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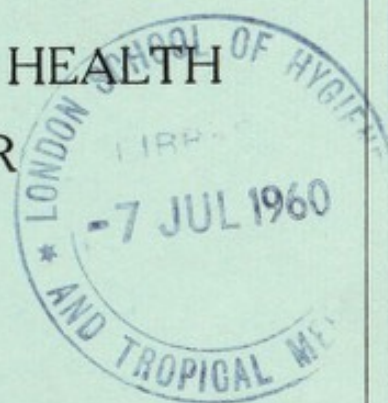


COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER


# ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR  
1956



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



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# COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

## HEALTH COMMITTEE

(31st December, 1956)

Chairman:

Alderman Mrs. R. HODSON

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor S. C. HOLBROOK

Committee:

The Mayor (Councillor E. R. D. CALLANDER, J.P.)

Alderman F. OGDEN

Councillor A. CLARK

Councillor E. ELLIOTT

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

The Mayor (Councillor E. R. D. CALLANDER, J.P.)

Councillor A. CLARK

Councillor E. ELLIOTT

Councillor S. C. HOLBROOK

Councillor E. HUBBARD

Councillor Miss E. PLUMB

Councillor J. PORTER

# WHOLE AND PART-TIME STAFF FOR YEAR 1956

*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., A.R.P.S.

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

P. S. R. BURRELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*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, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.  
(to 29th February, 1956)

J. M. MORFITT, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.R.C.O.G.,  
(from 4th April, 1956)

††J. SHARP, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.  
(from 9th October, 1956)

*Orthopaedic Surgeon:*

†A. J. SINCLAIR, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

*Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon:*

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

*Ophthalmic Surgeon:*

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

*Senior Dental Officer:*

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

*Dental Officers:*

T. W. BUCKLEY,  
A. I. HUTCHINSON, L.D.S.  
(to 29th March, 1956)

*Chief Public Health Inspector:*

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

*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:*

W. B. TWYFORD, CERT.S.I.B., M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.

*Public Health 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.  
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., CERT. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS  
M.S.I.A.  
L. PARKER (Trainee) ( to 31st December, 1956)

*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  
Miss M. C. CROSLY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.  
†Mrs. B. DOYLE, S.R.N., S.R.C.N.  
Mrs. I. GYMER S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.  
(to 25th June, 1956)  
Mrs. J. HAIGH, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V. CERT.  
(Part-time from 1st May, 1956)  
Miss K. MOODY, S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. CERT.  
Miss I. RAWLINGS, S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. CERT.  
Miss P. M. SHONE, S.R.N., C.M.B., (Part I), H.V. CERT.  
Miss H. WINTER, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.  
(from 4th June, 1956)  
Mrs. E. A. YOUNG, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.  
(from 7th July, 1956)

*Student Health Visitor:*

Miss Y. RASBERRY, S.R.N.  
(On Health Visitors' Training Course from 1st October, 1956)

*Clinic Nurses:*

‡†Mrs. M. RUSHBY, S.R.N., S.R.C.N.  
(to 29th March, 1956)  
Mrs. A. J. INGE, S.R.N.  
‡†Mrs. B. STUBBS, S.R.N.  
(to 3rd March, 1956)  
Mrs. E. WAGSTAFFE, S.R.F.N.  
(temporary from 12th April - 6th November, 1956)  
Mrs. E. A. YOUNG, S.R.N.  
(absent on H.V. Training Course from 8th April, 1955 - 7th July, 1956)  
Mrs. M. ROLLINSON, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.  
(from 11th March, 1956)

*Part-time Social Worker for Venereal Diseases:*

†Miss V. DUNFORD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.

*Nurse in Charge of Actinotherapy Clinic:*

Mrs. M. J. ALLEN, S.R.N.  
(to 1st September, 1956)

Mrs. E. R. POWNALL, S.R.N.,  
(from 22nd October, 1956)

*Municipal Midwives:*

Mrs. E. M. BASSETT, S.C.M.  
(From 16th April, 1956) (Temporary part-time Maternity Nurse 25th  
January to 15th April, 1956).

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

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

Mrs. Y. E. DEAKIN, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(from 1st January, 1956)

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

Miss E. RISELEY, S.C.M.

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

Miss C. L. SWIFT, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.  
(from 4th January, 1956)

Miss L. M. WHITTLE, S.C.M.  
(from 1st October, 1956)

*Matron, Elmfield Park Day Nursery:*

Miss E. P. BICKERSTAFF, S.R.N.

*Deputy Matron:*

Mrs. J. HART, S.R.N.  
(from 27th July to 25th November, 1956)

Mrs. F. H. HOBDEN, S.R.N.,  
(from 11th December, 1956, to 20th December, 1956)

*Nursery Nurse:*

Mrs. H. S. PERKS, N.N.E.B., S.C.C.R.

*Nursery Assistants:*

Mrs. B. DUDDINGTON

Mrs. P. HORSTEAD

Miss A. PARR

Miss C. MILLS

*Superintendent District Nurse:*

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

*District Nurses:*

Mrs. G. ALLERTON, S.E.A.N.

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.

(Temporary from 18th April, 1955, to 4th April, 1956)

- Mrs. B. M. COMMON, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.  
(to 3rd May, 1956)
- Miss C. GILDON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
- Mrs. H. J. GOLDTHORPE (nee Witty) S.R.N.  
(from 6th June, 1956)
- ‡†Mrs. A. GRAY, S.R.N., C.M.D., (Part 1)  
(from 2nd January, 1956)
- ‡†Mrs. S. HICKEY S.R.N.
- ‡†Mrs. B. M. JOHNSON S.R.N., S.C.M.
- ‡†Mrs. M. RUSHBY, S.R.N., S.R.C.M.  
(from 9th May, 1956)
- Mrs. E. SILLS, S.R.N.  
(from 9th May, 1956)
- Mrs. A. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(temporary full-time 1st to the 4th April, 1956)
- Mrs. M. SWIFT, S.E.A.N.
- Mrs. P. M. TURVEY, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., C.M.B. (Part 1)  
(from 7th May, 1956)
- ‡†Mrs. B. WATKINSON, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part 1)  
(from 20th June, 1956)

*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.

*Senior Assistant Supervisor (Qualified)*

Mr. M. K. WOZNIAK

*Assistants (Unqualified)*

Mr. S. SHOOTER

Miss A. HALL

Miss E. McCABE

Mrs. J. PATERSON (17th January - 31st January, 1956)

‡Miss J. HOYLE (from 17th September, 1956)

*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

Miss A. BEMBRIDGE (from 17th September, 1956)

§Mrs. J. M. BOOTH

Mrs. T. BETTANY

\*\*Miss R. COOK

Miss P. CORRIGAN (from 26th November, 1956)

Miss C. GROOME (from 5th September, 1956)

§Miss R. M. FOSTER (to 3rd November, 1956)

Mr. E. HUGHES

Mrs. R. D. KOTERLA (from 17th December, 1956)

\*\*Miss K. LITCHFIELD

§Miss E. NOTHARD (from 29th October, 1956)

Mrs. J. M. PARKER (to 31st October, 1956)

Mrs. B. PEARSON (to 2nd November, 1956)

Mrs. K. ROSBOTTOM

‡Miss M. ROYSTON (to 7th September, 1956)

§Miss J. M. SHAW

Mrs. C. M. TAYLOR (from 10th September, 1956)

Mrs. P. TOMLINSON (to 9th November, 1956)

Miss F. D. WOOD

*Dental Attendants:*

Mrs. D. M. DEAN

Mrs. J. BONE

Mrs. D. E. SMITH

*Welfare Foods Attendants:*

Mrs. K. E. DUFFIN

Mrs. M. E. SADDINGTON

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† Part-time.

‡ Temporary.

\* Part-time for Maternity and Child Welfare only.

\*\* Part-time for School Health Service also.

§ School Health Service.

# COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

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Health Office,  
Doncaster.

## REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1956

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 1956. There has again been no serious outbreak of infectious disease during the year and the health of the inhabitants of the town has remained satisfactory.

There have again been staff changes. Dr. Vera Settle, temporary part-time Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, and Dr. B. Hargreaves, temporary part-time School Medical Officer resigned and were succeeded by Dr. J. M. Morfitt who was appointed as full-time Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer. Mr. A. I. Hutchinson resigned after a short period of service as a Dental Officer.

Mrs. E. A. Young, a Clinic Nurse who had been seconded for Health Visitor training at Leeds University, was successful in qualifying as a Health Visitor, rejoining the Staff as a Health Visitor and School Nurse, and Miss H. Winter filled an existing vacancy.

Miss E. Simpson, Matron at Elmfield Park Day Nursery, retired on reaching the age limit for employment and was succeeded by Miss E. P. Bickerstaffe, the Deputy Matron. Mrs. J. Hart was appointed Deputy Matron but resigned after a short time and was succeeded by Mrs. F. H. Hobden.

Miss C. L. Swift and Mrs. Y. E. Deakin joined the staff as midwives, replacing Mrs. E. Wroot and Miss D. K. Adamson, who resigned. Mrs. E. M. Bassett filled an existing vacancy.

Mrs. M. I. Allen, nurse in charge of the Actinotherapy Clinic, resigned and was replaced later in the year by Mrs. E. R. Pownall.

Mrs. E. Sills and Mrs. B. M. Common, District Nurses, resigned and Miss H. J. Witty, Mrs. P. M. Turvey and Mrs. B. Watkinson joined the staff.

Miss P. Thompson and Miss J. Hoyle were appointed Assistant Supervisors at the Occupation Centre, the former replacing Miss E. Hall who retired on pension and the latter filling a temporary post to help with the increased work at the Centre.

A considerable number of changes occurred in the Clerical Section and were very disturbing to the work of the department.



At one stage all the main office staff except the Senior Typist left within a matter of a few weeks, not due to any dissatisfaction among the staff but to husbands of married staff moving to new jobs away from Doncaster, persons from places outside Doncaster obtaining posts nearer home and junior staff entering the teaching profession.

Within one month we lost two out of the three shorthand typists and two experienced general clerks. Added to the difficulty of obtaining suitable replacements was their complete lack of experience in Local Government methods and procedure and particularly of the work of a Health Department. This threw an additional load on the remainder of the staff who had not only to cope with the normal work of the department but also to train the new personnel.

The outstanding event of the year from the public health point of view was the passing of the Clean Air Act 1956, the major part of which came into operation on the 31st December, 1956.

This Act is intended to deal with all the major sources of atmospheric pollution and gives recognition for the first time to the part played by the domestic chimney in contributing to the appalling amount of dirt etc. introduced into our atmosphere from the combustion of fuels, particularly coal. Among other things it gives a local authority powers to prohibit the production of smoke by designating selected parts of its area to be Smoke Control Areas. In such an area it will be an offence to produce smoke. Smoke Control Areas should prove to be the most effective weapon the local authorities will have in removing this serious menace.

A copy of a report on the provisions of the Act made to the Health Committee is reproduced on page 58. It is to be hoped that the Council will enthusiastically support the spirit of the Act and proceed as rapidly as possible with the introduction of Smoke Control Areas. I would also urge that all Corporation owned properties should set an example by burning only smokeless fuels. It is lamentable that many Corporation buildings still use open-fires burning coal. These are most inefficient as heating appliances, wasting most of the fuel put on them and producing filthy smoke to pollute the air, injure health and damage material things.

Atmospheric pollution is the biggest public health problem at present facing the country. It causes serious damage to health and enormous economic loss by damage to material things. It is to be hoped that the public will quickly appreciate its importance from both health and economic points of view, and in its own interest co-operate fully in the nationwide campaign to reduce the pollution in our atmosphere.

Another important milestone was the declaration during the year by the Minister of Food that Doncaster be a Designated Area under the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act 1950.

This means that in future only "designated" milks can be sold in the town. These are:—

- (a) Tuberculin Tested
- (b) Pasteurised (including Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised)
- (c) Sterilised (including Tuberculin Tested Sterilised)



This action will go a long way towards removing danger to the public of milk-borne disease and is welcomed as an important public health measure.

This report is more than two years overdue. The delay arises from the ever-growing demands on the staff of the Health Department, which is small in numbers for the population it serves and the activities it undertakes. The large number of staff changes referred to previously have also contributed to the delay.

New responsibilities are constantly being placed on Health Departments and only rarely are any removed. As the existing services become better known the demand for them increases. We are also handicapped by a shortage of Health Visitors and Public Health Inspectors. Although the establishment makes provision for fifteen Health Visitors and twelve Public Health Inspectors, we have had vacancies for three Health Visitors and four Public Health Inspectors for some years. Repeated advertisements have not brought any applicants for these important posts.

The field of interest of Health Departments is constantly growing and it is quite impossible to cope with the vast amount of technical literature which reaches the desk of the Medical Officer of Health. If he was to devote the whole of his working time to reading alone he could not cover more than a fraction of the material he is expected to digest.

Many of the subjects in which the Medical Officer of Health has recently had to take a detailed interest are highly technical and of far-reaching public importance, e.g. Clean Air, Atomic Energy, Food Hygiene, Poliomyelitis Vaccination etc. If a Medical Officer of Health is to make the best use of his specialist qualifications for the maximum benefit to the public then a review of his field of responsibilities is urgently called for with the object of relieving him of those which do not require his specialist knowledge. A Medical Officer of Health is primarily trained to safeguard the health of the public as a community and he should not be concerned with individual sick persons. Unfortunately, under the National Health Service Act 1946, local authorities are required to provide services for the individual sick, e.g. Ambulance Service, Home Helps, Home Nursing, Nursing Comforts, Care and After-care, etc.

If it is considered that these personal services should continue to be the responsibility of the local authorities then a review of the present set-up is urgently needed. One solution might be in the separation of the preventive and social services under separate medical officers, each with appropriate qualifications and experience.

A growing problem is the case of the aged. All too frequently the Medical Officer of Health is called upon to help with the problems of the elderly and the chronic sick. This can be a most difficult and time consuming occupation. One case often involves the services of doctors, nurses, health visitors and home helps, public health officers and authorised officers. Many of these persons who have to be dealt with are anti-social, difficult to deal with and quite unco-operative.

All too often these cases only come to the Department's notice when a real emergency has arisen and the case has to be given over-

riding priority to the detriment of the normal work of the Department.

If the Department could be put in touch with such cases at the first signs of ill-health or mental deterioration etc. then steps could be taken to prevent the major breakdown from occurring. This would often prevent hardships and suffering for the old person.

Thanks are due to the chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and interest in the work of the Department and to the staff for their continued loyal assistance. I would particularly thank Mr. J. Mallinder, Mr. D. C. M. Dean and Miss F. M. Anker, senior members of the office staff, on whom the bulk of the extra work fell as a result of the staff changes referred to above.

The good relationship which has existed between the Health Department and the medical practitioners in the town has been maintained and I thank my colleagues for their co-operation and assistance which facilitates the work of the Department.

Finally I would like to acknowledge with thanks the assistance which I personally, and the Department, receive from the Chief Officers and staffs of the other Departments of the Corporation.

I have the honour to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. L. SETTLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

April, 1959.



# SECTION A

## STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS

### GENERAL STATISTICS:

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	8,371
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	82,054
Estimated resident population (mid 1955)	...	...	...	...	...	83,160
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1955)	...	...	...	...	...	24,827
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£1,164,579
Product of a penny rate, 1955-56	...	...	...	...	...	£4,500

#### Area comparability factor:—

Births	...	...	...	...	...	0.94
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1.16

### VITAL STATISTICS:

Live Births:	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	704	660	1,364
Illegitimate	34	26	60
Birth rate per 1,000 population	...	...	16.09
Stillbirths:	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	14	18	32
Illegitimate	2	1	3
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	23.99
Deaths:	Male	Female	Total
	539	448	987
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	13.77
Deaths from maternal causes:			
From sepsis	...	...	—
From other conditions	...	...	2
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	1.37
Deaths of infants under one year			
of age:	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	17	17	34
Illegitimate	2	2	4
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	26.68
Neonatal Mortality	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	14	10	24
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	18.25



**England and Wales:**

Total live births (rate per 1,000 population) ... ..	15.7
Total stillbirths (rate per 1,000 live and still births) ... ..	23.0
Total deaths—all causes (rate per 1,000 population) ... ..	11.7
All causes under 1 year (rate per 1,000 related live births) ...	23.8
Neonatal Mortality (rate per 1,000 related live births) ...	16.9
Due to abortion ... ..	0.10
Total maternal causes excluding abortion ... ..	0.46
Maternal Mortality (rate per 1,000 live and still births) ...	0.56

**Comparative rates of Doncaster and England and Wales:**

	1956 Doncaster	1955 Doncaster	1956 England and Wales
Birth rate ... ..	16.09	14.50	15.7
Death rate ... ..	13.77	12.22	11.7
Infant Mortality rate ... ..	26.68	31.98	23.8
Maternal Mortality rate ...	1.37	0.76	0.56

**BIRTHS**

The total number of live births allocated by the Registrar General to the Borough was 1,424, an increase of 142 over the 1955 figure, giving a birth rate of 16.09 per 1,000 estimated resident population, compared with a rate of 14.50 in 1955. The rate for England and Wales was 15.7

**DEATHS**

The number of deaths in 1956 was 987 (539 males and 448 females), an increase of 64 compared with 1955, when there were 923 deaths (508 males and 415 females). The death rate was 13.77 per 1,000 estimated population compared with a rate of 12.22 in 1955. The rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

Deaths of Doncaster Residents in the Year 1956 Classified according to  
Disease and Age-Period  
Registrar General's Figures, 1956

Cause of Death	Age Periods									Total 1955
	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75+	Total	
Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	5	2	—	9	9
Tuberculosis, other ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Syphilitic disease ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	7	4
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal infection ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	7	22	29
"          "          lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	1	21	10	5	37	31
"          "          breast ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	3	13	19
"          "          uterus ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	11
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm ... ..	—	—	—	—	7	30	28	22	87	75
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ... ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	1
Diabetes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	7	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	—	—	1	—	1	21	42	87	152	128
Coronary Disease, Angina ... ..	—	—	—	—	2	47	54	39	142	110
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	4	19	13
Other Heart Disease ... ..	—	—	—	—	3	18	18	72	111	155
Other Circulatory Disease ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	6	11	26	44	44
Influenza ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	6	5
Pneumonia ... ..	3	3	—	2	2	5	7	10	32	26
Bronchitis ... ..	4	—	—	2	5	22	18	23	74	78
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	9	5
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	5	12	12
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	7
Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	—	—	—	—	2	7	1	1	11	12
Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	8	10
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1
Congenital malformations ... ..	8	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	12	8
Other-Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	22	—	—	2	8	14	15	33	94	82
Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	5	2	1	9	16
All other accidents ... ..	—	—	2	—	5	5	4	20	36	20
Suicide ... ..	—	—	—	3	4	8	5	2	22	4
Homicide and Operations of War ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>923</b>



# 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, F.H.A., gives the arrangements in force in 1956.

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, 1948. In addition there are 241 hospital beds devoted to the following purposes:

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

- (3) **Hamilton Lodge Maternity Home**, Carr House Road, of 14 beds.
- (4) **Tickhill Road Hospital** (formerly Doncaster Infectious Diseases Hospital and Sanatorium), Tickhill Road, containing 70 beds for infectious cases and 42 beds for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.
- (5) **St. Catherine's Institution**, Tickhill Road, a mental deficiency institution of 540 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 three registered nursing homes. Two of these homes provide a total accommodation for 2 psychiatric, 12 geriatric, and 22 general medical and surgical cases; and the other one has 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

### CLINIC 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
Actinothrapy ... ..	Daily by appointment
Orthopaedic 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, Armthorpe 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 38 represents a rate of 26.68 per thousand live births compared with the rate of 31.98 in the previous year, when 41 infant deaths occurred.

Stillbirths numbered 35, giving a rate of 23.09 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. In 1955 the stillbirths numbered 24 (18.38 per 1,000 live and stillbirths).

**INFANT DEATHS**

Cause of Death	Age Groups											
	Under				Total under one month	1-2 mths.	2-4 mths.	4-6 mths.	6-8 mths.	8-10 mths.	10-12 mths.	Total Deaths for 1956
	1 wk.	2 wks.	3 wks.	4 wks.								
Prematurity ... ..	8	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Pneumonia (including broncho-pneumonia)	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	6
Other respiratory infections ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Congenital Defects:												
Heart ... ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Spina Bifida ... ..	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other defects ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	4
Cause unknown ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis ... ..	5	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Meningitis ... ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn ... ..	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
All causes ... ..	20	3	1	—	24	4	6	3	—	—	1	38



### Premature Infants:

During the year 144 premature infants were born to residents of the Borough, an increase of 32 on the figures for 1955. Of these, 124 (86.11 per cent.) survived to reach the age of one month.

(a) Number of premature infants who were born:

(i) at home	...	...	...	...	...	75
(ii) in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	62
(iii) in nursing homes	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total						144

(b) The number of those born at home:

(i) who were nursed entirely at home	...	...	62
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	10
(iii) who survived at the end of one month	...	...	62

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

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	5
(ii) who survived at the end of one month	...	...	62

### Illegitimate Children:

During the year 60 live births and 3 stillbirths were illegitimate, representing 4.3 per cent. of the total births, the rate in 1955 being 5.7. 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 2 cases were assisted in this manner at homes in Leeds and Sheffield.

### 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 50,260 tins of National Dried Milk, 78,961 bottles of orange juice, 10,241 bottles of cod liver oil, and 6,468 packets of vitamin A and D tablets were issued during the year.



### Day Nursery:

The average daily attendance has been 15 children—less than half the capacity of the premises. Four of these children were under 2 years of age and eleven 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 ... ..	10	18	28

### Orthopædic Clinic:

This clinic was re-opened last year under the supervision of Mr. A. J. Sinclair, Consultant Orthopædic Surgeon.

The following cases attended:

Flat foot ... ..	5
Knock knee ... ..	5
Flat foot and knock knee ... ..	4
Torticollis ... ..	3
Varus deformity both feet ... ..	1
Deformity left thumb ... ..	1
Bow leg ... ..	2
Talipes varus ... ..	1
Overlapping toes ... ..	1
Congenital amputation of left hand ... ..	1
Nothing abnormal detected ... ..	1

### Actinotherapy Clinic:

The attendances at this clinic during 1956 were:

Expectant and Nursing Mothers ... ..	415
Pre-school children ... ..	2112

The total number of expectant and nursing mothers who attended during the year was 39. The total number of pre-school children was 184. At the end of the year there were 13 pre-school children receiving ultra violet light treatment.

The clinic did not operate from September to December as a suitably qualified person was not available to replace the nurse previously employed.

### Diseases of the 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. H. Beales, Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon. This clinic is held each week in the Wood Street premises.

During the year 16 children below school age made 25 attendances at the clinic and 19 attendances at the Minor Ailment Clinic for treatment.

Details of the cases treated are as follows:

Enlarged tonsils and adenoids ... ..	9
Otitis Media ... ..	6
Minor ear, nose and throat conditions ... ..	1
	—
	16
	—

In addition, 6 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. Mr. K. H. Mehta attends for three sessions each week at the Wood Street Clinic premises.

During the year 25 children below school age attended the refraction clinic for the first time, 16 on account of squint and 9 for other conditions. In addition 22 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 ... ..	19	18	19	14
Children under five ...	10	9	10	6



(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Scaling and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Number of teeth contracted	General Anesthetics given.	Dentures Provided		Radiographs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ... ..	2	16	—	—	27	2	—	—	—
Children under five ...	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	—

The Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. M. A. Bassett, reports: "Maternal and Child Welfare Treatment for 1956:

During the year 19 Expectant and Nursing Mothers were examined, 18 needed treatment and of this number 14 were made dentally fit; the remainder failed to return for completion of treatment. A large proportion of this group of patients attend private practitioners for treatment but most of those that attend the clinic do not seem to realise the necessity for oral hygiene. Some start treatment but fail to have this completed. Conservative treatment is only accepted in many cases after a great deal of persuasion, the main concern seems to be for total extraction and complete dentures. This seems to me to be the wrong attitude and this outlook is reflected in the oral condition of many of their children. Some patients have all their extractions done by a private practitioner and then come to the clinic because the dentures are free and for no other reason.

Ten children under the age of five were examined, nine of whom had treatment. Children in Nursery Schools are included in School Reports.

It is quite impossible to convince many parents of the importance of filling and thereby saving temporary teeth."

#### MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS:

Medical Officers in the Department medically examine Corporation Staff and Workmen for purposes of the Superannuation Scheme and also applicants for admission to training colleges. In addition they also medically examine bus conductors for the Corporation Transport Department.

	1955	1956
Number of officers medically examined for superannuation purposes ... ..	59	68
Number of workmen medically examined for superannuation purposes ... ..	70	63
Number of Transport Department staff medically examined ... ..	63	94
Number of students medically examined prior to entry to training college ... ..	47	49
Number of teachers examined ... ..	4	13
	<hr/> 243	<hr/> 287

## MIDWIFERY

### General Midwifery Provision:

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

In addition, 23 midwives were employed by the Doncaster Hospital Management Committee at the two maternity homes in the town, and 4 midwives were employed in a 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, 14 private beds were provided in one Nursing Home.

In the early part of the year considerable difficulty arose from the long and serious illness of two Municipal Midwives at a time when there were two vacancies on the staff. As a result the remaining midwives had to forgo their weekly leave and others could not be released for annual leave to which they were entitled.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the willing way in which the staff accepted these inconveniences and maintained the usual high standards of service which have been established.

During the year medical aid was summoned by midwives on 237 occasions. Of these requests for help, 122 were sent by midwives in domiciliary practice and 115 by midwives in hospital or private practice.

### Municipal Midwives:

There are ten municipal midwives, all of whom are qualified to administer gas and air analgesia. Gas and air analgesia was administered in 535 confinements, which represents 80.32 per cent. of their patients. Pethidine was administered in 357 cases, or 55.52 per cent. of confinements.

The following is a record of their work:

Confinements attended as:

Midwives	...	...	...	...	536
Maternity nurses	...	...	...	...	107
					<hr/> 643

Medical aid notes sent ... .. 122

Abnormalities or illness found:

At confinements	...	...	...	65
At ante-natal or post-natal visits	...	...	...	17
In infants	...	...	...	40
No. of stillbirths	...	...	...	4
No. of infant deaths	...	...	...	—
Abortions attended	...	...	...	7

The mid-wives made 6,581 ante-natal and 201 post-natal visits to patients.



The following cases were attended during the year:

Deliveries attended by Midwives	No. of deliveries attended by Midwives in the area during the year.					
	Domiciliary cases				Total	Cases in Institu- tions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked			
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (booked doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child		
Midwives employed by the Authority ... ..	27	54	80	482	643	—
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 (includ- ing 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 Ser- vice Act ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1782
Midwives in Private practice (including midwives employed in Nursing Homes) ...	—	—	—	—	—	250
Totals ...	27	54	80	482	643	2032

### 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
1956	...	...	...	...	...	8

### Ante-Natal Care:

Five ante-natal clinics are held each week (at Wood Street, Balby, Wheatley, Intake and Cantley) and there were 1,331 attendances by expectant mothers, of whom 250 were new cases. In 1955 269 new cases attended.

The detailed figures are as follows:

	Wood St.	Balby	Wheatley	Intake	Cantley	Total
Sessions held ... ..	47	47	48	48	47	237
New cases attending	112	27	41	25	45	250
Re-visits ... ..	387	140	157	167	230	1081
Total attendances	499	167	198	192	275	1331
Average per session	10	3	4	4	6	5

### Post-natal Clinic:

During the year 31 women attended the Clinic as new cases and there were 31 attendances.

### Puerperal Pyrexia:

During the year 58 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified and all were treated in the Isolation Hospital. Of these, 19 were Doncaster residents, an increase of 2 on the 1955 figure. Six of the cases occurred in home confinements and thirteen in hospital. All cases recovered after treatment.

### Maternal Mortality:

There were two maternal deaths during 1956. In one case death was due to toxæmia of pregnancy and in the other obstetric shock and haemorrhage following manual removal of the placenta. The ages of the mothers were 30 years and 29 years respectively.

### Maternity Outfits:

Maternity outfits are provided free for mothers who have their confinements at home. Outfits were provided in 669 cases.

### Conception Control Clinic:

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

During the year four new patients were seen and a total of 30 attendances were made.

## HEALTH VISITING

Details of the home and other visits made during 1956 are as follows:

Routine visits to:	Number of visits
Exepctant mothers:	
First visits ... ..	410
Total visits ... ..	599
Infants:	
First visits ... ..	1419
Total visits ... ..	4469
Children (aged 1 year but under 2 years)	1364
Children (aged 2 years but under 5 years)	2932
	<hr/>
	11,193
	<hr/>



Special visits (all age groups) to cases of:

Scarlet fever	...	...	...	49
Pneumonia	...	...	...	30
Measles	...	...	...	101
Whooping cough	...	...	...	63
Chicken pox	...	...	...	5
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	16
Opthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	1
Pemphigus	...	...	...	3
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	7
Dysentery	...	...	...	140
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	2031
Food poisoning	...	...	...	4
Mumps	...	...	...	23
Erysipelas	...	...	...	2
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	4
				<hr/>
				2479
				<hr/>

Other visits:

Diphtheria Immunisation	...	...	2629
Vaccination	...	...	1610
Nursery applications	...	...	12
Infant deaths	...	...	35
Still births	...	...	26
Visits to Hamilton Lodge and Hamilton Annexe re maternity patients	...	...	148
Consultations with social workers, etc.	...	...	1935
Old people and hospital after-care	...	...	888
Ineffective visits	...	...	1674
Poliomyelitis Immunisation	...	...	30
B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...	3
			<hr/>
			8990
			<hr/>

In addition, the Health Visitors paid 2320 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	...	...	...	489
Ante-natal clinics	...	...	...	207
Chest Centre (relief duty)	...	...	...	5
Superannuation examinations	...	...	...	—
School medical inspections	...	...	...	222
School vision tests	...	...	...	99
School immunisation treatments	...	...	...	12
School children — personal cleanliness	...	...	...	89
Passing for school medical examinations	...	...	...	149
Visits to schools	...	...	...	424
Minor ailment clinic	...	...	...	34
Aural clinic	...	...	...	2
Special inspections for Verruca	...	...	...	2

The following table shows the number of persons engaged as health visitors and school nurses on the staff over the past eight 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
1956	10	24,839	4,469	4,296	599

In my report for 1953 I referred to the shortage of Health Visitors. Although the establishment was increased to 15 we have not been able to fill four vacancies.

Mrs. Young, who had been employed for some years as a Clinic Nurse, completed her training as a Health Visitor and joined the staff in this capacity about the middle of the year.

The Department is always prepared to consider sponsoring suitable trained nurses for training as Health Visitors at any approved Training Centre. During training pupil Health Visitors are paid three quarters of the minimum Health Visitor's salary and certain expenses. Although at first sight this would appear to be a valuable method of obtaining Health Visitors for the staff, unfortunately most nurses prefer to work in hospitals and show little interest in transferring to the preventative service:

## HOME NURSING

This service has continued to expand and the total number of visits made by the Home Nurses increased by 3,846 over the 1955 figure, although the number of patients has not increased. These are partly accounted for by the increased work amongst the old people. In quite a few cases where the children have married and remain at home they have quite satisfactorily nursed the aged parent with the help of one or two visits per week from the Home Nurse, but when the children have been re-housed, the aged parents have been left alone and this has necessitated daily visits by the Home Nurse.

The number of cases of tuberculosis and the visits to them have almost doubled this year. All these cases require the service of the Nurse for the giving of streptomycin injections only. A few ambulant patients living near attend Wood Street Clinic for their injections. Where home conditions are satisfactory an increasing number of patients are now given injection therapy at home without sanatorium treatment. Injection therapy has also continued to be given after a patient is discharged from the sanatorium. Short-term penicillin cases where the patient is ambulant are always referred back to their own doctor for



their injections. As regards injection of insulin for diabetics, the Nurse instructs the patient or a relative to give the injection. When she is satisfied that her services are no longer needed she does not attend further. Only in exceptional cases, blind persons living alone, old persons without relatives, who have not the confidence to inject themselves, does the Nurse attend regularly to administer insulin.

To deal with the additional demand made on this service, the use of temporary part-time nurses has continued. Additional temporary part-time nurses equivalent to one full-time nurse were employed during the year to deal with the extra work.

The following is a record of the work done by the Home Nurses during the year 1956:—

No. of cases on Register at 1st January, 1956 ...	224
No. of cases on Register at 31st December, 1956 ...	241
No. of cases dying during the period ...	223
New cases:	

Classification	Cases	Visits
Medical ... ..	781	23,834
Surgical ... ..	101	3,882
Infectious disease ... ..	—	—
Tuberculosis ... ..	70	4,968
Midwifery complications ... ..	12	95
Others ... ..	—	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>32,779</b>

	Cases	Visits
Patients included in above who were 65 or over at the time of first visit	460	16,176
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of first visit ... ..	23	260
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits ... ..	345	23,756

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	11	28,933
1956	12	32,779

## DOMESTIC HELP

The demand for this service has shown an increase over 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
1956	...	...	...	...	478

Number of Home Helps employed at 31st December, 1956:

Part-time	...	...	...	90
-----------	-----	-----	-----	----

The total number of hours worked was 94,401.

Types of cases attended during 1956:

Maternity	...	...	...	24
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	10
General medical	...	...	...	120
General surgical	...	...	...	47
Aged	...	...	...	237

It has been found necessary to provide facilities for a night-sitter-up service additional to the daily help provided. This is mainly due to the fact that there is a lack of hospital accommodation for the aged and infirm resulting in these people being kept at home for long periods under the care of the local authority. Where the patient is requiring constant attention a Home Help will be on duty from 8.0 a.m. until 8.0 p.m. and the sitter-up will relieve her for the next 12 hours. It must be realised that this, of course, only applies in special cases. Wherever possible relatives and friends are requested, and expected, to give their help. During the year were four home helps employed on these duties, and they worked 1,021 hours for 25 cases.

## CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT

During 1956 there were 5 female patients sent for convalescent treatment to the following homes:

- 3 to the West Hill Convalescent Home, Southport;
- 1 to Ormerod Home, St. Anne's on Sea;
- 1 to John Howard Convalescent Home, Brighton.

A patient is required to contribute to the cost of treatment in accordance with his or her means and these contributions are assessed in accordance with the Corporation's scale of charges.



## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

### Vaccination against Smallpox:

Vaccination of babies continued at the five Infant Welfare Clinics. Efforts are constantly made by the medical and nursing staff to persuade parents to allow their children to be vaccinated at an early date. In addition leaflets are distributed at the Infant Welfare Clinics, and further emphasis is made by the use of posters on the notice boards belonging to the Health Department in various parts of the town. There has been a slight increase in the number of children vaccinated during the year but on the whole the position is far from satisfactory as the number of infants vaccinated was only 397 or 27.88 per cent. of the total live births in the Borough during the year. The following table shows the total number of vaccinations carried out over the past nine years:—

No. of persons vaccinated

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
By Health Department medical officers ... ..	40	162	131	119	169	220	204	215	243
By private medical practitioners ... ..	130	218	404	516	410	565	439	388	386
Total ... ..	170	380	535	635	579	785	643	603	629

Age at date of vaccination:						
	Under 1	1—2	2—4	5—14	15 or over	Total
By Health Department medical officers ... ..	223	—	—	5	15	243
By private medical practitioners ... ..	174	4	13	22	173	386

If parents will follow medical advice and have their children vaccinated at an early age (under 6 months if possible) there is very little upset to the child. If, on the other hand, vaccination is left until later, say during an epidemic, the chances of a person suffering considerable discomfort are increased.

### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis:

At the beginning of the year plans for the issue to Health Departments of a vaccine giving protection against poliomyelitis were announced by the Minister of Health. The proposed arrangements for vaccination against poliomyelitis under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, covered children aged two to nine years. Following a publicity campaign in the town during March of this year 2,619 children were registered for protection. Due to the limited supply of



the vaccine the Ministry of Health selected the age groups of children to be given priority and children born in the month of November for the age groups 1947-1954 and those born in March of years 1951-1954 were chosen to receive the first injection. Any balance of vaccine was to be used by giving injections to a "reserve" selection of registered children born in August in any of the years 1947 to 1954. When vaccination ceased from the 30th June for the summer months, a total of 247 children had received two injections (127 male and 120 female) and 20 children (10 female and 10 male) had received one injection only. The majority of the children who had received only one injection by the 30th June were given the second injection before the end of the year.

There were no reactions among vaccinated children. The procedure was quite painless and caused no upset to any child.

### Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough:

The arrangements described in my report for 1955 have continued. The usual publicity campaign was held in the Spring as the importance of protecting as many children as possible against diphtheria still remains. It is only by having a large proportion of the child population fully protected that an epidemic of the disease can be prevented. The almost complete elimination of diphtheria in this country in recent years has given parents a false sense of security. Despite the efforts of doctors and nurses of the staff of the department to persuade them to have their babies protected, too many parents still take no action.

The total number of children immunised during 1956 was only 1,055, an increase of 35 compared with 1955, when 1,020 were protected. Of the 1,055 children, 908 were under five years of age.

The following table shows the number of children at 31st December, 1956, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time since 1st January, 1942:

Age at 31.12.56 i.e., born in year	Under 1 1956	1 - 4 1952 - 1955	5 - 9 1947 - 1951	10 - 14 1942 - 1946	Under 15 total
Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1952 - 1956.	197	3318	4910	683	9108
Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1942 - 1951.	—	—	2319	4911	7230
Estimated mid-year child population	1360	5040	12900		19300



## 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 1955 figures. In 1956 the number of journeys made was 11,989, the number of patients carried was 21,356, and the mileage was 111,692. The following table shows the average number of journeys and mileage covered monthly during the past eight years:

Year	Monthly Average		Patients Carried	
	Journeys	Mileage	Ambulances	Cars
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
1956	999	9,308	6,496	14,860

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

Origin	Journeys	Mileage
Local Hospitals ... ..	5,950	47,974
Other Hospitals ... ..	524	21,273
Medical Practitioners ... ..	1,998	15,898
Corporation Departments ... ..	329	5,941
Emergency Calls ... ..	955	4,070
Nursing Homes ... ..	197	1,472
Other Ambulance Services ... ..	413	5,726
	10,366	102,354
Non-medical ... ..	1,623	9,338
Total ... ..	11,989	111,692

The new Ambulance Station came into full service on December 12th, 1955. It was officially opened by Alderman Mrs. Rose Hodson on Saturday, 14th January, 1956.

The new premises have proved satisfactory in use. The pleasant working environment is in marked contrast to the old premises and is greatly appreciated by the personnel.

The new premises are very near to the Doncaster Royal Infirmary and to facilitate communication with the station by both ambulance personnel and hospital staff, a direct telephone line has been installed. Both general hospitals in the town now have direct telephone lines to the Ambulance Station.

#### Staff:

The establishment for the service is unchanged and is as follows:

Ambulance Officer	...	...	...	1
Clerk Telephonist	...	...	...	1
Foreman Shift Leader	...	...	...	1
Shift Leaders	...	...	...	2
Male Driver/Attendants	...	...	...	12
Female Driver/Attendants	...	...	...	3
Female Attendants	...	...	...	6
Total staff				26

#### Ambulance Service Vehicles:

The fleet of vehicles has been reduced by one ambulance, the old 1938 Austin vehicle having been disposed of. The present vehicles are:—

Make and Type	Registration	Date acquired
Morris Ambulance	FDT 414	6th May, 1948
Morris Ambulance	JDT 174	13th December, 1948
Morris Ambulance	JDT 737	9th December, 1950
Morris Ambulance	KDT 853	7th November, 1951
Morris Ambulance	LDT 944	3rd October, 1952
Morris Ambulance	LDT 513	14th November, 1952
Morris Ambulance	GDT 722	23rd May, 1956
Austin car ... ..	LWR 11	12th March, 1952
Austin car ... ..	NDT 216	10th June, 1953
Austin car ... ..	RDT 230	9th December, 1954

All vehicles are inspected monthly by the Corporation Transport Department and a report issued on each. Minor repairs are carried out by the Transport Department. Major repairs are carried out by the official agents for the particular make of vehicle.

#### Long Distance Journeys:

Patients requiring transport over 50 miles have again been conveyed by rail, either as stretcher or sitting cases. In 1956 rail transport was arranged for 27 patients for 15 of which an escort was supplied from the Ambulance Service.

Once again, thanks are due to the personnel of British Railways for their willing co-operation and assistance in handling patients sent by rail.



## EPILEPSY AND CEREBRAL PALSY

### Epilepsy:

The Civic Welfare Officer states that two men and one woman have come to his notice as suffering from epilepsy during the year. Three men and three women are resident in the Western Hospital and one woman is resident in the Maghull Homes for Epileptics, Liverpool. At the end of the year the School Health Department was aware of 43 children, 21 girls and 22 boys who were suffering from epilepsy including petit mal. Six cases of these were pupils at the Open Air School and one was a pupil at a Residential Special School, the remaining children attended ordinary schools.

### Cerebral Palsy:

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

There were eight known cases of children of school age suffering from this condition at the end of the year. Of these, three were mild cases and able to attend ordinary schools, three attended the Open Air Special School, one child of five years was on the waiting list for admission to a special school for physically handicapped children, 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 and these cases are included in their register of mental defectives. As reported in previous years, 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 ... ..	3
(ii) Number of cases in which:	
(a) Vision lost ... ..	—
(b) Vision impaired ... ..	—
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year ... ..	—

Of the three cases notified, 2 were born at home and 1 in a maternity hospital. All the cases 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 25 and the number of blind persons on the register at the end of the year was 175.

The following tables are based on information kindly supplied by the Civic Welfare Officer.

### Registered Blind Persons:

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0—4 ... ..	—	—	—
5—15 ... ..	—	1	1
16—29 ... ..	4	1	5
21—39 ... ..	5	6	11
40—49 ... ..	(1) 5	7	(1) 12
50—64 ... ..	(2) 18	(1) 13	(3) 31
65—69 ... ..	(2) 7	8	(2) 15
70 and over ... ..	(8) 44	(11) 56	(19) 100
Totals ... ..	(13) 83	(12) 92	(25) 175

Figures in brackets denote the number of new cases in 1956.

Follow-up of registered blind and partially sighted persons:

	Cause of Disability			Others
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment ...	6	5	—	10
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical).	4	2	—	—

### Register of Partially-Sighted Persons:

At the end of the year there were 38 persons on the register. Of these cases 12 were first registered during the year.

Age and Sex Distribution:

	0-1	2-4	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	65 and over	Total
Male	—	—	1	—	(1) 1	(3) 6	(1) 9	(5) 17
Female	—	—	—	—	3	(2) 3	(5) 15	(7) 21
TOTAL	—	—	1	—	(1) 4	(5) 9	(6) 24	(12) 38

The figures in brackets denote the number of new cases in 1956.



## **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948**

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

## **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**

The display of posters, picture sets and the distribution of leaflets at Clinics, Welfare Centre, and the Health Department Offices has continued. Posters of topical and seasonal interest in health matters are displayed at three sites in the town. 500 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 in connection with the Diphtheria Immunisation Campaign and trailer films and slides were shown at cinemas in the town. Talks on public health subjects were given by members of the staff to organised groups and every opportunity was taken to educate the public in health matters by health visitors and public health inspectors whilst visiting homes of people.

A very successful Health Exhibition was held in the Municipal High School for Girls in the centre of the town from August 13th to 25th inclusive. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food provided its "You versus Pests" Exhibition and the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation loaned a comprehensive series of exhibits dealing with clean air and fuel efficiency. The Exhibition was opened by the Mayor, Councillor Mrs. E. R. D. Callander, J.P.

The "You versus Pests" exhibits included live specimens of a wide range of insects and rodents concerned with the spread of disease and damage to food, together with displays showing methods of eradicating them.

The Clean Air and Fuel Efficiency Exhibits included examples of modern approved heating appliances of various types from open fires to closed-stoves suitable for use with smokeless fuels, and a closed-stove burning smokeless fuel was in operation throughout the Exhibition. Samples of smokeless fuels were on display. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research kindly provided a model of its experimental plant for the removal of sulphur-dioxide from boiler flue-gas, and large-scale models of the special smoke-eliminating fire-doors for both natural and forced draught hand-fired boilers. Equipment of various types used for the measurement of atmospheric pollution similar to that used in the Health Department was also on display.

An innovation was a lecture to the medical and health visiting staff on Visual Aids in Health Education by Mr. H. Grayshon-Lumby, Medical Illustrator of the Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, Leeds University. In view of the importance of this subject, invitations were sent to the surrounding authorities, Rotherham County Borough,



Nottinghamshire County Council and the West Riding County Council, for members of their staff in the vicinity of Doncaster to attend. Six health visitors from the West Riding areas, three from Nottinghamshire County Council and four from Rotherham were present.

Three health visitors and three midwives attended a one-day course at Rotherham for Medical and Nursing staff organised by the Central Council for Health Education on "The Education and Care of Women in Childbirth." This course was arranged by the Medical Officer of Health for Rotherham, Dr. R. J. Donaldson.

### **Prevention of Break-up of Families:**

The Health Visitors of this Department have always been on the watch for the early development of situations likely to lead to the development of problem families or hardship to, or neglect of, children. Fortunately very few cases arise thanks to the preventive action which is taken at an early stage by the Health Visitor. Serious problems can often be averted or resolved in the early stages by advice from the Health Visitor, the provision of a Home Help for a short period, or the calling in of some other agency either official or voluntary.

Examples of the way in which this type of problem is dealt with are by the provision of clothing, bedding, essential furniture, etc., from voluntary organisations or private individuals who have such items to dispose of to a deserving case; by the temporary admission of a child to the Day Nursery, a Residential Nursery or Nursery School. Where families are evicted the co-operation of the Welfare Department is enlisted and the Health Visitor maintains touch with the family whilst in Part 3 accommodation. Where a problem is arising from a mentally sub-normal child arrangements are made for it to be admitted to the Occupation Centre or to a mental institution if this is necessary.

On one or two occasions a home help has been appointed to instruct a mother lacking basic housecraft knowledge so that the home can be run more efficiently by the mother without any need to break up the family.

## **MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE**

### **Administration:**

The Health Committee is responsible for the service through its Mental Health Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee meets quarterly.

The staff employed in the Mental Health Service is as follows:

Medical Officers	Medical Officer of Health Deputy Medical Officer of Health 2 Assistant Medical Officers of Health
Psychiatric Social Workers	Nil
Duly Authorised Officers	1
Mental Health Officers	1
Occupation Centre Supervisors	1 (R.M.P.A., R.N.M.D.)
Assistant Supervisors	5 (one qualified)



The Duly Authorised Officer and the Mental Health Officer have the privilege of attendance at the local psychiatric out-patients' clinic 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. Patients on licence on trial are also visited as requested.

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 completed 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 Mental Health Officer attended a four-week course on Mental Health at Leeds University arranged by the National Association for Mental Health.

### **Account of Work Undertaken in the Community:**

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

As mentioned in previous reports the psychiatric clinics continue to function at 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 provision of after-care and this work is increasing. There are some 40 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:

In 1955, of 93 cases dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 29 were admitted as voluntary patients. In 1956, as will be seen in the table below, of 133 cases dealt with, 101 were admitted as voluntary patients and this trend continues in the current year.

In late 1955, the Section 20 accommodation at Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham, and Fir Vale Hospital, Sheffield, ceased to receive male patients and alternative accommodation was made available at Middlewood Hospital, Sheffield. This new arrangement was extended in respect of female patients in early 1956, and has undoubtedly been a factor in the increase in the number of patients accepting treatment voluntarily. As will be seen from the table below, the bulk of patients were admitted initially under the provisions of Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890.

The admission of patients to mental hospital has proceeded smoothly and satisfactorily and appreciation is expressed for the ready co-operation of the medical staff of Middlewood Hospital especially in respect of cases presenting special difficulties.

The following table shows the number of patients dealt with under the enactments relating to mental health during the year, 1956:

	Males	Females	Total	Certified S. 16 Lunacy Act 1890	Voluntary Sec. 1 M.T. Act	Temp. S. 5
<b>Lunacy Act 1890:</b>						
3 day Orders Section 20 ... ..	48	40	88	10	64	2
14 day Orders, Section 21 ... ..	—	1	1	—	1	—
Urgency Orders, Section 11 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summary R. Orders, Section 16 ... ..	1	7	8	8	—	—
<b>Mental Treatment Act:</b>						
Voluntary cases, Section 1 ... ..	16	20	36	—	36	—
Temporary cases, Section 5 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	65	68	133	18	101	2
Cases notified which proved to be abortive...	30	22	52			
Total cases notified and investigated ... ..	95	90	185			

(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, 1956, together with the number of defectives under statutory and voluntary supervision as at 31st December, 1956:

	Males	Females	Total
Cases reported by Local Education Authority (Sec. 57) Education Act 1944:			
(i) under Section 57(3) ... ..	3	5	8
(ii) under Section 57(5) ... ..	1	1	2
by other sources ... ..	2	1	3
Total number of cases notified during the year ... ..	6	7	13
Number of cases awaiting removal to institutions as at 31st December, 1956:			
Statutory Supervision cases ... ..	70	67	137
Voluntary Supervision cases ... ..	20	20	40



During the year 5 cases were admitted to St. Catherine's Institution, Doncaster, in accordance with short stay provisions outlined in Circular 5/52.

5 cases were admitted to St. Catherine's under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Acts, 3 cases (3 females) on petition under Section 6, and 2 cases (1 male 1 female) were "placed" by the parent in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.

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

(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, are described below.

### Occupation Centre:

Defectives of all ages are catered for at the Occupation Centre. As at 31st December, 1956, there were 67 children in attendance as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
Doncaster County Borough ... ..	18	21	39
West Riding County Council ... ..	18	10	28
	36	31	67

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

### New Workshop:

The new workshop which was opened last year has proved very useful and has provided excellent working conditions for the senior boys and girls. The improved facilities have enabled a wider selection of articles to be produced and these have proved very popular with parents and their friends at the Annual Sale of Work. This year the sale realised £251.

### Activities:

The Centre has continued to provide facilities for wood work, basket work, sea-grass weaving, rug and brush making, weaving, knitting and gardening. Simple physical training games and gardening are also taught.

## SECTION C

# INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Disease	Incidence per 1,000 population in Doncaster
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis) ... ..	
Paralytic ... ..	Nil
Non-paralytic ... ..	0.01
Diphtheria ... ..	Nil
Dysentery ... ..	0.88
Erysipelas ... ..	0.05
Food Poisoning ... ..	0.07
Measles ... ..	6.60
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	0.11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	0.03
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	Nil
Pneumonia ... ..	0.58
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	*32.90
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1.05
Smallpox ... ..	Nil
Tuberculosis	
Pulmonary ... ..	0.63
Non-pulmonary ... ..	Nil
Typhoid Fever ... ..	Nil
Whooping Cough ... ..	1.15

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

### Scarlet Fever:

The cases notified numbered 89, compared with 85 in 1955. Fifty-two of these cases were admitted to Tickhill Road Hospital where the diagnosis was changed in 2 cases giving a corrected figure of 87.

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

### Diphtheria:

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

### Meningococcal Infection:

Ten cases were notified during the year, compared with six cases last year. All cases were admitted to the Tickhill Road Hospital, where the diagnosis was changed in one case, giving a corrected figure of 9. Six of these normally resided outside the borough.

### Poliomyelitis:

There were no notified cases of poliomyelitis among residents of the borough. One case of anterior poliomyelitis was notified and admitted to the Tickhill Road Hospital, a male aged 32 years who normally resided outside the borough. There were no deaths from this disease.



### **Typhoid Fever:**

One case was notified as suffering from this disease during 1956. This case was admitted to Tickhill Road Hospital where the diagnosis was changed to dysentery.

### **Erysipelas:**

Four cases of erysipelas were notified, two cases being admitted to Tickhill Road Hospital.

### **Puerperal Pyrexia:**

Fifty-eight cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, fifty-five being treated in Tickhill Road Hospital. Of these, nineteen were Doncaster residents, an increase of two on the 1955 figure. Six of these cases occurred in home confinements and 12 in hospital. All cases recovered after treatment.

### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum:**

Three cases were notified, a reduction on the 1955 figure of five. Of the three cases, two were normally resident in the borough. All cases recovered and none suffered any impairment of vision.

### **Measles:**

During the year 549 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	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
1st	25	167	386	346	329	652	2	881
2nd	244	405	252	277	402	371	16	96
3rd	160	299	149	52	152	17	36	16
4th	120	3	50	133	30	8	545	4
Total	549	874	837	808	913	1048	599	997

### **Whooping Cough:**

Ninety-six cases of whooping cough were notified during the year, compared with 198 in 1955. The majority of the cases (62) occurred in the second half of the year.

### **Pneumonia:**

Forty-eight cases of acute primary or influenzal pneumonia were notified in 1956, as compared with 35 cases in 1955. All cases were normally resident in the Borough.

### Dysentery:

Seventy-four cases of dysentery (55 Sonne and 19 other types) were reported during the year. The diagnosis was changed in one case to food poisoning. Sixteen of the remaining cases were normally resident outside the Borough.

### Food Poisoning:

A total of six cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. One of these cases was normally resident outside the Borough leaving five cases among Borough residents.

### 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 for 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 82 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (49 males and 33 females) and one case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (one male) came to the notice of this department; 52 of them by formal notification, 28 by transfers from other areas, and three through the death returns supplied by the Registrar. During 1956, 76 cases (64 pulmonary and 12 non-pulmonary) were taken off the register, 63 on account of recovery and removal and 13 on account of death (13 pulmonary).

The following table shows the age distribution of new notified cases and deaths during 1956:

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 ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 ... ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 ... ..	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
20—25 ... ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 ... ..	6	7	—	—	1	—	—	—
35—45 ... ..	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 ... ..	4	4	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65 ... ..	6	1	—	—	3	1	—	—
65—75 ... ..	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
75 and upwards	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	28	24	—	—	8	1	—	—



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

Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Males	...	...	...	...	475
Females	...	...	...	...	380
			Total	...	<u>855</u>

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Males	...	...	...	...	57
Females	...	...	...	...	99
			Total	...	<u>156</u>

There were nine deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year giving a tuberculosis death rate of 0.11 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.

The contacts of all cases are interviewed by the Health Visitor who advises them to attend for examination at the Chest Centre. The majority of contacts collaborate willingly but a small number, usually old persons, are found to be unco-operative. 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.

During 1956 the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit operated in the town during April for the examination of schoolchildren over 14 years of age, teachers, school canteen workers, caretakers, etc. Whilst the Unit was in the town the opportunity was taken to offer examination to the Nurses and Health Visitors, staff of the Children's Homes and Home Helps. No sessions for the general public were provided. The following tables give details of the attendances and the findings:

	Males	Females	Total
Total radiographed ... ..	857	1454	2311
Recalled for full-size film ... ..	23	33	56
Failed to attend for full-size film ...	2	1	3
Passed on full-size film ... ..	17	23	40
Recalled for medical interview after	4	9	13
Recalled for medical interview without full-size film ... ..	—	1	1
Referred to Chest Clinic ... ..	3	4	7
Referred to own doctor ... ..	1	4	5
"No action" cases after interview ...	—	2	2

Clinical findings	Pupils	School staff and others
Cases of:		
Pulmonary fibrosis — non-tuberculous ... ..	1	1
Pleural thickening or calcification non-tuberculous ... ..	1	—
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus congenital and acquired ... ..	—	1
Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels ... ..	1	—
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels ... ..	—	2
Tuberculosis:		
Active ... ..	2	1
Inactive ... ..	1	1
Total Radiographed	1613	698

A letter was sent to all parents explaining the purpose of the examination and inviting them to have their child examined. The following table gives information regarding the acceptances.

	Total number approached	Total number examined	Percentage of total
Pupils	5,327	1,613	30.28
Teachers	496	273	55.04



# Details of Attendances at Mass Radiography Unit, April 1956:

	Children 14 years +		Cases referred to:			
	M	F	Chest Clinic		Own doctor	
			M	F	M	F
Wheatley Secondary						
Modern ... ..	76	89	—	1	—	—
Balby Secondary Modern	89	79	—	—	—	—
High School for Girls	—	245	—	—	—	—
Grammar School ...	233	—	1	—	—	—
Technical High School for Boys ... ..	174	—	1	—	—	—
Technical High School for Girls ... ..	—	215	—	1	—	—
Technical College ...	39	84	—	—	—	—
Hyde Park Secondary Modern ... ..	49	59	1	—	—	—
Central School ... ..	56	—	—	—	—	—
Convent School ... ..	—	67	—	—	—	—
St. Peter's R.C. School	6	11	—	—	—	—
Commercial School ...	—	14	—	—	—	—
Rossington Hall Special School ... ..	14	2	—	—	—	—
Open Air School ... ..	1	7	—	—	—	1
Elgin House ... ..	2	2	—	—	—	—
	739	874	3	2	—	1

	Staff		Cases referred to:			
	M	F	Chest Clinic		Own doctor	
			M	F	M	F
Teachers ... ..	97	176	—	1	1	—
Canteen workers ...	—	163	—	—	—	2
Cleaners and Caretakers	5	19	—	—	—	—
School Clerks ... ..	4	12	—	—	—	—
Home Helps ... ..	—	61	—	1	—	—
Nurses, Health Visitors, etc. ... ..	—	35	—	—	—	—
Children's Homes Staff	—	28	—	—	—	—
West Riding Staff ...	3	53	—	—	—	—
Sladdins (Factory party)	1	17	—	—	—	1
Laboratory Assistants (Technical College)	1	4	—	—	—	—
Others ... ..	7	12	—	—	—	—
	118	580	—	2	1	3

### **Re-housing of Tuberculosis Cases:**

Where a tuberculosis patient 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 1956 six 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.

During 1956, 49 children were vaccinated and none suffered any complications.

### **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 one pint of milk per day and eggs and butter to a value of 4s. od. 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:

Pressure of work on the Sanitary Section and prolonged absences due to illness of two of the staff have affected the number of samples of milk taken for biological examination.

No samples were found to be T.B. positive, but this apparently satisfactory result must be accepted with reserve, in view of my observations in earlier reports (1951) on this subject.

In the previous six years considerable attention has been given to the detection of milk supplies infected with tuberculosis. This year is the first year in which no positive samples were recorded. This result is very gratifying, but it should be noted that for reasons stated above the number of samples taken for examination is the lowest for the past six years and as I have previously pointed out, there is a greater chance of detecting infected supplies the greater the frequency at which these are examined. One must therefore accept this absence of positive findings with caution.

The number of concerns retailing milk in the Borough has again fallen as the following table shows. The major part of the milk in the town (90 per cent - 95 per cent) is now heat treated and only a small portion is retailed in its raw state and this is tuberculin tested.

Year	Number of Milk Producers, Retailers or Producers 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
1956	15	46	3.0	—

During the year the Ministry of Food declared Doncaster and the district surrounding to be a Designated area under the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act 1950.

This means that since 10th April, 1956, only milks produced in accordance with the following designations can be sold in the Borough:

- Tuberculin Tested
- Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)
- Pasteurised
- Sterilised
- Tuberculin Tested (Sterilised)

## VENEREAL DISEASE

The following figures show the number of new cases among Doncaster residents dealt with for the first time in 1956:

	Doncaster Royal Infirmary	Other Centres
Syphilis ...	13	5
Gonorrhoea ...	43	—
Non-venereal ...	109	1
Totals	165	6

The numbers of new cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea reported were 31 and 77, respectively. In 1955 the corresponding figures were 13 and 40.

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 162 visits in the Borough as follows:

### To contacts:

Reported and visited ...	12
Found to be infected ...	3
(a) Under treatment ...	2
(b) Brought under treatment ...	1
Found not to be infected ...	8
Refused to attend special treatment centre ...	1
Revisits ...	10
	—
	37
	—

### To defaulters:

Visited by Social Worker ...	47
Returned to Treatment Centre ...	32
Too ill to attend ...	1
Removed or transferred ...	7
Ineffective visits ...	27
Re-visits ...	11
	—
	125
	—



## CANCER

During the year there were 161 deaths (104 males and 57 females) ascribed to cancer, compared with 165 (83 males and 82 females) in 1955. The sites of the disease are shown below, with the figures for 1955 in brackets:—

	Male	Female	Total
Tongue, floor of mouth ...	1 (5)	— (—)	1 (5)
Pharynx ...	1 (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
Oesophagus ...	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)
Stomach ...	14 (15)	8 (14)	22 (29)
Colon ...	15 (9)	13 (10)	28 (19)
Rectum ...	7 (6)	5 (3)	12 (9)
Biliary passages ...	1 (—)	1 (2)	2 (2)
Liver ...	5 (3)	1 (1)	6 (4)
Pancreas ...	5 (3)	2 (3)	7 (6)
Larynx ...	1 (—)	1 (3)	2 (3)
Lung and bronchus ...	34 (27)	3 (4)	37 (31)
Breast ...	— (—)	13 (19)	13 (19)
Uterus ...	— (—)	2 (11)	2 (11)
Ovary ...	— (—)	4 (—)	4 (—)
Prostate ...	6 (3)	— (—)	6 (3)
Testis ...	1 (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
Kidney ...	4 (—)	— (—)	4 (—)
Bladder ...	1 (4)	— (2)	1 (6)
Skin ...	2 (—)	1 (1)	3 (1)
Brain ...	— (1)	1 (3)	1 (4)
Bone ...	1 (2)	— (1)	1 (3)
Generalized ...	4 (4)	1 (4)	5 (8)
	<hr/> 104 (83) <hr/>	<hr/> 57 (82) <hr/>	<hr/> 161 (165) <hr/>

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 ...	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
25 - 44 years ...	5 (5)	5 (6)	10 (11)
45 - 64 years ...	45 (34)	17 (30)	62 (64)
65 - 74 years ...	32 (26)	20 (33)	52 (59)
75 plus ...	22 (17)	15 (12)	37 (29)
	<hr/> 104 (83) <hr/>	<hr/> 57 (82) <hr/>	<hr/> 161 (165) <hr/>

			Deaths in Doncaster from Cancer of Lungs and Bronchus	Death Rate per 1,000 population
1935	...	...	5	.073
1940	...	...	6	.08
1945	...	...	11	.15
1950	...	...	25	.31
1955	...	...	31	.37
1956	...	...	37	.44

Attention was drawn in the 1955 Annual Report to the increase in the incidence of lung cancer. A further serious increase has again taken place in 1956.

Of the 37 deaths, 34 were in males, and 3 in females.



# SECTION D

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### WATER SUPPLY

During the period under review 32 samples of town's water were taken by the Health Department for bacteriological examination and all gave satisfactory results. In addition, 3 samples were taken from private supplies and two of these proved 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.W.E.:

"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, service reservoirs and water towers each quarter and submitted to bacteriological and chemical examination.

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

Source	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Boreholes ... ..	17	—
Reservoirs ... ..	11	4
Water Towers ... ..	7	—

Samples have also been submitted for chemical examination as follows:

Source	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Boreholes ... ..	6	—
Reservoirs ... ..	5	—
Water Towers ... ..	2	—

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

No reports of plumbo-solvency have been received.

Approximately 37,500 premises and a population of 129,270 are supplied from public water mains.

Extensions of the distribution mains system have taken place to meet the development of Stage 4 Cantley, Hills Lane Estate and Intake Estate.

Work is in progress on the relaying of old mains which have become corroded.

Three boreholes have been sunk at Finningley with satisfactory results, and a new 500,000 gallons capacity water tower is being constructed at Cantley. A 21in. dia. Trunk Main being laid from Finningley Borehole site to Rossington Bridge Pumping Station is nearing completion.

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 ... ..	459,215
Langsett ... ..	925,287
Boreholes:	
Nutwell ... ..	1,089,036
Thornham ... ..	1,769,158
Rossington Bridge ... ..	1,316,295
Don Valley Water Board (bulk supply) ... ..	259,313
	5,818,304

### **Main Drainage and Sewage Disposal:**

The soil and surface water drainage of the Intake Estate is now completed.

The soil and surface water drainage for the first stage of the private housing development at Hills Lane is complete. It is anticipated that the soil and surface water drainage for the second stage of this development will commence in Autumn, 1957.

It is expected that construction of the soil and surface water sewers of the next stage of the Cantley Housing Development, Stage 5A, will commence in Spring, 1957.

The Lower Bessacarr Surface Water Drainage Scheme is 90% complete.

The construction of the Main Pumping Station at the Sandall Sewage Disposal Works is 25% complete."

### **SWIMMING BATHS**

There are two public and one private swimming baths in the town. Water from these baths is submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination as necessary. During the year seven samples were examined bacteriologically and all were satisfactory.

### **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.

As previously reported, the change-over to the modern, larger type of vehicle has continued and the use of the new method of collection



previously reported has been extended. A new vehicle which was expected by June, 1956, had not been received by the end of the year. It is expected in January, 1957.

The large refuse containers ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  cubic yard) for use in schools, hotels, factories, etc., continue to be popular and users are finding they save money and storage space. These larger bins do not carry purchase tax and although the initial cost would appear to be high (£27), each is equivalent to 15 or 20 ordinary bins which do carry purchase tax.

The large bins have been found very useful at the Market and by the end of the year 12 were in use and the number is likely to be increased.

In August and September, 1956, considerable trouble was experienced by the arrival for the September race meeting of gypsies on the open ground near Hills Lane. Apart from the trouble caused by them to the residents of the area (dealt with by other Departments of the Corporation), this section became involved due to the insanitary conditions which rapidly developed. Temporary latrines were immediately erected in an endeavour to stop these people fouling the surrounding ground. Not all the people used the latrines, however. After these people had finally been removed the site was thoroughly cleansed of refuse and excreta and suitably treated with insecticide and disinfectant.

The following data are given relative 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	...	...	40
No. Emptied including temporary pail closets used in connection with race meetings and fairgrounds	...	...	6,268

Emptying of dustbins, etc.:

Frequency of collection of domestic dustbins	weekly
No. of new dustbins supplied to domestic premises	3,845
No. of new dustbins supplied to Corporation Departments	60
No. of bulk ( $1\frac{1}{4}$ cubic yard) bins supplied	14

Refuse, etc., removed: Loads

Nightsoil	...	...	124
House and Trade Refuse	...	...	12,682
Salvage	...	...	1,137

Total loads removed	...	13,943
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### Disposal of Refuse:

The disposal of refuse is supervised for the Health Committee by the Borough Surveyor and close co-operation is maintained by the two Departments at all levels. Credit must be given to all officials and workmen that such co-operation is maintained, as Doncaster is the only town of its size where the collection and disposal services are under separate administration and control.

The two controlled tips, at Armthorpe Road and Cocking's Claypit, Balby, are well sited and convenient for refuse disposal. Regular visits are paid by the Medical Officer of Health, Public Health Inspectors and Rodent Operatives.

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

	House Refuse	Night Soil	Trade and Other Refuse	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Holmes Depot ...	—	83	945	1,028
Armthorpe Road Controlled Tip ...	12,385	74	4,187	16,646
Cocking's Tip, Balby	12,353	—	3,582	15,935
Totals	24,738	157	8,714	33,609

### Salvage:

The following shows, to the nearest ton, materials salvaged and disposed of at the Holmes Depot:

	Tons
Waste Paper ... ..	1,506
Pressed tins ... ..	147
Heavy iron ... ..	—
Light iron, bedsteads and dustbins ... ..	71
Non-ferrous metals ... ..	1
Rags and sacking ... ..	17
Cullet ... ..	16
Bottles ... ..	1,530 dozen
	<hr/> 1,758 <hr/>

### Waste Paper:

In the latter part of the year the demand for waste paper diminished and waste paper merchants cut down the tonnage accepted from local authorities. Fortunately the position was not as serious as on the previous three occasions when the market for waste paper slumped practically overnight.



The following table gives the monthly sales of waste paper to the nearest ton:

						Tons
January	...	...	...	...	...	153
February	...	...	...	...	...	117
March	...	...	...	...	...	141
April	...	...	...	...	...	124
May	...	...	...	...	...	134
June	...	...	...	...	...	152
July	...	...	...	...	...	119
August	...	...	...	...	...	90
September	...	...	...	...	...	113
October	...	...	...	...	...	135
November	...	...	...	...	...	117
December	...	...	...	...	...	111
						<hr/> 1,506 <hr/>

#### **Distribution of Dustbins:**

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

The storage facilities available at the Transport Department were the subject of discussion between the Health and Transport Committees during the year. The bins are stored in the garage used by the refuse collection vehicles, the door of which, until December, 1956, was kept open.

As dustbins are a valuable commodity, improved arrangements were made for their proper safeguarding.

The total number of dustbins issued during 1956 was 3,919.

#### **Other Duties:**

##### **Welfare Foods Service:**

This section provides labour and a vehicle to transport Welfare Foods from the Central Clinic premises to the Welfare Foods Department in Silver Street. Welfare Food is also transported to Welfare Clinics at Alder Grove, Wentworth Road, Cantley and Intake when the Departmental van is not available.

The Refuse Collection Section also supplies transport in emergency in connection with atmospheric pollution duties, milk sampling and transport of equipment, etc., for various sections of the Health Department.

#### **Staff:**

The staff of the Section comprises a Superintendent, two foremen, 13 drivers and 41 loaders. It was anticipated that with the re-organisation of the rounds, together with the new vehicle expected in June, 1956, the driving strength could be reduced by one and the loading strength by two. As previously reported, the vehicle is now expected in January, 1957.

Since September 1956 it has been possible to keep the loading strength to the required number. This is the first time this has been possible since before the war.

### Vehicle Maintenance and Garaging:

The Transport Department of the Corporation undertakes the garaging and maintenance of the refuse collection vehicles. Close co-operation is maintained between the two Departments.

### Running Costs:

The following table gives details of the hours worked and time spent off the road for repairs of each vehicle for the year 1956:

No.	Type	When Purchased	Total Number of Hours	
			Worked	In Garage for Repairs
K1	Karrier Bantam ...	1950	2,315	285
SD2	S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper ... ..	1952	2,552	224
SD3	— ditto —	1952	2,539	142
SD5	— ditto —	1954	2,594	221
SD6	— ditto —	1955	2,652	92
SD7	— ditto —	1955	2,698	54
SD8	— ditto —	1955	2,670	16
K11	Karrier Bantam ...	1941	2,266	205
K12	— ditto —	1944	2,551	176
K13	— ditto —	1945	2,805	58
K14	— ditto —	1947	2,552	100
K15	— ditto —	1948	1,850	697
K16	— ditto —	1948	2,015	560
K17	— ditto —	1948	2,125	426
K18	Fordson Van ... ..	1949	2,371	52
S19	Seddon Van	1955	2,344	39
	Totals ...		38,899	3,347

These figures show an "efficiency" of 92% for the fleet for the year.

Every economy is made in the use of petrol and diesel oil and the following table shows the substantial reduction in fuel used over the past three years, which has followed the introduction of diesel-engined vehicles.



Year	Vehicles		Fuel — Gallons		
	Petrol	Diesel	Petrol	Diesel	Total
1954	15	—	15,939	—	15,939
1955	12*	4*	14,865	784	15,649
1956	12	4	12,737	2,267	15,004

\* Petrol vehicles—15 to March, 1955  
14 March-September, 1955  
13 September-November, 1955  
12 from December, 1955.

Diesel vehicles—1 from March, 1955  
3 from September, 1955  
4 from December, 1955

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The outstanding event of the year from a public health point of view was the placing on the statute book of the Clean Air Act 1956. The major portion of the Act came into operation on the 31st December, 1956.

This Act recognises for the first time the very serious damage to health and the country's economy which occurs as a result of our smoke polluted atmosphere, and gives local authorities powers to deal with most aspects of the problem. In the past, no powers existed for dealing with domestic smoke and only limited powers were available for dealing with industrial smoke and these were not easy to apply. The new Act recognises the very important contribution to the problem from domestic chimneys and gives local authorities powers to deal effectively with it.

There is no doubt that if the unique opportunities offered under the new Act are vigorously and enthusiastically grasped by local authorities, the industrial towns and cities, which have for so long been filthy, depressing unhealthy places in which to live, can soon be made attractive and healthy.

The roots of the problem are the inefficient methods due to use of obsolete plant often employed in industry for the burning of raw coal and the fetish of the householder for an open coal fire. To achieve clean air industrialists must realise that smoke represents wasted fuel and its elimination can lead to considerable savings in production costs. The householder also must learn that smoke represents wasted fuel and money, and in addition realise that the traditional open fire is a most inefficient heating appliance causing homes to be uncomfortable, draughty and ineffectively heated.

A polluted atmosphere affects our lungs, giving rise to much avoidable illness from bronchitis and aggravating other conditions. The smoke reduces the natural sunlight we receive and affects our general well-being. Smoke may play a part in the causation of lung cancer.



A possible field in which atmospheric pollution may yet be found to have an important place is in connection with rheumatic conditions. I would suggest that the damp chilly atmosphere which this country experiences in the autumn and winter months is made much worse than it otherwise would be by the hygroscopic smoke particles present in the atmosphere. These aid condensation of atmospheric water vapour and must increase the number of damp raw days which we experience. The damp raw atmosphere, if not a cause of the widespread rheumatic complaints from which so many adults suffer, is certainly an aggravating factor and it is very possible that the incidence and certainly the severity and frequency of rheumatism will be reduced if we eliminate smoke from the atmosphere.

To eliminate domestic smoke the public will have to abandon its passion for the inefficient draught and dirt producing open coal fire. Such interference with a long-established way of life will not be lightly accepted. It will be a difficult task to convince the majority of people that they have everything to gain and nothing to lose by abandoning the open coal fire.

Indifference, misunderstanding and even deliberate misrepresentation are bound to be encountered before the air of this country is freed from the menace of smoke.

## **FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955 and**

## **FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955**

The above legislation came into operation on 1st January, 1956. As a result it should now be possible to improve the standard of hygiene in food shops, kitchens, canteens, etc., where in the majority of cases the standards of hygiene have been extremely low.

It is interesting to note that a number of requirements under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, e.g. prohibition of smoking, provision of proper accommodation for outdoor clothing, prohibition of use of food room as sleeping place, the application of the regulations to tents and marquees, etc., had already been anticipated when in 1953 the Council made its own Bye-laws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The local Bye-laws were printed in full in my Annual Report for 1953.

The new regulations will in many instances require considerable structural alterations to food premises, especially as regards the provision of hand-washing facilities in a position conveniently accessible to persons engaged in the handling of food. In some cases considerable structural alterations will be necessary. In view of the expenses involved it is obvious that in applying the regulations discretion will have to be exercised where premises have a limited life and extensive alterations would be otherwise necessary.

Meetings of different categories of food handlers were held in the town at which the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Public Health Inspector were present to explain the new legislation and to answer questions.



# ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Amount of solids deposited per square mile per month (in tons), 1956.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mthly. Av.
Baxter Gate ... (Town Centre)	20.18	13.88	*—	21.81	15.74	21.38	25.11	25.28	16.37	21.84	15.11	21.18	19.81
Hexthorpe Flatts ...	12.78	11.78	9.07	*—	7.74	*—	15.45	14.04	21.58	14.21	8.74	17.91	13.33
Isolation Hospital, Tickhill Road ...	12.38	10.04	7.50	11.56	11.79	16.51	14.83	13.84	10.14	11.52	9.71	9.54	11.61
Sandall Sewage Works ...	14.63	8.36	11.51	9.80	9.26	15.00	*—	16.94	10.24	11.31	8.12	13.76	11.72
Bessacarr ...	7.73	8.63	11.78	9.29	9.63	12.74	12.28	16.50	9.33	10.06	10.82	9.09	10.65
Thornham borehole, Branton ...	6.27	6.78	10.14	8.49	7.71	10.67	29.35	12.12	9.44	6.06	5.25	5.38	9.81
* Bottles broken.	Average for whole year.												12.82

# ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Amount of SO<sub>3</sub> collected by lead peroxide method expressed in mg/100 sq. cm/day during 1956.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mthly. Av.
Baxter Gate ... (Town centre) ...	5.41	5.24	—	2.27	2.48	2.11	2.36	2.05	1.73	3.35	4.73	4.81	3.32
Hexthorpe Flatts ...	2.66	2.48	1.42	1.16	1.28	1.08	0.94	1.00	0.95	1.57	1.96	1.77	1.52
Isolation Hospital, Titchill Road ...	2.30	2.48	1.14	1.13	1.05	0.29	0.94	0.74	0.72	1.35	1.70	1.64	1.29
Sandall Sewage Works ...	3.04	2.39	1.26	1.06	1.51	1.15	0.90	1.09	1.04	1.94	2.12	2.73	1.69
Bessacarr	2.78	2.46	1.29	1.20	1.27	1.03	0.76	0.73	0.73	1.51	2.32	1.83	1.49
Thornham borehole, Branton ...	1.65	1.48	0.92	0.55	0.91	0.69	0.58	0.49	0.51	1.03	1.45	1.26	0.96
* Bottles broken.	Average for whole year.												1.71



## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following tables, etc., have been supplied by the Chief Public Health 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 ... ..	5,096
Preliminary notices issued (written and verbal) ... ..	1,032
Preliminary notices complied with ... ..	361

### Statutory Notices served:

#### Public Health Act, 1936:

Section 39 ... ..	22
Section 44 ... ..	—
Section 45 ... ..	5
Section 75 ... ..	1
Section 93 ... ..	4

#### Housing Act, 1936:

Section 9 ... ..	22
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#### Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931:

Section 104 ... ..	432
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#### Factories Act, 1937:

Section 7 ... ..	—
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### Statutory Notices complied with:

#### Public Health Act, 1936:

Section 39—by owners ... ..	18
work done in default by contract ... ..	10
Section 45—by owners ... ..	5
work done in default by contract ... ..	3
Section 79—by owners ... ..	—
work done in default by contract ... ..	—
Section 93—by owners ... ..	1
work done in default by contract ... ..	—

#### Housing Act, 1936:

Section 9—by owners ... ..	30
work done in default by contract ... ..	11

#### Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931:

Section 104—by owners ... ..	107
by Corporation in default ... ..	199
sewers cleared ... ..	87

#### Factories Act, 1937:

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

Ashbins provided by owners or occupiers ... ..	20
Ashbins supplied in default ... ..	2
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed ... ..	12

Drains, cleaned out, re-laid or repaired ... ..	335
do. new inspection chambers provided ... ..	15
do. new inspection chamber covers provided ... ..	11
do. ventilating and soil pipes renewed or repaired ... ..	16
do. gullies cleaned out ... ..	33
do. gullies provided with new metal grids ... ..	5
do. new trapped gullies provided ... ..	3
Dwellings, roofs repaired ... ..	156
do. external walls rebuilt, cement rendered or repointed ... ..	124
do. internal walls replastered ... ..	86
do. ceilings replastered ... ..	48
do. new damp-proof courses inserted ... ..	4
do. floors re-laid or repaired ... ..	16
do. doors renewed or repaired ... ..	12
do. fireplaces and cooking ranges renewed or repaired ... ..	68
do. new windows fixed ... ..	8
do. windows repaired or sashes re-corded ... ..	105
do. coppers renewed ... ..	2
do. new eaves gutters or rainwater fallpipes provided ... ..	125
do. eaves gutters or rainwater fallpipes cleaned out or repaired ... ..	74
do. handrails renewed or repaired ... ..	—
do. houses or rooms cleansed or disinfested ... ..	1
do. new cellar gratings provided ... ..	1
do. chimney stacks or pots renewed or repaired ... ..	65
do. copper brickwork and fireboxes repaired or renewed ... ..	6
do. stairs repaired ... ..	2
do. smoky condition abated ... ..	14
do. new steps provided or steps repaired ... ..	3
do. cellar floors repaired ... ..	1
do. cellar walls repaired ... ..	—
do. other improvements ... ..	12
Urinals, stalls repaired ... ..	—
do. new urinals constructed ... ..	1
Water closets, flushing cisterns repaired or renewed ... ..	16
do. compartments re-built ... ..	7
do. new pedestal washdown pans provided ... ..	32
do. repaired ... ..	24
do. new seats provided ... ..	9
do. service pipes to flushing cisterns repaired ... ..	15
do. and urinals cleansed ... ..	1
do. lighted and ventilated ... ..	—
do. provided with proper flushing facilities ... ..	—
Water supply, service pipes repaired ... ..	1
do. new services provided ... ..	1
do. taps repaired or new taps provided ... ..	—
do. hot water cylinders and boiler repaired or renewed ... ..	2



do. new feed tanks installed ... ..	—
Sinks renewed ... ..	16
Sink and bath waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleaned out ... ..	15
Lavatory basins renewed ... ..	3
Yards and passages cleansed ... ..	4
Yards and passages, paving repaired or renewed	12
Nuisances from keeping animals abated ... ..	—
Dykes cleaned out ... ..	—
Covered metal receptacles provided for storage of pig swill ... ..	1
Privies abolished and pail closets provided ... ..	1
Nuisances caused by burning of refuse abated ...	2
Caravans removed ... ..	18
New pail closets provided ... ..	1
Conversion of plant to smokeless fuels ... ..	—
Baths renewed or enamelled ... ..	1
Sinks provided ... ..	6
Wash-hand basins provided ... ..	8

## Food and Drugs

Number of samples taken ... ..	272
Comprising as follows:—	
Ungraded Milk ... ..	5
Bottled Milk (Pasteurised) ... ..	15
do. (Tubercluin Tested, Pasteurised) ... ..	9
do. (Tuberculin Tested) ... ..	7
do. (Channel Island Tuberculin Tested) ... ..	15
do. (Sterilised) ... ..	3
Butter ... ..	14
Margarine ... ..	14
Soft Drinks ... ..	9
Preserves ... ..	65
Dried Fruit ... ..	54
Christmas Pudding ... ..	12
Ground Almonds ... ..	8
Glace Cherries ... ..	12
Crystalised Ginger ... ..	3
Ground Nut Mixture ... ..	1
Coffee and Chicory Essence ... ..	15
Ground Almond Substitute ... ..	1
Almond Flavouring ... ..	3
Marzipan ... ..	3
Stem Ginger ... ..	1
Table Jellies ... ..	3
Number of samples of milk reported to be adulterated or below standard ... ..	7
Number of other samples reported not genuine ...	9
Legal Proceedings instituted ... ..	—
Number of cautions issued ... ..	16

## Milk

Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination:

Designation of Milk	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	87	70	17
Tuberculin Tested ... .. (Pasteurised)	43	42	1
Pasteurised ... ..	53	53	—
School (Pasteurised) ...	27	27	—
Sterilised ... ..	50	50	—

Samples of milk taken for biological examination:

Designation of Milk	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	26	26	—
Ungraded ... ..	31	31	—

## PRIVATE ABATTOIR

Carcases inspected and condemned 1956:

Number killed ... (if known)	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs
Number inspected	1,884	—	2	5,131
	1,884	—	2	5,131
All diseases except Tuberculosis:—				
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,128	—	—	658
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease of other than Tuberculosis	59.87	—	—	12.82
Tuberculosis only:				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	3	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	134	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	7.81	—	—	—

The total weight of meat and offal condemned was approximately  
11 tons 11 cwt. 1 qtr. 1 st. 10 lbs.



## Slaughterhouses

Public Abattoir ... ..	I
Private Slaughterhouses ... ..	I
New Slaughtermen's licences issued ... ..	5
Slaughtermen's licences renewed ... ..	52
Animals killed at Public Abattoir ... ..	88,109
Inspections at Slaughterhouses ... ..	1,021
Animals killed at Private Slaughterhouse ... ..	7,017

## PUBLIC ABATTOIR

### Carcases inspected and condemned 1956:

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ... .. (if known)	9,876	1,765	1,477	39,127	35,954
Number inspected ...	9,876	1,765	1,477	39,127	35,954
All diseases except Tuberculosis: Whole carcasses condemned ...	8	11	14	25	58
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2,854	173	13	1,158	4,637
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	28.96	10.42	1.82	3.02	13.05
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	2	7	2	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	367	220	1	—	444
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	3.82	12.86	.020	—	1.21
Cysticercosis: Cases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	3	3	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by Refrigeration ...	5	1	—	—	—

The total weight of meat and offal condemned was approximately 48 tons 8 cwts. 0 qtrs. 9 lbs.

## Food condemned at shops and warehouses:

Frozen Eggs	...	...	1 ton	3 qtrs.		
Cheese	...	...	2 cwts.	3 qtrs.		10½ lbs.
Fish	...	...	5 cwts.		1 st.	9 lbs.
Cooked Ham	...	...	19 cwts.	2 qtrs.	1 st.	9 lbs.
Liquid Eggs	...	...		1 qtr.		
Butter	...	...				9 lbs.
Smoked Ham	...	...			1 st.	
Tomatoes	...	...		1 qtr.		8 lbs.
Tinned Meats	...	...	1 ton 19 cwts.	2 qtrs.		2 lbs.
Sausage	...	...	3 cwts.		1 st.	10 lbs.
Pork Pies	...	...	3 cwts.			8 lbs.
Fish Roes (Cod)	...	...		1 qtr.		
Pork Trimming	...	...		1 qtr.		7½ lbs.
Biscuits	...	...				6½ lbs.
Sugar	...	...			1 st.	10 lbs.
Cereal	...	...				2 lbs.
Ground Almonds	...	...				2 lbs.
Apples	...	...	2 ton 9 cwts.			12 lbs.
Grapes	...	...				12 lbs.
Pears	...	...	1 ton 2 cwts.	1 qtr.		8 lbs.
Poultry	...	...		2 qtrs.	1 st.	4 lbs.
Fish Cakes	...	...				8 lbs.
Dessicated Coconut	...	...	2 cwts.	2 qtrs.		10 lbs.
Dried Fruit	...	...		3 qtrs.	1 st.	2 lbs.
Oranges	...	...		21 cases	(4,320)	
Shellfish	...	...		2 sacks		

also 5,741 tins and 374 jars, bottles and packets of various foods of an approximate weight of 6 tons. 15 cwts. 2 qtrs. 2 lbs.

Wherever possible the 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 32 samples of town's water were taken for bacteriological examination and all gave satisfactory results.

In addition, 3 samples were taken from private supplies and two of these proved to be satisfactory.

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

## Inspection of Markets, Food Hawkers, etc.

Markets are held in Doncaster on 3 days per week and these are regularly inspected to ensure that a satisfactory standard is maintained and 173 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 race meetings, fairs, etc., are known to the Corporation so as to bring them under supervision.



## Offensive Trades

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	22

## 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	...	...	...	...	...	17
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	...	...	...	...	...	31
Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Sterilised milk	...	...	...	...	...	187
Number of inspections of dairy premises, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	78
Work done to remedy contraventions:						
Name and address of dealer properly marked on vehicle	...	...	...	...	...	1

## Shops Act

Number of shops inspected and re-inspected	...	...	...	...	...	76
Written notices	...	...	...	...	...	6
Work done:						
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shops re-decorated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Proper lighting and ventilation provided to water closets	...	...	...	...	...	1

## Cinemas and Places of Entertainment

Number in Borough	...	...	...	...	...	10
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	14
Interiors of cinemas re-decorated	...	...	...	...	...	3
Walls and ceilings of sanitary conveniences re-decorated	...	...	...	...	...	10
Water closet seats renewed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Passages and staircases redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cinema or Theatre seats renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	350
Windows re-glazed	...	...	...	...	...	12
Waste pipes to sinks, etc., repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wash hand basins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Water closet basins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flights of steps or stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2

## Pharmacy and Poisons Act

Firms registered	...	...	...	...	...	111
Premises registered	...	...	...	...	...	135
Deputies registered	...	...	...	...	...	159
Inspection of premises	...	...	...	...	...	11

### Factories Act

Number of factories (with power)	...	...	...	372
Number of factories (non-power)	...	...	...	122
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	...	...	...	12
Number of outworkers on books	...	...	...	2
Complaints from Factory Inspector	...	...	...	6
Inspections	...	...	...	89
Contraventions or defects dealt with:		Found	Remedied	
Want of cleanliness	...	I	...	—
Inadequate ventilation	...	I	...	—
Sanitary conveniences:				
(a) insufficient	...	3	...	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	...	5	...	3
(c) not separate for sexes	...	—	...	—
Other offences	...	I	...	—

### Canal Boats

Number on Register	...	...	...	132
Number of inspections	...	...	...	10
Persons on board (adults)	...	...	...	19
Persons on board (children)	...	...	...	Nil
Contraventions found	...	...	...	I

### Pet Animals Act, 1951

Number of Licensed Premises	...	...	...	17
Number of Inspections under Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	9

### Lodging Houses

Number on Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	2
On register at end of year	...	...	...	2
Number of inspections	...	...	...	23
Lodging houses re-decorated	...	...	...	1
Rooms cleansed or disinfested	...	...	...	18
Floors of passages and landings cleansed	...	...	...	6
Sanitary conveniences cleansed and re-decorated	...	...	...	4

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

Complaints of new infestations received and investigated during the year	...	...	...	301
Premises treated by operatives (pre-baiting and poisoning)	...	...	...	832
Advice given to occupiers of premises by operatives	...	...	...	313
Inspections re "Block Control"	...	...	...	466
Test baits put down	...	...	...	1,171
Inspection of Farms, Factories, Corporation Housing Sites, Smallholdings, River and Canal Banks, Warehouses, Allotments, Sewage Disposal Works, Tips and Piggeries	...	...	...	2,004
Re-visits to previously infested premises	...	...	...	910
Accumulations of Rubbish removed to prevent harbourage of rats	...	...	...	...4



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.

### **Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931, Section III.**

#### **Food and Drugs Act, 1955.**

##### **Ice Cream:**

Number of premises registered for manufacture ...	I
Number of premises registered for sale ...	201
Inspections ...	89
Work done to remedy contraventions found:	
Sale of ice cream stopped in unsuitable premises ...	I
The making of ice lollies in unregistered premises discontinued ...	2

##### **Food and Drugs Act, 1955:**

With the advent of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, inspection was commenced of food premises within the County Borough and subsequently letters were sent to occupiers drawing their attention to the requirements of the Regulations. 1,079 inspections (including a small number of re-inspections) were made and 396 letters were sent. The following work was carried out during the year:

Walls and ceilings cleansed and re-decorated ...	50
Sinks provided ...	6
Wash hand basins provided ...	16
Hot and cold water supply provided over sinks/wash hand basins ...	17
Supplies of clean towels, soap, etc., provided ...	16
Preparation Rooms reconstructed and modernised ...	I
Preparation Room floors re-laid or re-covered ...	3
Premises wherein duckboards provided for storage of foodstuffs ...	I
Satisfactory locker accommodation provided ...	3
First-Aid materials provided ...	2
Sanitary accommodation cleansed and re-decorated ...	I
Sanitary accommodation provided with satisfactory lighting ...	8
"Wash Your Hands" notices provided in sanitary accommodation ...	12
Dustbins provided for refuse, etc. ...	6
Head coverings provided for food/meat handlers ...	2

##### **Food Premises:**

At the end of the year there were 289 premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. These were as follows:

Manufacture of ice cream ...	I
Manufacture of preserved foods ...	87
Sale of ice cream ...	201

The number of food shops at the end of the year was 711, as follows:

Grocers and Provisioners ... ..	312
Butchers' Shops ... ..	118
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	51
Wet Fish Shops ... ..	21
Miscellaneous ... ..	209
Total number of inspections ... ..	1,679

#### Sanitary Accommodation (approximate)

Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with privies and ashpits ... ..	6
Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with pail closets ... ..	62
Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with water closets and sanitary dustbins or other movable receptacles ... ..	29,293

#### Hotels, Public Houses and Inns

Number in County Borough ... ..	94
Number of inspections and re-inspections ... ..	74
New sanitary conveniences provided ... ..	4
Sanitary conveniences properly screened ... ..	5
New w.c. basins provided ... ..	3
Bar sink waste pipes provided with proper traps ... ..	1
Cellar walls repaired or cement-rendered ... ..	4
Pumps provided in cellar ... ..	1
Lighting provided to sanitary accommodation ... ..	5
Sanitary accommodation sparge pipes repaired ... ..	1
Gully grid provided to cellar floor ... ..	1
Urinal stallage provided ... ..	2
Obsolete sanitary accommodation closed ... ..	2

#### 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 104 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 in tabular form (pages 60 and 61).

During the year 29 smoke observations were carried out on 12 chimneys, 4 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
31 minutes	32 minutes	57 minutes



**Miscellaneous:**

Inspection of school sanitary conveniences	...	...	11
Inspection of urinals and public lavatories	...	...	61
Inspection of tents, vans and sheds	...	...	79
Inspection of refuse tips	...	...	3
Houses measured up under Housing Act, 1936	...	...	41
Drains tested	...	...	46
Interviews with owners and tradesmen	...	...	816
Superintending disinfestation of verminous premises	...	...	66
Verminous persons disinfested	...	...	2
Inspection of houses prior to re-housing	...	...	304
Inspection of cottagers' pigs	...	...	6
Inspection of Hairdressers' premises	...	...	6

## SECTION E HOUSING

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

(1) By the Local Authority ... ..	289
(2) By private enterprise ... ..	176

The total number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the rate books was 24,827.

### 1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year:

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	1,848
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	3,248
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (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 ... ..	19
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	624

### 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 ... ..	302
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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 ... ..	22
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners ... ..	30
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	11

#### (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	32
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners ... ..	54
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	24



(c) **Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:**

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	Nil
(2) Number of houses actually demolished as a result of Demolition Orders ... ..	Nil
(3) Closing Orders, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, made ... ..	9
(4) Closing Orders, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, determined after house made suitable for occupation ... ..	Nil
(5) Undertakings not to let for human habitation accepted ... ..	1

(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 ... ..	4
(2) Number of houses included in Clearance Areas ... ..	282
(3) Number of Clearance Orders made ... ..	Nil
(4) Number of Compulsory Purchase Orders made ... ..	2
(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 ... ..	37
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	74
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	366
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year ... ..	Nil
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	2
(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 1956, 8 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received and considered by the Council. Of these, 7 were granted and 1 refused. 21 applications for the revocation of Certificates of Disrepair were received, and in 19 instances these were granted, whilst in 2 cases the applications were 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-three samples were examined and one failed to satisfy the prescribed tests (Methylene blue and Phosphatase).

#### *Pasteurised Milk:*

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

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

#### *Sterilised Milk:*

Fifty samples were examined and all satisfied the prescribed test (Turbidity).

#### *Tuberculin Tested Milk:*

Eighty-seven samples were examined and seventeen 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:**

Fifty-seven samples of milk (26 tuberculin tested and 31 undesignated) were examined for tubercle bacilli, and all satisfied the prescribed tests.

### **Meat and Other Foods:**

Details of action taken with regard to meat and other foods and adulteration of food are given in the Chief Public Health 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.





