percentage of these are probably only a few weeks from their fifth birthday.

In addition, pre-school children of any age can be referred to the dental clinic. During the year 27 were treated."

MIDWIFERY

General Midwifery Provision:

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

In addition, 18 midwives were employed by the Doncaster Hospital Management Committee at the two maternity homes in the town, and three in one private nursing home.

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.

The following cases were attended during the year:

| By midwives employed by the Council: | As Midwives | As Maternity Nurses | Total |
|--|-------------|---------------------|-------|
| Domiciliary cases | 474 | 38 | 512 |
| Institution cases | — | — | — |
| By midwives employed by the Hospital Management Committee: | | | |
| Institution cases | 1,269 | 253 | 1,522 |
| By midwives in private practice: | | | |
| Domiciliary cases | — | — | — |
| Institution cases | 177 | 66 | 243 |
| Total | 1,920 | 357 | 2,277 |

These figures show a small increase on the total number of cases attended during 1952 as compared with last year when the corresponding figure was 2,259. There was an increase of approximately 300 in the number of cases which were delivered by the midwives acting as midwives, with a corresponding reduction in the number of cases in which the midwives act as maternity nurses. The number of domiciliary confinements shows a small reduction (11), hospital confinements an increase (72) and private nursing home cases a reduction (32) as compared with 1951.

During the year, medical aid was summoned by midwives on 163 occasions. Of these requests for help, 133 were sent by midwives in domiciliary practice and 30 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 368 cases which represents 71.9 per cent. of their patients.

The following is a record of their work:

Confinements attended as:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Midwives | 474 |
| Maternity nurses | 38 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 512 |
| | <hr/> |

Abnormalities or illness found:

| | |
|--|-----|
| At confinements | 38 |
| At ante-natal or post-natal visits | 17 |
| In infants | 28 |
| Number of still-births | 7 |
| Number of infant deaths | 4 |
| Medical aid notes sent | 133 |
| Cases receiving gas and air analgesia | 368 |
| Abortions attended | 14 |

The midwives made 6,585 ante-natal and 826 post-natal visits to patients.

Ante-natal Care:

Four ante-natal clinics are held each week (at Wood Street, Balby, Wheatley and Intake) and 425 expectant mothers, of whom 317 were new cases, attended during the year.

The relevant statistics are as follows:

| | Wood St. | Balby | Wheatley | Intake | Total |
|----------------------|----------|-------|----------|--------|-------|
| Sessions held | 49 | 51 | 48 | 47 | 195 |
| New cases attending | 150 | 86 | 56 | 25 | 317 |
| Re-visits | 501 | 375 | 278 | 218 | 1372 |
| Total attendances | 651 | 461 | 334 | 243 | 1689 |
| Average per session | 13 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 8 |

Post-Natal Clinic:

During the year 56 women attended the clinic as new cases and there were 96 attendances.

Puerperal Pyrexia:

During the year 77 notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received and all were treated in the Isolation Hospital. Of these, 51 were Doncaster residents, an increase of 14 over the 1951 figure.

Maternal Mortality:

It is with great pleasure that I am able to report there was no maternal death in the town among Doncaster residents. On referring to the previous records I find that the last occasion on which there was no maternal death was in 1900. The largest number of maternal deaths in the intervening period was in 1936 when fourteen women died as a result of childbirth.

Maternity Outfits:

Maternity outfits are provided free for mothers who have their confinements at home. Outfits were provided in 508 cases.

Conception Control Clinic:

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

During the year 43 new cases were seen and a total of 91 attendances was made. This represents a marked increase over the number of patients who attended last year, *i.e.* 24.

Health Visiting:

In last year's report I stated that "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". During the year the Council agreed to increase the establishment of the Department by three Health Visitors and although the posts were advertised, new appointments were only sufficient to fill vacancies due to resignations of existing staff.

Details of the home and other visits made during 1952 are given below:

Expectant mothers:

| | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|
| first visits | ... | 447 | |
| total visits | ... | | 683 |

Infants:

| | | | |
|--------------|-----|-------|-------|
| first visits | ... | 1,166 | |
| total visits | ... | | 4,738 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Children (aged 1 to 5 years) | ... | ... | 8,277 |
| Pneumonia | ... | ... | 44 |
| Measles | ... | ... | 636 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | 126 |
| Chickenpox | ... | ... | 110 |
| Tuberculosis | ... | ... | 989 |
| Diphtheria Immunisation | ... | ... | 1,851 |
| Vaccination | ... | ... | 1,127 |
| Maternity Bookings | ... | ... | 184 |
| Nursery Enquiries | ... | ... | 38 |
| Visits to Maternity Homes | ... | ... | 276 |
| Other Visits | ... | ... | 339 |

19,418

In addition, the Health Visitors paid 1,712 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 | ... | ... | ... | 406 |
| Minor Ailment Clinics | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| Ante-Natal Clinics | ... | ... | ... | 136 |
| Refraction Clinics | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Aural Clinics | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Women's Clinic | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Tuberculosis Dispensary (relief duty) | ... | ... | ... | 11 |

591

Home Nursing:

This service continues to expand as had been forecast and for the second year running the total number of visits made by the Home Nurses increased by 3,000. To deal with the additional demands being made on this service use was made of temporary part-time nurses.

The following is a record of the work done by the Home Nurses during the year 1952:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| No. of cases on Register at 1st January ... | 165 |
| No. of cases on Register at 31st December | 171 |
| No. of cases dying during the period ... | 175 |
| No. of cases nursed during the period: | |
| (a) Medical | 619 |
| (b) Surgical | 157 |
| (c) Maternity | — |
| (d) Tuberculosis | 55 |
| | <hr/> 831 |
| No. of medical visits | 15,802 |
| No. of surgical visits | 3,642 |
| No. of maternity visits | — |
| No. of other visits | 2,060 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total No. of visits ... | 21,504 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total number of visits to school children included in above figures | 687 |

DOMESTIC HELP

The demand for this service has again 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 |
| 1952 | 304 |

Type of cases attended during 1952:

| | |
|---|-----|
| Maternity | 68 |
| Tuberculosis | 4 |
| General Medical | 84 |
| General Surgical | 31 |
| Aged | 117 |
| Number of Home Helps employed at 31st December, 1952: | |
| Part-time | 44 |

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 medical practitioner or at the Health Department's clinics.

The number of vaccinations performed during 1952 was 579. 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 | 125 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 27 | 169 |
| By private medical practitioners | 114 | 21 | 15 | 27 | 233 | 410 |

Diphtheria Immunisation:

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

It is gratifying to be able to report an increase of approximately 50 per cent. over the 1951 figure in the number of children who completed a course of immunisation during the year. In 1952, 1,289 children completed their course of injections as compared with 879 in 1951. One thousand and seventy nine of these children were under 5 years of age. An immunisation campaign lasting three weeks was held during May and proved very successful. Posters were displayed throughout the town in public buildings, factories, community centres, etc. The cinemas kindly co-operated by exhibiting trailer films and lantern slides and the Ministry of Information arranged for press publicity. As in previous years, the Medical Practitioners in the town and surrounding area co-operated fully with the Health Department.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The work done by this service has decreased by comparison with the 1951 figures. The following table shows the journeys and mileage covered monthly during the past six years:

| Year | Monthly Average | |
|-------------|-----------------|---------|
| | Journeys | Mileage |
| 1947 | 295 | 2,809 |
| 1948 | 673 | 7,340 |
| 1949 | 1,220 | 13,832 |
| 1950 | 1,146 | 11,519 |
| 1951 | 1,046 | 9,205 |
| 1952 | 914 | 8,690 |

In 1952 the number of journeys made was 10,964, the number of patients carried was 13,709 and the mileage was 104,280. The number of journeys made and the mileage covered during 1952 both show a reduction as compared with the previous year but the number of patients carried shows a slight increase. These figures reflect the success of the efforts being made to economise in the Ambulance Service. The following table shows the origin of the calls:

| Origin | Journeys | Mileage |
|---------------------------------|----------|---------|
| Local Hospitals | 5,339 | 43,064 |
| Other Hospitals | 406 | 17,905 |
| Medical Practitioners | 1,866 | 16,575 |
| Corporation Departments | 207 | 3,498 |
| Emergency Calls | 902 | 4,927 |
| Nursing Homes | 58 | 566 |
| Other Ambulance Services | 429 | 7,952 |
| | 9,207 | 94,487 |
| Non-medical | 1,757 | 9,793 |
| Total | 10,964 | 104,280 |

At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Ambulance Officer (Mr. L. Biggs), a foreman driver, 14 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, (1 manufactured in 1938, 2 in 1948, 1 in 1949, 1 in 1950, 1 in 1951 and 2 in 1952), and two sitting-case cars (1 manufactured in 1948 and 1 in 1952). The vehicles previously kept at the Infectious Diseases Hospital for the carriage of infectious cases only were transferred to the Ambulance Station and all ambulances are now available for the carriage of such cases. Every vehicle used to transport infectious cases is disinfected at the Ambulance Station before being used again for any other case.

The arrangements whereby patients requiring to undertake a journey of more than 50 miles, whether as a stretcher or sitting case, travel by rail have continued during the year.

MENTAL HEALTH

Full details of the Mental Health Services of the Corporation and the work done during the year are included in the Special Survey on Pages 15, 16 and 17.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

The Civic Welfare Committee performs the local authority's duties under Part III of the National Assistance Act (which include arrangements for the welfare of the blind) and has made provision for home teaching, workshop employment, hostel accommodation, the finding of suitable employment in open industry and for the general social welfare of the blind.

The number of cases registered during the year was 27 and the number of blind persons on the register at the end of the year was 145. 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 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 15—20 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 20—40 | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| 40—50 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| 50—65 | 17 | 20 | 37 |
| 65 and over | 33 | 44 | 77 |
| Totals | 67 | 78 | 145 |

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, SECTION 47

No cases were dealt with in accordance with Section 47 of the Act during 1952.

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. In addition three large E.M.B. display panels are available in the town on which posters dealing with seasonal health matters are displayed. 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.

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 |
| Paratyphoid fever | 0·01 | 0·02 | 0·02 |
| Meningococcal infection ... | 0·06 | 0·03 | 0·03 |
| Scarlet fever | 2·12 | 1·53 | 1·75 |
| Whooping Cough | 2·44 | 2·61 | 2·74 |
| Diphtheria | — | 0·01 | 0·01 |
| Erysipelas | 0·21 | 0·14 | 0·15 |
| Smallpox | — | 0·00 | 0·00 |
| Measles | 11·16 | 8·86 | 10·11 |
| Pneumonia | 0·6 | 0·72 | 0·80 |
| Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis) | | | |
| Paralytic | 0·12 | 0·06 | 0·06 |
| Non-paralytic | — | 0·03 | 0·03 |
| Food poisoning | 0·01 | 0·13 | 0·16 |
| Puerperal pyrexia | 58·12* | 17·87* | 23·94* |

* Per 1,000 total (live and still) births

1—Scarlet Fever

A considerable increase occurred in the number of cases of scarlet fever notified during the year, *i.e.* 177 as compared with 76 in 1951. Seventy-six of these cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital where the diagnosis was changed in three cases, giving a corrected figure of 174 cases. Fortunately the disease is of a very mild type and no serious complications have been reported.

2—Diphtheria

Two cases of diphtheria were notified during the year but on admission to hospital both patients were found to be suffering from other conditions so that for the second year running I am able to report that no case of diphtheria occurred in the Borough. This is indeed most gratifying and is the result of perseverance in the past years in connection with diphtheria immunisation. Details of the incidence of diphtheria over the past 50 years and the effects on it of immunisation were given in detail in the 1951 Annual Report.

Refuse Collection
Twenty-Five Years' Progress



REFUSE COLLECTION METHODS IN DONCASTER IN 1927!



AND IN 1952!

This is one of the latest type of Shelvoke and Drewry hygienic refuse collection vehicles recently introduced for the refuse collection in Doncaster.

One death from diphtheria was reported during the year. On investigation this was found to be an adult who had had diphtheria in infancy and had died from a heart condition which, for purposes of certification of death, had been attributed to diphtheria. On investigating further there is no doubt that this death could not be directly attributed to diphtheria although for statistical purposes the Registrar General requires it to be placed under that heading.

3—Meningococcal Infection

Five cases were notified and all were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

4—Poliomyelitis

Eleven cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were notified all of which were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Of the 11 cases, two were normally resident outside the borough. There was one death from this disease.

5—Para-typhoid Fever

Two cases were notified during the year, one an adult female and the other a boy of 10. Full investigations were made of both cases but no source of infection was found. In each case the patients had been ill for a number of weeks before the diagnosis of para-typhoid fever was finally made. Neither case infected any other members of their families.

6—Erysipelas

Seventeen cases of erysipelas were notified, three of which were admitted to hospital. Two of the cases were not normally resident in the borough.

7—Puerperal Pyrexia

Seventy-seven cases were notified during the year. Three of these cases were not confirmed, giving a corrected figure of 74 cases. Of these, 48 were normally resident in the borough and they all recovered.

8—Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Eight cases were notified of which 3 cases normally resided out of the borough. All patients recovered without any impairment of vision.

9—Measles

During the year 913 cases of measles were notified, of which 329 occurred in the first quarter of the year, 402 in the second quarter, and 152 in the third quarter and 30 during the last quarter. There were no deaths from this disease.

10—Whooping Cough

Two hundred and one cases of whooping cough were notified during the year which shows a reduction as compared with the number notified in 1951, namely 263. Ninety-three of the 201 cases were notified during the second half of the year. Immunisation against whooping cough was continued at the welfare centres during the year. Two types of prophylactic were used, one giving

protection against whooping cough alone and the other a combined antigen giving protection against both whooping cough and diphtheria.

11—Pneumonia

Forty-nine cases of acute primary or influenzal pneumonia were notified during 1952. Four of the cases notified were non-borough residents.

12—Dysentery

Eight cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified during the year 5 were infants and children, one a youth and two were adults.

13—Food Poisoning

One case of food poisoning was notified during the year, a child residing outside the Borough who had been admitted to a hospital in the town for investigation. The organism was *Salmonella typhi-murium*.

14—Tuberculosis

During the year 96 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (52 males and 44 females) and 18 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (9 males and 9 females) came to the notice of this department.

During the year 53 cases (49 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary) were removed from the register, 31 on account of recovery and other reasons and 22 on account of death (20 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary).

The following table shows the age distribution of new cases and deaths during 1952:

| Age Periods | New cases. | | | | Deaths. | | | |
|----------------|------------|----|---------------|----|-----------|----|---------------|----|
| | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 0—1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1—2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2—5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5—10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 10—15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15—20 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20—25 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 25—35 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 35—45 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 45—55 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 55—65 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 65—75 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 75 and upwards | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 46 | 37 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 0 |

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

Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| Males | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 346 |
| Females | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 285 |
| Total | | | | | | <hr/> 631 <hr/> |

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| Males | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 74 |
| Females | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 |
| Total | | | | | | <hr/> 182 <hr/> |

There were 22 deaths from tuberculosis during the year, 20 from pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 non-pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a tuberculosis death rate of 0.27 per 1,000 population.

Milk Supplies Infected With Tubercle Bacilli

In my Report for 1951 I drew attention to the high incidence of tubercular infected milk which had been retailed in the town during 1951. Monthly sampling for biological examination was continued on all raw milk supplies known to be on sale in the town. During 1952 a total of 239 samples of raw milk were submitted to the Laboratory for biological examination and 20 of these were positive for the tubercle bacillus. Of these, three positive samples must be regarded as duplicates as they were taken before the veterinary investigations following a previous positive sample had been concluded and the infected cow detected and removed. Of the remaining positive samples, two supplies were found to be positive on two separate occasions during the year. In 1952 raw milk produced at 32 farms was retailed in the town and no less than 15 individual farms were found to be producing milk infected with the tubercle bacillus. The following table shows the incidence of tubercular positive milk supplies in the town since 1947:

| Year | No. of samples taken | No. reported positive for tuberculosis |
|------|----------------------|---|
| 1947 | 32 | — |
| 1948 | 31 | 1 |
| 1949 | 33 | — |
| 1950 | 70 | 4 |
| 1951 | 143 | 6 |
| 1952 | 239 | 20 |

In 1951 the Council supported 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, in order to ensure that only Pasteurised, Sterilised, Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milks would be sold in the Borough and the surrounding areas. Unfortunately, the Ministry of Food was not able to accede to the Council's request during 1952.

I would again stress the danger that can exist in the consumption of raw milk. There is an unavoidable delay of at least six weeks before a supply of milk infected with tubercle bacilli can be detected and during this period if the milk is consumed raw there is grave danger of bovine tuberculosis being acquired. The simple procedure of heat treating the milk, either by pasteurisation or sterilisation, renders the consumer safe from the risk of infection with tuberculosis without any significant impairment of the nutritive value of the milk occurring.

Earlier in this report I drew attention to the way in which diphtheria has been eliminated as a result of preventive measures. Here is another equally useful field for the elimination of yet another deadly disease, namely bovine tuberculosis. It is surely a reflection on our times that cumbrous administrative and legal machinery must be evoked before the benefits of pasteurisation and sterilisation can be enforced for the safeguarding of the health of the public, particularly of children. It is estimated that about 90 per cent. of the milk sold in Doncaster is heat treated; official action is only required, therefore, in respect of the remaining 10 per cent.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board commenced public sessions in January 1952 at a centre established in Sunday School premises in Oxford Place, Doncaster. the total number of persons presenting themselves for examination was 12,143. This figure is considered to be satisfactory when one takes into consideration that the Unit was located in a site which is not central and that the weather was bad during the early months of the year. There is scope for education of the public in the importance of taking advantage of the Mass Radiography Unit's services which 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 be most effective. The following tables, kindly supplied by Dr. V. E. Sherburn, Director of the Mass Radiography Unit, give details of the findings and action taken as a result of the Survey:

| | Males | Females | Total |
|---|-------|---------|--------|
| Persons radiographed | 4,307 | 7,836 | 12,143 |
| Passed on miniature films | 4,092 | 7,543 | 11,635 |
| Failed to return for repeat do. | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Recalled for full size film | 177 | 235 | 412 |
| Failed to attend for full-size film ... | 10 | 15 | 25 |
| Passed on full-size film | 54 | 99 | 153 |
| Recalled for medical interview after full-size film | 113 | 121 | 234 |
| Recalled for medical interview without full-size film | 37 | 55 | 92 |
| Failed to attend for medical interview | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Referred to Chest Clinic | 68 | 82 | 150 |
| Referred to own doctor | 47 | 45 | 92 |
| "No action" cases after interview ... | 34 | 48 | 82 |

The following table gives details of the medical conditions in cases recalled for further investigation:

| | No. | No of cases per 1,000 examinees this Survey | No. of cases per 1,000 examinees this Region during 1952 |
|--|-----|--|--|
| Cases of:— | | | |
| Abnormalities of bony thorax and lungs... | 3 | | |
| Chronic bronchitis and emphysema | 15 | | |
| Pneumonia (non-tuberculosis) | 2 | | |
| Consolidation of unknown cause | 4 | | |
| Bronchiectasis | 13 | 1·07 | 1·16 |
| Pulmonary fibrosis (non-tuberculosis) ... | 9 | | |
| Pneumonconiosis | 30 | 2·47 | 2·63 |
| Basal Fibrosis | 2 | | |
| Pleural thickening | 8 | | |
| Intrathoracic new growth | 11 | ·90 | ·24 |
| Cardio vascular lesions—congenital ... | 3 | 3·45 | 5·35 |
| Cardio vascular lesions—acquired | 39 | | |
| Miscellaneous (abnormalities of diaphragm, dextrocardia, etc.) | 14 | | |
| Tuberculosis:— | | | |
| inactive primary lesions— requiring no action | 2 | | |
| „ active, post-primary—requiring sanatorium or equivalent treatment ... | 21 | 1·73 | 2·30 |
| „ inactive, post primary—requiring no action | 15 | 5·59 | 7·05 |
| „ inactive, post primary—previously discovered | 2 | | |
| „ inactive, post primary—requiring single re-check only | 3 | | |
| „ inactive, post primary—requiring clinic observation | 48 | | |
| „ pleural effusion—requiring sanatorium or equivalent treatment | 1 | | |

VENEREAL DISEASE

The following figures show the number of new cases among Doncaster residents dealt with for the first time in 1952 and also the total number of attendances of Doncaster residents at treatment Centres:

| New cases | Doncaster Royal Infirmary | Women's Clinic | Other Centres |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Syphilis | 10 | 2 | 3 |
| Gonorrhoea | 51 | — | 5 |
| Non-venereal | 91 | — | 13 |
| Totals | 152 | 2 | 21 |

The number of new cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea reported was 15 and 56 respectively. In 1951 the corresponding figures were 20 and 39. During the year 217 new patients attended the ante-natal clinics and 181 of these were examined for evidence of syphilitic infection but none were found 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 | 7 |
| Found to be infected | Nil |
| (a) Under treatment | Nil |
| (b) Brought under treatment | Nil |
| Found not to be infected | 6 |
| Refused to attend special treatment centre ... | Nil |
| Refused examination | 1 |
| Revisits | 4 |

Defaulters:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Visited by Social Worker | 28 |
| Returned to Treatment Centre | 18 |
| Failed to return | 4 |
| Removed or transferred | 6 |
| Ineffective visits | 12 |
| Revisits | 20 |

CANCER

There were 137 deaths from cancer. The sites of the disease were:

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|-----------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Stomach | 20 | 5 | 25 |
| Rectum | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Lungs | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| Breast | — | 8 | 8 |
| Colon | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Prostate | 5 | — | 5 |
| Liver | 4 | 2 | 6 |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|----|----|-----|
| Gall bladder | ... | ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| Uterus | ... | ... | — | 5 | 5 |
| Pancreas | ... | ... | 2 | — | 2 |
| Bladder | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Ovary | ... | ... | — | 4 | 4 |
| Face | ... | ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| Brain, Cerebrum | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Abdomen | ... | ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| Oesophagus | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Tonsil | ... | ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| Mouth and neck (Palate) | ... | ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| Scalp | ... | ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| Bronchus | ... | ... | 12 | 5 | 17 |
| Generalised | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| | | | 79 | 58 | 137 |

The age distribution of the cases was:

| | | | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|-------------|-----|-----|-------|---------|--------|
| 0—11 months | ... | ... | — | — | — |
| 1—4 years | ... | ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| 5—14 years | ... | ... | — | — | — |
| 15—24 years | ... | ... | — | — | — |
| 25—44 years | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| 45—64 years | ... | ... | 31 | 29 | 60 |
| 64—74 years | ... | ... | 30 | 11 | 41 |
| 74 plus | ... | ... | 15 | 10 | 25 |
| | | | 79 | 58 | 137 |

The one death from cancer in children under 15 years of age was as follows:

Boy aged 4 years—Medulloblastoma of cerebellum.

SECTION IV

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The water of the town has been satisfactory as regards quality and quantity. The difficulties experienced in previous years due to low pressure during the day-time in south-western parts of the town were completely eliminated when the Butterbusk reservoir came into operation in the early part of the 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. Water samples are also submitted for chemical examination from time to time. The following samples were taken during the year:

For Bacteriological Examination:

| Source | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| House Taps | 114 | 6 |
| Reservoirs | 11 | — |
| Boreholes | 6 | — |

For Chemical Examination:

| Source | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| House Taps | 3 | — |
| Reservoirs | 2 | — |
| Boreholes | 6 | — |

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer, Mr. M. Cawley, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Struct.E., M.I.Mun.E., A.M.I.W.E.:

"The quantities of water available have been increased by the completion of the Rossington Bridge Borehole Pumping Station which came into operation in April, 1952, and one million gallons per day are now added to the supply from this source.

The first section of the 21" diameter pumping main was completed in February, 1952. The second section from Church Lane to Waterdale will be completed in the summer of 1953.

The Butterbusk Reservoir was completed in 1951 and the Water Tower was put into operation in April, 1952.

The 18" main between Butterbusk and Warmsworth was put into operation in October, 1951, and the 10" main was brought into service in April, 1952.

The 9" main from Warmsworth Road to the Weston Road Housing Estate has been completed.

The additional pumping main from Nutwell to Armthorpe Water Tower will be completed in January, 1953.

Extensions of the mains system have taken place to meet the development of Intake and Stages 1 and 2 of the Cantley and Bessacarr Development, and schemes are in progress for the future Stages of these Estates.

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

| Source of Supply | Average daily quantity |
|---|------------------------|
| Gravitational: | |
| Thrybergh | 549,080 |
| Langsett | 1,203,755 |
| Boreholes: | |
| Nutwell | 1,001,479 |
| Thornham | 1,351,555 |
| Rossington Bridge | 903,487 |
| Doncaster and Tickhill Water Board (bulk supply) | 304,940 |
| | 5,314,296 |

The quality of water supplied has been generally satisfactory. A total of 93 bacteriological samples has been analysed, 34 of which were made on borehole water and were satisfactory. Twelve samples of raw water were taken from Thrybergh supply and all were satisfactory. The remaining samples were all of water as supplied, sixteen being taken at Warmsworth Service Reservoir and 96 at various points in the area. Of the latter, 10 were unsatisfactory.

As hitherto, no reports of plumbo-solvency have been received, nor any suspected.

With the exception of about 20 isolated properties, approximately 36,000 premises are supplied from public water mains and none by means of stand-pipes. The total population served from public water mains is 121,280.

Main Drainage

Schemes for dealing with the sewage and surface water of Cantley Housing Development have made good progress, Stage I has been completed and Stage 2 is 50 per cent. complete. Other schemes are in course of preparation.

The main outfall for surface water from the Cantley Estate to the River Torne will be completed in the summer of 1953.

The soil and surface water drainage schemes for the development of Hills Lane Area and a new school were commenced in October and should be complete by the late summer of 1953.

A scheme has been prepared for sewers and surface water drains for the extension to the Weston Road Housing Scheme.

The Wilby Carr Pumping Station and pumping main have been completed and were put into commission in April, 1952.

The extensions to Sandall Purification Works were substantially completed during the year.

The Sewage Pumping Station at Intake and Surface Water Pumping Station at Sandall Beat Wood are complete, and the pumping plant is in operation."

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Collection of Refuse

The collection of refuse is carried out by a section of the Health Department. Fourteen motor refuse vehicles are employed. At the beginning of the year a modern Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft tipping vehicle was obtained on my advice with a view to modernising the fleet of vehicles. So successful has this vehicle proved to be that a second vehicle of this type was obtained during 1952 to replace an old side-loading vehicle which was due for replacement. The new type of vehicle is rear loading, carries five tons of refuse in a hygienic manner and gives rise to no nuisance from dust and other refuse when being loaded. The old-fashioned types of side loading vehicle are a constant source of nuisance to passers-by, etc. when being loaded on a windy day. The new

vehicles also have a special cab which enables the refuse collectors to be transported in safety and properly protected from the weather when proceeding to and from their collecting round.

Refuse is collected from private residences and commercial and industrial premises, etc. The scheme introduced in 1951, whereby a charge was made for the collection of trade refuse, has continued in operation during the year.

Human memory tends to be short and the rapid progress which is constantly being made in the public health sphere tends to be overlooked. The two centre page photographs show the progress which has been made in the borough as regards methods of refuse collection in the past 25 years. The first photograph shows the horse and open cart method which was in use in 1927, the other photograph the latest type of vehicle added to the department's fleet of refuse collection vehicles and referred to above.

Disposal of Refuse

The arrangements for the disposal of refuse have continued as in previous years, partly by incineration at the Destructor and partly by controlled tipping. The disposal of refuse, both on the 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 | ... | ... | 54 |
| Number emptied including temporary pail closets emptied in connection with race meetings, fairgrounds and new Power Station building site | ... | ... | 11,644 |
| Total number of dry ashpits emptied | ... | ... | 38 |
| Emptying of Dustbins, etc: | | | |
| Frequency of emptying dustbins | ... | ... | weekly |
| Total number of new dustbins delivered to houses | ... | ... | 2,306 |
| Loads removed: | | | |
| Nightsoil | ... | ... | 126 |
| House Refuse (including trade refuse) | ... | ... | 12,537 |
| Salvage | ... | ... | 735 |
| Total loads removed | ... | ... | 13,398 |

These loads were disposed of as follows:

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-------|
| Destructor | ... | ... | 6,750 |
| Armthorpe Road Controlled Tip | ... | ... | 4,422 |
| Littlemoor Lane Controlled Tip | ... | ... | — |
| Eden Grove Controlled Tip | ... | ... | 2,110 |
| Sandy Lane Sewage Works | ... | ... | 35 |
| Sandall Beat Road (a dyke of no further use) | ... | ... | 81 |

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 | 9,174 | 9 | 881 | 10,062 |
| Armthorpe Road Tip | 7,747 | 74 | 3,351 | 11,172 |
| Eden Grove Tip ... | 4,040 | 27 | 1,157 | 5,224 |
| Dyke in Sandall Beat Road | 107 | — | — | 107 |
| Sandy Lane Sewage Works | — | 15 | — | 15 |
| | 21,068 | 125 | 5 389 | 26,582 |

Salvage

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

| | tons |
|--|-------------------|
| Waste Paper | 390 |
| Pressed Tins | 310 |
| Kitchen Waste | 196 |
| Bones | 2 |
| Heavy Iron | 25 |
| Light Iron, Bedsteads and Dustbins ... | 56 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals | 3 |
| Rags | 23 |
| Cullet | 28 |
| | <hr/> 1,033 <hr/> |

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 continued the collection of waste paper as salvage until May 1952. During the early part of the year the attractive prices being offered for waste paper led to private traders offering payment to householders and shop keepers, etc., for the better qualities of waste paper. In addition, schoolchildren and other bodies collected waste paper in order to raise funds for various causes. As a result of this competition only 390 tons of waste paper were returned to the paper mills as compared with 511 tons

in 1951. In May 1952 the price of waste paper had fallen so much that it became uneconomical to continue the special collection of waste paper. The following table shows the amount of paper, to the nearest ton, despatched to the merchants each month:

| 1952 | tons |
|------------------|------|
| January | 60 |
| February | 67 |
| March | 67 |
| April | 58 |
| May | 18 |
| June | 18 |
| July | 23 |
| August | 14 |
| September | 19 |
| October | 8 |
| November | 23 |
| December | 16 |

Distribution of New 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 dustbins.

The total number of bins issued free during 1952 was 2,305.

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 this section consists of a Superintendent, two foremen, twelve drivers and 38 loaders. No increase in the staff was made during the year despite the fact that there was an increase in the amount of work which the department was called upon to undertake due to the rapid growth of new housing estates. Due to the nature of the work it is difficult to retain personnel and changes of staff are constantly occurring. During the year no less than 56 new men were started. Fortunately, there is a nucleus of permanent men, many of whom have been in the employ of the department for many years.

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 1952:

| No. | Type | When Purchased | Total Number of Hours | |
|--------|--|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Worked | In Garage for Repairs |
| K. 1 | Karrier Bantam ... | 1950 | 2422 | 106 |
| S.D. 2 | S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper | January 1952 | 2506 | 6½ |
| S.D. 3 | — ditto — | July, 1952 | 1306 | 11 |
| K. 3 | Karrier Bantam ... (withdrawn Jan. 1952) | 1939 | 172½ | 12 |
| K. 4 | Karrier Bantam ... | 1939 | 2421 | 162 |
| K. 7 | Karrier C.K.3 | 1936 | 2394 | 79 |
| K. 8 | Karrier C.K.3 (withdrawn July, 1952) | 1936 | 1285½ | 76½ |
| K. 9 | Karrier Colt ... | 1939 | 2466 | 78 |
| K. 10 | Karrier Bantam ... | 1939 | 2342 | 99½ |
| K. 11 | Karrier Bantam ... | 1941 | 2318 | 75½ |
| K. 12 | Karrier Bantam ... | 1944 | 1370½ | 1039½ |
| K. 13 | Karrier Bantam ... | 1945 | 2302½ | 127 |
| K. 14 | Karrier Bantam ... | 1947 | 2354 | 150½ |
| K. 15 | Karrier Bantam ... | 1948 | 2426½ | 80 |
| K. 16 | Karrier Bantam ... | 1948 | 2350 | 231 |
| K. 17 | Karrier Bantam ... | 1948 | 2304½ | 162 |
| K. 18 | Fordson Van | 1949 | 2285 | 42 |
| | | | 35,026 | 2538 |

These figures give a percentage efficiency of 93·24 for the fleet for the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

This is the second year during which we have obtained complete statistics regarding atmospheric pollution in the town. The six sampling stations established in December 1950 have continued in operation throughout the year. Five of these are located in the borough and one, acting as a control, is sited at Thornham in the rural country to the east of the town. The table opposite shows the amount of solid material deposited per square mile at the various collecting stations.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The policy of improving or replacing unsatisfactory public conveniences has been continued during the year. New conveniences were opened at Hexthorpe Flatts for ladies and gentlemen, at the Cattle Market for gentlemen only.

The former convenience was so designed that it replaced the old and unsuitable conveniences in the park and at the same time was accessible for members of the general public from the public highway and bus terminus adjacent to the park. By means of multiple entrances, one pair opening into the park and the other

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Amount of solids deposited per square mile per month (in tons), 1952

| | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Baxter Gate ... | 18.74 | 16.22 | 18.80 | 12.37 | 16.63 | 17.97 | 19.94 | 15.52 | 16.09 | 17.10 | 17.77 | 18.67 |
| Hexthorpe Flatts ... | 12.08 | 11.04 | 12.38 | 12.64 | 15.15 | 18.58 | 32.73 | 15.65 | 13.81 | 15.11 | 13.11 | 14.71 |
| Isolation Hospital, Tickhill Road ... | 12.78 | 11.69 | 11.92 | 11.92 | 12.81 | 17.80 | 19.02 | 15.82 | 14.33 | 11.09 | 10.43 | 12.98 |
| Sandall Sewage Works ... | 10.65 | 9.79 | 10.52 | 10.89 | 13.28 | 18.06 | 12.48 | 12.55 | 12.55 | 11.95 | * | * |
| Church Lane Water Tower, Bessacarr | 9.43 | 7.87 | 7.77 | 9.82 | 10.19 | 17.39 | 11.92 | 11.09 | 11.25 | 9.16 | 9.43 | 9.92 |
| Thornham borehole, Branton ... | 7.50 | 7.36 | 7.66 | 7.59 | 11.03 | 11.85 | 10.43 | 9.34 | 9.25 | 8.55 | * | 7.20 |

* Bottle broken due to frost.

onto the main road, access can be made during the daytime from both the park and the highway. At night the entrances from the park can be closed whilst leaving the convenience accessible to the public from the highway.

Thanks to the co-operation of the Parks Committee with the Health Committee it is hoped to extend this policy of dual use of all suitably sited conveniences in parks in the town, with consequent improved service for the public and economy in the cost of providing conveniences. With the opening of the new gentlemen's conveniences in the Cattle Market it was at last possible to demolish the two very old, unhygienic urinals which had been a source of nuisance and complaint for many years. The extensive alterations and improvements to the gentlemen's convenience in the Market Place referred to in my previous report were completed early in the year. As a result, the old-fashioned poorly equipped, convenience was markedly improved and modernised.

I would draw the Council's attention to the lack of signs indicating the positions of the conveniences in the town. This is a serious omission and one which should receive early attention in the public interest, especially for the assistance of strangers passing through the town.

NUISANCE FROM SAND

I would draw the Council's attention to the considerable nuisance which is being caused chiefly on the Great North Road from the deposit of sand and muddy water which escapes from the numerous lorries engaged in the transport of sand from the important sand pits to the south of the town. Large numbers of lorries engaged in the transport of sand and pebbles pass through the town each day and from many of these large volumes of muddy water, or water containing fine sand, escapes on to the road surface. This deposit is prejudicial to health and a nuisance owing to the fact that when the weather is dry the water rapidly evaporates, leaving a deposit of fine sand or dust on the road surface and if there is any wind this dirt blows about and is an irritant to people's eyes and respiratory organs. In addition, it adds to the dust in the atmosphere and is thus a form of atmospheric pollution. There is also a potential risk of contamination by the dust of food exposed for sale in food shops on the main roads involved.

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 | ... | ... | ... | 3,183 |
| Inspections and re-inspections re complaints | ... | ... | ... | 7,293 |
| Preliminary notices issued (written and verbal) | ... | ... | ... | 805 |
| Preliminary notices complied with | ... | ... | ... | 782 |

Statutory Notices served:

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Public Health Act, 1936: | | | | | | |
| Section 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| Section 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Section 93 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Housing Act, 1936: | | | | | | |
| Section 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 84 |
| Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931: | | | | | | |
| Section 104 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 361 |
| Factories Act, 1937: | | | | | | |
| Section 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |

Statutory notices complied with:

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Public Health Act, 1936: | | | | | | |
| Section 39—by owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 |
| by Corporation in default | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| work done in default by contract | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Section 45—by owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| by Corporation in default | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| work done in default by contract | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Section 93—by owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Housing Act, 1936: | | | | | | |
| Section 9—by owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 127 |
| by Corporation in default | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| work done in default by contract | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931: | | | | | | |
| Section 104—by owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 161 |
| by Corporation in default | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 205 |
| Factories Act, 1937: | | | | | | |
| Section 7—by owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| Legal proceedings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Nuisances abated and defects remedied | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,629 |

Comprising as follows:

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Ashbins provided under Corporation Dustbin Scheme | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,305 |
| Ashbins provided by owners or occupiers | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| Drains, cleaned out, re-laid or repaired | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 346 |
| do new inspection chambers provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| do new inspection chamber covers provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| do ventilating and soil pipes renewed or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| do gullies cleaned out | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| do gullies provided with new metal grids | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| do new trapped gullies provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Dwellingshouses, roofs repaired | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 192 |
| do external walls rebuilt, cement rendered or re-pointed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 139 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Dwellingshouses, internal walls replastered | 135 |
| do ceilings re-plastered | 77 |
| do new damp-proof courses inserted | 2 |
| do floors re-laid or repaired | 54 |
| do doors renewed or repaired | 30 |
| do fire places and cooking ranges renewed or repaired | 129 |
| do new windows fixed | 6 |
| do windows repaired or sashes re-corded ... | 245 |
| do coppers renewed | 15 |
| do new eaves gutters or rainwater fallpipes provided | 101 |
| do eaves gutters or rainwater fallpipes cleaned out or repaired | 140 |
| do handrails renewed or repaired | 6 |
| do houses or rooms cleansed or disinfested ... | 16 |
| do new cellar gratings provided | 3 |
| do chimney stacks or pots renewed or repaired | 51 |
| do copper brickwork and fireboxes repaired or renewed | 29 |
| do stairs repaired | 10 |
| do smoky condition abated | 42 |
| do new steps provided or steps repaired ... | 11 |
| do cellar floors repaired | 4 |
| do cellar walls repaired | 7 |
| Urinals, stalls repaired | 2 |
| do new urinals constructed | 2 |
| Water closets, flushing cisterns repaired or renewed | 51 |
| do compartments re-built | 11 |
| do new pedestal washdown pans provided ... | 54 |
| do repaired | 34 |
| do new seats provided | 18 |
| do service pipes to flushing cisterns repaired | 37 |
| do and urinals cleansed | 18 |
| do lighted and ventilated | 4 |
| Water supply, service pipes repaired | 16 |
| do new services provided | 1 |
| do taps repaired or new taps provided ... | 8 |
| do hot water cylinders and boilers repaired or renewed | 3 |
| do wells abolished and town's water laid on | 4 |
| Sinks renewed | 35 |
| Sink and bath waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleaned out | 59 |
| Lavatory basins renewed | 13 |
| Yards and passages, paving repaired or renewed | 29 |
| Yards and passages cleansed | 22 |
| Nuisances from keeping of animals abated ... | 6 |
| Dykes cleaned out | 2 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Covered metal receptacles provided for storage of | |
| pig swill | 2 |
| Privies abolished and pail closets provided ... | 4 |
| Nuisances caused by burning of refuse abated ... | 1 |
| Caravans removed | 12 |

Prosecutions

Legal action was taken under Section 91 of the Doncaster Corporation Act 1931 against a caravan dweller. He was fined £2, with a recurring fine of £1 per day if the van remained after a fixed date.

Infectious Disease

| | |
|--|----|
| Cases investigated | 91 |
| Visits to isolated cases | 11 |
| Visits re infectious disease contacts | 12 |
| Houses disinfested after cases of infectious disease ... | 69 |

Food and Drugs

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of samples taken | 408 |
| Comprising as follows: | |
| Ungraded milk (including heat treated) | 32 |
| Bottle milk (Tuberculin Tested) | 9 |
| do Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) | 24 |
| do Pasteurised | 58 |
| do Sterilised | 11 |
| Malt Vinegar | 23 |
| Non-brewed condiment | 4 |
| Baking powder | 13 |
| Beef sausages | 16 |
| Pork sausages | 12 |
| Lemon Squash | 5 |
| Grape Fruit Squash | 4 |
| Orange Squash | 5 |
| Lemon Barley Water | 2 |
| Pineapple Crush | 1 |
| Lime Juice Cordial | 1 |
| Blackcurrant Juice | 3 |
| Halibut Oil Capsules | 3 |
| Adexolin | 1 |
| Abecedin | 1 |
| Rose Hip Syrup | 1 |
| Syrup Minidex | 1 |
| Calcium D. | 1 |
| Glucose D. | 1 |
| Haliborange | 1 |
| Cod Liver Oil | 3 |
| Virol | 1 |
| Orange Juice | 1 |
| Malt and Halibut Oil | 3 |
| Farex Cereals | 1 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Ostermilk | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Pineapple Juice | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Pressed Pork Slices | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Custard Powder | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Skimmed Milk Powder | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Tinned Cherries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Tinned Apples | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Raw Beef | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Ice Cream | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Self Raising Flour | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Liquid Paraffin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Glycerine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Camphorated Oil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Epsom Salts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Aspirin Tablets | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Parrishs Chemical Food | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Olive Oil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Coffee | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Easton's Syrup | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Orange Barley Water | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Invalid Jelly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Tinned Tomatoes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Banana Curd | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Jams | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Salad Cream | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Tomato Ketchup | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Ground Ginger | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Table Jellies | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Lemon Curd | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| White Pepper | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Mincemeat | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Fish Paste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Meat Paste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Brawn | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Polony | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Dressed Crab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Dried Milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Coffee and Chicory Essence | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Tinned Stewed Steak | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Fruit Sauce | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Cocoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Black Pudding | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Cut Peel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Glacé Cherries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Preserved Ginger | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Zinc Ointment | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Number of samples of milk reported to be adulterated or below standard | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Number of other samples reported not genuine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Legal proceedings instituted | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Number of cautions issued | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| 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 |
|-----------|---------------------|---|---|
| 329 | Beef Sausages | Slightly deficient in meat | Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector |
| 330 | Beef Sausages | Slightly deficient in meat | Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector |
| 334 | Beef Sausages | Deficient in meat to the extent of 26.4 per cent ... | Vendor prosecuted and fined £5 with £3 3s. 0d. costs. |
| 337 | Beef Sausages | Slightly deficient in meat | Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector |
| 353 | Beef Sausages | Slightly deficient in meat | Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector |
| 356 | Beef Sausages | Slightly deficient in meat | Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector |
| 357 | Beef Sausages | Slightly deficient in meat | Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector |
| 399 (Inf) | Calcium D. | Slightly deficient in acid calcium phosphate ... | Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector |
| 404 (Inf) | Skimmed milk powder | Sample showed an excessive acidity ... | Stocks withdrawn from use. |
| 405 (Inf) | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| 407 (Inf) | Tinned red cherries | Sample contained an excessive amount of iron ... | Vendor cautioned and stocks withdrawn from sale. |
| 408 (Inf) | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| 412 | Milk | Sample was slightly deficient in milk solids ... | Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector |
| 420 | Milk | Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 10 per cent. ... | Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector |
| 421 | Milk | Slightly deficient in milk fat ... | Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector |
| 486 (Inf) | Milk | Slightly deficient in milk fat ... | Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector |
| 12 | Table Jelly | Sample did not conform to the setting test ... | Manufacturers cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector. |
| 95 | Meat Paste | Slightly deficient in meat | Manufacturers cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector. |
| 144 | Milk | Contained a small amount of added water ... | Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector |
| 218 (Inf) | Milk | Contained a small amount of added water ... | Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector |

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 | ... | ... | ... | 3.70 |
| Solids-not-fat | ... | ... | ... | 8.74 |

Milk

Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination:

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Tuberculin Tested Milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | 109 |
| Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52 |
| Pasteurised Milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | 109 |
| Sterilised Milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73 |
| Ungraded Milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Biological Tests | ... | ... | ... | ... | 237 |

During the year 37 samples of school milk were taken for bacteriological examination and 16 samples for chemical examination. The milk, which was Pasteurised, was found satisfactory on all occasions.

Slaughterhouses:

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Public Abattoir | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Private Slaughterhouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| New Slaughtermen's licences issued | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Slaughtermen's licences renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 |
| Animals killed at Public Abattoir | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55,071 |
| Inspections at Slaughterhouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | 937 |

Carcases inspected and condemned:

| | Cattle excluding Cows. | Cows. | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs |
|---|------------------------------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------|
| Number killed | 8,712 | 1,747 | 2,838 | 33,600 | 8,174 |
| Number inspected | 8,712 | 1,747 | 2,838 | 33,600 | 8,174 |
| All diseases except Tuberculosis: | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | 14 | 18 | 34 | 80 | 129 |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 5,714 | 662 | 8 | 7,436 | 1,606 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis | 65.75 | 39 | 1.48 | 22.37 | 21.22 |
| Tuberculosis only: | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | 27 | 47 | 10 | — | 8 |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 770 | 645 | 10 | — | 200 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis | 9.15 | 39.62 | .7 | — | .254 |

The total weight of meat and offal condemned was approximately 109½ tons.

Food condemned at shops and warehouses:

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Cooked ham 2 tons 5 cwts 3 qr 18 lb | Chickens | 378lbs. |
| Imported beef | Pork | 67lbs. |
| Bacon | Sausages | 10cwts. |
| Meat pies | Beef | 18lbs. |
| Ducks | Cheese | 119lbs. |
| Cauliflowers | Butter | 5lbs. |
| Rabbits | Frozen eggs | 878lbs. |
| Eggs | Mussels | 12lbs. |
| Fish | Herring roes | 140lbs. |
| Cod roes | Prawns | 167lbs. |
| Lobsters | Turkeys | 34lbs. |
| Jellied eels | Oats | 744lbs. |
| Macaroni | Haslett | 6lbs. |
| Cake | Milk Powder | 112lbs. |
| Peach pulp | Biscuits | 909lbs. |
| Sugar | Ground almonds | 14lbs. |
| Sweets | Mushrooms | 60lbs. |
| Cornflakes | Prunes | 165lbs. |
| Puffed wheat | Desiccated coconut | 130lbs. |
| Coconuts | Savory ducks | 18lbs. |
| Apricots | Flour | 395lbs. |
| Puddings | Peas | 7lbs. |
| Black Puddings | Imported lamb | 8cwts. 25lbs. |
| Mixed nuts | | |

| | |
|---|--------|
| Assorted packets of various foods | 1,312 |
| Assorted jars and bottles of various foods | 2,149 |
| Assorted tins of various foods | 15,510 |

Of an approximate weight of 19 tons 16 cwts.

Offensive Trades

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number on Register | 6 |
| Number of Inspections | 173 |
| New premises erected for the trade of Fellmonger | 1 |

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 | 20 |
| 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 | 34 |
| Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Sterilised milk | 178 |
| Number of inspections | 447 |
| Work done to remedy complaints: | |
| Name and address of dealer properly marked on vehicle | 1 |
| Walls and ceilings of dairies cleansed and re-decorated | 1 |

Shops Act

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| Number of shops inspected and re-inspected | ... | ... | 436 |
| Written notices | ... | ... | 10 |

Work done:

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----|
| Shops provided with adequate heating | ... | ... | 10 |
| New sanitary accommodation provided | ... | ... | 5 |
| W.C. doors and fasteners repaired or renewed | ... | ... | 2 |
| Sanitary conveniences cleansed | ... | ... | 3 |
| New sink waste pipes provided | ... | ... | 1 |
| W.C. walls and ceilings replastered | ... | ... | 1 |
| W.C. flushing cisterns repaired | ... | ... | 1 |
| Shops redecorated | ... | ... | 1 |
| Proper lighting and ventilation provided to w.c.s | ... | ... | 2 |
| Accumulations of refuse removed | ... | ... | 1 |
| Washing accommodation and hot water provided | ... | ... | 2 |

Cinemas and Places of Entertainment

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|----|
| Number in Borough | ... | ... | 10 |
| Inspections | ... | ... | 47 |
| Interiors of cinemas re-decorated | ... | ... | 3 |
| Walls and ceilings of sanitary conveniences re-decorated | ... | ... | 4 |
| New urinals constructed | ... | ... | 1 |
| New automatic flushing cisterns provided | ... | ... | 1 |
| New w.c.s provided | ... | ... | 2 |
| Fasteners provided to doors of w.c.s | ... | ... | 4 |
| New dustbins provided | ... | ... | 6 |
| Walls of w.c.s replastered | ... | ... | 2 |
| New chain pulls provided for w.c.s | ... | ... | 2 |
| New w.c. seats provided | ... | ... | 2 |
| Refuse removed | ... | ... | 2 |
| Seats renewed | ... | ... | 36 |

Pharmacy and Poisons Act

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Firms registered | ... | ... | 167 |
| Premises registered | ... | ... | 197 |
| Deputies registered | ... | ... | 236 |
| Inspection of premises | ... | ... | 223 |

Factories Act

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| Number of factories (with power) | ... | ... | 386 |
| Number of factories (non-power) | ... | ... | 141 |
| Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority | ... | ... | 8 |
| Number of outworkers on books | ... | ... | 4 |
| Complaints from Factory Inspector | ... | ... | 3 |
| Inspections | ... | ... | 449 |

| | Found | Remedied |
|---------------------------------------|-------|----------|
| Contraventions or defects dealt with: | | |
| Want of cleanliness | 5 | 5 |
| Sanitary conveniences: | | |
| (a) insufficient | Nil | Nil |
| (b) unsuitable or defective ... | 5 | 6 |
| (c) not separate for sexes ... | Nil | Nil |

Canal Boats

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Number on Register | 132 |
| Number of inspections | 13 |
| Persons on board (adults) | 21 |
| Persons on board (children) | 2 |
| Contraventions found | Nil |

Lodging Houses

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number on Register at beginning of year | 3 |
| On Register at end of year | 3 |
| Number of inspections | 119 |
| Bedrooms and bedding cleansed | 30 |
| Floors of passages and landings cleansed | 8 |
| Windows cleansed | 56 |
| Sanitary conveniences cleansed and re-decorated | 8 |
| Windows reglazed | 34 |
| New laundry constructed and fitted out | 1 |
| Roofs repaired | 1 |
| Drains relaid | 1 |
| Lodging houses provided with central heating | 1 |
| New glazed stoneware urinals provided | 1 |

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

| | |
|---|-------|
| Complaints of new infestations received and investigated during the year | 395 |
| Premises treated by operatives (pre-baiting and poisoning) | 529 |
| Advice given to occupiers of premises by operatives | 42 |
| Inspections re "Block Control" | 143 |
| Test baits put down | 414 |
| Inspections of Farms, Factories, Corporation Housing Sites, Smallholdings, Rivers and Canal Banks, Warehouses and Allotments | 598 |
| Re-visits to previously infested premises | 1,750 |
| Superintending rat proofing of premises | 10 |

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, Racecourse and Dockin Hill fairground, Ministry of Food Buffer Depot, and railway embankments were treated with "Cymag."

Treatment of the sewers in the centre of the town and various outlying districts was carried out twice during the year.

Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931, Section III

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

Ice Cream

| | | |
|---|--------|-----|
| Number of premises registered for manufacture | ... | 5 |
| Number of premises registered for sale | ... .. | 142 |
| Inspections | ... .. | 596 |

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 | ... .. | 1 |

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

Seven hundred and ninety-six samples (641 of ice cream and 155 of ice lollies) have been taken for bacteriological examination during the year with the following results:

| | | | | | | Ice Cream |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Grade 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 551 |
| Grade 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69 |
| Grade 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Grade 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |

The 155 samples of Ice Lollies were examined for the presence of Coliform Bacilli and in 5 cases these were found to be present.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

| | | |
|---|--------|-------|
| Inspection of food preparation premises (including cafes, restaurant and hotel kitchens, bakehouses, fish preparing premises, shops and warehouses etc.) | ... .. | 2,994 |
| Notices given (written and verbal) | ... .. | 63 |

Contraventions found and remedied:

| | | |
|--|--------|----|
| Walls and ceilings cleansed and re-decorated | ... | 15 |
| Floors cleansed | ... .. | 9 |
| Floors relaid or repaired | ... .. | 7 |
| Sanitary conveniences cleansed | ... .. | 6 |
| New staff rooms provided | ... .. | 1 |

| | |
|--|----|
| New food preparation rooms built | 2 |
| New glazed stoneware sinks provided | 6 |
| New washbasins provided | 18 |
| New overalls provided for staff | 2 |
| Clean towels provided | 7 |
| Constant supply of hot and cold water provided ... | 40 |
| New sink waste pipes provided | 5 |
| Ceilings repaired | 7 |
| Walls replastered | 10 |
| Food preparation rooms reconstructed and modernised | 1 |
| New linoleum for floors provided | 1 |
| Refuse removed from preparation rooms and yards | 7 |
| Lighting and ventilation provided | 2 |
| Yards concreted | 2 |
| Clothes removed from food preparation rooms ... | 2 |
| W.C. compartments cleansed and re-decorated ... | 7 |
| The preparation of shellfish in unsuitable premises discontinued | 1 |
| Food delivered in an uncovered condition— practice discontinued | 2 |
| Windows repaired and re-glazed | 4 |
| New fasteners provided to windows | 4 |
| Adequate storage accommodation provided ... | 3 |

Sanitary Accommodation (approximate)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with privies and ashpits | 10 |
| Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with pail closets | 79 |
| *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 | 24,200 |

*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 | 316 |
| New sanitary conveniences provided | 3 |
| Sanitary conveniences properly screened | 18 |
| W.C. basins and urinals cleansed | 6 |
| New w.c. basins provided | 1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Water supply provided to cellars | 4 |
| Windows of sanitary conveniences re-glazed | 1 |
| Artificial lighting provided to w.c. compartments | 2 |
| Automatic flushing cisterns provided to urinals | 1 |
| Obsolete urinals abolished | 2 |
| Bar floors renewed or repaired | 3 |
| Bar sink waste pipes renewed or repaired | 3 |
| Bar sink waste pipes provided with proper traps | 6 |
| New slabs provided to urinals | 1 |
| New sinks provided | 4 |
| Cellar floors repaired | 4 |
| Cellar walls repaired or cement-rendered | 7 |
| Hot and cold water provided | 1 |
| Cellar steps repaired | 1 |
| Adequate drainage provided to cellar floors | 3 |
| New pumps provided to empty cellar sumps | 3 |
| Sanitary conveniences provided with natural lighting | 1 |
| Brickwork to w.c. compartments rebuilt or repaired | 5 |

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 the table on Page 47.

Miscellaneous

| | |
|--|-------|
| Inspections of school sanitary conveniences | 80 |
| Inspections of urinals and public lavatories | 865 |
| Inspections of tents, vans and sheds | 252 |
| Inspections of refuse tips | 72 |
| Houses measured up under Housing Act 1936 | 26 |
| Drains tested | 29 |
| Inspections of markets | 252 |
| Smoke observations | 6 |
| Interviews with owners and tradesmen | 1,119 |
| Inspections of offices | 2 |
| Superintending disinfestation of verminous houses | 66 |
| Verminous persons disinfested | 22 |
| Inspections of farms | 10 |
| Samples of town's water taken for bacteriological examination | 137 |
| Samples of town's water taken for chemical analysis | 11 |
| Samples of swimming bath water (public baths, Grammar School baths and Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf Bath) | 33 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Samples of bottled cooked cockles taken for bacteriological examination | 3 |
| Samples of bottled cooked mussels taken for bacteriological examination | 2 |
| Samples of bottled cooked whelks taken for bacteriological examination | 1 |
| Inspection of catering establishments on Racecourse | 38 |
| Inspection of privy middens | 10 |
| Samples of skimmed milk powder taken for bacteriological examination | 3 |
| Samples of custard powder taken for bacteriological examination | 1 |
| Inspections under Pet Animals Act, 1951 | 58 |
| Inspection of Hairdressers' premises | 126 |

SECTION V HOUSING

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

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| (1) By the Local Authority | 457 |
| (2) By private enterprise | 62 |

The total number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the rate books was 24,080.

1—Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year

| | |
|--|-------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 1,317 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... | 5,793 |
| (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 | 613 |

2—Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers | 682 |
|---|-----|

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 | 84 |

| | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| (2) | Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices: | |
| (a) | By owners | 127 |
| (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 | 408 |
| (2) | Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: | |
| (a) | By owners | 181 |
| (b) | By Local Authority in default of owners ... | 214 |
| (c) | Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936: | |
| (1) | Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | Nil |
| (2) | Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | Nil |
| (d) | Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act: | |
| (1) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| (2) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil |

Overcrowding

| | | | |
|-----|-----|---|-----|
| (a) | (1) | The number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | 33 |
| | (2) | Number of families dwelling therein | 74 |
| | (3) | Number of persons dwelling therein | 343 |
| (b) | | Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | 7 |
| (c) | (1) | Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 39 |
| | (2) | Number of cases relieved in dwellings owned by the Local Authority | 16 |
| (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—Bacteriological Examination

During the year the following samples have been examined:
Tuberculin tested (Pasteurised) Milk

Fifty-two samples were examined and all satisfied the prescribed tests.

Pasteurised Milk

A hundred and six samples were examined and two 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-three samples were examined and all satisfied the prescribed tests.

Tuberculin tested Milk

One hundred and thirteen samples were examined and fifteen 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

Nine samples were examined and all satisfied the prescribed tests.

Two hundred and thirty-nine samples of milk were examined for tubercle bacilli, and nineteen raw ungraded and one Tuberculin Tested milks 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.

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 Wakefield.



