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COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

ANNUAL REPORT

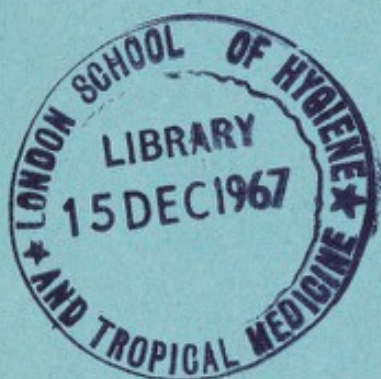
of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR

1955

H. L. SETTLE, M.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.San.I.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(31st December, 1955)

Chairman:

Alderman Mrs. R. HODSON

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor S. C. HOLBROOK

Committee:

The Mayor (^{Alderman} Councillor A. E. HALL)

Alderman F. OGDEN

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

Councillor E. ELLIOTT

Councillor A. HARVEY

Councillor E. HUBBARD

Councillor Miss E. PLUMB

Councillor J. PORTER

Councillor C. H. QUINCE

Councillor Miss K. N. SURFLEET

Councillor P. W. WRIGHT. *m.c., D.C.M.*

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE:

Chairman:

Alderman Mrs. R. HODSON

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

Councillor E. ELLIOTT

Councillor A. HARVEY

Councillor S. C. HOLBROOK

Councillor E. HUBBARD

Councillor Miss E. PLUMB

Councillor J. PORTER

PUBLIC LAVATORIES SUB-COMMITTEE:

Chairman:

Alderman Mrs. R. HODSON

The Mayor (^{Alderman} Councillor A. E. HALL)

Alderman F. OGDEN

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

Councillor E. ELLIOTT

Councillor A. HARVEY

Councillor E. HUBBARD

Councillor Miss E. PLUMB

Councillor J. PORTER

Councillor C. H. QUINCE

Councillor Miss K. N. SURFLEET

Councillor P. W. WRIGHT. *m.c., D.C.M.*

WHOLE AND PART-TIME STAFF FOR YEAR 1955

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 Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :

M. J. COLLINS, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H. (to 1st June, 1955)

P. S. R. BURRELL, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (from 5th December, 1955)

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and 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.

Orthopaedic Surgeon :

†A. I. SINCLAIR, B.SC., CH.B., F.R.C.S. (from 7th March, 1955)

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon :

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

Senior Dental Officer :

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

Dental Officers :

T. W. BUCKLEY

A. I. HUTCHINSON, L.D.S. (from 5th December, 1955)

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

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

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

P. H. CALVER, C.R.SAN.I. (to 17th April, 1955)

W. B. TWYFORD, CERT.S.I.B., M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A. (from 2nd May, 1955)

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, CERT.SMOKE INSPECTOR, M.S.I.A.

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.

Mrs. I. J. CHAPPELL, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V.CERT.

(from 10th October, 1955)

Miss M. C. CROSLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

†Mrs. B. DOYLE, S.R.N., S.R.C.N. (from 27th July, 1955)

Mrs. I. GYMER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (Part-time from 16th May, 1955)

Mrs. J. HAIGH, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V.CERT.

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

Miss L. OSBORNE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (to 31st March, 1955)

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

Miss P. M. SHONE, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V.CERT.

Mrs. E. M. WILSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (to 30th April, 1955)

Clinic Nurses :

Mrs. M. RUSHBY, S.R.N., S.R.C.N. (from 3rd October, 1955)

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

‡† Mrs. B. STUBBS, S.R.N. (from 13th September, 1955)

‡|| Mrs. E. WAGSTAFFE, S.R.F.N. (from 12th April, 1955).

Mrs. E. A. YOUNG, S.R.N. (absent on Training Course from 8th April, 1955)

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 :

Mrs. M. J. ALLEN, S.R.N.

Municipal Midwives :

Miss D. K. ADAMSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 19th December, 1955)

Mrs. C. L. BARRY, S.C.M., R.F.N. (to 3rd January, 1955)

Miss R. M. BIRDSALI, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. J. M. CLARK, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 10th January, 1955)

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

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. (to 31st December, 1955)

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. G. ALLERTON, S.E.A.N. (from 4th April, 1955)

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

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

‡† Mrs. B. BUTLER, S.R.N., S.R.F.N. (from 18th April, 1955)

Mrs. B. M. COMMON, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S. (from 2nd August, 1955)

Mrs. E. M. FARR, S.R.N., S.R.F.N. (to 8th January, 1955)

Miss Y. FLINN, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S. (to 23rd May, 1955)

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

‡† Mrs. S. HICKEY, S.R.N. (from 27th May, 1955)

‡† Mrs. B. M. JOHNSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

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

‡† Mrs. A. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 10th January, 1955)

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

Mrs. B. B. WILKINSON, S.R.N. (to 30th November, 1955)

Ambulance Officer :

L. BIGGS

Clerk, Civil Ambulance Service :

Mrs. E. M. FRICKER

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 Help Supervisor :

Miss L. NEWSOME

Chief Clerk :

J. MALLINDER

Senior Clerk :

D. C. M. DEAN

Clerical Staff :

Miss F. M. ANKER.

Mrs. J. M. BOOTH (née HAHN)

Miss R. COOK.

Mr. E. HUGHES.

**Miss K. LITCHFIELD

Mrs. J. M. PARKER (née SMITH).

Mrs. B. PEARSON.

Mrs. K. ROSBOTTOM.

‡Miss M. ROYSTON (from 8th August, 1955)

Mrs. P. TOMLINSON (from 3rd August, 1955).

‡Mr. L. S. WOFFENDEN (to 6th August, 1955)

Miss F. D. WOOD.

Dental Attendants :

Mrs. D. M. DEAN.

Mrs. J. BONE.

Mrs. D. E. SMITH (from 28th November, 1955).

Welfare Foods Attendants :

Mrs. K. E. DUFFIN.

Mrs. M. E. SADDINGTON.

†Denotes part-time.

‡Denotes temporary.

*Denotes part-time for Maternity and Child Welfare only.

**Part-time for School Health Service also.

||Denotes fulltime.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

Health Office,
Doncaster.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1955

To the Council of the County Borough of Doncaster:

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1955. The health of the inhabitants of the town continued to be satisfactory and there was no serious outbreak of infectious disease during the year.

Major staff changes have again occurred in the Health Department. Dr. M. J. Collins, Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, left in July and was replaced by Dr. P. S. R. Burrell in December, 1955. Mr. P. H. Calver, Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector for nine years, and a member of the staff for 35 years, retired on pension. He was succeeded by Mr. W. B. Twyford.

This report is over a year late for the same reasons as applied in the case of the 1954 report, which were given in detail in the Annual Report for that year.

The growth of Cantley Estate is rapid and a site for a clinic has been earmarked. In accordance with modern trends in the National Health Service a number of general medical practitioners were interested in establishing a group practice on the estate and were prepared to erect suitable premises for the purpose. Following discussions, they kindly agreed to site their premises adjacent to the proposed Local Health Authority Clinic and to arrange the plan of their building so that if appropriate, at some future date the clinic and the group practice could form a comprehensive Health Centre. Joint heating and caretaking arrangements to effect economy were also agreed to.

Unfortunately this valuable pioneer experiment had to be abandoned as the terms of lease of the site offered by the Corporation were too short to be acceptable to the medical practitioners.

During the year the Health Department continued in its efforts to persuade the public to give serious attention to the major public health problem of atmospheric pollution. It is not easy to get public opinion awakened to the damage to health and material things for which our dirty atmosphere is directly responsible. It is essential that those entrusted with this task of educating the public, themselves employ smokeless fuels in their homes, if only to gain first-hand information on their advantages and correct methods of use. Unfortunately, the majority of those advocating "Clean Air" do not burn smokeless fuels in their own homes.

Attention also needs to be given to fixing an official standard for the moisture content of manufactured smokeless fuels. Many manufactured smokeless fuels are by nature very porous and can hold a considerable quantity of moisture. During manufacture they are sprayed with water whilst red-hot to quench the fuel. As a result it is possible for the fuel as delivered from the point of manufacture to contain up to 25% water. A smokeless fuel which on production has a low moisture content may also acquire moisture if stored in the open during inclement weather. In my opinion, if the Clean Air Campaign is to succeed it is essential for methods of quenching and storage to be developed which will ensure that the moisture content in these fuels is kept to a fair level. If a fair moisture standard cannot be legally introduced then these fuels should be sold by volume and not weight, otherwise a fraud on a vast scale will be perpetrated.

Under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, official impetus was given to slum clearance and in the early part of 1955 a full report on this problem was submitted to the Council. A total of 1,099 houses in the town was considered to be unfit for human habitation at that time. The majority of these were located in large groups in defined areas. A small number were individual houses, or small groups among otherwise satisfactory property. The largest single group of unfit houses was located in the triangular area bounded by St. Sepulchre Gate, St. James' Street and Wood Street, and comprised 559 inhabited and 15 unoccupied houses. It is hoped that early action can be taken to demolish these unfit houses and rehouse their occupants in modern accommodation.

I would direct the attention of the Council to the following matters which are of considerable public importance and which so far have not received attention.

Widespread benefit would be derived from softening of the town's water supply. The present hard water is unpleasant to use and inefficient as a washing medium. Heating it wastes fuel and necessitates frequent repairs in hot water services. It also wastes soap. People who have never experienced the benefits and pleasures of using soft water in the home cannot appreciate what they are missing.

I would also recommend that a pilot plant be established for the composting of town's refuse and sewage works sludge as modern methods of treatment enable a valuable fertiliser to be produced from these otherwise valueless materials. Natural fertilisers are difficult to obtain and the conversion of refuse and sludge into a valuable saleable commodity is an economic advantage which should not be ignored and a ready market would no doubt be available in the surrounding farming areas. Satisfactory composting processes are now in operation on the Continent and in one or two towns in this country and consideration should be given to establishing an experimental plant in Doncaster so that first-hand experience of the method can be obtained.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued support and interest in the work of the Department and to the staff for their loyal assistance. I also wish to thank the medical practitioners in the town for their continued co-operation and assistance, without which the work of the Department would be rendered much more difficult.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. L. SETTLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1957.

SECTION A

STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL STATISTICS:

Area in acres	8,371
Population (Census 1951)	82,054
Estimated resident population (mid 1955)	83,060
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1955)	25,794
Rateable value	£736,929
Product of a penny rate, 1955-56	£2,970

VITAL STATISTICS:

Live Births:	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	636	573	1,209
Illegitimate	38	35	73
Birth rate per 1,000 population			14.50

Stillbirths:	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	9	14	23
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Rate per 1,000 population			0.29
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			18.38

Deaths:	Male.	Female.	Total.
	508	415	923
Rate per 1,000 population			12.22

Deaths from maternal causes:

From sepsis	—
From other causes	1
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0.76

Deaths of infants under one year of age:	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	11	26	37
Illegitimate	2	2	4
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births			31.98

Neonatal Mortality:	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	9	16	25
Illegitimate	2	2	4
Rate per 1,000 live births			22.62

England and Wales:

Total live births (rate per 1,000 population)	15.0
Total stillbirths (rate per 1,000 live and still births)	23.1
Total deaths—all causes (rate per 1,000 population)	11.7
All causes under 1 year (rate per 1,000 related live births)	24.9
Neonatal Mortality (rate per 1,000 related live births)	17.3
Maternal Mortality (rate per 1,000 live and still births)	0.64

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Doncaster	England and Wales
Births:	Rates per 1,000 population	
Live births	14.50	15.0
Still births	0.29	
	(a) 18.38	(a) 23.1
Deaths:		
All causes	12.22	11.7
Typhoid and paratyphoid	—	—
Whooping cough	0.01	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Tuberculosis	0.12	—
Influenza	0.06	—
Smallpox	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)	0.01	—
Pneumonia	0.31	—
Deaths:	Rates per 1,000 live births	
All causes under 1 year of age ...	31.98	(b) 24.9
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	2.34	—
Maternal causes excluding abortion	0.76	0.54
Due to abortion	—	0.10
Total maternal mortality	0.76	0.64

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

(b) Per 1,000 related live births.

Comparative rates of Doncaster and England and Wales.

	1955 Doncaster	1954 Doncaster	1955 England and Wales
Birth rate	14.50	14.93	15.0
Death rate	12.22	13.08	11.7
Infant mortality rate...	31.98	31.20	24.9
Maternal mortality rate	0.76	nil	0.64

BIRTHS

The total number of live births allocated by the Registrar General to the Borough was 1,282, a decrease of 32 over the 1954 figure, giving a birth rate of 14.50 per 1,000 estimated resident population, compared with a rate of 14.93 in 1954. The rate for England and Wales was 15.0.

DEATHS

The number of deaths in 1955 was 923 (508 males and 415 females), a decrease of 61 compared with 1954, when there were 984 deaths (564 males and 420 females). The death rate was 12.22 per 1,000 estimated population compared with a rate of 13.08 in 1954. The rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

**Deaths of Doncaster Residents in the Year 1955 Classified according
to Disease and Age-Period.
Registrar General's figures, 1955.**

Cause of Death	Age Periods								
	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75+	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	—	9
Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm stomach ...	—	—	—	—	—	12	14	3	29
" " lung, bronchus ...	—	—	—	—	—	17	12	2	31
" " breast ...	—	—	—	—	3	7	5	4	19
" " uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	2	11
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm ...	—	—	2	—	8	24	23	18	75
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diabetes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	—	—	—	—	—	26	38	64	128
Coronary Disease, Angina Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	3	40	40	27	110
Other Heart Disease ...	—	1	—	1	4	19	26	104	155
Other Circulatory Disease ...	—	—	—	—	4	5	12	23	44
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Pneumonia ...	6	—	—	1	2	5	5	7	26
Bronchitis ...	2	1	—	1	—	20	30	24	78
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	5
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	1	12
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	7
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	4	12
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	10
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformations... Other defined and Ill-defined Diseases ...	5	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	8
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	22	1	1	4	7	12	8	27	82
All Other Accidents ...	—	1	1	3	6	1	4	—	16
Suicide ...	1	—	1	1	4	2	2	9	20
Homicide and Operations of War ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
TOTALS ...	41	4	5	14	46	229	244	340	923

SECTION B

HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA

HOSPITAL AND SPECIALIST SERVICES:

The following information, kindly supplied by the Secretary of the Doncaster Hospital Management Committee, Mr. A. Jones, gives the arrangements in force in 1955.

The hospitals in the Borough are:

- (1) **Doncaster Royal Infirmary**, Thorne Road, a general hospital of 330 beds occupied by acute cases.
- (2) **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
Gynæcology	...	...	...	32
Psychiatry	...	...	...	8
Mental Deficiency	...	...	...	32
Sick Children	...	...	...	14
Chronic Sick	...	...	...	92
				241

- (3) **Hamilton Lodge Maternity Home**, Carr House Road, of 14 beds.
- (4) **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.
- (5) **St. Catherine's Institution**, Tickhill Road, a mental deficiency institution of 528 beds.

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

- (1) **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.
- (2) **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.

- (3) **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 14 beds in the Danum Lodge Nursing Home, Thorne Road, for chronic sick patients.

NURSING HOMES :

At the end of the year there were two registered nursing homes with a total accommodation for 2 psychiatric, 12 geriatric, 22 general medical and surgical cases, and one nursing home with 12 beds for maternity cases. The homes have been inspected and found to be satisfactory. No unregistered homes came to the notice of the Department.

LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES

CLINICS AND WELFARE CENTRES :

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

Wood Street Clinic

School Minor Ailment Clinic	...	9. 0 a.m. Daily
Child Welfare Clinic	... ..	2. 0 p.m. Wednesday
Immunisation and		4. 0 p.m. Monday and
Vaccination Clinic		2. 0 p.m. Wednesday
Ophthalmic Clinic	... ..	9.15 a.m. & 1.15 p.m. Tuesday
		9.15 a.m. Wednesday,
		by appointment
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic	...	11. 0 a.m. Monday,
		by appointment
Dental Clinic	... ..	Daily by appointment
Artificial Sunlight Clinic	... ..	Daily by appointment
Orthopædic Clinic	... ..	Once monthly by appointment
Special School Clinic	... ..	10. 0 a.m. Monday and
		Wednesday by appointment
Ante-natal Clinic	... ..	2. 0 p.m. Tuesday
Post-natal and Conception		
Control Clinic		4. 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

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, 14, Acacia Road

Ante-natal Clinic	10. 0 a.m. Thursday
Child Welfare Clinic	2. 0 p.m. Thursday
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic	10. 0 a.m. & 2.0 p.m. Thursday

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

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 31.98 per thousand live births compared with the rate of 31.20 in the previous year, when 41 infant deaths occurred.

Stillbirths numbered 24, giving a rate of 18.38 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, and 0.29 per thousand population. In 1954 the stillbirths numbered 36.

INFANT DEATHS

Cause of Death					Age Groups							
	Under				Total under 4 weeks	1-2 months	2-4 months	4-6 months	6-8 months	8-10 months	10-12 months	Total infant deaths 1955
	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks								
Prematurity ...	6	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Pneumonia (in- cluding broncho- pneumonia)	1	2	—	—	3	2	3	1	—	—	—	9
Other respiratory infections ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	4
Gastro-enteritis ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
Asphyxia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Defects:												
Heart ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Spina Bifida ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Other Defects ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Cause unknown ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis ...	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Birth injuries ...	3	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
All Causes ...	20	3	2	1	26	3	5	4	1	1	1	41

Premature Infants :

During the year 112 premature infants were born to residents of the Borough, an increase of 28 on the figure for 1954. Of these, 98 (87.5 per cent.) survived to reach the age of one month.

(a) Number of premature infants who were born :

(i) at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
(ii) in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
(iii) in nursing homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total							112

(b) The number of those born at home :

(i) who were nursed entirely at home	...	...	...	32
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	...	1
(iii) who survived at the end of one month	...	...	...	36

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

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	...	4
(ii) who survived at the end of one month	...	...	...	62

Illegitimate Children :

During the year 73 live births and 1 stillbirth were illegitimate, representing 5.7 per cent. of the total births, the rate in 1954 being 5.56. 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 8 cases were assisted in this manner at homes in Leeds, Sheffield, Mansfield and Huddersfield.

Distribution of Welfare Foods :

The distribution of National Dried Milk, orange juice and other vitamin preparations under the Welfare Food Scheme continued as in the previous year, the largest proportion being issued from the main distribution centre at the Gas Showrooms, Silver Street, Doncaster, where there are two full-time attendants on duty from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily (Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 12 noon). Distributions were also made from the Alder Grove Methodist Church Schoolroom on Tuesday afternoon, the Wood Street Clinic on Wednesday afternoon, All Saints' Church Hall, Cumberland Avenue, and 14-16, Acacia Road, on Thursday afternoon, and Wentworth Road Church Hall on Friday afternoon.

A total of 49,105 tins of National Dried Milk, 71,342 bottles of orange juice, 10,857 bottles of cod liver oil, and 6,162 packets of vitamin A. and D. tablets were issued during the year.

Day Nursery :

The average daily attendance has been 16 children—less than half the capacity of the premises. Four of these children were under 2 years of age and twelve were aged 2 to 5 years.

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

Nursery	0—2 years	2—5 years	Total
Elmfield Park	5	18	23

Orthopaedic Clinic :

This clinic was re-opened on 7th March, 1955, under the Supervision of Mr. A. J. Sinclair, Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon.

The following cases attended:—

Flat foot	4
Knock knee	4
Flat foot and knock knee	1
Genu varum	1
? Osteochondritis	1
Torticollis	2
Other conditions	5

Ultra Violet Light :

The attendances at this clinic during 1955 were :

Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	507
Pre-school children	2,682

The total number of expectant and nursing mothers who attended during the year was 18. The total number of pre-school children was 74. At the end of the year there were 4 expectant and nursing mothers and 23 pre-school children receiving ultra violet light treatment.

Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat :

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

During the year 14 children below school age made 24 attendances at the clinic and 17 attendances at the Minor Ailment Clinic for treatment.

Details of the cases treated are as follows :

Enlarged tonsils and adenoids ...	6
Otitis Media	6
Minor ear, nose and throat conditions	2
	—
	14
	—

In addition, 9 children below school age attended for post operative 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 in conjunction with the School Health Service. Dr. K. H. Mehta attends for three sessions each week at the Wood Street Clinic premises.

During the year 33 children below school age attended the refraction clinic for the first time, 14 on account of squint and 19 for other conditions. In addition 31 children who had attended in previous years were re-examined.

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. Cases where home treatment is unsuccessful are treated at the Wood Street Clinic. At the day nursery children are admitted only if they are completely free from infestation, and subsequently they are inspected daily and treated at the nursery if necessary.

Priority Dental Services :

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

Details of the treatment provided are given below :

(a) Numbers provided with dental care :

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	13	10	14	5
Children under five ...	5	5	10	6

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided :

	Extractions	General Anesthetics	Fillings	Sealings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Radiographs	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Dentures Provided	
								Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	11	—	23	2	—	—	—	3	3
Children under five	5	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Senior Dental Officer, Mr. M. A. Bassett, reports :
“ Maternal and Child Welfare Treatment for 1955 :

1. Expectant and Nursing Mothers :

There are no sessions devoted entirely to maternity and child welfare patients, but all patients referred are dentally inspected and if in need of treatment are given an appointment or advised to consult their own practitioner.

During the year thirteen patients were examined, ten of whom needed treatment, which was accepted, but only five were completed as it is very difficult to persuade them that treatment is really necessary.

2. Children under five years :

During the year five were examined, all of whom needed treatment, which was given. All children attending the nursery class at school are examined and treated in the same way as other pupils.”

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS :

Medical Officers in the Department carry out medical examinations of Corporation Staff and Workmen for purposes of the Superannuation Scheme and also of applicants for admission to training colleges. In addition they also carry out medical examination of bus conductors for the Corporation Transport Department.

Number of Officers medically examined for superannuation purposes	59
Number of workmen medically examined for superannuation purposes	70
Number of Transport Department staff medically examined	63
Number of students medically examined prior to entry to training college	47
Number of teachers examined	4

MIDWIFERY

General Midwifery Provision :

At the end of the year two private and six municipal midwives were attending patients in their homes.

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 consisted of 14 beds in Hamilton Lodge Maternity Home and 63 beds in Hamilton Annexe at Western Hospital. In addition, 12 private beds were provided in one Nursing 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 Institutions
	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	5	101	65	362	533	—
Midwives employed by voluntary organisations						
(i) Under arrange- ments with Local Health Authority in pursuance of Sec. 23 of National Health Service Act, 1946	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Otherwise (in- cluding hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	1	1	1775
Midwives in private practice (including midwives employed in Nursing Homes) ...	—	—	—	1	1	222
Totals	5	101	65	364	535	1997

During the year, medical aid was summoned by midwives on 257 occasions. Of these requests for help, 96 were sent by midwives in domiciliary practice and 161 by midwives in hospital or private practice.

Municipal Midwives :

There are six municipal midwives, all of whom are qualified to administer gas and air analgesia. Gas and air analgesia was administered in 468 confinements, which represents 87.8 per cent. of their patients. Pethidine was administered in 310 cases, or 58.2 per cent. of confinements.

The following is a record of their work :

Confinements attended as :

Midwives	...	...	...	...	463
Maternity nurses	...	...	...	...	70
					533
Medical aid notes sent	...	...	...	...	105
Abnormalities or illness found :					
At confinements	...	...	...	...	47
At ante-natal or post-natal visits	...	...	...	...	24
In infants	...	...	...	...	33
No. of stillbirths	...	...	...	...	1
Number of infant deaths	...	...	...	...	0
Abortions attended	...	...	...	...	8

The midwives made 5,339 ante-natal and 394 post-natal visits to patients.

Midwifery Training :

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

1952	...	...	...	13
1953	...	...	...	5
1954	...	...	...	7
1955	...	...	...	12

Ante-natal Care :

Five ante-natal clinics are held each week (at Wood Street, Balby, Wheatley, Intake and Cantley) and there were 1,518 attendances by expectant mothers, of whom 269 were new cases. In 1954 371 new cases attended.

The detailed figures are as follows :

	Wood Street	Balby	Wheatley	Intake	Cantley	Total
Sessions held ...	50	48	50	50	51	249
New cases attending	122	36	33	43	35	269
Re-visits ...	415	217	170	232	215	1249
Total attendances	537	253	203	275	250	1518
Average per session	10	5	4	5	5	6

Post-natal Clinic :

During the year 65 women attended the clinic as new cases and there were 75 total attendances.

Puerperal Pyrexia :

During the year 36 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified and all were treated in the Isolation Hospital. Of these, 17 were Doncaster residents, a decrease of 28 on the 1954 figure. Twelve of the cases occurred in home confinements and five in hospital. All cases recovered after treatment.

Maternal Mortality :

There was one maternal death during 1955. The woman was admitted to a general hospital as an emergency and was found to have a ruptured right tubal pregnancy. A decision was made to operate but before this could be started she developed symptoms of a cerebral thrombosis and died suddenly.

Maternity Outfits :

Maternity outfits are provided free for mothers who have their confinements at home. Outfits were provided in 547 cases.

Conception Control Clinic :

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

During the year 17 new patients were seen and a total of 50 attendances were made.

HEALTH VISITING

Details of the home and other visits made during 1955 are as follows :

Routine visits to:					Visits
Expectant mothers—					
First visits	...	...	...	...	357
Total visits	...	...	...	...	597
Infants—					
First visits	...	...	...	...	1,172
Total visits	...	...	...	...	3,951
Children (aged 1 year but under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	1,348
Children (aged 2 years but under 5 years)	...	...	...	...	3,210
Special visits (all age groups) to cases of:					
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	36
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	29
Measles	...	...	...	...	183
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	123
Chicken pox	...	...	...	...	5
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	2
Pemphigus	...	...	...	...	3
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	36
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	285
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1,943
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	50
Other visits:					
Diphtheria Immunisation	...	...	...	...	2,596
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	1,313
Nursery applications	...	...	...	...	12
Infant deaths	...	...	...	...	33
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	24
Visits to patients in Hamilton Lodge and Hamilton Annexe					147
Consultations with social workers, etc.	...	...	...	...	1,766
Old people and hospital after-care	...	...	...	...	784
Ineffective visits	...	...	...	...	1,897
					20,383

In addition, the Health Visitors paid 2,099 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	446
Ante-natal clinics	186
Chest Centre (relief duty)	5
Superannuation examinations	—
School medical inspections	185
School vision tests	63
School immunisation treatments	8
Tuberculin jelly tests	1
School children—personal cleanliness	88
Open Air School	97
Passing for school medical examinations	153
Visits to schools	—

The following table shows the number of persons engaged as health visitors and school nurses on the staff over the past seven years, and the number of visits paid.

Year	Health Visitors	Routine and special visits	Visits to babies 0-1 years	Visits to 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
1955	8½	20,383	3,951	4,558	597

HOME NURSING :

This service has continued to expand and the total number of visits made by the Home Nurses increased by 7,179 on the 1954 figure. To deal with the additional demands being made on this service the use of temporary part-time nurses has continued.

The following is a record of the work done by the Home Nurses during the year 1955 :—

No. of cases on Register at 1st January, 1955	...	...	209
No. of cases on Register at 31st December, 1955	...	...	224
No. of cases dying during the period	...	...	209

New cases :

Classification	Cases	Visits
Medical	786	22,327
Surgical	143	4,031
Infectious disease	—	—
Tuberculosis	44	2,449
Midwifery complications	16	126
Others	—	—
Totals	989	28,933

	Cases	Visits
Patients included in above who were 65 or over at the time of first visit	483	15,672
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of first visit	32	355
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits	244	24,434

The following table shows how the demand for the Home Nursing Service has increased each year since it was transferred to the local authority in 1948, 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	12,061
1950	6	15,309
1951	7	18,480
1952	8	21,504
1953	8	22,468
1954	8	21,754
1955	9	28,933

DOMESTIC HELP

The demand for this service has remained similar to that in 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
1955	...	...	...	383

The total number of hours worked was 82,669.

Number of Home Helps employed at 31st December, 1955 :

Part-time	...	...	...	...	70
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Types of cases attended during 1955 :

Maternity	...	...	...	...	53
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	7
General Medical	...	...	...	...	109
General Surgical	...	...	...	...	39
Aged	...	...	...	...	175

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT

The National Health Service Act, 1946, authorises the sending of persons for convalescent treatment where necessary. The patient is required to contribute to the cost of treatment in accordance with his means and the contributions of cases are assessed in accordance with the Corporation's scale of charges.

During 1955 six patients, all females, were sent for convalescent treatment to the following homes :—

- 3 Westhill Convalescent Home, Southport
- 2 Semon Convalescent Home, Ilkley
- 1 Milne Convalescent Home, Southport

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, which is performed without cost by family medical practitioners or at the welfare clinics and parents have a free choice as to which they choose.

It is disappointing to find a further reduction in the number of vaccinations carried out during 1955, when 603 persons were vaccinated, compared with 643 in 1954 and 785 in 1953. The following table shows the number vaccinated by age groups and by whom vaccination was performed :

Age in years:

	Under 1 year	1—2 years	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 years or over	Total
By Health Department medical officers ...	198	3	2	1	11	215
By private medical practitioners ...	164	9	13	12	190	388

The number of infants (362) vaccinated in 1955 represents only 28.5 per cent. of the total live births in the Borough during the year and cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

In these days of rapid and frequent travel between countries it is very easy for smallpox to be introduced into this country despite all the precautions taken at the ports and airports. The risk of an outbreak at any time is not negligible and it behoves every parent who has the interest of his child at heart to give it protection by means of vaccination against this dangerous and disfiguring disease.

If performed early in infancy (before the child is six months old) there is little upset to the child. If this simple procedure is not carried out early in life and has to be done later, say, during an epidemic, the chances of the person suffering considerable discomfort are increased.

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough :

The existing arrangements for immunisation against Diphtheria, which have worked very satisfactorily over the past five years, have been continued. Parents of babies are advised to have their children protected during the first year of life either by their family doctor, at a welfare clinic, or at the special immunisation session held weekly at Wood Street Clinic. In all cases the treatment is free.

After many years of research reliable materials are now available for protecting infants against whooping cough. Three injections are required at monthly intervals and the child suffers neither upset nor discomfort. It is most fortunate that the material used for protection against whooping cough can be combined with that used to immunise against diphtheria, so that protection against both these diseases can be given with a single course of injections, and this combined prophylactic is now being used for the majority of children immunised in Doncaster.

For success the combined prophylactic, or that for whooping cough alone, needs to be given much earlier in life than has been the practice for diphtheria immunisation and we now treat babies from four months of age.

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

Despite these special efforts, however, the total number of children immunised during 1955 was only 1,020, a decrease of 207 compared with 1954, when 1,227 were protected. Of the 1,020 children, 861 were under five years of age.

The following table shows the number of children at 31st December, 1955, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time since 1st January, 1941 :

Age at 31.12.55 i.e., born in year	Under 1 1955	1—4 1951	5—9 1946- 1950	10—14 1941- 1945	Under 15 total
A. Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1951-1955 ...	162	2946	4760	896	8764
B. Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1941-1950 ...	—	—	2109	4405	6514
C. Estimated mid-year child population	1210	5090	12800		19100
Immunity Index 100 A/C...	13.4%	57.9%	95.1%		79.9%

AMBULANCE SERVICE :

Patients, Journeys and Mileage :

The number of patients carried and the mileage run by the vehicles of this service have increased in comparison with the 1954 figures. In 1955 the number of journeys made was 11,860, the number of patients carried was 18,666, and the mileage was 109,546. The following table shows the journeys 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	7,850	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	970	9,198	10,408	6,334
1955	988	9,129	10,702	7,964

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

Origin	Journeys	Mileage
Local Hospitals	5,913	47,831
Other Hospitals	415	16,605
Medical practitioners	2,156	18,967
Corporation Departments	248	3,940
Emergency calls	977	5,214
Nursing homes	45	388
Other Ambulance Services	475	7,099
Non-medical	10,229	100,044
	1,631	9,502
Total	11,860	109,546

Staff :

At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Ambulance Officer, a foreman-shift leader, 2 shift leaders, 12 male drivers, 3 female drivers, 6 female attendants and 1 clerk.

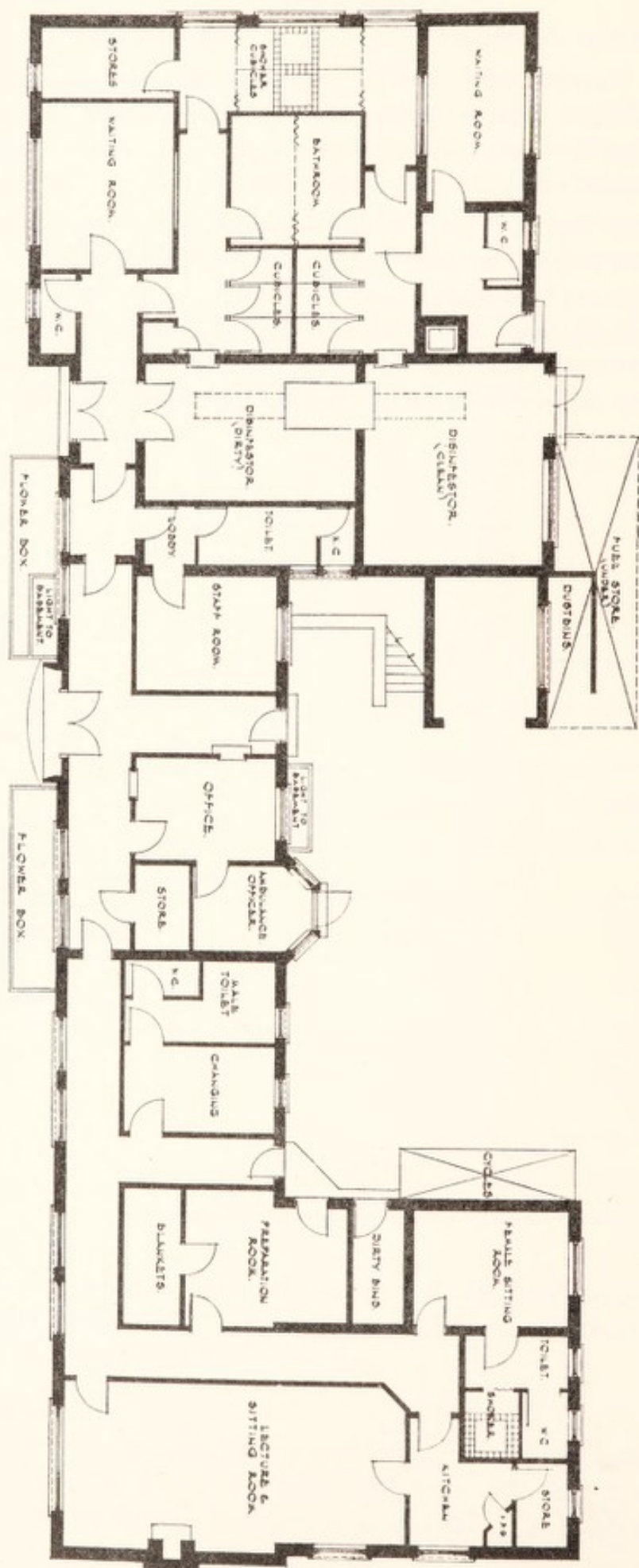
Ambulance Fleet :

The vehicles at the end of the year comprised 8 ambulances (1 manufactured in 1938, 3 in 1948, 1 in 1950, 1 in 1951 and 2 in 1952), and three sitting-case cars (1 manufactured in 1952, 1 in 1953, and 1 in 1954).

Long Distance Journeys :

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

During the railway strike arrangements were made for the Ambulance Service to carry laboratory specimens, etc., to the Public Health Laboratories and special Hospital Laboratories in Sheffield for medical practitioners in and around the town and for the neighbouring local authorities. Generally it was possible to include this service during an ordinary scheduled journey with patients to the hospitals in Sheffield.



Plan of New Ambulance Station and Disinfecting and Disinfector Unit

THE NEW AMBULANCE STATION

The transfer of the Ambulance Station from Sandford Road, Balby, to the new premises at Armthorpe Road commenced on 5th December, 1955, and was completed by 12th December, 1955.

The Official Opening of the new station was performed by the Chairman of the Health Committee on 14th January, 1956.

The layout of the new station is shown in the plan on page 32. The plans were prepared by the Borough Architect, Mr. L. J. Tucker, A.R.I.B.A., F.I.Hsg., in collaboration with this Department. The building was constructed by the Corporation's Works Department under the Borough Surveyor, 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 station is conveniently located adjacent to a main road and only 150 yards from the Doncaster Royal Infirmary.

A disinfecting unit has been included in the building with bathing and disinfecting facilities. Disinfection will be by a low pressure current steam disinfector. Both parts of the building are supplied with hot water and central heating from oil-fired boilers in the basement. These plants are of the latest type with fully automatic controls and are, of course, smokeless in operation.

Oil firing was selected because it lends itself very easily to automatic control, requires no stoker and there is no ash or clinker to clean out and dispose of daily.

A special description of the disinfector unit is called for as this is unique. The disinfector is a Thresh low pressure current steam machine. This type of machine is normally connected to an orthodox type of industrial steam boiler. Unless the boiler is in constant use for supplying steam for other purposes, as in hospitals, then a great deal of time is taken up in raising steam from cold. There is also available a special water jacketed disinfector which is in effect a disinfector inside a boiler, but here again raising steam takes an hour or more, during which time staff and the public are kept waiting.

It was felt there should be a more rapid method of steam-raising which could be applied at the new disinfector and some form of "flash" steam generator appeared to offer a basis for experiment. The only equipment approximating to the type in mind which could be found in general production was the Weaver Steam Cleaning Plant which is used for cleaning buildings and vehicles and which generates a mixture of steam and boiling water within 1½ minutes of lighting up. At my request the Weaver Manufacturing and Engineering Co., Ltd., very kindly loaned one of their machines to the Thresh Disinfector Company

for experimental trial but, unfortunately, although steam was rapidly raised it was found to be too wet for use in the disinfecter, even when an efficient steam trap was included in the steam supply. The Weaver Manufacturing and Engineering Co., Ltd., very generously carried out special experimental modifications to one of their machines which greatly improved the quality of the steam, but unfortunately these experiments had to be discontinued due to the interference they were causing to their normal activities.

At this stage it looked as though the rapid steam raising idea would have to be abandoned, when fortunately it was found that an American flash steam generator was manufactured to special order under licence in this country. The machine is the Vapor-Clarkson Steam Generator manufactured by Messrs. Gresham and Craven, of Salford, Lancs.

The firm investigated fully the suggestion of using a Vapor-Clarkson Generator for disinfecting purposes, an idea which had not been tried previously, and agreed that the project was practicable. In due course the Health Committee approved the installation of this type of steam-raising plant at the proposed disinfecting station.

The principle on which the generator operates is as follows :—

Water is passed by a pump through a coiled steel tube contained in a combustion chamber and heated by an oil-fired burner using Diesel engine fuel oil. The amount of water passing through the coil and the fuel oil supplied to the burner are automatically proportioned to generate steam at the correct temperature. The steam leaving the heating coil is passed to a separator to remove water and a supply of dry steam is then available for use in the disinfecter. Six safety devices are fitted which include:—

1. Two steam safety valves.
2. A stack switch to prevent overheating.
3. A pressure switch which automatically shuts down the unit at any pre-determined pressure and re-starts the apparatus when a selected lower pressure has been reached.
4. A fuel control valve which meters the fuel in proportion to the water supply by the pump and which cuts off the fuel supply from the burner if the water supply ceases in the coil.
5. A relief valve which prevents damage to the water pump and other devices in the feed water line due to excessive valve pressure.
6. A relief valve in the fuel manifold which prevents damage to the oil pump and other devices in the oil supply line from possible excess pressure.

With this type of equipment 275 lbs. of steam per hour at pressures up to 200 lbs. per square inch can be obtained. Its great virtue is that steam is available in about 1½ minutes from switching on and controls are fully automatic.

It is essential to use softened water with the machine and a water softener is being installed to provide this. Fuller details will be given in a succeeding report when the machine has been installed.

EPILEPSY AND CEREBRAL PALSY

Epilepsy :

The Civic Welfare Officer states that four men and five women have come to his notice as suffering from epilepsy during the year. All these are residents in the Western Hospital. At the end of the year the Local Education Authority was aware of 24 children, 10 girls and 14 boys, who were suffering from epilepsy, including petit mal. Four of these were pupils at the Open Air School and one was a pupil at a residential special school. The remaining children were attending ordinary schools.

Cerebral Palsy :

The Civic Welfare Officer has no record of persons suffering from cerebral palsy on his register.

At the end of the year there were eight known cases of children of school age suffering from this condition. Of these, four were mild cases and able to attend the ordinary schools, three were attending the Open Air Special School and there was one case of severe mental deficiency with cerebral palsy. The Mental Health Service was aware of two males, including the above mentioned child, of school age and one female on their records.

No special arrangements exist for epileptics and cases of cerebral palsy, each case being considered on its merits.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

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	5
(ii) Number of cases in which:	
(a) Vision lost	—
(b) Vision impaired	—
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	—

Of the 5 cases notified, 4 were born at home and 1 in a maternity hospital. All cases of ophthalmia neonatorum responded well to treatment.

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 number of new cases of blindness registered during the year was 22 and the number of blind persons on the register at the end of the year was 167.

The following tables are based on information kindly supplied by the Civic Welfare Officer, Mr. W. G. Robinson.

Registered Blind Persons :

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0- 5	—	—	—
5-15	—	1	1
15-20	4	1	5
20-40	(1) 6	6	(1) 12
40-50	4	(1) 8	(1) 12
50-65	(2) 17	17	(2) 34
65-70	(2) 9	(3) 11	(5) 20
70 and over ...	(6) 36	(7) 47	(13) 83
Totals ...	(11) 86	(11) 91	(22)167

(Figures in brackets denote the number of new cases registered during 1955).

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	4	3	—	5
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	5	2	—	3
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	3	2	—	3

Register of Partially Sighted Persons :

At the end of the year there were 29 persons on the register. Of these cases 8 were first registered during the year.

Age and sex Distribution :

	0-1	2-4	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	Over 65	Total
Males ...	—	—	1	—	—	(3) 5	(2) 8	(5) 14
Females ...	—	—	—	—	(2) 3	—	(1) 12	(3) 15
Total ...	—	—	1	—	(2) 3	(3) 5	(3) 20	(8) 29

(Figures in brackets denote the number of cases registered during 1955).

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

No cases were dealt with in accordance with Section 47 of the Act during 1955.

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

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

HEALTH EDUCATION :

Posters, picture sets, leaflets, etc., were extensively displayed at the clinics and welfare centres and also in the Health Department. Three sites were used for displaying posters on frames in different parts of the town. In addition, five hundred copies of "Better Health" are distributed monthly to members of the Council, schools, general medical practitioners, clergymen, charitable associations, etc. Newspaper publicity was again used to assist the diphtheria immunisation campaign, together with the use of films and slides in the cinemas. The staff of the Health Department accepted invitations to address organised groups of people on health subjects, but the main opportunities for health education, however, occurred during interviews with people attending the clinics and during the visits of health visitors and sanitary inspectors to the homes of people.

Special poster sets on food hygiene, etc., were exhibited in all Corporation departments frequented by the public. Posters on Food Hygiene were sent to works canteens, restaurants, cafés and the larger food handling shops, etc.

Ministry of Health V.D. posters were offered to all industrial undertakings for display in Staff rooms.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Administration :

The Health Committee, which has appointed a Mental Health Sub-Committee, is responsible for the service. The Sub-Committee met four times during the year.

The staff employed in the Mental Health Section remains unchanged and is as follows:—

Medical Officers	Medical Officer of Health Deputy Medical Officer of Health 2 Assistant Medical Officers of Health
Psychiatric Social Workers	Nil
Duly Authorised Officers	1
Mental Health Officers	1
Occupation Centre Supervisors	1 (R.M.P.A., R.N.M.D.)
Assistant Supervisors	4 (1 qualified)

The Duly Authorised Officer and the Mental Health Officer have the privilege of attendance at the local psychiatric out-patients' clinics at the Royal Infirmary, Doncaster. Ex-mental hospital patients requiring after-care are notified by the mental hospital medical staff and contact is maintained with them by these officers. Patients on licence for a trial period are also visited as necessary.

Close liaison is maintained with the Medical Superintendent of St. Catherine's Mental Deficiency Institution. Mental defectives on licence are supervised on behalf of the Hospital Management Committee and home circumstance reports are furnished in respect of patients whose Orders are due for reconsideration under Sections 11 and 12 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

No duties have been delegated to voluntary associations in the town.

During the year, the Duly Authorised Officer attended a short course on Mental Health at Sheffield University and arrangements have been made for the Mental Health Officer to attend a similar course next year at Leeds University.

Account of Work Undertaken in the Community :

- (a) Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946 :
Measures taken for prevention of Mental Illness, Care and After-care of the Mentally Ill or Defective.

As mentioned in previous reports, the psychiatric clinics continue to function at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary under the auspices of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board and there are facilities for both in-patient and out-patient treatment.

Suitable ex-mental hospital patients are referred to the Mental Health Service for after-care and this work is slowly increasing. There are in addition some 36 mental defectives who are supervised on a friendly basis.

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

The following table shows the number of patients dealt with under the enactments relating to mental health during the year 1955 :

	Male	Female	Total	Certified Sec. 16 Lunacy Act, 1890	Voluntary Sec. 1 M.T. Act	Temporary Sec. 5 M.T. Act	Discharged
Lunacy Act, 1890 :							
3 day Orders Section 20	14	9	23	8	1	1	13
14 day Orders Section 21	13	8	21	14	—	—	7
Urgency Orders Section 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summary Reception Orders, Section 16	6	15	21	21	—	—	—
Mental Treatment Act, 1930 :							
Voluntary cases Section 1	13	15	28	—	28	—	—
Temporary cases Section 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	46	47	93	43	29	1	20
Cases notified which proved to be abortive...	12	22	34				
Total cases notified and investigated ...	58	69	127				

Apart from the difficulty of arranging for the admission to hospital of patients over 70 years of age, there have been no difficulties during the year in obtaining vacancies at the mental hospital.

In December, 1955, the provision of Section 20 accommodation for male patients at the Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham, and the Fir Vale Hospital, Sheffield, was discontinued and alternative accommodation was made available at the Middlewood Mental Hospital, Sheffield. Similar arrangements in respect of female patients are due to be made in the near future.

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

(i) Arrangements for ascertainment and supervision of mental defectives:—

The following table shows the number of mental defectives ascertained during the year ended 31st December, 1955, together with the number of defectives under Statutory and voluntary supervision as at 31st December, 1955:—

New cases reported by:	Males	Females	Total
Local Education Authority under Section 57 (3), Education Act, 1944	1	—	1
under Section 57 (5) Education Act, 1944	1	2	3
Other Authorities	1	4	5
Cases reported and found "not subject to be dealt with"	—	1	1
Total cases notified during the year ...	3	7	10
Cases awaiting removal to institutions as at 31st December, 1955	2	3	5
Cases under statutory supervision ...	68	66	134
Cases under voluntary supervision ...	16	20	36

During the year 4 mental defectives (3 males, ages 6, 13 and 20 years, and 1 female, aged 8 years), were admitted to mental deficiency institutions, three on petition and one "placed" by the parent (Section 3).

The total number of known defectives in the area is 271 (including 101 in mental deficiency institutions) giving an incidence of 3.2 per thousand of the population.

Contact is regularly maintained with all cases under statutory supervision and assistance is provided as appropriate. Cases in need are referred to the National Assistance Board and the W.V.S. has also been helpful in providing clothing for needy defectives.

(ii) Guardianship

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

(iii) Arrangements for carrying out the statutory duty to provide occupation and training for defectives in the area.

Defectives of both sexes and of all ages are catered for at the Occupation Centre. The Centre has accommodation for 73 persons and arrangements exist for a number of defectives from the West Riding County Council area surrounding Doncaster to be admitted.

As at 31st December, 1955, there were 73 persons in attendance as follows :

	Males	Females	Total
Doncaster County Borough	20	22	42
West Riding County Council	19	12	31
	39	34	73

The Centre was open Monday to Friday from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. during the school terms and the number of pupils attending continued to increase. When vacancies occur suitable pupils are selected by a Medical Officer of the Department. Regular medical and dental examinations were carried out during the year. Where necessary pupils are collected from specified points and conveyed to the Centre by special bus under the supervision of an assistant supervisor.

A mid-day meal is prepared on the premises and a scheme is in operation, similar to the milk in schools scheme for each pupil under the age of 16 years to receive $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint of milk daily. Due to family circumstances seven of the pupils attending the Centre receive a free mid-day meal.

SECTION C

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Doncaster
Typhoid fever	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	0.00
Meningococcal infection	0.07
Scarlet fever	0.99
Whooping cough	2.38
Diphtheria	0.00
Erysipelas	0.04
Smallpox	0.00
Measles	10.52
Pneumonia	0.41
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)	
Paralytic	0.01
Non-paralytic	0.00
Food poisoning	0.27
Puerperal pyrexia	*27.56

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

1. Scarlet Fever.

The cases notified numbered 85, as compared with 65 in 1954. Thirty-six of these cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, where the diagnosis was changed in 2 cases, giving a corrected figure of 83.

The disease has remained mild in type. No serious complications have been reported. There were no deaths from the disease.

2. Diphtheria.

For the fourth successive year I am pleased to report no case of diphtheria occurred in the town.

3. Meningococcal Infection.

Six cases were notified during the year, as compared with 7 cases reported last year. All cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. One of these normally resided outside the borough.

4. Poliomyelitis.

Fifteen cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were notified during the year. All of these cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, where the diagnosis was changed in five instances, leaving a corrected total of 10 cases. With the exception of one case all were Borough residents. There was one death from this disease, a male aged 35 years.

5. Typhoid fever.

No cases were notified as suffering from this disease during 1955.

6. Erysipelas.

Three cases of erysipelas were notified, one case being admitted to hospital. All cases were normally resident in the borough.

7. Puerperal Pyrexia.

During the year 36 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified and all were treated in the Isolation Hospital. Of these, 17 were Doncaster residents, a decrease of 28 on the 1954 figure. Twelve of the cases occurred in home confinements and five in hospital. All cases recovered after treatment.

8. **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

Five cases were notified, which compares favourably with the 1954 figure of 8. Of the five cases, two were normally resident in the borough. All cases recovered and none suffered any impairment of vision.

9. **Measles.**

During the year 874 cases of measles were notified. The quarterly incidence is shown in the table below, where corresponding figures for earlier years are tabulated for comparison :

Quarter	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
1st	167	386	346	329	652	2	881
2nd	405	252	277	402	371	16	96
3rd	299	149	52	152	17	36	16
4th	3	50	133	30	8	545	4
Total	874	837	808	913	1048	599	997

10. **Whooping Cough.**

One hundred and ninety-eight cases of whooping cough were notified during the year, compared with 41 cases in 1954. The majority of the cases (124) occurred in the first half of the year.

11. **Pneumonia.**

Thirty-five cases of acute primary or influenzal pneumonia were notified in 1955, as compared with 33 cases in 1954. One of the cases notified was a non-borough resident.

12. **Dysentery.**

Fifty-eight cases of dysentery (46 Sonne and 12 other types) were reported during the year; four of which were not confirmed.

13. **Food Poisoning.**

A total of 23 cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, 7 of which were normally resident outside the borough, leaving 16 cases among borough residents.

Six of these cases arose in an outbreak of food poisoning which occurred in Edenfield Old Persons' Hostel of the Corporation Welfare Department. The Hostel accommodates elderly women and investigations showed that the disease had been smouldering for some time and then suddenly affected a number of patients and staff. Full bacteriological investigations were made and as a result of these it was found that there were six cases and 15 carriers of Salmonella organism among the residents and staff. In addition, one of the staff was found to be a typhoid carrier, but she had been quite unaware of the fact previously. All persons showing a positive stool were removed to the Isolation Hospital, leaving a small number of residents who were bacteriologically clear and a very depleted staff for looking after them.

In view of the depletion of staff a home help attended at the home each evening to assist with getting the remaining residents ready for bed and a health visitor made frequent visits to supervise the sanitary and kitchen arrangements. The probable original source of infection was mice, which were being encouraged by the practice of residents keeping food in their lockers and wardrobes, and appropriate steps were taken to deal with this.

One lady aged 79 died in the Isolation Hospital, death was due to bronchial pneumonia and myocardial degeneration, the food poisoning infection not being the primary cause of death, but contributing thereto.

14. Tuberculosis.

The Health Department's interest in tuberculosis is concerned primarily with the prevention of spread of the disease. Treatment is a matter for the patient's private doctor and the clinic and hospital facilities of the Consultant Chest Physician.

The Health Department has responsibilities in the after-care of patients under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and details of the arrangements for this are given later.

During the year 100 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (59 males and 41 females) and 5 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (2 males and 3 females) came to the notice of this department; 77 of them by formal notification, 23 by transfers from other areas and 5 through the death returns supplied by the Registrar. During 1955, 51 cases (48 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary) were removed from the register, 37 on account of recovery and removal and 14 on account of death (12 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary).

The following table shows the age distribution of new cases and deaths during 1955 :

Age periods	New cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—2 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—5 ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 ...	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 ...	3	6	—	2	—	—	—	—
20—25 ...	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 ...	10	7	—	—	1	1	—	—
35—45 ...	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 ...	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
55—65 ...	13	1	—	—	4	—	—	—
65—75 ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
75 & upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	45	29	1	2	8	1	—	1

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

Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Males	...	...	...	...	462
Females	...	...	...	...	375
Total					837

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Males	...	...	...	...	61
Females	...	...	...	...	106
Total					167

There were 10 deaths from tuberculosis during the year, 9 from pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 non-pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a tuberculosis death rate of 1.12 per 1,000 population.

Prevention :

Close co-operation exists at all levels between the staff of the Chest Clinic and that of the Health Department. A visit is paid by a health visitor to the home of every new case coming to the notice of either the Chest Clinic or the Health Department and a report submitted to the Medical Officer of Health with a copy to the Consultant Chest Physician. All cases and contacts on the departmental register are re-visited at intervals of six months or more frequently if desirable, and any special difficulties are reported to the Medical Officer of Health, a copy again being passed to the Consultant Chest Physician. The health visitors visit the Chest Clinic to discuss any special problems with the medical staff of the Chest Centre. Special attention is paid to finding the source of infection of new cases and in preventing the spread of the disease to contacts. Where appropriate, disposable sputum cups are provided free. A Mass Radiography Unit of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board is based at the Western Hospital. The Unit periodically operates in the town in industrial premises and also has special sessions in hired premises for the general public. The Health Department collaborates in the

arrangements and publicity, etc., for the public sessions. The findings of the 1955 survey are given below :

	Males	Females	Total
Total radiographed	4,154	6,129	10,283
Recalled for full size film	202	266	468
Recalled for medical interview	138	123	261
Referred to Chest Clinic	50	37	87
Referred to own doctor	84	80	164
" No action " after interview	4	6	10

Clinical findings :

	No.	No. of cases per 1,000 examinees this Survey	No. of cases per 1,000 examinees during 1953
Cases of:			
Abnormalities of bony thorax and lungs	2	—	—
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	6	—	—
Bronchiectasis	9	.87	1.02
Pulmonary fibrosis — non-tuberculous	30	—	—
Pneumoconiosis	46	4.47	2.84
Spontaneous pneumothorax	1	—	—
Benign tumours of lungs and mediastinum	3	—	—
Carcinoma of lungs and mediastinum ...	3	.29	.12
Enlarged mediastinal and bronchial glands—non-tuberculous	2	—	—
Pleural thickening and calcification ...	2	—	—
Abnormalities of diaphragm and oesophagus	2	—	—
Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels	1	—	—
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	96	—	—
Miscellaneous (foreign bodies, etc.) ...	2	—	—
Tuberculosis:			
Active	15	1.46	1.25
Inactive	28	2.72	7.1

Where a case of tuberculosis is living in unsatisfactory accommodation and as a result his recovery is likely to be interfered with, or where he is living in overcrowded conditions and is likely to spread the disease, the Medical Officer of Health submits a special report to the Housing Committee of the Corporation requesting the early provision of a Corporation house for the case or other members of the family as is appropriate. During 1955 nine families were rehoused under these arrangements.

B.C.G. Vaccination :

B.C.G. vaccination of selected child contacts exposed to special risk of infection is carried out by the medical staff at the Chest Centre. Since the scheme was introduced in 1953 a total of 74 children have been protected and none has suffered any complication. Details of the 1955 cases are given below :—

0— 1	...	...	...	17
1— 2	...	...	...	5
2— 3	...	...	...	3
3— 4	...	...	...	4
4— 5	...	...	...	5
5— 6	...	...	...	4
6— 7	...	...	...	6
7— 8	...	...	...	5
8— 9	...	...	...	6
9—10	...	...	...	7
10—11	...	...	...	2
11—12	...	...	...	2
12—13	...	...	...	1
13—14	...	...	...	4
14—15	...	...	...	1
15—16	...	...	...	2
				—
				74
				—

Admission to Settlements :

A few selected patients are considered suitable for admission to a residential settlement where, under medical supervision, they can continue their trade or learn a new one. They work under sheltered conditions, their working hours and their activities being carefully supervised. They earn a wage which in the initial stages does not cover the cost of their maintenance at the Settlement and the Corporation contributes to this. As they recover, their earning capacity increases and the cost to the Corporation is reduced until ultimately the man may be able to support himself and his family at the Settlement. Two Doncaster residents are at present at the Sherwood Village Settlement and are responding satisfactorily.

Care and After-Care :

The Local Health Authority provides home helps, extra nourishment, nursing equipment and bedding, etc., to suitable cases undergoing treatment at home. Sufferers from tuberculosis are subject to more generous treatment in assessing the charges, if any, to be made for such services.

Extra nourishment comprises 1 pint of milk per day and eggs and butter to a value of 4s. 0d. per week. It has been found that patients prefer the eggs and butter to a second pint of milk which it was the old practice to provide. Extra nourishment is only granted to cases for whom it is recommended by the Consultant Chest Physician and periodic reviews of cases receiving it are made.

There is also a voluntary Tuberculosis After Care Committee of which the Medical Officer of Health is a member and to the funds of which the Corporation makes a grant of £80 per annum. This Committee serves Doncaster and the surrounding areas and gives assistance to needy cases with special problems which do not come within the scope of the Local Authority or State services.

This Committee is most useful and works in close collaboration with the Health Department.

Milk Supplies infected with Tuberculosis:

The special attention given over the past few years to the detection of milk supplies infected with tuberculosis has been continued and I am pleased to be able to report that only two samples were found to be infected.

The number of samples taken during the year for biological examination was 71. The number of concerns retailing milk in the Borough is falling, as the following table shows, and more milk is being heat-treated by large dairies and sold ready bottled by small retailers who previously retailed raw milk. This is a most desirable trend from the public health point of view and one which it is hoped will continue.

It is regretted that the shortage of sanitary inspectors prevents more frequent sampling being carried out of the milk retailed in the Borough.

Year	Number of Milk Producers, Retailers or Producer/Retailers dealing in milk within the Borough	Number of milk samples taken	Average number of samples per Producer, Retailer or Producer/Retailer	Number of Positive samples Obtained
1950	36	70	1.9	4
1951	32	143	4.5	6
1952	33	239	7.2	20
1953	29	187	6.4	5
1954	27	142	5.3	1
1955	20	71	3.5	2

During the year no action had been taken by the Ministry of Food to consider declaring Doncaster and the surrounding district a Designated Area under the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950.

VENEREAL DISEASE

The following figures show the number of new cases among Doncaster residents dealt with for the first time in 1955 :

	Doncaster Royal Infirmary	Other Centres
Syphilis	11	2
Gonorrhœa	39	1
Non-venereal	138	5
Totals	188	8

The numbers of new cases of syphilis and gonorrhœa reported were 13 and 40, respectively. In 1954 the corresponding figures were 15 and 40. During the year 269 new patients attended the ante-natal clinics and 82 of these were examined for evidence of syphilitic infection but none was found positive.

A social worker who is a qualified health visitor is employed in this area jointly by the West Riding County Council and the County Borough, and her services are available at local clinics to trace contacts and defaulters. During the year she made 181 visits in the Borough as follows :

To contacts :

Reported and visited	...	...	...	...	21
Found to be infected	...	...	...	...	3
(a) Under treatment	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Brought under treatment	...	...	...	...	1
Found not to be infected	...	...	...	...	17
Refused to attend special treatment centre	...	...	...	...	Nil
					44

To defaulters :

Visited by Social Worker	...	...	...	...	60
Returned to Treatment Centre	...	...	...	...	33
Failed to return	...	...	...	...	3
Removed or transferred	...	...	...	...	11
Ineffective visits	...	...	...	...	10
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	20
					137

CANCER

During the year there were 165 deaths (83 males and 82 females) ascribed to cancer, compared with 144 (75 males and 69 females) in 1954. The sites of the disease are shown below, with the figures for 1954 in brackets:—

	Male	Female	Total
Stomach	15 (15)	14 (13)	29 (28)
Rectum	6 (1)	3 (7)	9 (8)
Lungs	16 (12)	— (2)	16 (14)
Breast	— (—)	19 (13)	19 (13)
Colon	9 (6)	10 (10)	19 (16)
Prostate	3 (7)	— (—)	3 (7)
Liver	3 (2)	1 (3)	4 (5)
Gall Bladder	— (—)	2 (—)	2 (—)
Uterus	— (—)	11 (4)	11 (4)
Pancreas	3 (2)	3 (2)	6 (4)
Bladder	4 (4)	2 (3)	6 (7)
Ovary	— (—)	— (3)	— (3)
Brain, Cerebrum	1 (—)	3 (—)	4 (—)
Abdomen	2 (—)	3 (3)	5 (3)
Larynx	— (2)	3 (1)	3 (3)
Groin	— (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)
Spine	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)
Femur	1 (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
Oesophagus	1 (1)	1 (2)	2 (3)
Tonsil	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Mouth and Neck (palate)	5 (6)	— (—)	5 (6)
Bronchus	11 (12)	4 (—)	15 (12)
Generalised	1 (4)	1 (2)	2 (6)
Unspecified	1 (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
	83 (75)	82 (69)	165(144)

The age distribution of the cases was :

			Male		Female		Total
0—11 months	...	...	— (—)	...	— (—)	...	— (—)
1— 4 years	...	...	— (—)	...	— (—)	...	— (—)
5—14 years	...	...	1 (—)	...	1 (—)	...	2 (—)
15—24 years	...	...	— (1)	...	— (—)	...	— (1)
25—44 years	...	...	5 (3)	...	6 (5)	...	11 (8)
45—64 years	...	...	34 (36)	...	30 (28)	...	64 (64)
65—74 years	...	...	26 (27)	...	33 (23)	...	59 (50)
75 plus	...	...	17 (8)	...	12 (13)	...	29 (21)
			<u>83 (75)</u>	...	<u>82 (69)</u>	...	<u>165(144)</u>

The above table shows 31 deaths occurred from lung cancer. In 1950 the Medical Research Council drew attention to the steady increase in the incidence of lung cancer over the past twenty years, pointing out that the increase could not be attributed merely to improved methods of diagnosis. A similar increase of this disease has occurred in Doncaster as the following figures show :

			Deaths in Doncaster from Lung Cancer.		Death Rate per 1,000 population.
1935	...	...	5	...	.073
1940	...	...	6	...	.08
1945	...	...	11	...	.15
1950	...	...	25	...	.31
1955	...	...	31	...	.37

SECTION D

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

During the period under review 15 samples of town's water were taken for bacteriological examination and all gave satisfactory results.

In addition, one sample was taken from a private pump supply, and this also proved to be satisfactory.

Thirteen samples of water from swimming baths were taken and upon bacteriological examination found to be satisfactory.

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.WE. :

"The water supply of the town has been satisfactory as regards quality and quantity during the past year and developments to the water supply system have continued.

Samples have been taken from boreholes and service reservoirs each quarter and submitted to bacteriological and chemical examination.

Below are results of samples taken by the Water Department and submitted to the laboratory for bacteriological examination :

Source.			Satisfactory.		Unsatisfactory.
Boreholes	...	...	24	...	—
Reservoirs	...	...	28	...	4

Samples have also been submitted for chemical examination as follows :

Source.			Satisfactory.		Unsatisfactory.
Boreholes	...	...	6	...	—
Reservoirs	...	...	7	...	—

The four unsatisfactory bacteriological samples from reservoirs have been confined to Thrybergh Reservoir supply, and the chlorinating at Warmsworth and Butterbusk has proved entirely satisfactory in making this supply fit for consumption.

No reports of plumbo-solvency have been received.

Approximately 37,000 premises and a population of 123,794 are supplied from public water mains.

The extensions of the distribution mains system have taken place to meet the development of Stage 4 Cantley, Hills Lane Estate and an estate south of Warmsworth Road. Work is in progress on the Intake Estate to meet future domestic requirements on the development of the final stage.

Two boreholes have been sunk at Finningley and work has commenced on a third.

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	512,139
Langsett	...	...	...	...	...	...	904,083
Boreholes:							
Nutwell	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,005,512
Thornham	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,787,874
Rossington Bridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,353,072
Don Valley Water Board (bulk supply)	...	...	...	...	...	...	272,143
							5,834,823

Main Drainage and Sewage Disposal :

The soil and surface water drainage for the Cantley Housing Development has been completed for the present housing development.

The soil and surface water drainage to complete the Intake Housing Estate is now 75% complete.

The soil and surface water drainage for the Private Housing Development at Hills Lane is 90% complete.

The Lower Bessacarr surface water drainage scheme was commenced in June and is now 20% complete.

The design of the Main Pumping Station at Sandall Purification Works is complete and it is anticipated that construction will commence early next year. Additional sludge lagoons have been completed at these Works during the year."

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 and two vans are employed. The fleet is gradually being modernised by the inclusion of Shelvoke and Drewry 18 cubic yard Fore and Aft Tipping Vehicles. Six of these are now in use. During January, 1955, the department collaborated with Messrs. Shelvoke and Drewry, Ltd., in an entirely new method of refuse collection which was partly the outcome of a suggestion by Mr. Wilburn, the Cleansing Superintendent.

In Doncaster many of the houses are served by 4' ways and 10' ways. To collect the refuse from these small backways, small sideloading motor vehicles have had to be used. This has necessitated the vehicles traversing the 10' ways whenever possible and numerous accidents have occurred when vehicles have been turning awkward corners and even on the straight when being driven too near the walls in an effort to make room for the men loading. In old property areas, walls only require a slight touch by the vehicle and quite a lot of damage is caused. In the 4' ways access for vehicles is impossible and has often resulted in extremely long "carries" for the loaders to the nearest point to which the collection vehicles could approach.

The new method tried comprised a Shelvoke and Drewry 18 cubic yard Fore and Aft Bulk Loading vehicle equipped with two 1 cubic yard bins specially mounted on wheels (see plate).

The large Shelvoke and Drewry vehicle remains at the most convenient point of access to the 4' or 10' way and the wheeled-bin is used to collect the contents of a number of ordinary and domestic ash-bins. The bulk bin moves easily and when full is quickly taken to the vehicle where it is emptied and then returned to the collectors. Two wheeled-bins are used with each vehicle. The method is popular with the collectors, who are relieved of long, awkward, unproductive carries. There is also less dust produced than occurs in emptying bins into side-loading vehicles.

By cutting out the time consumed in carrying individual bins it has been found that a team can empty twice as many bins per shift in terraced houses with 4' and 10' backs.

The method is therefore an improvement from the economic as well as the public health point of view.

The following data relates to the activities of the Refuse Collection section during the year :—

Emptying of Privy Middens, Pail and Chemical Closets :

No. of houses with above appliances	41
No. of appliances emptied, including temporary pail closets used in connection with race meetings and fairgrounds	5,942
No. of dry ashpits emptied	12

Emptying of Dustbins, etc. :

Frequency of emptying of domestic dustbins	weekly
No. of new domestic dustbins provided	4,523
No. of new dustbins supplied to Corporation Departments ...	99
No. of bulk (1½ cu. yd.) bins supplied	12

Refuse, etc., removed :

	Loads
Nightsoil	102
House and trade refuse	11,413
Salvage	1,181

Total 12,696

Disposal of Refuse :

The disposal of refuse is supervised for the Health Committee by the Borough Surveyor and close co-operation is maintained between 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 the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors.

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

	House Refuse	Nightsoil	Trade and Other Refuse	Total
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Holmes Depot ...	—	49	919	968
Armthorpe Road Tip	11,510	68	4,407	15,985
Cocking's Tip, Balby	11,510	—	3,631	15,141
Sandy Lane	—	2	—	2
Sewage Works	—	—	—	—
	23,020	119	8,957	32,096



Plate 1



Plate 3

Plate 1: Mobile bulk bin used for easy collection of household refuse. This is emptied by the same method as the static bin (plates 2, 3 and 4).

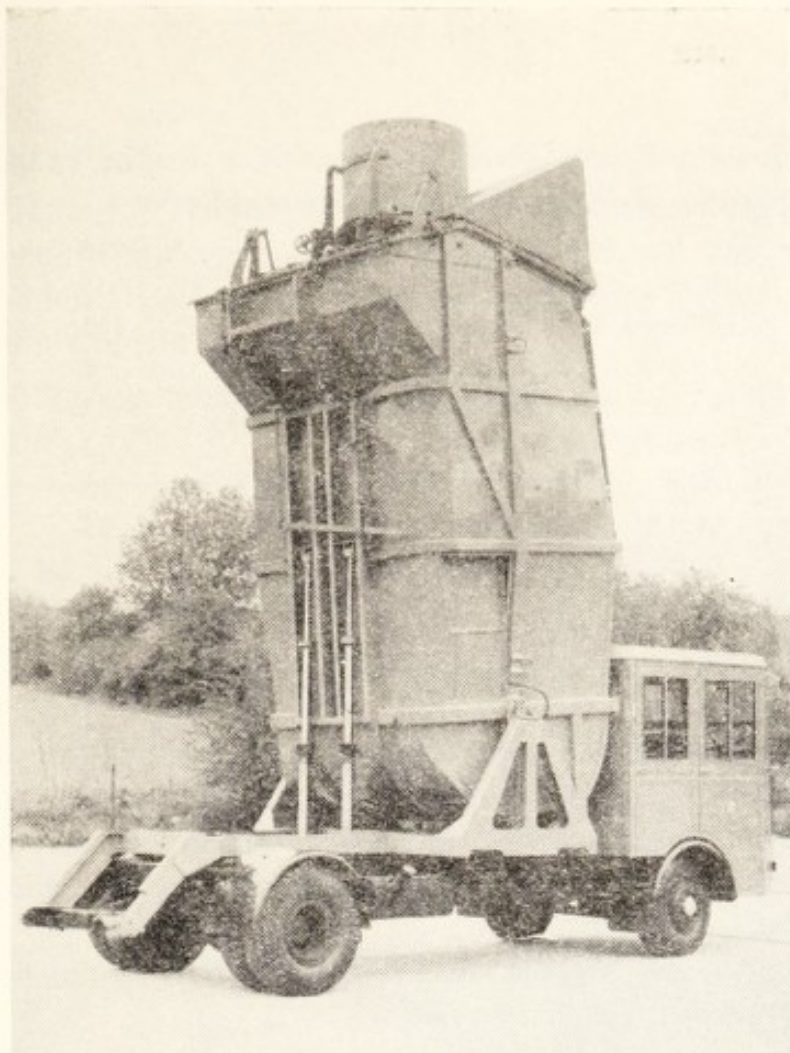


Plate 4



Plate 2

Plates 2, 3 and 4: Shelvoke and Drewry Bulk Loader with static type bulk bin (as used for schools, canteens, factories, hotels, etc.).
(Plates 2, 3 and 4 are by courtesy of Messrs. Shelvoke and Drewry, Ltd).

Salvage :

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

	Tons
Waste paper	1,656
Pressed tins	153
Heavy iron	8
Light iron, bedsteads and dustbins ...	32
Non-ferrous metals	2
Rags	13
Cullet	25
Bottles	235 dozen
	1,889

Waste Paper :

The demand for waste paper continued throughout the year and it is encouraging to report the quantity of waste paper salvage sent to the paper mills from Doncaster was the highest recorded for any year since salvage recovery commenced. A bonus is paid to the collection and disposal staffs.

The following table gives the yearly collection to the nearest ton and the gross value for the past 9 years :—

	Weight collected	Value
	Tons	£
1947	425	2,746
1948	867	5,581
1949	430	2,603
1950	147	808
1951	511	7,372
1952	390	4,859
1953	398	2,342
1954	1,358	9,911
1955	1,656	14,801

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 4,634.

Staff :

The staff of the Section comprises a Superintendent, two foremen, 13 drivers and 41 loaders.

Loading staff was again difficult to obtain and in consequence extra work was thrown on the old hands who have been with the department for many years.

Vehicles :

The Transport Department of the Corporation undertakes the garaging and maintenance of the Refuse Collection vehicles. A new 30 cwt. Seddon Diesel engined van was purchased during the year for the distribution of new dustbins, etc.

The following table gives a complete return for each vehicle for the year 1955 :

No.	Type	Pur- chased	Total number of hours	
			Worked	In garage for repairs
K. 1	Karrier Bantam	1950	2577½	134½
SD2	S. & D. Fore & Aft Tipper ...	1952	2631	150½
SD3	ditto ...	1952	2428½	75½
SD4	ditto ... (withdrawn March, 1955)	1953	524	79
K. 4	Karrier Bantam (withdrawn Dec., 1955)	1939	2479	145
SD5	S. & D. Fore & Aft Tipper ...	1954	2778	74
SD6	ditto ...	25. 4.55	1873½	25
SD7	ditto ...	26. 9.55	708½	30
SD8	ditto ...	2.12.55	205½	1½
K.10	Karrier Bantam (withdrawn Sept., 1955)	1939	1721	196
K.11	ditto ...	1941	2360½	146½
K.12	ditto ...	1944	2076½	561½
K.13	ditto ...	1945	2274	529
K.14	ditto ...	1947	2129½	525
K.15	ditto ...	1948	2563	55
K.16	ditto ...	1948	2382	307½
K.17	ditto ...	1948	2553	123½
K.18	Fordson Van	1949	2421	55
S.19	Seddon Van	1955	666	—
			37352	3214

These figures give a percentage efficiency of 92.0 for the fleet for the year.

Vehicle S.D.4 was a small N-Type (7 cu. yds.) Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft tipping vehicle. It was ideal for use in 10' backways in the town centre when it could discharge its contents conveniently at the destructor. When the destructor was closed and all disposal carried out

by controlled tipping the relatively small load carried made the frequent long trips to the tips uneconomical and the vehicle was disposed of and replaced by a large W-Type machine of 16/18 cubic yards capacity.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

A full report on atmospheric pollution was given in the 1954 Annual Report. No action arising from the report was taken by the Council during the year. It is gratifying to be able to report that the local newspapers have shown considerable interest in the problem of Clean Air and have published articles on the subject. All regularly publish details of the monthly laboratory reports on the solid matter deposited and the SO^3 content of the air as recorded at the six collecting points. The tables on pages 65 and 66 give details of the solid matter and SO^3 recorded at each collecting point during the year.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Additional conveniences are urgently needed in the town, particularly on the main Sheffield road and the Intake, Weston Road and Cantley Housing Estates.

The Health Committee approved proposals to provide conveniences for both sexes at the following sites :—

1. on Balby Road, adjoining the Police Box and aged persons' shelter opposite the Windsor Cinema,
2. at the junction of Sandford Road and Weston Road, to be combined with a bus shelter,
3. at the junction of Everingham Road and Ascot Avenue on Cantley Estate. (This convenience would, by agreement with the Parks Committee, be so sited and built that it could serve both the general public and the persons visiting the park).

In addition it was agreed to take over from the Parks Committee public conveniences at the Roman Road entrance to Elmfield Park, modernise these and arrange access from the main road and to close and demolish the existing gentlemen's urinal at the junction of Roman Road and Bennetthorpe, which is in a bad state of repair and the source of many complaints.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Amount of solids deposited per square mile per month (in tons), 1955

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Baxter Gate (Town Centre) ...	26.51	14.04	18.70	19.61	20.51	17.46	15.55	17.46	22.89	21.85	13.94	21.72
Hexthorpe Flatts ...	12.18	17.71	15.38	14.34	11.11	13.71	10.14	15.41	13.61	17.28	9.67	20.08
Isolation Hospital, Tickhill Road ...	12.68	*—	16.97	11.16	10.76	11.09	10.73	15.09	13.54	11.42	9.08	12.71
Sandall Sewage Works	13.42	3.76	11.01	12.38	8.56	9.13	11.88	10.74	13.93	13.36	9.73	16.21
Bessacarr ...	*—	3.52	29.74	12.03	11.48	15.73	10.88	14.01	14.50	8.83	7.20	12.78
Thornham Borehole, Branton ...	8.29	6.70	8.49	9.41	9.08	9.64	6.11	10.01	10.83	7.00	5.25	10.10

* Bottles broken by frost.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Amount of SO_3 collected by lead peroxide method expressed in mg/100 sq. cm/day during 1955

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Baxter Gate (Town Centre) ...	5.36	4.34	4.76	3.16	2.72	1.78	1.46	1.56	3.06	4.01	4.62	4.91
Hexthorpe Flatts ...	2.71	2.02	2.17	1.45	1.39	1.06	0.80	0.91	1.40	3.58	2.52	2.12
Isolation Hospital, Tickhill Road ...	2.19	2.18	2.19	1.31	1.18	0.83	0.54	0.73	1.14	2.01	2.20	2.14
Sandall Sewage Works	2.62	1.86	2.02	1.58	1.53	1.03	0.68	0.82	1.80	3.40	2.21	2.60
Bessacarr	1.96	1.54	1.35	1.03	0.76	0.53	0.68	0.64	1.21	3.29	2.44	2.86
Thornham Borehole, Branton	1.64	1.28	1.11	0.98	0.80	0.47	0.39	0.40	1.01	1.22	1.53	1.38

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

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

Complaints received and dealt with	3,597
Inspections and re-inspections re complaints	6,281
Preliminary notices issued (written and verbal)	640
Preliminary notices complied with	428

Statutory Notices served:

Public Health Act, 1936:

Section 39	50
Section 44	1
Section 45	8
Section 79	1
Section 93	Nil

Housing Act, 1936:

Section 9	44
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Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931:

Section 104	466
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Factories Act, 1937:

Section 7	Nil
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Statutory Notices complied with:

Public Health Act, 1936:

Section 39—by owners	55
work done in default by contract	5
Section 45—by owners	11
work done in default by contract	1
Section 79—by owners	1
work done in default by contract	Nil
Section 93—by owners	1
work done in default by contract	1

Housing Act, 1936:

Section 9—by owners	56
work done in default by contract	7

Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931:

Section 104—by owners	112
by Corporation in default	251
sewers cleared	103

Factories Act, 1937:

Section 7—by owners	Nil
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Legal Proceedings	Nil
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Nuisances abated and defects remedied:

Ashbins provided by owners or occupiers	6
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed	21
Drains, cleaned out, re-laid or repaired	169
do. new inspection chambers provided	3
do. new inspection chamber covers provided	10
do. ventilating and soil pipes renewed or repaired	11
do. gullies cleaned out	35
do. gullies provided with new metal grids	2
do. new trapped gullies provided	2
Dwellinghouses, roofs repaired	168
do. external walls rebuilt, cement rendered or repointed	142
do. internal walls replastered	79
do. ceilings replastered	34
do. new damp-proof courses inserted	1
do. floors re-laid or repaired	31
do. doors renewed or repaired	12
do. fireplaces and cooking ranges renewed or repaired	107
do. new windows fixed	72
do. windows repaired or sashes re-corded	78
do. coppers renewed	66
do. new eaves gutters or rainwater fallpipes provided	85
do. eaves gutters or rainwater fallpipes cleaned out or repaired	49
do. handrails renewed or repaired	1
do. houses or rooms cleansed or disinfested	12
do. new cellar gratings provided	37
do. chimney stacks or pots renewed or repaired	36
do. copper brickwork and fireboxes repaired or renewed	10
do. stairs repaired	22
do. smoky condition abated	22
do. new steps provided or steps repaired	2
do. cellar floors repaired	Nil
do. cellar walls repaired	Nil
do. other improvements	31
Urinals, stalls repaired	2
do. new urinals constructed	1
Water closets, flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	22
do. compartments re-built	6
do. new pedestal washdown pans provided	40
do. repaired	32
do. new seats provided	34
do. service pipes to flushing cisterns repaired	19
do. and urinals cleansed	3
do. lighted and ventilated	3
do. provided with proper flushing facilities	1

Water Supply, service pipes repaired	10
do. new services provided	2
do. hot water cylinders and boilers repaired or renewed	5
do. new feed tanks installed	1
Sinks renewed	20
Sink and bath waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleaned out	40
Lavatory basins renewed	1
Yards and passages cleansed	16
Yards and passages, paving repaired or renewed	24
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated	4
Nuisances caused by burning of refuse abated	1
Caravans removed	51
New pail closets provided	2
Conversion of plant to smokeless fuels	1

Infectious Disease :

Cases investigated	8
Visits to isolated cases	2
Visits re infectious disease contacts	—
Houses disinfected after cases of infectious disease	5
Visits re food poisoning	3

Food and Drugs :

Number of samples taken	376
Comprising as follows:—	
Ungraded Milk	23
Bottled Milk (Pasteurised)	52
ditto (Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised)	25
ditto (Tuberculin Tested)	14
ditto (Channel Island Tuberculin Tested)	7
ditto (Sterilised)	24
Malt Vinegar	14
Baking Powder	3
Margarine	13
Soft Drinks	11
Self Raising Flour	13
Pepper	2
Butter	7
Liquid Paraffin	3
Parrish's Chemical Food	7
Glycerine	3
Camphorated Oil	2
Easton's Syrup	2
Olive Oil	3
Aspirins	1
Children's Aspirin	1
Juniper Beans	1

Chlorophyll Tablets	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cough Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ointments	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Infants' Soothing Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glucose	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Senna Pods	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Olive Oil and Raspberry Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cheese Spread	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pearl Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lentils	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butter Drops	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spices	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sal Volatile	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Table Jelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bicarbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Epsom Salts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wincarnis Jelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Various Jams	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Non-Brewed Condiments	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Beef Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pork Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Gee's Linctus	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tinned Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dried Fruit, Peel, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Glace Cherries	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dressed Crab	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Salad Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coffee and Chicory	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cake Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fish Paste	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Meat Pastes, Potted Meat, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ground Almonds	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Stem Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Christmas Puddings	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of samples of milk reported to be adulterated or below standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of other samples reported not genuine	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Legal proceedings instituted	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of cautions issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

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

Serial No.	Article	Adulteration or offence	Action taken and remarks
172 (Inf)	Easton's Syrup	Deficient in quinine to the extent to 13.6 per cent., deficient in strychnine to the extent of 13.6 per cent. and deficient in ferrous phosphate to the extent of 14.8 per cent.	Manufacturer had insufficient stock to allow formal sample to be taken, and was cautioned by Chief Inspector.
230	Milk	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 23.3 per cent.	Referred to Health Committee and warning letter sent to vendor.
29 (Inf)	Margarine	S a m p l e incorrectly labelled so as to suggest that it contained 'Dairy Cream' as opposed to butter.	Chief Inspector had correspondence with manufacturer and Ministry of Health. The use of this type of label discontinued and recurrence prevented by the labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1955, issued on the 16th December, 1955.
248 (Inf)	Antiseptic Ointment	This ointment contained 23 per cent. zinc oxide instead of the 16 per cent. stated on the label, an excess of 43.7 per cent.	Chief Inspector had correspondence with vendor and manufacturer and in each case a warning was given.
113 (Inf)	Condensed Milk	This sample conformed to the required standard but the tin was badly blown and a considerable amount of carbon dioxide was present.	This sample was taken to check on a particular consignment and as a result of the analysis the remainder of the consignment was withdrawn.
136 (Inf)	Potted Meat	Contained 78.9 per cent. meat with 21.1 per cent. of excess water and cereal filler. Should have been described as meat paste and not potted meat.	Vendor cautioned by Chief Inspector.

Serial No.	Article	Adulteration or offence	Auction taken and remarks
142 (Inf)	Glace Cherries	Contained a very slight excess of sulphur dioxide (110 parts per million instead of 100 parts per million as allowed).	Vendor cautioned by Chief Inspector.
161 (Inf)	Mincemeat	Contained only 1.63 per cent. of fat instead of the required 2.5 per cent., a deficiency in fat of 34.8 per cent.	Formal samples obtained.
178	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 22.6 per cent.	Vendor prosecuted and pleaded guilty. Conditional discharge granted on payment of costs.
191 (Inf)	Pork Sausage	Contained 51.22 per cent. of meat.	The Public Analyst stated that in his opinion pork sausages should contain not less than 65 per cent. of meat. In view of recent High Court decisions concerning the composition of sausages it was decided that no useful purpose would be served by taking formal samples.

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

Milk-fat	...	...	...	...	3.54%
Solids-not-fat	...	...	...	...	8.65%

Milk

Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination (including 28 samples of Pasteurised milk from schools) :

Designation of Milk.	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested ...	128	101	27
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	45	45	—
Pasteurised ...	93	92	1
Sterilised ...	61	61	—

Samples of milk taken for biological examination :

Designation of Milk.	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested ...	36	36	—
Ungraded ...	35	33	2

Slaughterhouses

Public Abattoir ...	1
Private Slaughterhouses ...	1
New slaughtermen's licences issued ...	6
Slaughtermen's licences renewed ...	50
Animals killed at Public Abattoir ...	70,632
Inspections at Slaughterhouses ...	634
Animals killed at Private Slaughterhouses ...	6,086

Carcases inspected and condemned :

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	9,299	2,396	1,440	35,250	28,333
Number inspected ...	9,299	2,396	1,440	35,250	28,333
All diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	9	11	14	65	63
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	3,260	313	10	2,164	2,303
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis ...	35.1 %	13.5 %	1.6 %	6.3 %	8.3 %
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	15	12	4	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	446	292	—	—	147
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis ...	4.9 %	12.7 %	0.2 %	—	0.5 %
Cysticercosis:					
Whole ...	—	—	—	—	—
Part ...	4	1	—	—	—

The total weight of meat and offal condemned was approximately 52 tons 5 cwts.

Food condemned at shops and warehouses :

Cooked Ham	...	...	...	...	...	1 ton	11 cwt.	0 qrs.	19 lbs.
Tinned Meats (other than Cooked Ham)	...	...	...	...	...	1 ton	2 cwt.	2 qrs.	4 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...		15 cwt.	2 qrs.	15 lbs.
Chickens, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		4 cwt.	3 qrs.	4 lbs.
Meat Pies	...	...	...	...	...		1 cwt.	1 qr.	17 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...		10 cwt.	3 qrs.	14 lbs.
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...		6 cwt.	0 qrs.	10 lbs.
Meat	...	...	...	...	...		2 cwt.	2 qrs.	2 lbs.
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...			2 qrs.	0 lbs.
Cake	...	...	...	...	...		3 cwt.	3 qrs.	21 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...		10 cwt.	0 qrs.	15 lbs.
Flour	...	...	...	...	...			2 qrs.	24 lbs.
Oatmeal	...	...	...	...	...			1 qr.	1 lb.
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...				15 lbs.
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...		10 cwt.	1 qr.	13 lbs.
Fats	...	...	...	...	...		1 cwt.	0 qrs.	12 lbs.
Salt	...	...	...	...	...		2 cwt.	0 qrs.	0 lbs.
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...		1 cwt.	0 qrs.	5 lbs.
Almond Paste	...	...	...	...	...		1 cwt.	3 qrs.	4 lbs.
Dried Pineapple Rings	...	...	...	...	...			1 qr.	2 lbs.
Apples	...	...	...	...	...		9 cwt.	0 qrs.	22 lbs.
Prunes	...	...	...	...	...			1 qr.	2 lbs.
Pears	...	...	...	...	...		11 cwt.	3 qrs.	4 lbs.
Carrots	...	...	...	...	...	1 ton	4 cwt.	0 qrs.	0 lbs.
Sprouts	...	...	...	...	...		12 cwt.	2 qrs.	0 lbs.
Water Cress	...	...	...	...	...				16 lbs.
Bananas	...	...	...	...	...			12 bales	
Peaches	...	...	...	...	...			90 boxes	
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...			1,473	

also 9,182 tins and 2,124 jars and packets of various foods of an approximate weight of 8 tons 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 5lbs.

Wherever possible condemned food is disposed of by incineration on the firm's premises and in other cases it is buried at the bottom of one of the Council's refuse tips.

Water Supply

During the period under review 15 samples of town's water were taken from different premises in the town for bacteriological examination and all gave satisfactory results.

In addition one sample was taken from a private pump supply and this also proved to be satisfactory.

Thirteen samples of water from swimming baths were taken for bacteriological examination and all were satisfactory.

Inspections of Markets, Food Hawkers, etc.

Markets are held in Doncaster on two days per week and these are regularly inspected to ensure that a satisfactory standard is maintained, and 106 inspections were made in this connection.

Under the Doncaster Corporation Act, 1950, Section 100, authority is given to register hawkers of food and their premises. This is primarily aimed at ensuring that the food vendors who attend the race meetings, fairs, etc., are known to the Corporation so as to bring them under supervision.

Number registered during 1955	...	...	...	...	...	9
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Offensive Trades :

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	90

Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk :

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	20
Number of persons licensed to pasteurise milk	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	...	20
Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	...	...	...	...	...	18
Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	40
Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	164
Number of inspections of dairy premises, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	136
Work done to remedy contraventions—						
Name and address of dealer properly marked on vehicle	...	...	...	...	...	17

Shops Act :

Number of shops inspected and re-inspected	...	...	...	...	126
Written notices served	...	...	...	...	14
Work done—					
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	...	...	...	...	7
Shops re-decorated	...	...	...	...	2
Proper lighting and ventilation provided to water closets	...	...	...	...	1
Adequate ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	1
Washing accommodation and hot water provided	...	...	...	...	5

Cinemas and Places of Entertainment :

Number in Borough	...	...	...	...	10
Inspections	...	...	...	...	21
Interiors of cinemas re-decorated	...	...	...	...	1
Walls and ceilings of sanitary conveniences re-decorated	...	...	...	...	4
Renewal of seats	...	...	...	...	32
Fasteners provided to doors of water closet compartments	...	...	...	...	12
New dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	2
New chain pulls provided for water closets	...	...	...	...	4
New water closet seats provided	...	...	...	...	20

Pharmacy and Poisons Act :

Firms registered	115
Premises registered	146
Deputies registered	181
Inspections of premises	36

Factories Act :

Number of factories (with power)	369
Number of factories (non-power)	122
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority ...	12
Number of outworkers on books	—
Complaints from Factory Inspector	4
Inspections	181
Contraventions or defects dealt with:	Found. Remedied.
Want of cleanliness	4 ... 1
Sanitary conveniences:	
(a) insufficient	12 ... 9
(b) unsuitable or defective	— ... —
(c) not separate for sexes	— ... —
Other defects	1 ... 1

Canal Boats :

Number of inspections	7
Persons on board (adults)	19
Persons on board (children)	Nil
Contraventions found	Nil

Pet Animals Act, 1951 :

Number of licensed premises	16
Number of inspections under Pet Animals Act, 1951	21

Lodging Houses :

Number on Register at beginning of year	3
On Register at end of year	2
Number of inspections	80
Lodging houses re-decorated	1
Rooms cleansed or disinfested	25
Floors of passages and landings cleansed	—
Windows re-glazed	10
Sanitary conveniences cleansed and re-decorated	9
Bedding and mattresses cleansed and disinfested	290
Lodging houses closed due to unsatisfactory condition	1

It will be observed that one common lodging house has been closed down during the year under review. This was the least satisfactory of the three in the Borough and the decision to close was brought about mainly by the necessity for repeated service of notices to carry out repairs and cleansing. The occupants have either moved from the town or become resident at the other hostels and no difficulty has been experienced in this connection.

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

Complaints of new infestations received and investigated during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322
Premises treated by rodent operatives (pre-baiting and poisoning)	1,234								
Advice given to occupiers of premises by rodent operatives	...	454							
Inspections re "Block Control"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	906	
Test baits laid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,362	
Inspections of Farms, Factories, Corporation Housing Sites, Smallholdings, River and Canal Banks, Warehouses, Allotments, Sewage Disposal Works, Tips and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,509	
Re-visits to previously infested premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	
Accumulations of rubbish removed to prevent harbourage of rats	2								
Dilapidated outbuildings demolished to prevent harbourage of rats	6								

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 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 with "Warfarin."

Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931, Section III. Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Ice Cream :

Number of premises registered for manufacture	...	...	...	...	1
Number of premises registered for sale	...	...	...	...	156
Inspections	...	...	...	...	97
Work done to remedy contraventions found:					
Sale of root vegetables discontinued by shops selling ice cream	7				
The making of ice lollies in unregistered premises discontinued	1				

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

Seventy-two samples (56 of ice cream and 16 of ice lollies) have been taken for bacteriological examination during the year, with the following results:

				Ice Cream
Grade 1	...	...	...	47
Grade 2	...	...	...	3
Grade 3	...	...	...	5
Grade 4	...	...	...	1

The 16 samples of ice lollies were examined for the presence of Coliform Bacilli and in no cases were these found to be present.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938 :

Inspection of food preparation premises (including cafes, restaurant and hotel kitchens, bakehouses, meat and fish preparing premises, shops and warehouses, etc.)	...	...	...	...	898
Notices given (written and verbal)	...	...	...	...	29
Contraventions found and remedied:					
Walls and ceilings cleansed and re-decorated	...	...	...	...	25
Floors cleansed	...	...	...	...	3
Floors re-laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	—
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	...	...	...	...	8
New fish frying ranges provided	...	...	...	...	—
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	2
New counters provided	...	...	...	...	3
New chopping blocks provided	...	...	...	...	1
Additional w.c.s provided	...	...	...	...	—
New ashbins provided	...	...	...	...	9
New food preparation rooms built	...	...	...	...	—
New glazed stoneware sinks provided	...	...	...	...	12
New wash basins provided	...	...	...	...	2
New overalls provided for staff	...	...	...	...	—
Clean towels provided	...	...	...	...	15
Constant supply of hot and cold water provided	...	...	...	...	7
New sink waste pipes provided	...	...	...	...	6
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Walls re-plastered or re-tiled	...	...	...	...	21
Food preparation rooms reconstructed and modernised	...	...	...	...	—
New linoleum for floors provided	...	...	...	...	7
Refuse removed from preparation rooms and yards	...	...	...	...	5
Lighting and ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	—
Yards concreted	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. compartments cleansed and re-decorated	...	...	...	...	3
Windows repaired and re-glazed	...	...	...	...	2
Adequate storage accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	1
Glass display covers provided	...	...	...	...	3

Food Premises :

At the end of the year there were 239 premises registered for the sale and manufacture of ice cream under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, comprised as follows:—

Manufacture of ice cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Manufacture of preserved foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Sale of ice cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	156

The number and types of food shops at the end of the year were as follows:—

Grocers and provisioners shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	290
Butchers shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Wet fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	215
Total number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,674

Sanitary Accommodation :

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 movable receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,425

Hotels, Public Houses and Inns :

Number in County Borough	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Number of inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
New sanitary conveniences provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary conveniences not properly screened	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
W.C. basins and urinals cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New w.c. basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bar sink waste pipes provided with proper traps	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cellar floors repaired or re-laid	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cellar walls repaired or cement-rendered	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

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 84 visits were made for the purpose of changing the equipment and an additional visit was made to each station when each gauge stand and sulphur dioxide candle stand was painted and received any other maintenance work necessary. The results are shown on the tables on page 80.

During the year 119 smoke observations were carried out on factory chimneys, 20 of which were of 30 minutes duration. During these official observations the smoke recorded was as follows:—

Black Smoke	Moderate Smoke	Little or no Smoke
32½ minutes	101½ minutes	466 minutes

Miscellaneous :

Inspection of school sanitary conveniences	52
Inspections of urinals and public lavatories	347
Inspections of tents, vans and sheds	208
Inspections of refuse tips	58
Houses measured up under Housing Act, 1936	34
Drains tested	64
Interviews with property owners and tradesmen	1,055
Superintending disinfestation of verminous premises	64
Verminous persons disinfested	7
Inspection of houses prior to re-housing	286
Inspection of privy middens	14
Inspection of Hairdressers' premises	170

SECTION E

HOUSING

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

(1) By the Local Authority	365
(2) By private enterprise	143

The total number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the rate books was 24,884.

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year :

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,162
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4,119
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under subhead (1) of above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	20
(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	610

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices :

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their Officers	361
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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	44
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	56
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	7

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Act :

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	60
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	68
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	6

(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 houses actually demolished as a result of Demolition Orders	8
(3) Demolition Orders varied to Closing Orders, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 ...	1
(4) Closing Orders, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, determined after house made suitable for occupation	1
(5) Undertakings not to let for human habitation accepted ...	5

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

(e) Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of Clearance Areas declared	3
(2) Number of houses included in Clearance Areas	18
(3) Number of Clearance Orders made	Nil
(4) Number of Compulsory Purchase Orders made	3
(5) Number of houses demolished as a result of clearance action	Nil

Overcrowding :

(a) (1) The number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	40
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	80
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	378
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year	4
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
(2) Number of cases relieved in dwellings owned by the Local Authority	Nil
(d) (1) Number of cases of dwellings in which overcrowding took place after previous overcrowding had been relieved by the Local Authority	Nil
(2) Number of cases of dwellings, previously uncrowded, allowed to become overcrowded after the appointed day	Nil
(3) Number of cases of refusal to accept alternative accommodation	Nil

Certificates of Disrepair.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 :

During 1955, 36 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received and considered by the Council. Of these, 35 were granted and 1 refused. 13 applications for the revocation of Certificates of Disrepair were received, and in 11 instances these were granted, whilst in 2 cases the application was refused.

SECTION F

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS

Milk—Bacteriological Examination :

During the year the following samples have been examined:

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk :

Forty-five samples were examined and all satisfied the prescribed tests (Methylene blue and Phosphatase).

Pasteurised Milk :

Sixty-five samples were examined and one failed to satisfy the prescribed tests (Methylene blue and Phosphatase). The results were communicated to the Ministry of Food (Milk Division) and, in the case of the unsatisfactory sample, to the Authority in whose area the processing plant was situated.

In addition, twenty-eight samples of Pasteurised milk deliveries to schools in the County Borough were examined and all of these satisfied the prescribed tests.

Sterilised Milk :

Sixty-one samples were examined and all satisfied the prescribed test (Turbidity).

Tuberculin Tested Milk :

One hundred and twenty-eight samples were examined and twenty-seven failed to satisfy the prescribed tests (Methylene blue). The results were communicated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Milk Relations Officer, Harrogate, and also to the various Authorities in whose area the producers' premises were situated.

Milk—Biological Examination :

Seventy-one samples of milk (36 tuberculin tested and 35 undesignated) were examined for tubercle bacilli, and two raw undesignated milks were found to be positive. The particulars of these cases were immediately notified to the Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Wakefield, and also to the Authorities in whose areas the producers' premises were situated.

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.

