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AC44625 (1) DONCASTER

County Borough of Doncaster



ANNUAL REPORT

**of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
H. L. SETTLE, M.Sc. M.D. D.P.H., F.R.San.I.**
**for the year ending
31st December, 1954**



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER
HEALTH COMMITTEE

(31st December, 1954)

Chairman:

Alderman Mrs. R. HODSON

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor S. C. HOLBROOK

Committee:

THE MAYOR (Councillor HERBERT JACKSON)

Alderman T. H. BURTON

Alderman P. JUDD

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

Councillor Mrs. E. M. COVER, M.A.

Councillor A. HARVEY

Councillor E. HUBBARD

Councillor F. OGDEN

Councillor J. PORTER

Councillor G. SMITH

Councillor P. W. WRIGHT, M.C., D.C.M.

Mental Health Sub-Committee:

Chairman:

Alderman Mrs. R. HODSON

Alderman T. H. BURTON

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

Councillor Mrs. E. M. COVER, M.A.

Councillor A. HARVEY

Councillor S. C. HOLBROOK

Councillor E. HUBBARD

Councillor G. SMITH

Public Lavatories Sub-Committee:

Chairman:

Alderman Mrs. R. HODSON

Alderman P. JUDD

Councillor Mrs. E. M. COVER, M.A.

Councillor A. HARVEY

Councillor S. C. HOLBROOK

Councillor E. HUBBARD

Councillor F. OGDEN

Councillor J. PORTER

Councillor P. W. WRIGHT, M.C., D.C.M.

WHOLE AND PART-TIME STAFF FOR YEAR 1954.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

H. L. SETTLE, M.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.San.I.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:

M. J. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer:

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

†Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

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

****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.)

****Ophthalmic Surgeon:**

K. H. MEHTA, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.

Senior Dental Officer:

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

Dental Officer:

T. W. BUCKLEY

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

J. HARRIS

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.

E. R. CROSS, Cert.S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Other Foods, M.R.San.I.

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

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

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

L. PARKER (Trainee)

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

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

Miss B. ALLEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss M. C. CROSLY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. I. GYMER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. J. HAIGH, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., C.M.B. (Part 1), H.V.Cert.
Miss K. MOODY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss L. OSBORNE, S.R.N., 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.
Mrs. E. M. WILSON (née Harden), S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

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. (died 22.2.54)
Mrs. M. J. ALLEN, S.R.N.

Municipal Midwives:

Miss D. K. ADAMSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1st July, 1954)
Mrs. C. L. BARRY, S.C.M., R.F.N.
Miss R. M. BIRDSALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., (from 1st July, 1954)
Mrs. E. DRABBLE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M. A. FRENCH, S.C.M. (to 18th September, 1954)
¶Miss E. GUTTERIDGE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
(to 31st October, 1954)
Miss J. MAUGHAN, S.R.N., 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. A. BROOKS, S.R.N.

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

*Mrs. E. M. FARR, S.R.N., S.R.F.N.

Miss Y. FLINN, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S. (from 20th December, 1954)

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

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

(to 31st October, 1954)

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

*Mrs. A. SMITH, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S. (from 15th February to
20th February, 1954)

Mrs. M. SWIFT, S.E.A.N.

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

Ambulance Officer:

L. BIGGS

Authorised Officer:

L. BROWN

Mental Health Worker:

H. G. SHEPHERD

Supervisor, Occupation Centre:

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

Superintendent, Refuse Collection Section:

A. S. WILBURN

Public Analyst:

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

Home Helps Supervisor:

Miss L. NEWSOME

Chief Clerk:

J. MALLINDER

Senior Clerk:

D. C. M. DEAN

Clerical Staff:

Miss F. M. ANKER

Miss R. COOK (from 1st February, 1954)

Miss J. M. HAHN

Mr. E. HUGHES

§Miss K. LITCHFIELD

Mrs. B. PEARSON

Mrs. K. ROSBOTTOM (part-time)

Miss J. M. SMITH

Miss D. WALKER (to 12th February, 1954)

Mr. L. S. WOFFENDEN

Miss F. D. WOOD

Clerk, Civil Ambulance Service:

Mrs. E. M. FRICKER

Dental Attendants:

Miss J. COULTHREAD

Mrs. D. M. DEAN

Welfare Food Sales Assistants:

Mrs. K. E. DUFFIN (from 28th June, 1954)

Mrs. M. E. SADDINGTON (from 28th June, 1954)

*Part-time

‡Part-time for Maternity and Child Welfare only

¶Combined District Nurse-Midwife

§Part-time for School Health Service also.

**Part-time Regional Hospital Board Consultant.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

Health Office,
Doncaster.

Report for the Year 1954

To the Council of the County Borough of Doncaster:

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1954. The health of the inhabitants of the town continued to be satisfactory and there was no serious outbreak of infectious disease during the year.

Miss W. Broughton, S.R.N., Nurse-in-Charge of the Ultra Violet Ray Clinic for many years, died early in the year. She was succeeded by Mrs. M. J. Allen, S.R.N., who had conducted the clinic in a temporary capacity during Miss Broughton's illness.

Mrs. M. A. French, S.C.M., a Municipal Midwife, retired during the year. Miss D. K. Adamson, S.R.N., S.C.M., and Miss R. M. Birdsall, S.R.N., S.C.M., joined the midwifery staff, the former as a full-time midwife to a new post on the Cantley housing estate and the latter replacing Mrs. French.

This report is unduly late due to the insufficiency of clerical staff which still exists and to which full reference was made in my previous report and also to the resignation of the Deputy Medical Officer of Health in mid-1955, and who was not replaced until the end of that year.

A special report on the shortage of staff in the department was made to the Health Committee during the year. The constantly growing demands on the department make it difficult for the limited staff to find time for the preparation of annual reports. The compilation of the figures contained in this report represents a considerable amount of effort on the part of the technical officers and clerical staff. At a time when we are so short of health visitors and sanitary inspectors it would be more useful for these officers to spend the time which they now devote to recording details of visits, many of trivial importance, to more useful practical technical duties for which they have been specially trained. It would appear to be high time for the whole principle of annual reports to be reviewed in the interests of economy of both money and technical officers' time.

The Cantley housing estate had grown to such a size during the year that it became necessary to provide maternity and child welfare and school health service clinic facilities on the estate. A site for a clinic had been earmarked on Stage IV in the Community Centre area. It was not practicable to proceed with the building of this and as a temporary expedient a pair of semi-detached houses was purchased by the Health Committee from the Housing Committee and during construction the party-wall was

omitted on the ground floor to provide a large waiting room. Certain other minor modifications were incorporated also. All these alterations were so made that the premises can quickly be altered back to normal dwelling houses as and when a special clinic building is erected. It was found possible to provide an upstairs flat in the alterations and this accommodation was allotted to the whole-time midwife appointed to serve the residents on the estate. The temporary clinic has proved popular and is a great convenience to the residents on the estate who previously had to travel three miles to the town centre to their nearest clinic.

Plans for a new Ambulance Station on a site adjacent to the Royal Infirmary were approved by the Ministry of Health and work on the new building commenced in November 1954.

During the year, at relatively short notice, the Health Department was asked to undertake the distribution of National Dried Milk and vitamin preparations which formerly had been done by the Ministry of Food. Arrangements were made with the East Midlands Gas Board for the main distribution centre at the Gas Showrooms to be continued and two ladies who had experience of the work under the Ministry of Food were appointed to the staff of the Health Department.

I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and interest in the work of the Department, and the staff of the Health Department for their loyal assistance, often under difficult conditions caused by shortage of personnel.

Finally I would like to place on record my appreciation of the co-operation and assistance which the Health Department has received from the medical practitioners in the town, both on the staff of the various hospitals and in the general medical service.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. L. SETTLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1956.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

General Statistics:

Area in acres	8,371
Estimated resident population (mid 1954)	82,730
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1954)	25,278
Rateable value	£733,622
Product of a penny rate, 1954-1955	£2,900

Vital Statistics:

	Doncaster	England and Wales
Births per 1,000 population:		
Live births	14.93	15.2
Still births	0.43	0.36
Still births (per 1,000 total (live and still) births)	26.6	23.4
Deaths per 1,000 population:		
All causes	13.08	11.30
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	0.22	0.16
ditto (non-pulmonary)	0.04	0.02
Influenza	0.11	0.05
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	0.25	0.46
Deaths — rates per 1,000 live births:		
All causes under 1 year of age (per 1,000 related live births)	31.20	25.5
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	0.00	0.8
Maternal Causes (excluding abortion) (per 1,000 total (live and still) births)	0.00	0.58
Abortion (per 1,000 total (live and still) births)	0.00	0.11

Comparative Rates:

	1954 Doncaster	1953 Doncaster	1954 England and Wales
Birth Rate	14.93	16.37	15.20
Death Rate	13.08	12.06	11.30
Infant mortality rate	31.20	27.71	25.50
Maternal mortality rate	0.00	0.00	0.69

Births:

The total number of live births allocated by the Registrar General to the Borough was 1,314 (a decrease of 21 over the 1953 figure) giving a birth rate of 14.93 per 1,000 estimated resident population. The rate for the whole country was 15.2.

Deaths:

The number of deaths in 1954 was 984 (564 males and 420 females), an increase of 113 compared with 1953 when there were 871 deaths (470 males and 401 females). The death rate was 13.08 per 1,000 estimated population compared with a rate of 12.06 in 1953.

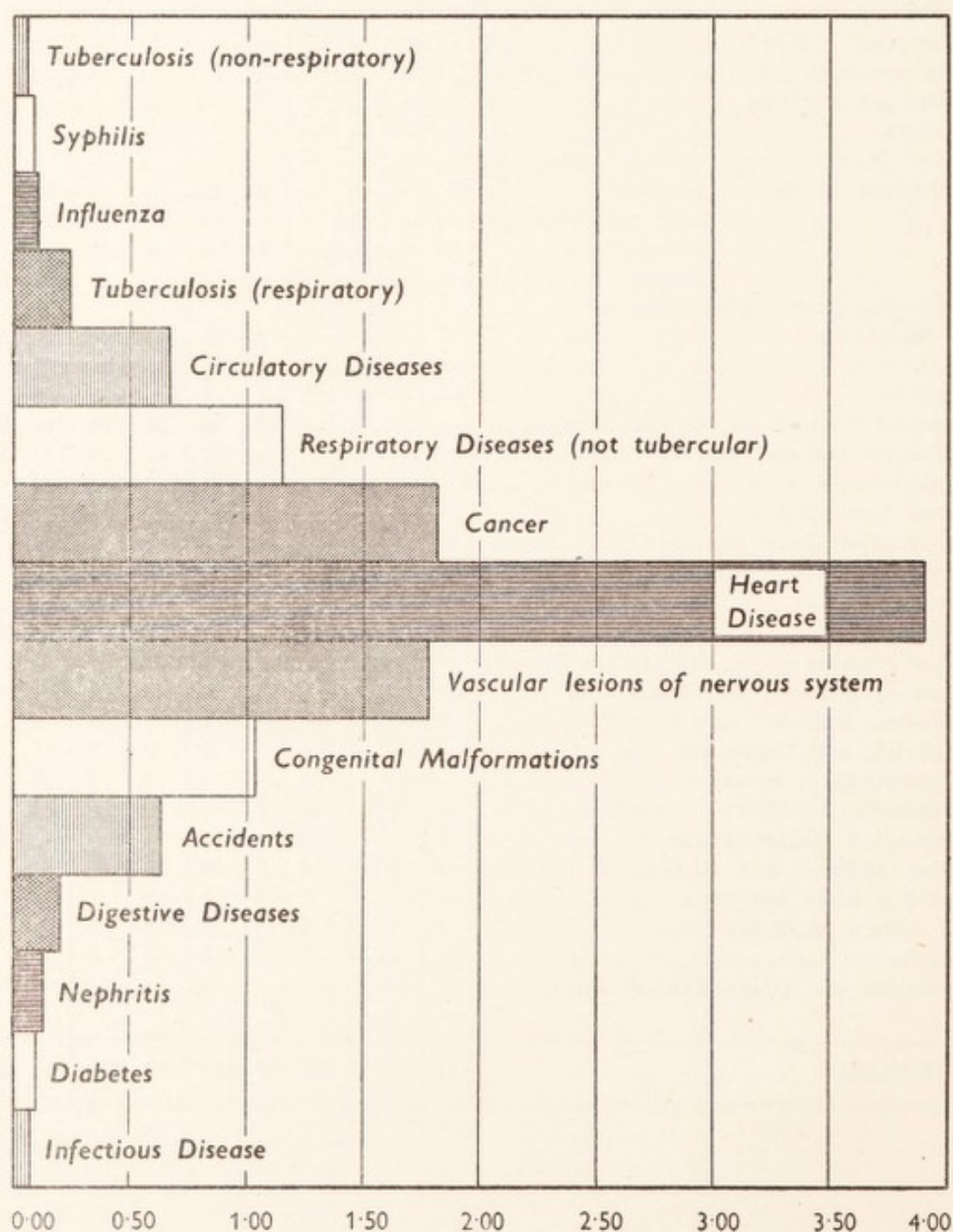
DEATHS OF DONCASTER RESIDENTS IN THE YEAR 1954
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASE AND AGE-PERIOD.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES, 1954.

Cause of Death	Age Periods									Total 1953	Total
	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 plus			
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	1	—	1	4	8	4	—	18	20	
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	2	
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	7	6	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Whooping Cough	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Meningococcal infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—	—	2	12	10	4	28	26	
" " lung, bronchus ...	—	—	—	—	—	18	7	1	26	32	
" " breast	—	—	—	—	2	6	4	1	13	11	
" " uterus	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	8	
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	—	—	—	1	4	25	29	14	73	60	
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	
Diabetes	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	7	4	
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	—	—	1	—	1	29	58	55	144	112	
Coronary Disease, angina	—	—	—	—	4	51	45	43	143	122	
Hypertension with heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	5	14	20	
Other heart disease	—	—	—	1	9	14	41	97	162	129	
Other Circulatory Disease	—	—	—	—	1	6	17	31	55	50	
Influenza	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	3	9	5	
Pneumonia	4	—	—	1	—	—	7	9	21	25	
Bronchitis	2	—	—	1	1	11	25	29	69	50	
Other diseases of the Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	9	3	
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	10	10	
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	5	4	
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	2	11	15	
Hyperplasia of Prostrate	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	12	10	
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Congenital malformations	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	13	
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	28	2	—	2	3	22	10	14	81	76	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	6	14	
All Other Accidents	1	1	1	2	4	2	6	15	32	21	
Suicide	—	—	—	—	5	3	2	3	13	12	
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	41	5	2	12	49	230	299	346	984	867	

Chief Causes of Death at all ages.

1954.

Rates per 1000 population.



HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA

1. HOSPITAL AND SPECIALIST SERVICES:

Full details of the hospital services in the area were last given in the Annual Report for 1953. The following information, kindly supplied by the Secretary of the Doncaster Hospital Management Committee, Mr. A. Jones, gives the arrangements in force in 1954. The hospitals in the Borough are:

- (a) DONCASTER ROYAL INFIRMARY, Thorne Road, a general hospital of 330 beds occupied by acute cases.
- (b) WESTERN HOSPITAL, Springwell Lane, formerly known as Springwell House Institution, a "joint user" establishment vested in the Minister of Health in which Doncaster Corporation has a reservation of 250 beds under the National Assistance Act. In addition there are 241 hospital beds devoted to the following purposes.

Obstetrics	...	...	...	...	63
Gynaecology	...	...	...	...	32
Psychiatry	...	...	...	...	8
Mental Deficiency	...	...	...	...	32
Sick Children	...	...	...	...	14
Chronic Sick	...	...	...	...	92
					241

- (c) HAMILTON LODGE MATERNITY HOME, Carr House Road, of 14 beds.
- (d) DONCASTER INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM, Tickhill Road, containing 70 beds for infectious cases and 42 beds for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. Since July 1949 this hospital has been admitting all infectious cases in the area requiring hospital accommodation as the Isolation Hospital at Conisbrough ceased to be used for infectious cases from that time.
- (e) ST. CATHERINE'S INSTITUTION, Tickhill Road, a mental deficiency institution of 480 beds.

The following hospitals, although situated outside the Borough, are administered by the Doncaster Hospital Management Committee:

- (f) CONISBROUGH HOSPITAL, formerly a hospital for infectious diseases, but now considerably modernised and providing accommodation for 87 chronic sick patients and 11 beds for patients suffering from tuberculosis.
- (g) FULLERTON HOSPITAL, Denaby Main, a cottage hospital of 41 beds which to some extent serves as a recovery hospital for patients from Doncaster Royal Infirmary.

- (n) CROOKHILL HALL SANATORIUM, near Conisbrough, contains 52 beds for male patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

In addition, there is a contractual arrangement whereby the Hospital Management Committee has a reservation of ten beds in the Danum Lodge Nursing Home, Thorne Road. This arrangement was introduced in April, 1953, to alleviate the shortage of beds for chronic sick patients.

2. 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 with a total of 22 beds for maternity cases. The homes have been inspected and found satisfactory and no unregistered homes came to the notice of the Department.

3. CLINICS AND WELFARE CENTRES:

At the end of the year clinics were being held as follows:

Wood Street Clinic

School Minor Ailment Clinic	9.0 a.m. Daily
Child Welfare Clinic	2.0 p.m. Wednesday
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic	4.0 p.m. Monday and 2.0 p.m. Wed.
Ophthalmic Clinic.....	10.0 a.m. Tuesday and Wednesday by appointment
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic	10.0 a.m. Monday by appointment.
Dental Clinic	Daily by appointment
Artificial Sunlight Clinic	Daily 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
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

Cantley Clinic, Acacia Road, Cantley (commenced 1st July, 1954).

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

Ambulance Station, Sandford Road

Scabies Treatment Centre ...	By appointment
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Health Office

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

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Infant Deaths and Stillbirths:

Details of the deaths of infants under one year of age are shown in the following table. The total of 41 represents a rate of 31.20 per thousand live births compared with a rate of 27.71 in the previous year when 37 infant deaths occurred.

Still-births numbered 36 giving a rate of 26.6 per 1000 live and still-births, or 0.43 per thousand population. In 1953 the still-births numbered 27, with a still-birth rate of 19.82.

INFANT DEATHS

Cause of Death	Age Groups											
	Under				Total under one month	1-2 mths.	2-4 mths.	4-6 mths	6-8 mths.	8-10 mths.	10-12 mths.	Total deaths for 1954
	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks								
Prematurity	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Gastro-Enteritis	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
Asphyxia	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Congenital Defects :												
Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Spina bifida	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Myelocoele	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hydrocephalus	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Birth Injuries	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Peritonitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Uraemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Generalised Pyæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
All Causes	28	—	—	—	28	3	6	1	—	2	1	41

Premature Infants:

During the year 84 premature infants were born to residents of the Borough, a decrease of 20 on the figure for 1953; of these, 65 (77.38 per cent) survived to reach the age of one month.

(a) Number of premature infants who were born:

(i) at home ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
(ii) in hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
(iii) in nursing homes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
TOTAL							84

(b) The number of those born at home:

(i) who were nursed entirely at home ...	...	...	...	23
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours ...	...	...	...	4
(iii) who survived at the end of one month ...	...	...	...	19

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

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	58
(ii) who survived at the end of one month	45

Illegitimate Children:

During the year 75 live-births and 1 still-birth were illegitimate, representing 5.56 per cent of the total births, a slight increase on the 1953 figure. The lowest figure so far recorded in the town 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 10 expectant and 1 post-natal cases were assisted in this manner at homes in Leeds, Sheffield, Mansfield and Huddersfield.

Supplies of Milk and Food:

As in previous years, proprietary preparations of dried milk, etc. have been supplied at cost price to nursing and expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age attending regularly at the various welfare centres.

In addition, at the request of the Ministry of Health, the local distribution of National Dried Milk and vitamin-rich supplements to beneficiaries was undertaken by the local authority as part of its duties under the National Health Service Act as from the 28th June 1954. The foods concerned are National dried milk, orange juice, cod liver oil and vitamin A and D tablets. Distribution was undertaken at the following points :

Gas Showrooms, Silver Street, Doncaster (main distribution centre)
Child Welfare Centre, Wood Street, Doncaster
Child Welfare Centre, Alder Grove, Balby, Doncaster
Child Welfare Centre, Wentworth Road, Wheatley, Doncaster
Child Welfare Centre, Cumberland Avenue, Intake, Doncaster
Child Welfare Centre, 14 Acacia Road, Cantley, Doncaster.

A total of 29,727 tins of National dried milk, 30,758 bottles of orange juice, 5,560 bottles of cod liver oil and 2,595 packets of vitamin tablets were issued. Of these, 25,881 tins of National dried milk, 27,092 bottles of orange juice, 4,765 bottles of cod liver oil, 2,387 packets of A and D tablets were issued from the main distribution centre in Silver Street.

Day Nursery:

The Day Nursery has continued in operation. The demand has been similar to that of the previous year.

The average daily attendance has been 20 children — only half the capacity of the premises.

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	3	18	21

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

Ultra Violet Light:

	Cases attending	Attendances
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	53	606
Pre-school children	186	1,857
School children	319	3,441
Open Air School pupils	151	950
Tuberculosis	—	—
Miscellaneous	12	197
	<hr/> 721	<hr/> 7,051

Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat:

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

During the year 26 children below school age made 44 attendances at the clinic and 35 attendances at the Minor Ailment Clinic for intermediate treatment.

Details of the cases treated are as follows:

Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	13
Otitis Media	7
Minor ear, nose and throat conditions	5
Deafness	1
	<hr/> 26

In addition, 10 children below school age attended for examination after removal of tonsils and adenoids.

Errors of Refraction:

Children under school age who have eye defects or disease can attend the Refraction Clinic provided by the Regional Hospital Board for school children. Dr. K. H. Mehta holds three clinic sessions each week at the Wood Street premises.

During the year 27 children below school age attended the refraction clinic for the first time, 18 on account of squint and 9 for other conditions. In addition, 15 children who had attended in previous years came for re-examination. The conditions other than squint which were found were:

Hypermetropia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hypermetropic astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	1
Myopic astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	1
Obstruction of tear duct	...	...	...	...	...	4
Blepharitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cataract	...	...	...	...	...	1

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 it is necessary.

Priority Dental Services:

Details of the treatment provided are given below:

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	Examined	Needing Treatm't	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	7	7	7	9
Children under five...	247	66	30	21

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Fillings	Scaling and Gum Treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowned or Inlays	Radiographs	Dentures Provided	
								Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	8	—	12	1	—	—	—	2	2
Children under five	24	14	20	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

"Maternal and Child Welfare Treatment for 1954:

1—Expectant and Nursing Mothers :

During the year seven patients were examined, all of whom needed treatment which was accepted. Nine were made dentally fit during the year. All patients are offered treatment but it is found that many attend their own private practitioner, and therefore do not need treatment at the Clinic owing to this preference.

2—Children under five years of age :

During the year 247 children were examined, of whom 66 needed treatment. Thirty of these were treated before the age of five but the majority would be examined again on entering school and given treatment shortly after inspection."

MIDWIFERY

General Midwifery Provision:

At the end of the year three private midwives and eight municipal midwives were attending patients in their homes. The rapid development of Cantley Estate made it necessary to appoint a whole-time midwife to the area. Miss Adamson was appointed to the post and took up duty on the 1st July 1954. Miss Gutteridge, who had previously undertaken combined duties as Midwife and District Nurse changed to whole-time District Nursing duties but undertook relief midwifery duty for Miss Adamson when necessary.

Miss Adamson was accommodated in a service tenancy flat which was provided at the temporary welfare centre on the Estate.

In addition, 22 midwives were employed by the Doncaster Hospital Management Committee at the two maternity homes in the town, and three midwives 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 the Western Hospital. In addition, 12 private beds were provided in one maternity home.

The following cases were attended during the year :

Deliveries attended by Midwives	No. of deliveries attended by Midwives in the area during the year					
	Domiciliary cases				Total	Cases in Institu- tions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked			
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (booked doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child		
Midwives employed by the Authority	13	178	78	245	514	—
Midwives employed by voluntary organisations						
(i) Under arrangements with Local Health Authority in pursu- ance of Sec. 23 of the National Health Ser- vice Act 1946	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Otherwise (including hospitals not trans- ferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwives employed by Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act ...	—	—	—	—	—	1698
Midwives in private prac- tice (including midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	—	—	—	246
Total ...	13	178	78	245	514	1944

During the year, medical aid was summoned by midwives on 420 occasions. Of these requests for help, 251 were sent by midwives in domiciliary practice and 169 by midwives in hospital or private practice.

Municipal Midwives:

There are eight municipal midwives, all qualified to administer gas and air analgesia and they administered it to 412 (78.2 per cent) of their patients. They also administered pethidine to 210 (40.8 per cent) of their patients.

The following is a record of their work :

Confinements attended as :

Midwives	...	...	...	...	423
Maternity nurses	...	...	...	...	91
					<hr/> 514 <hr/>

Abnormalities or illness found :

At confinements	...	...	...	...	44
At ante-natal or post-natal visits	...	...	...	...	12
In infants	...	...	...	...	16
Number of stillbirths	...	...	...	...	3
Number of infant deaths	...	...	...	...	0
Medical aid notes sent	...	...	...	...	72
Cases receiving gas and air analgesia	...	...	...	...	412
Abortions attended	...	...	...	...	11

The midwives made 5,879 ante-natal and 578 post-natal visits to patients.

Midwifery Training:

The Part II Midwifery Training Scheme which commenced in 1952 continued to operate during the year. Four of the municipal midwives are now approved teachers for the purposes of district midwifery training for Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board, two of the original number having retired from practice.

The number of pupils trained each year since the training scheme started in 1952 is :

1952	...	...	...	...	13
1953	...	...	...	...	5
1954	...	...	...	...	7

Ante-natal Care:

Five ante-natal clinics are held each week (at Wood Street, Balby, Wheatley, Intake and Cantley; the latter clinic was opened on the 1st July 1954) and 462 expectant mothers, of whom 372 were new cases, attended during the year. Last year 371 new cases attended.

The relevant figures are as follows :

		Wood Street	Balby	Wh'tley	Intake	Cantley	Total
Sessions held	...	51	49	51	51	27	229
New cases attending	...	177	88	55	32	20	372
Re-visits	...	610	377	159	326	124	1596
Total attendances	...	890	568	323	467	260	2508
Average per session	...	15	9	4	7	5	11

Post-Natal Clinic:

During the year 58 women attended the clinic as new cases and there were 62 attendances. This clinic is held at the Wood Street premises.

Puerperal Pyrexia:

During the year 64 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified and all but 5 were treated in the Isolation Hospital. Of these, 31 were Doncaster residents.

Maternal Mortality:

For the third successive year I am pleased to report that there has been no maternal death among Doncaster residents. In 1936, less than twenty years ago, 14 Doncaster women died in childbirth. The absence of any maternal deaths during the past three years and the general fall in the maternal mortality rate over the past ten years is most gratifying.

It is not possible to pick out any single factor which can be held to have accounted for this improvement but among the factors which must have played a part are the improved opportunities for obtaining skilled obstetric care, advances in obstetric treatment, the increased number of pregnant women who now take advantage of ante-natal supervision either from their own doctor, at hospital ante-natal clinics or at the Local Health Authority clinics, and the availability of powerful drugs with which to prevent or combat infection.

Maternity Outfits:

Maternity outfits are provided free for mothers who have their confinements at home. Outfits were provided in 548 cases. The outfits are stored in bulk at the Ambulance Station and distributed periodically to the midwives' homes from which individual patients are supplied.

Conception Control Clinic:

This clinic is restricted to married women who for medical reasons should avoid further pregnancies. It is conducted by Dr. Moss of the staff of this Department. A voluntary clinic operates at Sprotborough organised by the Family Planning Association and cases are occasionally referred there.

During the year 35 new cases were seen and a total of 52 attendances were made.

Health Visiting:

Details of the home and other visits made during 1954 are as follows:

<i>Routine Visits to:</i>				Visits
Expectant mothers—				
First visits	...	...	...	370
Total visits	...	...	...	653
Infants—				
First visits	...	...	...	1,213
Total visits	...	...	...	4,527
Children (aged 1 year but under 2 years)				1,633
Children (aged 2 years but under 5 years)				4,132

Special visits (all age groups) to cases of :

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	25
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	15
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	294
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	23
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	26
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	15
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	24
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pemphigus	...	...	...	...	...	2
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	4
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	4
Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	...	4
Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	2,047

Other visits :

Diphtheria Immunisation	...	...	...	...	...	2,369
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	1,374
Nursery applications	...	...	...	...	...	5
Infant deaths	...	...	...	...	...	36
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	32
Visits to patients in Hamilton Lodge and Hamilton Annexe	...	...	...	...	...	126
Consultations with social workers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	659
Old people and hospital after-care	...	...	...	...	...	455
Ineffective visits	...	...	...	...	...	2,066

20,566

In addition, the Health Visitors paid 1,734 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. :

	Sessions
Infant Welfare Clinics	726
Ante-natal clinics	255
Chest Centre (relief duty)	17
Superannuation examinations	1
School medical inspections	208
School vision tests	75
School immunisation treatments	17
Tuberculin jelly tests	2
School children—personal cleanliness	93
Open Air School	241
Passing for school medical examinations	144
Visits to schools... ..	214

In previous annual reports I have drawn attention to the inadequacy in the number of Health Visitors on the staff of the department. There has been no change in the number during the year and my comments in my 1953 Annual Report still apply.

There has been a gratifying increase in the requests from family medical practitioners for the services of Health Visitors in assisting with the supervision etc. of certain cases. It is hoped that this trend will continue in the future.

The following table shows the number of persons engaged as health visitors and school nurses on the staff since 1949 and the number of visits paid.

Year	Health Visitors	Routine and Special Visits	Visits to babies 0-1 years	Visits infants over 1 year	Visits to Expectant Mothers
1949	8	20,806	5,524	9,492	892
1950	8½	20,590	5,284	9,338	823
1951	7½	18,868	4,724	8,717	724
1952	9	19,418	4,738	8,277	683
1953	8½	23,073	4,558	7,272	206
1954	9	20,566	4,527	5,765	653

Home Nursing:

Although the total number of visits shows a decrease (714) compared with the previous year, the number of cases nursed continued to increase. The number of cases nursed at home during 1954 was 1,174 (in 1953 the number was 956).

The following is a record of the work done by the Home Nurses during 1954:

No. of cases on Register at 1st January ...	...	...	185
No. of cases on Register at 31st December ...	...	...	209
No. of cases dying during the period ...	...	...	201
No. of cases nursed during the period:			
(a) Medical ...	...	...	959
(b) Surgical ...	...	...	186
(c) Maternity ...	...	...	19
(d) Tuberculosis ...	...	...	8
(e) Infectious Diseases ...	...	...	2
		—	1174
Number of medical visits ...	...	...	16671
Number of surgical visits ...	...	...	4538
Number of maternity visits ...	...	...	214
Number of tuberculosis visits ...	...	...	324
Number of visits to cases of infectious diseases ...			7
		—	21754
Total number of visits to children who were under 5 years of age at time of first visit included in the above figures ...			
			470

The following table shows how the demand for the Home Nursing Service has continued, and how the staff has been increased to meet the demand:

	Nurses on Staff whole-time equivalent				No. of visits paid during the year
1949	$4\frac{1}{4}$	12,061
1950	$5\frac{3}{4}$	15,309
1951	7	18,480
1952	$7\frac{3}{4}$	21,504
1953	8	22,463
1954	$8\frac{1}{2}$	21,754

Domestic Help:

The demand for this service has again shown an increase 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
1953	...	...	...	327
1954	...	...	...	381

Number of Home Helps employed at 31st December 1954:

Part-time	65
-----------	-----	-----	-----	----

Type of cases attended during 1954:

Maternity	...	...	...	65
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	10
General Medical	...	...	...	88
General Surgical	...	...	...	27
Aged	...	...	...	191

The majority of cases using the Home Help Service are elderly persons unable to do their own housework. At 31st December 1954 there was a total of 381 persons on the books of the Service and of these 258 were over 65 years of age. Once an elderly person requires a home help it is found that in the majority of cases they continue to require help for the rest of their lives.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination:

Now that vaccination is voluntary it is necessary actively to persuade the majority of parents to have their infants vaccinated. The medical and nursing members of the staff take every opportunity of stressing to parents the importance of vaccination. Vaccination is performed without cost by family medical practitioners or at the welfare clinics and parents are given a free choice as to which they choose.

There was a decrease in the number of vaccinations performed during the year, the figure being 643, as compared with 785 during 1953. The following table shows the number vaccinated by age groups and by whom performed:

	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
By Health Department medical officers...	178	—	1	7	18	204
By private medical practitioners...	228	11	13	24	163	439

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA and WHOOPING COUGH

The arrangements described in detail in the 1953 Annual Report have been continued.

In April we held another immunisation drive. Posters were displayed in public buildings, doctors' waiting rooms, factories, on the buses, etc. The Press kindly gave special publicity and the cinemas very kindly showed trailer films over a period of three weeks. The department's thanks are due to all those who co-operated in publicising this invaluable preventive service.

The total number of children immunised during the year was 1,237, an increase of 228 compared with 1953, when 1,009 were protected. Of the 1,237 children immunised 1,020 were under 5 years of age.

Number of children at 31st December 1954 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time since 1st January 1940:

Age at 31.12.54 i.e., born in year	Under 1 1954	1-4 1953-50	5-9 1949-1945	10-14 1944-1940	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A.—1950-1954	159	2832	4511	444	7946
B.—1949 or earlier	—	—	1983	4584	6567
C.—Estimated mid-year child population	1360	5040	12,200		18,600
Immunity Index 100 A/C.	11.7%	56.2%	94.4%		78.0%

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The work done by this service has again shown a slight overall increase in comparison with the 1953 figures. In 1954 the number of journeys made was 11,640, the number of patients carried 16,742 and the mileage 110,382.

The following table shows the average number of journeys made and mileage covered monthly during the past eight years.

Year	Monthly Average		Patients Carried	
	Journeys	Mileage	Ambulances	Cars
1947	295	2,809	No records	available
1948	673	7,340	No records	available
1949	1,220	13,832	7850	7,396
1950	1,146	11,519	11,135	5,520
1951	1,046	9,205	9,217	4,079
1952	914	8,690	9,287	4,422
1953	957	9,122	10,894	5,559
1954	976	9,198	10,408	6,334

The origin of requests for the Ambulance Service is shown in the following table:

Origin	Journeys	Mileage
Local Hospitals	5,742	45,932
Other Hospitals	498	23,030
Medical Practitioners	2,076	18,131
Corporation Departments	252	3,182
Emergency Calls	917	4,847
Nursing Homes	34	326
Other Ambulance Services	378	5,324
Non-medical	9,897 1,743	100,772 9,610
Total	11,640	110,382

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

The Civic Welfare Department performs the Local Authority's duties under Part III of the National Assistance Act and has made provision for home teaching, workshop employment, hostel accommodation and the general social welfare of the blind. The following tables are based on information kindly supplied by the Civic Welfare Officer.

REGISTRATION OF BLIND PERSONS															
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION															
	0 years	1 "	2 "	3 "	4 "	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-30	31-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70 and over
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	4	3	11	7	7	39
Females	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	4	6	10	8	10	46
Total	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	3	8	9	21	15	17	85
															165

Follow-up of registered blind and partially sighted persons:

	Cause of Disability			Others
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) no treatment	6	1	—	20
(b) treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	17	1	—	4
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	11	—	—	3

The number of new cases of blindness registered during the year was 25 and the number of blind persons on the register at the end of the year was 165.

REGISTER OF PARTIALLY-SIGHTED PERSONS:

At the end of the year there were 27 persons on the register. Of these cases 14 were first registered during the year.

Age and Sex Distribution								
	0-1 years	2-4	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	65 & over	Total
Males	—	1	—	—	1	3	6	11
Females	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	16
Total	—	1	—	—	2	3	21	27

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM:

The following table shows the incidence etc. of ophthalmia neonatorum among babies born during the year:

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	...	...	8
(ii) Number of cases in which:			
(a) Vision lost	...	...	—
(b) Vision impaired	...	...	—
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	...	...	—

Of the 8 cases notified, 2 were born at home and 4 in maternity homes or hospitals. All cases of ophthalmia neonatorum responded well to treatment.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1947, SECTION 47.

No cases were dealt with under Section 47 of the Act during 1954.

THE NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS' REGULATION ACT, 1948.

There are no nurseries or child minders liable for registration under this Act.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Distribution of the monthly booklet *Better Health* has continued and copies of leaflets on a variety of subjects concerned with health have been distributed. Lectures and talks have been given by members of the staff to various organisations and newspaper publicity is used during the diphtheria immunisations campaigns. There can be no doubt, however, that the most effective form of health education is the personal approach made by the health visitors and other members of the staff in the people's own homes.

MENTAL HEALTH.

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. 1 Assistant Medical Officer of Health.
Psychiatric Social Worker:	Nil.
Duly Authorised Officers:	1
Mental Welfare Officer:	1
Occupation Centre Supervisor:	1 (R.M.P.A., R.N.M.D.).
Assistant Supervisors:	3 (one qualified)

(c) The Duly Authorised Officer and Mental Welfare Officer attend the psychiatric outpatient clinics at Doncaster Royal Infirmary. When discharges are notified by the Middlewood Hospital information is given as to those patients requiring after-care and these cases are followed up. Visits are also made to patients on trial as requested. Case histories are prepared for the information of the medical staff in respect of every case admitted to mental hospital from this area.

Close liaison is maintained with the Medical Superintendent of St. Catherine's Mental Deficiency Institution. Defectives on licence are visited regularly and home circumstance reports are completed in respect of cases whose Orders are to be reconsidered under Sections 11 and 12 of the Mental Deficiency Act 1913.

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

(e) During the year a member of the Occupation Centre staff was successful in obtaining the diploma of the National Association for Mental Health, following attendance at a nine months' full-time course of instruction at Manchester.

ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY:

(i) *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.

The main work of prevention and early treatment is undertaken by the medical staff of the psychiatric clinics which function at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary. Facilities are available for both out-patient and in-patient treatment for suitable patients without recourse to the provisions of the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

As mentioned previously in this report, contact is maintained with suitable ex-mental hospital patients as required and also with some 36 mental defectives on a friendly basis.

(ii) *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 1954.

	Males	Females	Total	Certified Section 16 L. Act 1890	Voluntary Section 1 M.T. Act	Temporary Section 5 M.T. Act
Lunacy Act 1890:						
3 day orders Section 20	12	10	22	6	—	—
14 day orders Section 21	12	4	16	15	—	—
Urgency Orders Section II	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. Reception Orders Section 16	4	11	15	15	—	—
Mental Treatment Act:						
Voluntary cases: Section 1	11	9	20	—	20	—
Temporary cases: Section 5	—	1	1	—	—	1
Total	39	35	74	36	20	1
Cases notified which proved to be abortive	14	17	31			
Total cases notified and investigated ...	53	52	105			

Owing to the present state of overcrowding in the Middlewood Hospital there have been delays in arranging the admission of certified cases of both sexes. In urgent cases it has been necessary to resort to the provisions of Section 21(2) of the Lunacy Act 1890 (Justice's Order to take person of unsound mind to a hospital until he can be removed to a mental hospital). Summary Reception Orders have been extended for periods up to 14 days in accordance with the provisions of Section 19(1) of the Lunacy Act 1890.

Accommodation at Middlewood Hospital has been found during the year for 20 voluntary patients. It is felt that quite a number of certified patients could have been admitted under the voluntary case procedure if beds had been more readily available for this type of case.

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

(a) ARRANGEMENTS FOR ASCERTAINING AND SUPERVISING MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The following table shows the number of mental defectives ascertained during the year ended 31st December 1954, together with the number of defectives under statutory and voluntary supervision as at 31st December 1954:

	Male	Female	Total
Cases reported by Local Education Authority (section 57) Education Act 1944:			
(i) under section 57(3)	1	1	2
(ii) under section 57(5)	1	—	1
By other sources	4	2	6
Total number of cases notified during the year	6	3	9
Number of cases awaiting removal to institutions for mental defectives as at 31st December 1954:	3	1	4
Statutory Supervision	73	63	136
Voluntary Supervision	16	20	36

During the year 3 mental defectives (2 males and 1 female) were admitted to St. Catherine's Institution at the instance of their parents in accordance with Section 3 of the Mental Deficiency Act 1913. Their ages were 44, 12 and 4 years.

The total number of known defectives (Doncaster residents) is 269 (including 97 in mental deficiency institutions) which gives an incidence of 3.3 per thousand of the population.

Contact is regularly maintained with all supervision cases and assistance provided as appropriate. Cases in need are referred to the National Assistance Board. Clothing has also kindly been provided to needy cases by the W.V.S.

(b) GUARDIANSHIP.

There were no cases subject to Guardianship Orders during the year.

(c) ARRANGEMENTS FOR CARRYING OUT THE STATUTORY DUTY TO PROVIDE OCCUPATION AND TRAINING FOR DEFECTIVES IN THE AREA.

Defectives of all ages are catered for at the Occupation Centre. As at 31st December 1954 there were 59 children in attendance as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
Doncaster C. B.	18	21	39
West Riding County Council	14	6	20
Total	32	27	59

The senior boys and girls — over 16 years of age — receive training in many handicrafts, e.g., seagrass weaving, canework, brush making, weaving, knitting, etc. The gardens attached to the centre are being cultivated by 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 under arrangements similar to the milk in schools scheme.

In January 1954 a new workshop for senior boys and girls was opened. This building consists of two large workrooms and a store. One workroom has been equipped with benches for woodwork and the other with tables for basketwork etc.

This new workshop has materially relieved the congestion in the main building and has enabled a small increase to be made in the number of places at the Centre.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED) PER 1,000 POPULATION

					Doncaster
Typhoid fever	...	...	...	...	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	...	...	...	...	0.00
Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	...	0.06
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	0.77
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	0.49
Acute encephalitis	...	...	...	...	0.01
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0.00
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	0.01
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	0.00
Measles	...	...	...	...	1.01
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	0.10
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0.37
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	0.14
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	...	...	...	...	0.06
Non-paralytic	...	...	...	...	0.00
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	0.02
Puerperal Pyrexia*	...	...	...	...	0.77

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

1—Scarlet Fever:

During the year 65 cases were notified compared with 127 in the previous year. Thirty-nine cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital where the diagnosis was not confirmed in one case, giving a corrected figure of 64 cases.

2—Diphtheria:

I am pleased to report that for the fourth successive year no case of diphtheria has been notified.

3—Meningococcal Infection:

Seven cases were notified during the year, compared with eleven in the previous year. All cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Two of these cases were normally resident outside the borough. All cases recovered.

4—Poliomyelitis:

Seven cases were notified during the year, six paralytic and one non-paralytic. All but one were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, where the diagnosis was changed in two cases (one paralytic case, and one non-paralytic case), leaving a corrected total of 5 cases. There were no deaths from this disease.

5—Typhoid Fever:

During the year one case was notified, an adult male. The patient recovered after treatment at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Investigation showed that the patient travelled about the country and it is probable that the infection was acquired outside Doncaster.

6—Erysipelas:

Two cases were notified, neither case being admitted to hospital.

7—Puerperal Pyrexia:

Sixty-five cases were notified, one of which was not confirmed, giving a corrected figure of 64 cases. Of these, only thirty-three were normally resident in the borough. There were no deaths from this disease.

8—Ophthalmia Neonatorum:

Eight cases were notified as compared with five in 1953. Of the eight cases, three were normally resident in the borough. All cases recovered and none suffered any impairment of vision.

9—Measles:

During the year 841 cases of measles were notified. Of these 4 were normally resident outside the borough. There were no deaths from this disease. The quarterly incidence is shown in the following table, where the figures for previous years are given for comparison:

Quarter	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
1st	386	346	329	652	2	881
2nd	252	277	402	371	16	96
3rd	149	52	152	17	36	16
4th	50	133	30	8	545	4
Total	837	808	913	1048	599	997

10—Whooping Cough:

Forty-one cases were notified during the year compared with over four hundred in the previous year. There was one death due to this disease.

11—Pneumonia:

Thirty-three cases of acute primary or influenzal pneumonia were notified in 1954. Seven of these cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital where the diagnosis was changed in one case. Another case was not normally resident in the borough, giving a corrected figure of 31 cases. There were seventy-six cases notified in the previous year.

12—Dysentery:

Fourteen cases of dysentery were notified. Ten cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital where the diagnosis was changed in one case to enteritis, and another was not confirmed, leaving a corrected figure of 12 cases. Eight of these cases were normally resident outside the borough. The cases occurring in the borough were isolated cases and apparently unrelated to one another.

13—Food Poisoning:

There were 2 cases notified during the year, one case being normally resident outside the borough.

14—Tuberculosis:

During the year 95 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (55 males and 40 females) and 7 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (3 males and 4 females) came to the notice of this department.

During the year 53 cases (46 pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary) were removed from the register, 35 on account of recovery and other reasons and 18 on account of death (15 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary). These figures show a decrease of 22 cases of pulmonary and an increase of 2 cases of non-pulmonary infection compared with 1953.

The following table shows the age distribution of new cases and deaths during 1954:

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
2-5 ...	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
5-10 ...	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 ...	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25 ...	7	8	—	—	1	1	—	—
25-35 ...	4	5	—	1	—	—	—	1
35-45 ...	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
45-55 ...	3	1	—	—	4	—	1	—
55-65 ...	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
65-75 ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
75 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	31	28	1	2	12	3	1	2

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

Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	425
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	360
Total							785

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Total							165

There were 18 deaths from tuberculosis during the year, 15 from pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 non-pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a tuberculosis death rate of 0.26 per 1,000 population.

During 1954 jelly tests were carried out on 219 children, 54 positive reactors being found. These were investigated together with their family contacts at the Chest Centre. The results of these examinations showed:

Number of notifiable cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (already on tuberculosis register)	...	...	...	1
Number of observation cases found	...	...	...	3
Number of children who failed to attend	...	...	...	4

Care and After-Care:

The arrangements described in detail in the 1953 Annual Report have continued in operation.

B.C.G. Vaccinations:

B.C.G. vaccination of selected child contacts exposed to special risk of infection was introduced during the year. A total of 46 children were vaccinated by the staff of the Chest Centre, many being newly-born infants. The ages of children vaccinated were:

0 - 1 year	...	...	...	18
1 - 2 years	...	...	...	9
2 - 3 years	...	...	...	1
3 - 4 years	...	...	...	2
4 - 5 years	...	...	...	2
5 - 6 years	...	...	...	2
6 - 7 years	...	...	...	1
7 - 8 years	...	...	...	2
8 - 9 years	...	...	...	—
9 - 10 years	...	...	...	1
10 - 11 years	...	...	...	6
11 - 12 years	...	...	...	1
12 - 13 years	...	...	...	1
13 - 16 years	...	...	...	—
Total				46

Milk Supplies Infected with Tubercle Bacilli:

The following table shows the results over the past eight years:

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
1953	187	5
1954	142	1

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY.

During the year the Mass Radiography Unit of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board was again operating in Doncaster.

With the co-operation of the Chief Education Officer and teaching staffs of the schools, special sessions were arranged for the examination of school children over 14 years of age and teachers in organised parties. Parental consent was obtained before examination of scholars and 1,669 children and 289 teachers were examined.

The following tables, based on information kindly supplied by Dr. V. E. Sherburn, Director of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit, give details of the findings and action taken as a result of the survey.

	Males	Females	Total
Total radiographed (school children and teachers)	822	1,136	1,958
Recalled for large film	24	37	61
Passed as clear after large film	17	30	47
Referred to own doctor without large film...	1	2	3
Referred to own doctor after large film and interview	1	2	3
Referred to Chest Clinic after large film and interview	5	4	9
No action after large film and interview ...	—	1	1

Clinical Findings:

	Number of cases
Chronic bronchitis and emphysema	1
Pneumonia (non-tuberculous)	1
Cardiovascular lesions—acquired	1
Tuberculosis—active primary lesions	2
do. —inactive primary lesions	2
do. —inactive post-primary	2

The following table shows the number of new cases among Doncaster residents dealt with for the first time in 1954 and also the total number of attendances of Doncaster residents at Treatment Centres :

New cases				Doncaster Royal Infirmary	Other Centres
Syphilis	...	...	...	14	1
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	37	3
Non-venereal	...	...	...	118	6
Totals				169	10

The number of new cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea reported was 15 and 40 respectively. In 1953 the corresponding figures were 21 and 46. During the year 372 new patients attended the ante-natal clinics and 100 of these were examined for evidence of syphilitic infection but none were found positive.

A social worker (previously a health visitor) 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.

Reported and visited	...	...	...	...	11
Reported not found	...	...	...	...	1
Found to be infected	...	...	...	...	Nil
(a) under treatment	...	...	...	...	nil
(b) brought under treatment	...	...	...	...	nil
Found not to be infected	...	...	...	...	11
Refused to attend special treatment centre	...	...	...	...	nil
Refused examination	...	...	...	...	nil
Revisits	...	...	...	...	17

Visited by Social Worker	...	...	...	...	36
Returned to Treatment Centre	...	...	...	...	28
Too ill to attend	...	...	...	...	1
Removed or transferred	...	...	...	...	7
Ineffective visits	...	...	...	...	12
Revisits	...	...	...	...	18

CANCER

During the year there were 144 deaths (75 males and 69 females) ascribed to cancer, compared with 156 (79 males and 77 females) in 1953.

Site, Age Group and Sex Distribution										
Age Group	Stomach		Lung and Bronchus		Br'st Uterus		Other		Total	
	M	F	M	F	F	F	M	F	M	F
15-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
25-45	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	2	3	5
45-65	8	4	17	1	6	3	11	14	36	28
65-75	5	5	6	1	4	—	16	13	27	23
75 and over	1	3	1	—	1	1	6	8	8	13
Total	15	13	24	2	13	4	36	37	75	69

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The water supply of the town has continued to be satisfactory as regards quality and quantity. Extensions to the service have again been made and are described in detail below. Frequent samples are taken by the Health Department from domestic taps, etc., in the town and these are submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination. The following table gives the details of the findings:

For Bacteriological Examination:

Source	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
House taps	104	nil

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 first stage of the 12in. diameter pumping main from Thorne Road to Bentley was put into service in August, 1954, and a scheme has been prepared for the second stage of this work.

The sinking of two boreholes at Finningley was commenced in March, 1954, and the first borehole will be completed early in 1955.

Extensions to the distribution mains system have been made to meet the development of Stages 3 and 4 of the Cantley Estate and various other estates under private development.

The chlorinating equipment at Rossington Bridge Pumping Station was put into service on the 18th January, 1954.

The quality and quantity of the water supply to the town has been satisfactory. The sources of supply, unchanged since the last annual report, and the quantities abstracted are shown in the following table:

Source of Supply					Average Daily Quantity
Gravitational					
Thrybergh	...	...	...	...	267,109
Langsett	...	...	...	...	971,359
Boreholes					
Nutwell	...	...	...	...	998,400
Thornham	...	...	...	...	1,748,147
Rossington Bridge	...	...	...	...	1,348,123
Doncaster & Tickhill Water Board					
			(bulk supply)		261,968
					<hr/> 5,595,106

The quality of water supplied has been generally satisfactory. A total of 165 bacteriological samples has been taken, the results of which are as follows :

Source	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
House Taps	85	—
Reservoirs	29	5
Boreholes	46	—
	<hr/> 160	<hr/> 5

Chlorination of water from reservoirs is carried out at Warmsworth and Butterbusk with satisfactory results.

Samples have also been submitted for chemical analysis and the results are as follows :

Source	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Boreholes	6	—
Reservoirs	5	—
	<hr/> 11	<hr/> —

Bacteriological and chemical analyses have also been taken of water in the Armthorpe, Cantley and Scawthorpe Water Towers, all of which were satisfactory.

No reports of plumbo-solvency have been received.

Approximately 36,000 premises and a population of 122,380 are supplied from public water mains.

Main Drainage and Sewage Disposal

Schemes for dealing with the sewage and surface water of Cantley Housing Development have made good progress during the year, Stages 1 to 4 are completed and are well in advance of House Building. The main outfall for surface water from the Cantley Estate to the River Torne is now complete.

The soil and surface water drainage scheme for the Housing development of Hills Lane are in course of preparation.

The surface water drainage scheme for Lower Bessacarr was in course of preparation during the year.

The Design of the Proposed Main Pumping Station and Pre-Treatment Plant at Sandall Purification Works, is in course of preparation."

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Collection of Refuse:

The collection of refuse is carried out by a section of the Health Department. Fourteen refuse collection vehicles are employed. As stated in my previous reports, the fleet is gradually being modernised by the introduction of 18 cubic yard capacity Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft

Tipping Vehicles. An additional vehicle purchased during the year is of a similar type but is also fully equipped for dealing with bulk loading. This became necessary due to the building of the block of flats on Beckett Road where the whole of the refuse from the flats is dealt with by a chute and an extra large bin which will hold the equivalent contents of 15-18 dustbins of the normal size. The bin is emptied mechanically. This method is to be extended to schools and trade premises, hospitals, etc. where a normal number of ordinary dustbins are kept at one loading point. Further ideas in the method of collecting household refuse are being fully investigated by your Medical Officer of Health and Cleansing Superintendent together with representatives of Messrs Shelvoke & Drewry and close co-operation is being maintained in formulating these ideas into a sound and workable arrangement in an effort to increase the efficiency of the section and to reduce labour costs.

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:

No. of houses served	...	...	...	...	54
No. emptied, including temporary pail closets used in connection with race meetings and fairgrounds	...	...	...	...	6,482
No. of dry ashpits emptied	...	...	...	...	12

Emptying of Dustbins etc.:

Frequency of emptying dustbins	...	...	...	...	wkly
No. of new dustbins delivered to some houses	...	...	...	...	3,360

Loads removed:

Nightsoil	...	...	...	...	107
House and trade refuse	...	...	...	...	13,009
Salvage	...	...	...	...	1,338

Total loads removed ... 14,454

These loads were disposed of as follows:

Holmes Depot	...	...	...	...	1,384
Armthorpe Road Controlled Tip	...	...	...	...	6,490
Cocking's Tip, Balby	...	...	...	...	6,570
Sandy Lane Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	10

Disposal of Refuse:

The disposal of refuse is supervised for the Health Committee by the Borough Surveyor and close co-operation is maintained by the two Departments at all levels.

The two Controlled Tips mentioned in my previous report continued to be used during the year, and are conveniently situated. Regular visits are paid to these by your Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors.

The weight of refuse dealt with at the Holmes Depot and Controlled Tips were as follows:

	House Refuse	Night- Soil	Trade and Other Refuse	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Holmes Depot	—	42	766	808
Armthorpe Road Tip ...	10,938	95	4,220	15,253
Cocking's Tip, Balby ...	11,145	—	3,750	14,895
Sandy Lane Sewage Works	—	2	—	2
	22,083	139	8,736	30,958

Salvage:

The following figures show the quantities to the nearest ton of materials salvaged and disposed of at the Holmes Depot:

	Tons
Waste Paper	1,358
Pressed Tins	117
Bones	—
Heavy Iron	13
Light Iron, bedsteads and dustbins...	30
Non-Ferrous Metals	3
Rags	15
Cullet	32
Rubble	251
	<hr/> 1,819

These figures do not include salvage collected and disposed of by private individuals.

The gross value of the materials salvaged during 1954 was £11,490

Waste Paper:

The demand for waste paper continued throughout the year and it is encouraging to report that the annual tonnage of waste paper salvage sent to the Paper Mills from Doncaster was the highest recorded. A bonus is paid to the collection and disposal staffs and a keen interest is displayed by all concerned.

The following table gives the monthly output to the nearest ton.

					Tons
January	...	...	...	...	82
February	...	...	...	...	70
March	...	...	...	...	115
April	...	...	...	...	113
May	...	...	...	...	114
June	...	...	...	...	118
July	...	...	...	...	117
August	...	...	...	...	129
September	...	...	...	...	122
October	...	...	...	...	122
November	...	...	...	...	118
December	...	...	...	...	138
Total ...					1,358

Distribution of New Dustbins:

Under the Council's Municipal dustbin scheme this Section is responsible for the storage and distribution of new dustbins.

The total number issued during the year was 3,360.

Staff:

The staff of this Section comprises a superintendent, two foremen, 12 drivers and 38 loaders. No increase was made during the year despite the increase in the amount of building development on the new housing estates at Intake, Cantley and Weston Road and houses built by private enterprise.

Loading staff was again difficult to obtain which, in consequence, threw extra work on the regular employees.

It is with regret that I have to report the death of Mr. James Grey who for many years has been employed as foreman in the Section. He was a most conscientious servant who will be difficult to replace.

Transport:

The Transport Department of the Corporation undertakes the garaging and maintenance of the Refuse Collection vehicles.

The following table gives details of the work done by each vehicle for the year 1954.

No.	Type	When Purchased	Total No. of hours	
			Worked	In garage for repairs
K1	Karrier Bantam...	1950	2,557	203
SD2	S. & D. Fore & Aft Tipper...	1952	2,658½	137
SD3	do. ...	1952	2,810½	18
SD4	do. ...	1953	2,374	54
K4	Karrier Bantam ...	1939	2,560	260½
K7	do. CK3 (withdrawn May 1954)	1936	948	58
SD5	S. & D. Fore & Aft Tipper (from May 1954)	1954	1,713	6
K10	Karrier Bantam ...	1939	2,281½	305½
K11	do. ...	1941	2,372	152
K12	do. ...	1944	2,308	319
K13	do. ...	1945	2,131	386
K14	do. ...	1947	2,480½	231½
K15	do. ...	1948	2,609½	85½
K16	do. ...	1948	2,638½	127½
K17	do. ...	1948	2,293	209½
K18	Fordson Van ...	1949	2,249½	194
			36,984½	2,747

The percentage efficiency for the fleet for the year is 93.0.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The six collecting stations have continued in operation throughout the year.

A full report on atmospheric pollution with special reference to smokeless zones was made to the Health Committee in July 1954 and copies were supplied to all members of the Council. A copy of the report is given below. So far the subject of clean air has aroused small interest and little has been done to implement the recommendations made.

REPORT ON ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SMOKELESS ZONES.

1—Introduction

Atmospheric pollution is one of the major health hazards of the present day and is one to which I would commend the earnest and urgent attention of the Health Committee and the Council.

Although public interest has only recently been awakened in the matter of atmospheric pollution by recent events, in actual fact the problem is a very old one and dates from the time when coal was first used as a fuel for domestic and industrial heating purposes and it is of interest to note that an Act of Parliament was passed in 1273 which prohibited the burning of coal in London and in 1306 a workman was executed for this offence.

The problem became widespread and acute with the industrial revolution when machines previously hand operated were replaced by power driven types, the power for which was obtained by the combustion of coal. Unfortunately the abundance of cheap coal as a source of power led to its being used in an inefficient manner with the production of smoke and other forms of atmospheric pollution.

Public Health Departments and the National Smoke Abatement Society and other bodies have been endeavouring for many years to draw attention to the damage to health, metalwork, stone, fabrics, vegetation etc. caused by atmospheric pollution and also the enormous direct economic loss which arises from the inefficient combustion of coal, the most important source of atmospheric pollution.

It is a grave reflection on our national intelligence that in the middle of the twentieth century we still allow atmospheric pollution to take place when proved methods of reducing the nuisance or eliminating it altogether, are well known.

At long last, following the severe and prolonged London fog in December 1952, public opinion has been stimulated and a Government Committee on Air Pollution has been set up "to examine the nature, causes and effects of air pollution and the efficacy of present preventive measures; to consider what further preventive measures are practicable; and to make recommendations."

This Committee has already issued an interim report.

2—The Origin and Nature of Atmospheric Pollution

The majority of materials polluting the atmosphere are derived from the combustion of fuels of various kinds. A small portion arises from chemical works and other dusty industrial processes.

The main causes of pollution are:

1. Smoke
2. Sulphur Di-oxide
3. Ash

SMOKE is the visible product of combustion and consists of mainly unburned carbon and volatile tarry matter. Its presence always indicates incomplete combustion of fuel and thus waste of fuel.

SULPHUR DI-OXIDE is the end product of the combustion of sulphur which is present in most fuels (in coal and coke sulphur averages about 1.5% by weight).

ASH is the non-combustible material present in fuels. Its proportion varies from 2 to 10% depending on quality of fuel. Most of this remains in the grate but about 0.3%, the finest dust, is carried up the flue with smoke and pollutes the atmosphere.

Coal gives rise to all three forms of pollution and is the major factor in atmospheric pollution to-day.

Coke is a smokeless fuel but still gives rise to sulphur dioxide and a small amount of ash. Oil can produce smoke and sulphur dioxide but is free from ash.

3—Sources of Pollution

The domestic chimney and the industrial chimney give rise to most of the smoke in the atmosphere — the relative proportions in any district depends on whether the district is residential or industrial. Over the whole country it is estimated that 1.2 million tons of smoke are produced per year from domestic chimneys and a similar amount from factory chimneys and other industrial uses—a total of 2,400,000 tons of smoke produced per annum!

Industrial chimneys account for about twice as much sulphur dioxide and ash as domestic chimneys. Locomotive engines are a further source of atmospheric pollution and the internal combustion engine, especially vehicles with diesel engines, can give rise to heavy smoke pollution under certain circumstances.

4—Effects of Atmospheric Pollution

(a) ON HEALTH

The effects of breathing heavy concentrations of dust in industrial processes may be very serious and even fatal, but the amount of ash and dust in the general atmosphere is too small to be of any danger.

The breathing of sulphur dioxide and other chemical contaminants in concentrations which can arise in severe and prolonged fogs is harmful, giving rise to irritation of the respiratory tract and in the case of persons already suffering from chest complaints it may aggravate these and cause death.

It is significant that the death rate from chest conditions is greatest in the industrial areas of the country where atmospheric pollution is most prevalent.

Smoke is a possible cause of cancer of the lungs — this is not yet proved, but investigations are proceeding. Certain constituents of tar are well known to cause cancer and smoke contains tarry materials. There appears to be a connection between the density of population per acre (and thus the number of domestic chimneys) and the incidence of cancer of the lung, suggesting domestic smoke to be at least an important factor.

Sheep and cattle are particularly sensitive to fluorine which can be a form of atmospheric pollution in the vicinity of certain industries.

Smoke in the atmosphere, even in the absence of fog, reduces the

amount of sunshine and ultra-violet light which we receive, thus leading to general ill-health and predisposing to tuberculosis and rickets.

Most British towns lose from 25 per cent to 55 per cent of the possible daylight from the presence of smoke alone.

On gloomy days up to 90% of the natural light may be lost. This reduction in available natural light can cause eye strain in indoor workers and leads to the frequent use of artificial light.

(b) *ON VEGETATION*

An enormous amount of damage is done each year to vegetation by atmospheric pollution. This affects plants in two ways:

- (i) by direct poisoning effects of the sulphur di-oxide to which plants are particularly sensitive and
- (ii) by the clogging of the breathing pores in the leaves of the plant by smoke particles.

Sulphur di-oxide also pollutes rain which kills the bacteria in the soil and thus prevents the plant obtaining its normal food supplies. A concentration of less than three parts in 10,000,000 would injure vegetation. Smoke in the atmosphere also reduces the ultra-violet light and daylight to the detriment of vegetation. Damage to vegetation by atmospheric pollution directly affects the food supplies of the whole nation.

(c) *ON METALWORK*

The rate of corrosion of metals is three times as rapid in densely populated areas as in country districts. This applies to both ferrous and non-ferrous metals and is due to the very highly corrosive action of sulphur di-oxide in the presence of moisture and particles from the atmosphere. If atmospheric particles are removed the corrosive effect of the sulphur di-oxide and moisture together is negligible.

(d) *ON STONWORK*

Most building materials are attacked by atmospheric pollution and all are rendered dingy by smoke. Some forms of stone and brick are very susceptible to the action of smoke and its acid components and rapidly disintegrate. The Parish Church after only 100 years' life now needs £10,000 or more spending on it to replace stonework damaged by atmospheric pollution. Westminster Abbey requires £ $\frac{3}{4}$ million.

(e) *OTHER MATERIALS*

Wool, cotton and leather goods are rapidly rotted in a polluted atmosphere. Damage to textiles, e.g., curtains, clothes, etc., affects every household in a polluted atmosphere.

In addition the washing of household linen is rendered more difficult in industrial towns than in the rural areas, requiring more expenditure on soap, a longer time for the task and subjecting the garments, etc. to more wear and tear in the process of cleansing.

The effects on leather can seriously damage leather bound books in libraries in smoky areas.

(f) *ON PAINTWORK*

In smoky towns external paintwork on buildings requires renewal more frequently, often on alternate years. Expenditure on painting and cleaning buildings in smoky towns may be 40% more than in clean towns.

(g) *ON AIRCRAFT*

The presence of smoke in the atmosphere seriously reduces visibility for aircraft flying in the vicinity of towns and adds to the difficulties of aircraft using airports in the vicinity of industrial areas through the marked reduction of visibility caused by smoke in the atmosphere.

(h) *WASTAGE OF FUEL*

It has been estimated that the combustible material, both visible and invisible, which accompanies smoke is worth £26,000,000 per annum.

The estimated *total cost* of damage plus waste was £100,000,000 in 1947. *This does not include damage to health.*

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN DONCASTER

Records of atmospheric pollution have been kept in Doncaster only since 1950. Six collecting stations have been established by the Health Department whilst nine collecting stations have been set up by the British Electricity Authority in and around Doncaster. The following table shows the average amount in tons per square mile of solid matter deposited each month at each of the Health Department's six collecting points from 1951 to 1953:

Site	1951	1952	1953	1954
Baxter Gate	18.94	17.15	16.33	20.87
Hexthorpe	15.59	15.58	12.27	13.79
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	14.30	13.55	17.53	12.85
Sandall Sewage Works ...	15.05	12.27	11.69	13.48
Church Lane, Bessacarr ...	12.14	10.44	10.20	14.30
Thornham (Control)	9.70	8.89	7.97	10.80

These figures show a very considerable amount of atmospheric pollution has occurred in the town, particularly in the centre and older parts of the town and this gives rise to all the deleterious effects referred to previously. Unless action is taken by the Health Committee no improvement can be expected and the likelihood is that with the extension and development of the town the problem will become worse.

Prevention:

Many uninformed people think that remedial measures are not worth while but in considering the problem it is essential to weigh the relatively small cost of remedial measures against the enormous damage to health and economic wastage which pollution causes each year. In this connection one need only draw a parallel with diphtheria immunisation. The same attitude of mind existed towards this procedure only a few years ago, yet in the last ten years through persistent efforts of Health Departments and other enlightened members of the community, this once dread disease, which had a very high mortality rate and a similarly high crippling rate and cost the nation vast sums in hospital charges each year, has now been

virtually eliminated. It only requires the same attitude towards atmospheric pollution to eliminate it completely, or at least to reduce markedly the damage to health and property which at present arises therefrom. It has been estimated that in Great Britain each ton of smoke produced does £20 worth of damage *at least*, (one modest factory produces one ton of smoke per week and ten domestic fires produce this quantity in one year). Prevention of pollution has to be effected in a number of different ways due to the number of different sources from which pollution arises.

(a) DOMESTIC PREMISES:

In the case of domestic premises the main offender is the open fire burning coal which not only produces smoke in vast quantities but also wastes the majority of the fuel burned in it. If smokeless fuels are burned in open grates the atmospheric pollution is eliminated but heat is still wasted in considerable amounts. By burning smokeless fuel in closed stoves one benefits by the complete elimination of smoke and also from an enhanced heat availability in the premises, as the amount of heat lost from this type of appliance is relatively small. In addition to open grates and closed stoves there are now a number of central heating plants available which are ideally suited for installation in private houses. These burn cheap grades of coke, require the minimum of attention and effectively heat the whole of the house at an economic rate and again without the production of smoke. Gas and electricity are two other forms of domestic heating which avoid smoke production and give far more efficient use of the fuel consumed than the traditional methods of space heating. Encouragement should, therefore, be given to all householders to instal gas or electric appliances at least for water heating during the summer months when general space heating is not necessary and for the heating of rooms which are used occasionally.

(b) INDUSTRIAL PREMISES:

About half the pollution in an industrial town is estimated to come from the boiler chimneys of industrial premises. There are a number of industrial chimneys in and around Doncaster which are capable of producing black smoke and which, in fact, frequently do. A number of collieries around the town are particular offenders partly due to the poor quality of fuel which is burned in the boilers and partly due to the old fashioned methods of firing employed there. It is understood that the National Coal Board is pursuing the policy of modernising their equipment at the pits in this area and mechanical stokers are being installed to replace hand firing as and when possible.

All industrial concerns should be asked to co-operate in the abolition of smoke from their premises. This will require education of both the management and the employees and also considerable persuasion. Industrial smoke can be eliminated in a number of ways such as the replacement of coal by solid smokeless fuels or converting coal fired boilers to oil firing. Where, for any reason, coal is considered to be the only suitable fuel, then efficient mechanical stokers should be installed and hand firing abandoned. Some industries may be able to make use of pulverised coal which with suitable equipment gives smoke-free combustion of coal.

(c) RAILWAYS:

The question of smoke pollution from railways is always a difficult problem, the only complete solution to which is conversion to diesel or electric traction. This will, of course, have to be dealt with on a national basis and it is interesting to note that diesel traction has just been introduced for certain routes in the Leeds area.

Smokeless Zones:

So far I have only dealt with the practical means whereby smoke can be eliminated. Whilst there is no practical difficulty in eliminating the smoke the fact unfortunately remains that there is at present no means of ensuring that smoke pollution does not arise, and there has been marked indifference on the part of both central and local governments to this problem. However, in the last few years a number of local authorities have made a start in tackling the problem by obtaining powers to prohibit the production of smoke in limited areas of their towns. In Manchester and Coventry powers were obtained to designate certain areas of the cities "Smokeless Zones." In these zones it is an offence to produce smoke from any form of appliance and the restriction applies equally to domestic, commercial or industrial premises. So far these zones have been of limited size although in the case of Manchester the original area has now been increased and it is hoped ultimately to extend them still further. The advantages of smokeless zones can be summarised as follows.

1. They enable effective smoke prevention to be obtained first in the areas where most needed.
2. They may be started in areas which make the problem technically easy to deal with, e.g., business areas of cities, thus allowing for trial and experiment with a minimum of opposition.
3. New building areas, industrial, business or residential, can be developed as "Smokeless Zones" from the start.
4. The creation of a "Smokeless Zone" gives publicity and promotes discussion on the problem of atmospheric pollution and thus arouses public interest in the problem of atmospheric pollution and also in the allied question of the efficient use of fuel.

The legal procedure for obtaining authority to introduce a "Smokeless Zone" is at present complicated and requires Parliamentary authority but there has been so much interest in these zones from a number of local authorities that it is possible that a simplified procedure will be approved by Parliament in the not too distant future.

It is possible to effect a "Smokeless Zone" immediately without any Parliamentary or legal procedure where new property is being developed. It is permissible for it to be a condition of tenancy on Corporation housing estates that only smokeless fuel be used. This has been done on a 3,000 house Council estate in Nottingham with success.

RECOMMENDATION.

1. Sufficient experience has now been gained in other towns to justify the serious consideration by the Health Committee of instituting one or more "Smokeless Zones" in Doncaster and at this stage I would like the Committee to consider approving the principle of establishing one or more "Smokeless Zones" in the town. If this principle is approved it will be necessary for a detailed survey to be carried out in various parts of the town on which recommendations will be made to the Committee as to where such a zone, or zones, should first be implemented.
2. I strongly urge that the Health Committee also favourably considers advocating the compulsory use of smokeless fuel on all future Corporation housing estates in Doncaster. Such a procedure would be an invaluable start in the tackling of smoke abatement in Doncaster and is one I earnestly commend to the Committee.
3. As an example to the rest of the town all Corporation owned premises should be equipped with heating appliances for the prevention of smoke production. Many Corporation owned premises still use open fires burning coal, thereby producing large volumes of smoke from the chimneys and wasting fuel. Steps should be taken to eliminate these undesirable practices forthwith.
4. The co-operation, interest and assistance of all bodies having an interest in the problem of atmospheric pollution should be encouraged to co-operate with the Health Committee. The establishment of a Committee representing the Corporation, industry, the business interests, property owners and tenants should be considered so that the various proposals of the Corporation regarding atmospheric pollution can be fully understood by the public in general.
5. There should be a marked increase in the amount of publicity regarding smoke abatement problems in the town and the question of an atmospheric pollution exhibition should be considered.
6. In any future local Acts of Parliament powers should be obtained enabling the Corporation to give prior approval to any equipment it is proposed to instal in premises other than private houses, for heating, cooking or any industrial purposes, in order to ensure that equipment capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke is installed. A further essential requirement is powers to require the capacity of any such plant installed to be in excess of the immediate requirements by say, a 25% margin, so that temporary increased demands can be met without overloading the equipment, and thus producing smoke.

ADDENDUM

With reference to Recommendation 2 above, I would draw the attention of members of the Committee to minute No. 36 of the Estates and Housing Committee meeting held on the 16th June 1954 and to the statement in the Council Chamber by the Chairman of that Committee,

referring to the expense and damage etc. being caused by the sooting-up of chimneys on Corporation housing estates. This is a perfect example of a problem which would not arise if the compulsory use of smokeless fuel on all future Corporation housing estates was introduced by the Corporation.

The effect of atmospheric pollution on vegetation mentioned on page 49 has recently been referred to by the Parks Superintendent, Mr. A. H. Hemming, who has been quoted in the local press as follows:

"Generally, the polluted atmosphere of Doncaster is bad for flower-growing. We get the plants to something like perfection in the potting sheds, then put them in public view to show we can grow flowers in Doncaster, and they just die there."

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Amount of SO₃ collected by lead peroxide method expressed in mg/100 sq. cm/day during 1954.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average
Baxter Gate	4.41	4.92	4.12	3.07	2.59	2.08	3.09	2.10	2.95	3.71	4.92	4.90	3.51
Hexthorpe Flatts	2.25	2.27	2.11	1.48	1.20	1.26	1.45	1.19	1.56	1.92	1.96	2.50	1.76
Isolation Hospital, Tickhill Road	2.23	2.38	1.79	1.44	1.20	0.85	1.05	1.04	1.18	1.36	1.83	1.51	1.49
Sandall Sawage Works	2.18	2.06	1.88	1.48	1.14	1.07	1.56	0.90	1.50	2.00	2.41	2.87	1.75
Church Lane Water Tower, Bessacarr ...	1.89	1.14	1.49	1.19	0.98	0.83	1.17	0.86	1.05	1.30	1.56	2.06	1.29
Thornham Borehole, Branton	1.49	1.46	1.16	1.05	0.76	0.69	0.98	0.64	0.99	1.10	1.42	1.66	1.12
Monthly Average (Whole Town)	2.41	2.37	2.09	1.62	1.31	1.13	1.56	1.12	1.54	1.89	2.34	2.58	—

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Amount of solids deposited per square mile per month (in tons), 1954.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ...	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average
Baxter Gate	15.39	21.25	21.52	16.06	20.01	16.96	23.13	24.07	20.28	24.54	24.13	23.10	20.87
Hexthorpe Flatts	7.37	19.18	13.91	11.08	14.85	12.31	10.04	18.11	15.68	15.25	*	§	13.78
Isolation Hospital, Tickhill Road	10.76	14.56	12.32	8.68	13.97	13.48	14.46	17.47	11.79	14.69	12.71	9.38	12.86
Sandal Sewage Works	11.78	12.92	11.24	10.00	13.09	11.31	20.07	16.14	14.16	14.43	14.36	12.28	13.48
Church Lane Water Tower, Bessacarr ...	9.96	9.79	9.63	19.55	18.85	14.51	14.82	14.34	12.08	12.58	14.44	21.11	14.31
Thornham Borehole, Branton	7.76	9.77	8.72	8.68	10.83	10.99	9.21	10.73	9.58	9.41	25.66	8.22	10.80
Total Solids deposited	63.02	87.37	77.34	74.05	91.60	79.56	91.73	100.86	83.57	90.90	91.30	74.09	83.78
Monthly Average (Whole Town)	10.50	14.59	12.89	12.34	15.27	13.26	15.29	16.81	13.93	15.15	18.26	14.82	—

* Bottle broken at laboratory.

§ Bottle broken due to frost.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:

A new public convenience for both sexes was opened during the year at the junction of Carr House Road and Bennetthorpe, conveniently situated for use by the large number of persons attending race meetings and football matches and also for travellers on the Great North Road. Provision is made for the whole building to be in use on days when race meetings and football matches are taking place, with attendants on duty. On ordinary days, only a small part of the accommodation is in use and no attendant is on duty.

Signposting of the conveniences in the town has now been completed, to the benefit of the public and especially strangers to the town.

Great congestion occurs at Waterdale female convenience every summer as this is adjacent to a long distance coach halt where passengers debus for refreshments etc. During the holiday months large numbers of buses are constantly arriving and the accommodation at the convenience is totally inadequate to meet the demand.

Schemes for extension have been considered by the Health Committee, but no decision has yet been possible in the matter.

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	4,620
Inspections and re-inspections re complaints	6,252
Preliminary notices issued (written and verbal)	600
Preliminary notices complied with	560
Statutory Notices served:	
Public Health Act, 1936:	
Section 39	39
Section 45	10
Housing Act, 1936:	
Section 9	53
Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931, Section 104 and	
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 24	463
Factories Act, 1937:	
Section 7	Nil
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	2
Statutory Notices complied with:	
Public Health Act, 1936:	
Section 39 — by owners	35
by Corporation in default	Nil
work done in default by contract	9
Section 45 — by owners	12
by Corporation in default	Nil
work done in default by contract	2
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	2

Housing Act, 1936:	
Section 9 — by owners	47
by Corporation in default	Nil
work done in default by contract ...	6
Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931:	
Section 104 — by owners	145
by Corporation in default	122
Public Health Act, 1936:	
Section 24 Sewers cleaned out	194
Factories Act, 1937:	
Section 7 — by owners	Nil
Legal proceedings	Nil
Nuisances abated and defects remedied	5,411
Comprised as follows:	
Ashbins provided under Corporation Dustbin Scheme	3,360
Ashbins provided by owners or occupiers	8
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed ...	23
Drains, cleaned out, re-laid or repaired	439
do new inspection chambers provided	1
do new inspection chamber covers provided ...	12
do ventilating and soil pipes renewed or repaired	13
do gullies cleaned out	16
do gullies provided with new metal grids ...	2
do new trapped gullies provided	3
Dwellinghouses, roofs repaired	134
do external walls rebuilt, cement rendered or re-pointed	114
do internal walls replastered... ..	112
do ceilings replastered	70
do new damp-proof courses inserted	3
do floors re-laid or repaired... ..	39
do doors renewed or repaired	46
do fireplaces and cooking ranges renewed or repaired	105
do new windows fixed	2
do windows repaired or sashes re-corded ...	170
do coppers renewed	10
do new eaves, gutters or rainwater fall pipes provided	126
do eaves gutters or rainwater fallpipes cleaned out or repaired	75
do handrails renewed or repaired	6
do houses or rooms cleansed or disinfested ...	55
do new cellar gratings provided	4
do chimney stacks or pots renewed or repaired ...	63
do copper brickwork and fireboxes repaired or renewed	12

do stairs repaired	3
do smoky conditions abated... ..	33
do new steps provided or steps repaired	5
do cellar floors repaired	2
do cellar walls repaired	2
do ventilators provided in sculleries	2
Water closets, flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	47
do compartments re-built	5
do new pedestal washdown pans provided	43
do repaired	36
do new seats provided	12
do service pipes to flushing cisterns repaired	21
do and urinals cleansed	11
do flushing arm joints remade	21
Water supply, service pipes repaired	16
do new services provided	4
do taps repaired or new taps provided	3
do hot water cylinders and boilers repaired or renewed	1
Sinks renewed	32
Sink and bath waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleaned out	32
Lavatory basins renewed	1
Yards and passages, paving repaired or renewed	19
Yards and passages cleansed	6
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated	3
Covered metal receptacles provided for storage of pig swill	3
Privies abolished and pail closets provided	Nil
Nuisances caused by burning of refuse abated	1
Caravans removed	23
Smoke nuisance from factory abated, chimney raised	1

Infectious Disease:

Cases investigated	24
Visits to isolated cases	4
Visits re infectious disease contacts	1
Houses disinfested after cases of infectious disease	19

Food and Drugs:

Number of samples taken	423
Comprising as follows:	
Ungraded milk	31
Bottle milk (Tuberculin Tested)	23
do (Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised)	25
do (Pasteurised)	85
do (Sterilised)	37

Malt Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Non-Brewed Condiment	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lime Juice Cordial	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lemon Squash	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lemon Barley Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Orange Squash	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Grape Fruit Squash	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Aerated Mineral Waters	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Pork Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Sultanas	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Currants	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cut Mixed Peel	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Clacé Cherries	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ground Almonds	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Preserved Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tinned Baked Beans	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Self Raising Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meat Paste	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fish Paste	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tomato Ketchup	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Coffee and Chicory Essence	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Minced Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mincement	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
White Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Apricot Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lemon Curd	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Blackcurrant Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Apricot and Raspberry Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Raspberry Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gooseberry Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peach Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Raspberry and Gooseberry Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Strawberry Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Liquid Paraffin	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Glycerine	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Epsom Salts	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Camphorated Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eastons Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Parrishs Chemical Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Number of samples of milk reported to be adulterated or below standard	10
Number of other samples reported not genuine	4
Legal proceedings instituted	Nil
Number of cautions issued	14
Number of wholesale margarine dealers' premises registered	17
Number of wholesale margarine dealers registered	12
Samples of Foods reported to be adulterated or below standard and action taken :	

No.	Article	Adulteration or offences	Action taken and remarks
262	Baking Powder	Sample contained an excess of Residual Carbon Dioxide	Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector
272	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 8 per cent. ...	Producer cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector
277	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 14.6 per cent.	do
297	Milk 'Appeal to cow'	Slightly deficient in milk-fat	do
300	Milk 'Appeal to cow'	Slightly deficient in milk-fat	do
331	Milk	Slightly deficient in milk-fat	do
336	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 22.3 per cent.	Producer and Retailer cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector
344	Milk 'Appeal to cow'	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 15.3 per cent..	do
345	Milk 'Appeal to cow'	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 6.6 per cent.	do
346	Milk 'Appeal to cow'	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 7.3 per cent.	do
424	Marmalade	Slightly deficient in soluble Solids	Vendor cautioned by Ch Sanitary Inspector
431	Strawb'ry Jam	Slightly deficient in soluble Solids	do
485	Mincemeat	Slightly deficient in fat	do
157	Milk	Slightly deficient in milk-fat	do

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

Milk-fat	... ..	3.67
Solids-not-fat	... ..	8.74

Milk:

Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination :

Tuberculin Tested Milk	176
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	44
Pasteurised Milk	99
Sterilised Milk	65
Biological Tests	138

During the year 34 samples of school milk were taken for bacteriological examination and 26 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	...	...	...	...	...	12
Slaughtermen's licences renewed	...	...	...	...	...	38
Animals killed at Public Abattoir	...	...	...	...	...	60,819
Animals killed at Private Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	4,176
Inspections at Slaughterhouses...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100

Carcases Inspected and Condemned:

PUBLIC ABBATOIR		Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	...	7,585	2,149	1,643	32,537	16,905
Number inspected	...	7,585	2,149	1,643	32,537	16,905
All diseases except Tuberculosis:						
Whole carcasses condemned	...	18	25	48	47	51
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	2,690	445	7	4,344	1,329
Percentage of the no. inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	...	35.71	21.87	3.35	13.5	8.16
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	...	13	30	4	—	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	409	471	—	1	96
Percentage of the no. inspected affected with Tuberculosis	...	5.56	23.31	.24	.003	.61

The total weight of meat and offal condemned was approximately
68 tons, 3 qrs. 25 lbs.

PRIVATE ABBATOIR					
	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)...	941	—	—	3,133	102
Number inspected	941	—	—	3,133	102
All diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	302	—	—	444	23
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	32.09	—	—	14.21	22.55
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	2	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	80	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	8.71	—	—	—	—

The total weight of meat and offal condemned was approximately
3 tons, 6 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs.

Food condemned at shops and warehouses:

Imported Beef, 788 lbs.

Chickens, 340 lbs.

Corned Beef, 10 lbs.

Veal, 10 lbs.

Rabbits, 68 lbs.

Beef, 100 lbs.

Bacon, 1397 lbs.

Fish, 964 lbs.

Cheese, 1085 lbs.

Lobsters, 20 lbs.

Prawns, 10 lbs.

Herring Roes, 10 lbs.

Eggs, 180 lbs.

Sweets, 176 lbs.

Cake, 307 lbs.

Dates, 64 lbs.

Lambs, 2

Mutton, 22 lbs.

Tongue, 10 lbs.

Sausages, 930 lbs.

Meat Pies, 106 lbs.

Sauerkraut, 180 lbs.

Sugar, 89 lbs.

Margarine, 10 lbs.

Shrimps, 38 lbs.

Cod livers, 70 lbs.

Ducks, 300 lbs.

Liquid Eggs, 128 lbs.

Peanuts, 102 lbs.

Fish Cakes, 70 lbs.

Bananas, 25 lbs.

Ground Almonds, 24 lbs.

Raisins, 371 lbs.	Sultanas, 28 lbs.
Spaghetti, 20 lbs.	Oats, 12 lbs.
Radishes, 300 lbs.	Gherkins, 20 lbs.
Baked Beans, 14 lbs.	Puddings, 25 lbs.
Wheat Flake, 34 lbs.	Ice Cream Powder, 224 lbs.
Cooked Ham, 1 ton, 16 cwts., 1 qr., 22 lbs.	
Cabbage, 14 cwts., 2 qrs., 16 lbs.	
Italian Potatoes, 9 tons, 18 cwts., 3 qrs., 7 lbs.	
Tomatoes, 1 ton, 11 cwts., 20 lbs.	
Assorted packets of various foods	1,677
Assorted jars and bottles of various foods	1,497
Assorted tinned food	9,897

Of an approximate weight of 25 tons, 4 cwts., 1 qr., 22 lbs.

Offensive Trades:

Number on Register	6
Number of Inspections	222

Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk:

Number on Register	29
Number of persons licensed to pasteurise milk	Nil
Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested Milk	18
Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	28
Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Pasteurised milk	34
Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Sterilised milk	193
Number of inspections	278
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
The discontinuance of heat treated milk being bottled at premises otherwise than where it was processed	3

Shops Act:

Number of shops inspected and re-inspected	250
Written notices	7
Work done:	
Shops provided with adequate heating	2
New sanitary accommodation provided	4
W.C. doors and fasteners repaired or renewed	2
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	2
Yard paving relaid	3
Roof repaired	1
Ceilings repaired	1
Sanitary conveniences screened	4
Accumulations of refuse removed	1
Washing accommodation and hot water provided	2

Cinemas and Places of Entertainment:

Number in Borough	...	...	...	...	...	10
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	37
Interiors of cinemas re-decorated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Walls and ceilings of sanitary conveniences re-decorated	...	...	...	...	...	4
External walls of cinema repointed	...	...	...	...	...	1
New urinals constructed	...	...	...	...	...	3
New automatic flushing cisterns provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
New flushpipe provided for urinal	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
W.C. cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
New dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	10
Walls and ceiling of w.c.'s replastered	...	...	...	...	...	2
New chain pulls provided for w.c.s	...	...	...	...	...	6
New w.c. seats provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Seats renewed	...	...	...	...	...	34
Sanitary conveniences screened	...	...	...	...	...	1
Auditorium walls replastered	...	...	...	...	...	1

Pharmacy and Poison Act

Firms registered	...	...	...	...	...	132
Premises registered	...	...	...	...	...	161
Deputies registered	...	...	...	...	...	212
Inspection of premises	...	...	...	...	...	96

Factories Act:

Number of factories (with power)	...	...	...	...	368
Number of factories (non-power)	...	...	...	...	123
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	...	...	...	...	12
Number of outworkers on books	...	...	...	...	3
Complaints from Factory Inspector	...	...	...	...	3
Inspections	...	...	...	...	372
Contraventions or defects dealt with:					

		Found	Remedied
Sanitary conveniences:			
(a) insufficient	...	1	1
(b) unsuitable or defective	...	5	8
(c) not separate for sexes	...	Nil	1

Canal Boats:

Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	14
Persons on board (adults)	...	...	...	...	25
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	136
Bedrooms and bedding cleansed	36
Floors of passages and landings cleansed	10
Windows cleansed	22
Sanitary conveniences cleansed and re-decorated	6
Windows re-glazed	15
New ashbins provided	6
New drain inspection covers provided... ..	1
Doors re-hung or repaired	4
Urinals provided with new automatic flushing cisterns ...	1

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

Complaints of new infestations received and investigated during the year	413
Premises treated by operatives (pre-baiting and poisoning)	888
Advice given to occupiers of premises by operatives	202
Inspections re "Block Control"... ..	489
Test baits put down	692
Inspections of Farms, Factories, Corporation Housing Sites, Smallholdings, Rivers and Canal Banks, Warehouses, Allotments, Tips, etc.	1,473
Re-visits to previously infested premises	1,178
Superintending rat proofing of premises	9

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	3
Number of premises registered for sale	154
Inspections	575
Work done to remedy contraventions found:	
Sale of root vegetables discontinued by shops selling ice cream	3
Library discontinued	1
Sale of firewood discontinued	1

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

Four hundred and thirty samples (343 of ice cream and 87 of ice lollies) have been taken for bacteriological examination during the year with the following results :

	Ice Cream
Grade 1	277
Grade 2	55
Grade 3	6
Grade 4	5

The 87 samples of Ice Lollies were examined for the presence of Coliform Bacilli and in 8 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.)...	2,048
Notice given (written and verbal)	35
Contraventions found and remedied :	
Walls and ceilings cleansed and re-decorated	17
Floors cleansed	1
Floors relaid or repaired	5
Additional sanitary conveniences provided	4
Ceilings underdrawn	5
Roofs repaired	2
New food preparation rooms built	3
New glazed stoneware sinks provided	12
Clean towels provided	3
Constant supply of hot and cold water provided	12
Ceilings repaired	4
Walls replastered or tiled	8
New linoleum for floors provided	1
Lighting and ventilation provided	1
Sanitary conveniences cleansed and re-decorated... ..	2
Windows repaired and re-glazed	5
New windows provided	2

Sanitary Accommodation (approximate):

Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with privies and ashpits	6
Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with pail closets	65
Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with water closets and sanitary dustbins or other moveable receptacles	25,425

Hotels, Public Houses and Inns:

During the year routine re-inspections of the above were carried out, details of same and improvements effected are listed below:

Number in County Borough	94
Number of inspections and re-inspections	62
New sanitary conveniences provided	3
Sanitary conveniences properly screened	6
New water service pipes laid	1
Bar walls re-plastered	2
Windows of sanitary conveniences re-glazed	1
Artificial lighting provided to w.c. compartments	7
Bar floors renewed or repaired	2
Bar sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	1
Bar sink waste pipes provided with proper traps	2
New sinks provided	1
Cellar floors repaired	4
Cellar walls repaired or cement-rendered	3
Hot and cold water provided	1
New pumps provided to empty cellar sumps	2
Floor covering renewed	1

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926:

Six informal samples of fertilisers were taken for analysis under the above Act and 3 were found to be unsatisfactory. Letters of caution were sent to the vendors and manufacturers and formal samples will be taken later.

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 55.

Miscellaneous:

Inspections of school sanitary conveniences	107
Inspections of urinals and public lavatories	734
Inspections of tents, vans and sheds	225
Inspections of refuse tips	56
Houses measured up under Housing Act 1936	72
Drains tested	53
Inspections of markets	297
Smoke observations	61
Interviews with owners and tradesmen	1120
Inspections of offices	5
Superintending disinfestation of verminous houses etc.	89
Verminous persons disinfested	11

Samples of town's water taken for bacteriological examination	103
Samples of town's water taken for chemical analysis	4
Samples of swimming bath water (public baths, Grammar School baths and Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf Bath)	30
Inspection of houses for cleanliness and vermin prior to re- housing in Corporation Houses	391
Samples of tinned cream taken for bacteriological examination	3
Samples of baked beans taken for bacteriological examination	1
Inspection of Catering establishments on Racecourse... ..	86
Inspection of privy middens	14
Inspections under Pet Animals Act, 1951	25
Inspection of Hairdressers' premises	35
Inspections of dogs' homes	4
Inspections of cottagers' pigs	10

HOUSING

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

(1) By the Local Authority	502
(2) By private enterprise	98

The total number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the rate books was 25,278.

1—Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year:

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	1,301
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	5,498
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under subhead (1) of above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	—
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	—
(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 ...	674

2—Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notice:

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers	560
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3—Action Under Statutory Powers during the Year:

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	53
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	47
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners... ..	6
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	49
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	37
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	4
(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	

(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses voluntarily demolished ...	4
(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 ...	5
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	—
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses which were voluntarily closed	7

4—Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954:

During the year under review the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954 became operative and applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received from several persons, details of which are given below :

Applications received	16
Certificates granted	9
Certificates refused	5
Applications pending (subsequently granted on 18.1.55) ...	2

5—Overcrowding :

(a)	(1) The number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	39
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein	80
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	390
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	3
(c)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	14
	(2) Number of cases relieved in dwellings owned by the the Local Authority	2
(d)	(1) Number of cases of dwellings in which overcrowding took place after previous overcrowding had been relieved by the Local Authority	—
	(2) Number of cases of dwellings, previously uncrowded, allowed to become overcrowded after the appointed day ...	—
	(3) Number of cases of refusal to accept alternative accommodation	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS

Milk — Bacteriological Examinations:

During the year the following samples have been examined:

Tuberculin Tested (pasteurised) Milk

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

Pasteurised Milk

Ninety-nine samples were examined and six 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

Sixty-five samples were examined and all satisfied the prescribed tests.

Tuberculin Tested Milk

One hundred and seventy-six samples were examined and fourteen 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.

One hundred and thirty-eight samples of milk were examined for tubercle bacilli and one raw ungraded sample was found to be positive. The particulars of this case were immediately notified to the Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Wakefield, and also to the Authority in whose area 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 Laboratories at Wakefield and Sheffield.

