

[Report 1958] / Medical Officer of Health, Doncaster County Borough.

Contributors

Doncaster (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1958

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/dph7xhfp>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

ANNUAL REPORT


of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR

1958

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

Medical Officer of Health.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29163158>



COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR

1958

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

Medical Officer of Health.

INDEX

| | Page |
|---|------|
| HEALTH COMMITTEE | 3 |
| STAFF | 4 |
| INTRODUCTION | 9 |
| SECTION A—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS: | |
| General Statistics | 11 |
| Vital Statistics | 11 |
| SECTION B—HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA:— | |
| Hospital and Specialist Services | 16 |
| Nursing Homes | 17 |
| Local Authority Services | 17 |
| Clinic and Welfare Centres | 17 |
| Maternity and Child Welfare | 19 |
| Welfare Foods | 20 |
| Dental Services | 23 |
| Medical Examinations | 24 |
| Midwifery | 25 |
| Health Visiting | 28 |
| District Nursing | 31 |
| Domestic Help | 33 |
| Convalescent Home Treatment | 34 |
| Vaccination and Immunisation | 34 |
| Ambulance Service | 38 |
| Epilepsy and Cerebral Palsy | 40 |
| Welfare of the Blind | 41 |
| National Assistance Act, 1948 | 43 |
| Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948 | 43 |
| Mental Health | 43 |
| SECTION C | |
| Infectious and other Diseases | 48 |
| Tuberculosis Care and After-Care | 51 |
| Mass Radiography Survey | 53 |
| Milk and Tuberculosis | 56 |
| Venereal Disease | 57 |
| Cancer | 58 |
| SECTION D—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA:— | |
| Water Supply | 60 |
| Refuse Collection and Disposal | 61 |
| Clean Air | 68 |
| Atmospheric Pollution | 71 |
| Sanitary Inspection of the area | 73 |
| SECTION E—Housing | 87 |
| SECTION F—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS | 90 |
| APPENDIX:— | |
| Suggested Caravan Site at the Airport | 91 |

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

Health Committee

(31st December 1958)

Chairman :

Councillor S. C. HOLBROOK

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor Miss E. PLUMB

Committee :

The Mayor (Councillor A. HARVEY, J.P.)
Alderman Mrs. R. HODSON
Alderman E. HUBBARD
Alderman F. OGDEN
Alderman T. H. WRIGHT
Councillor Mrs. E. R. D. CALLANDER, J.P.
Councillor A. CLARK
Councillor Mrs E. M. COVER, M.A.
Councillor W. H. KELLY
Councillor J. PORTER
Councillor G. WILDMAN

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman :

Councillor S. C. HOLBROOK

The Mayor (Councillor A. HARVEY, J.P.)
Alderman Mrs. R. HODSON
Alderman E. HUBBARD
Alderman T. H. WRIGHT
Councillor Mrs. E. R. D. CALLANDER, J.P.
Councillor Miss E. PLUMB
Councillor J. PORTER
Councillor G. WILDMAN

WHOLE AND PART-TIME STAFF FOR YEAR 1958

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 Officers of Health and School Medical Officers:

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

J. M. MORFITT, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.R.C.O.G.

J. SHARP, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (to 17th March, 1958).

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

A. J. SINCLAIR, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (EDIN.).

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.

E. M. B. ALEXANDER, L.D.S., (from 7th July, 1958).

Chief Public Health Inspector:

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

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. ROBINSON, CERT. S.I.B., CERT. MEAT & OTHER FOODS, SMOKE
INSPECTOR 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 & OTHER FOODS, M.S.I.A.

E. R. CROSS, CERT. S.I.B., CERT. MEAT & OTHER FOODS, SMOKE
INSPECTOR, M.S.I.A.

W. FOWLER, CERT. S.I.B., CERT. MEAT & OTHER FOODS.

F. C. HALL, CERT. S.I.B., CERT. MEAT & OTHER FOODS.

B. T. HEMMING, CERT. S.I.B., CERT. MEAT & OTHER FOODS, M.S.I.A.

A. A. WAKES (Trainee).

J. A. DIXON (Trainee).

J. H. JAMES (Trainee) (to 17th January, 1958).

I. J. GREEN (Trainee) (from 15th September, 1958).

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. (to 28th February, 1958).

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

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

† Mrs. D. E. HOWE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT. (from 21st April, 1958).

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.

Mrs. E. A. YOUNG, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.

Miss Y. RASBERRY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.

Clinic Nurses:

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

† Mrs. M. ROLLINSON, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.

Mrs. E. WAGSTAFFE, S.R.F.N.

Part-time Social Worker for Venereal Diseases:

† Miss V. DUNFORD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT. (to 8th September, 1958).

† Miss S. WILLETT, R.M.N., S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT. (from 1st December, 1958).

Nurse in Charge of Ultra Violet Light Clinic:

Mrs. E. R. POWNALL, S.R.N.

Municipal Midwives:

Mrs. E. M. BASSETT, S.C.M.

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

Mrs. Y. E. DEAKIN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

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.

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

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

Miss C. L. PARROTT, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss A. FISHBURN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1st April, 1958).

Elmfield Park Day Nursery:

Matron:

Mrs. E. P. TOPHAM (nee Bickerstaffe), S.R.N.

Deputy Matron:

Mrs. P. M. JACKSON, S.R.N.

Nursery Nurses:

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

Miss K. F. BUCKLEY, N.N.E.B. (to 31st August, 1958).

Mrs. M. CURRY, S.E.A.N. (from 1st October, 1958).

Nursery Assistants:

Mrs. E. DUDDINGTON,

Miss A. PARR.

Mrs. C. GOULDING.

Superintendent District Nurse:

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

Senior District Nurse:

Mrs. A. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

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.

†Mrs. A. DAVISON, S.R.N. (from 24th February, 1958).

Miss C. GILDON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S. (to 14th July, 1958).

Mrs. H. J. GOLDTHORPE, S.R.N. (died 21st November, 1958).

†Mrs. A. GRAY, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I).

†Mrs. S. HICKEY, S.R.N.

†Mrs. B. M. JOHNSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 22nd February, 1958).

†Mrs. M. RUSHBY, S.R.N., S.R.C.M.

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

Mrs. P. M. TURVEY, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., C.M.B. (Part I).

†Mrs. B. WATKINSON, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I).

Speech Therapist:

Mrs. P. L. SCRIMINGER, L.C.S.T.

Ambulance Officer:

L. BIGGS.

Clerk, Civil Ambulance Service:

Mrs. E. M. FRICKER.

Authorised Officers:

L. BROWN.

H. G. SHEPHERD.

Supervisor, Occupation Centre:

Miss A. THORP, R.N.M.D., CERT. R.M.P.A. (to 31st December, 1958).

Senior Assistant Supervisor (Qualified):

M. K. WOZNIAK.

Assistant (Qualified):

Mrs. E. DOBSON (from 10th June, 1958).

Assistants (Unqualified):

S. SHOOTER.

Miss A. HALL (to 31st May, 1958).

Miss E. McCABE.

Miss J. HOYLE.

Superintendent, Refuse Collection Section:

A. S. WILBURN.

Geriatric Worker:

Mrs. I. TROUT.

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:

Mrs. M. E. ANGUS (from 1-5-58 transfer from Welfare Foods).
Miss F. M. ANKER.
Miss A. BEMBRIDGE.
Mrs. J. M. BOOTH.
Mrs. T. BETTANY.
Miss F. M. BOWER.
Mrs. E. BRIDGE (from 1-5-58).
Miss S. CHAPMAN (15-7-58 to 23-8-58).
Miss B. FORREST (from 19-5-58).
Miss C. GROOME (to 17-5-58).
Mrs. M. HALL (from 13-10-58).
Mr. E. HUGHES.
Mrs. R. D. KOTERLA.
Mrs. S. LAWRENCE (from 22-9-58).
Miss K. LITCHFIELD.
Miss J. LOWE (from 29-12-58).
Miss W. RATCHELOUS (to 13-9-58).
Mrs. K. ROSBOTTOM.
Miss J. M. SHAW (to 27-9-58).
Miss J. SMITH (from 22-9-58 to 13-12-58).
Miss F. D. WOOD.
Miss P. A. WILSON (from 12-5-58).

Dental Attendants:

Mrs. D. M. DEAN.
Mrs. J. BONE.
Mrs. D. E. SMITH (to 11-5-58).
Mrs. J. SANDS (from 3-6-58)

Welfare Foods Attendants:

Mrs. K. E. DUFFIN.
Mrs. M. E. ANGUS (to 30-4-58).
Mrs. D. E. SMITH (from 12-5-58 to 20-9-58).

†Part-time.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

Health Office,
Doncaster.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1958

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 the year 1958. As in the case of the previous report, this has been written after I had left the employ of the Doncaster Corporation and the statistics and much of the text have been prepared therefore under the supervision of my successor, Dr. D. Randall Martin.

The usual large number of staff changes has again occurred and these are all shown in the list of staff on pages 4 to 8.

It is with regret that I have to report the death of Mrs. H. J. Goldthorpe, S.R.N., one of the younger District Nurses, who had only been on the staff since 1956 and was a respected and valued member of the Home Nursing Service. The Dental Service has been strengthened by the appointment of Mr. E. M. B. Alexander, L.D.S., as a Dental Officer.

Three pupil Public Health Inspectors were appointed but one resigned before completing the first year of study. As regards the clerical staff, a number of changes again occurred and nine new appointments were made.

Dr. J. M. Morfitt, Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, obtained the Diploma in Public Health of Sheffield University and also attended a course on the ascertainment of educationally sub-normal and mentally defective children, held in London. Two midwives, Mrs. E. Drabble and Miss C. L. Parrott, attended refresher courses in Bradford and Hull respectively.

Further improvements in the Refuse Collection and Disposal Service have been introduced and these are described in full in the body of the report. The problems of Clean air and Food Hygiene have received special attention throughout the year. The former is dealt with in detail on pages ~~64~~ 570 of this report.

As regards Food Hygiene, it is doubtful if, from the public health point of view, much of practical value has been attained so far from the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 despite the expenditure of considerable sums by the food handling trade. For example, mere compliance with the letter of the law by the provision of hand-washing facilities for use by food-handling staff cannot protect the public health. It is the regular, frequent and proper use of these facilities that is the safeguard.

Unfortunately, almost without exception, hand washing facilities provided to comply with the law are so sited that they are rarely or never

used by the staff. I would have thought that any food shop or restaurant, etc., which valued its reputation would have seized the opportunity to place its staff's hand-washing facilities in positions where not only would they be convenient for frequent use by the staff whilst working, but also where customers could see the staff using them. Unfortunately, as long as the public is prepared to accept appallingly low standards of hygiene in food handling premises little progress can be expected.

Nation-wide publicity urging hand washing before eating has achieved singularly little success and more effective methods are needed. I would suggest that the managements of cafés and restaurants, etc., could usefully place hand-washing facilities for use by their customers inside the dining room and in full public view, so that in time the public would be educated by example, or shamed into practising the simple but effective hygienic measure of hand washing before eating.

In my Annual Report for 1953 I drew attention to the need for a municipal caravan park in the town. No decision was made, largely due to the difficulty of finding a suitable site. In 1958 the Airport reverted to the Council's control and, as this appeared to offer the necessary convenience and facilities, a special report was submitted to the Health Committee. In view of the growing public interest in caravanning the need for a suitable properly supervised parking site for caravans is even more pressing today than in 1953. The report is reproduced in full as an appendix.

An interesting problem was a complaint from a household that "bugs" had appeared on the stairs. Investigation showed no evidence of the common bed bug but some specimens of an insect unknown to the Department were found. These were submitted to the Director of the Museum and Art Gallery, Mr. E. F. Gilmour, F.M.A., M.S.B.E., who identified them as Hippoboscid flies, a well-known parasite of swallows.

Further investigation at the house revealed that swallows were nesting in the roof space and the source of the flies, which can be fatal to swallows but are harmless to man, was satisfactorily accounted for. Advice was given to clean out the roof space and to block the entrances by which the swallows gained access to the roof space. No further complaints have been received since.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their help and encouragement and the staff for their loyal assistance. I am also indebted to the other Chief Officers and their staffs for their help to the department and to my colleagues in the medical profession for their invaluable assistance.

Your obedient Servant,

H. L. SETTLE,
Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1960

Section A

Statistics and Social Conditions

GENERAL STATISTICS:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Area in acres | 8,371 |
| Population (Census 1951) | 82,054 |
| Estimated Resident Population (mid 1958) | 84,170 |
| Number of inhabited houses (end of 1958) | 26,200 |
| Rateable Value | £1,110,241 |
| Product of a penny rate 1958-59 | £4,450 |

Area comparability factor:

| | |
|--------|------|
| Births | 0.94 |
| Deaths | 1.15 |

VITAL STATISTICS:

| | | | |
|--------------|------|--------|-------|
| Live Births: | Male | Female | Total |
| Legitimate | 699 | 702 | 1401 |
| Illegitimate | 57 | 35 | 92 |

Live birth rate per 1,000 population 16.7

| | | | |
|--------------|------|--------|-------|
| Stillbirths: | Male | Female | Total |
| Legitimate | 9 | 16 | 25 |
| Illegitimate | — | 1 | 1 |

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births 17.11

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Total live and still births | Male | Female | Total |
| Legitimate | 708 | 718 | 1426 |
| Illegitimate | 57 | 36 | 93 |

| | | | |
|---------|------|--------|-------|
| Deaths: | Male | Female | Total |
| | 591 | 430 | 1021 |

Rate per 1,000 population 13.9

Deaths of infants under one year of age:

| | | | |
|--------------|------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| Legitimate | 16 | 15 | 31 |
| Illegitimate | 2 | 3 | 5 |

| | | | | |
|---|-----|------|--------|-------|
| Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births | ... | ... | ... | 24.11 |
| Infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births | ... | ... | ... | 22.13 |
| Infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births | ... | ... | ... | 54.35 |
| Neonatal Mortality: | | Male | Female | Total |
| Legitimate | ... | 13 | 10 | 23 |
| Illegitimate | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Rate per 1,000 live births | ... | ... | ... | 18.08 |
| Early Neonatal Mortality (First Week) | | Male | Female | Total |
| Legitimate | ... | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Illegitimate | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Rate per 1,000 live births | ... | ... | ... | 15.4 |
| Perinatal mortality (Stillbirths plus deaths first week) | | Male | Female | Total |
| Legitimate | ... | 19 | 26 | 45 |
| Illegitimate | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Rate per 1,000 live and still births | ... | ... | ... | 32.25 |
| Percentage of illegitimate live births | ... | ... | ... | 6.16 |
| Maternal deaths (excluding abortion) | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Maternal mortality rate (including abortion) per 1,000 total births | ... | ... | ... | .67 |

England and Wales:

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Total live births (rate per 1,000 population) | ... | ... | ... | 16.4 |
| Total stillbirths (rate per 1,000 live and still births) | ... | ... | ... | 21.6 |
| Total deaths—all causes (rate per 1,000 population) | ... | ... | ... | 11.7 |
| All causes under 1 year (rate per 1,000 related live births) | ... | ... | ... | 22.6 |
| Neonatal Mortality (rate per 1,000 related live births) | ... | ... | ... | 16.2 |
| Due to abortion | ... | ... | ... | 0.11 |
| Total maternal causes excluding abortion | ... | ... | ... | 0.32 |
| Maternal Mortality (rate per 1,000 live and still births) | ... | ... | ... | 0.43 |

| | Doncaster |
|---|--------------------------------|
| | Rates per 1,000 population |
| Deaths : | |
| All causes | 13.9 |
| Typhoid and paratyphoid | — |
| Measles | — |
| Whooping Cough | — |
| Diphtheria | — |
| Tuberculosis | 0.04 |
| Influenza | 0.13 |
| Smallpox | — |
| Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis) ... | — |
| Pneumonia | 0.33 |
| | Rates per 1,000 live births |
| Deaths : | |
| All causes under 1 years of age | 24.11 |
| Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age ... | 2.68 |
| Maternal causes excluding abortion | *0.67 |
| Due to abortion | — |
| Total maternal mortality | *0.67 |

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

Comparative rates of Doncaster and England and Wales:

| | 1958 Doncaster | 1957 Doncaster | 1958 England and Wales |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Birth Rate | 16.7 | 15.15 | 16.4 |
| Death Rate | 13.9 | 12.55 | 11.7 |
| Infant Mortality Rate ... | 24.11 | 34.10 | 22.6 |
| Maternal Mortality Rate .. | .67 | 0.72 | 0.43 |

BIRTHS

The total number of live births allocated by the Registrar General to the Borough was 1,493, an increase of 144 over the 1957 figure, giving a birth rate of 16.67 per 1,000 estimated resident population, compared with a rate of 15.15 in 1957. The rate for England and Wales was 16.4.

DEATHS

The number of deaths in 1958 was 1,021 (591 males and 430 females), an increase of 108 compared with 1957, when there were 913 deaths (523 males and 390 females). The death rate was 13.9 per 1,000 estimated population compared with a rate of 12.55 in 1957. The rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

**Deaths of Doncaster Residents in the Year 1958 Classified according to
Disease and Age-Period
Registrar General's Figures, 1958**

| Cause of Death | Age Periods | | | | | | | | Total | Total 1957 |
|---|-------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| | 0 - 1 | 1 - 5 | 5 - 15 | 15 - 25 | 25 - 45 | 45 - 65 | 65 - 75 | 75 + | | |
| Tuberculosis, respiratory ... | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 3 | 6 |
| Tuberculosis, other ... | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Syphilitic disease ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Diphtheria ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping Cough ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Meningococcal infection ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Measles ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Malignant Neoplasm, stomach | — | — | — | — | 3 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 32 | 29 |
| " " lung, bronchus | — | — | — | — | — | 22 | 14 | 6 | 42 | 37 |
| " " breast | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 13 |
| " " uterus | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | — | — | 8 | 11 |
| Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 26 | 30 | 27 | 91 | 88 |
| Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ... | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 4 | 6 |
| Diabetes ... | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| Vascular Lesions of Nervous System | — | — | — | — | 2 | 20 | 51 | 78 | 151 | 110 |
| Coronary Disease, Angina .. | — | — | — | — | 5 | 56 | 48 | 52 | 161 | 128 |
| Hypertension with Heart Disease | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 5 | 7 | 16 | 21 |
| Other Heart Disease ... | — | — | 1 | — | 6 | 14 | 31 | 69 | 121 | 108 |
| Other Circulatory Disease .. | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 17 | 52 | 78 | 51 |
| Influenza ... | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 13 |
| Pneumonia ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 6 | 3 | 17 | 28 | 32 |
| Bronchitis ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 16 | 22 | 25 | 66 | 77 |
| Other Diseases of Respiratory System | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 12 |
| Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 16 |
| Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 7 | 5 |
| Nephritis and Neprosis ... | 1 | — | — | — | 6 | — | 3 | — | 10 | 7 |
| Hyperplasia of Prostate ... | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Congenital malformations .. | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 11 |
| Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases | 25 | 1 | — | 3 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 33 | 82 | 74 |
| Motor Vehicle Accidents ... | — | — | — | 2 | 6 | 8 | — | 1 | 17 | 3 |
| All other Accidents ... | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 13 | 27 | 26 |
| Suicide ... | — | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 10 |
| Homicide and Operations of War | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 1 |
| TOTAL ... | 36 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 56 | 230 | 271 | 406 | 1021 | 913 |

Section B

Health Services in 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 1958.

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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92 |
| <hr style="width: 100%;"/> | | | | | | 241 |
| <hr style="width: 100%;"/> | | | | | | |

- (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 Hospital**, Tickhill Road, a mental deficiency institution of 528 beds.

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

- (1) **Conisbrough Hospital**, formerly a hospital for infectious diseases, but now considerably modernised and providing accommodation for 101 chronic sick patients.
- (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 Hospital**, 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 15 beds in the Danum Lodge Nursing Home, Thorne Road, for chronic sick patients.

NURSING HOMES:

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

LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES:

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. and 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 |
| Ultra Violet Light | Daily by appointment |
| Orthopaedic Clinic | Once monthly by appointment |
| Special School Clinic | 10. 0 a.m. Monday & 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. and 2.0 p.m. Thursday |
| Speech Clinic | ... | ... | Mon., Tues., Wed. and Thurs. mornings and Thurs. afternoons |

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 |
|--------------------------|-----|--|----------------|

Health Office

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Maternity Bookings | ... | ... | Daily |
| 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 36 represents a rate of 34.11 per thousand live births compared with the rate of 34.10 in the previous year, when 46 infant deaths occurred.

Stillbirths numbered 35, giving a rate of 23.09 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. In 1957 the stillbirths numbered 33 (23.88 per 1,000 live and stillbirths).

INFANT DEATHS

| Cause of Death | Age Groups | | | | | | | | | | | Total Deaths for 1958 |
|---|------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | Under | | | | Total under One Month | 1-2 Months | 2-4 Months | 4-6 Months | 6-8 Months | 8-10 Months | 10-12 Months | |
| | 1 Week | 2 Weeks | 3 Weeks | 4 Weeks | | | | | | | | |
| Prematurity ... | 13 | — | — | — | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 13 |
| Atelectasis— Intra-uterine Anoxia ... | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Intracranial Haemorrhage including Cerebral Haemorrhage ... | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 |
| Congenital Defects ... | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Haemorrhage Disease of Newborn ... | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Bronchopneu- monia, Bron- chitis and other respiratory infections ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Gastro-enteritis | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 3 |
| Septicaemia ... | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Other infections and infective conditions ... | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 4 |
| All Causes ... | 24 | — | 2 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | — | 1 | 36 |

Premature Infants:

During the year 111 premature infants were born to residents of the Borough, an increase of 4 on the figures for 1957. Of these, 93 (83.78 per cent.) survived to reach the age of one month.

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (a) Number of premature infants who were born: | | | | | | |
| (i) | at home | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
| (ii) | in hospital | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 |
| (iii) | in nursing homes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> |
| Total | | | | | | 111 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> |
| (b) The number of those born at home: | | | | | | |
| (i) | who were nursed entirely at home | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| (ii) | who died during the first 24 hours | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| (iii) | who survived at the end of one month | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| (c) The number of those born in hospital and nursing homes: | | | | | | |
| (i) | who died during the first 24 hours | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| (ii) | who survived at the end of one month | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64 |

Illegitimate Children:

During the year 92 live births and 1 stillbirth were illegitimate, representing 6.1 per cent. of the total births, the rate in 1957 being 6.2. 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 Moral Welfare Association, and assists in maintaining necessitous cases in special homes in other areas. During the year 18 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. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and 9 a.m. to 12 noon on Thursday. 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 27,784 tins of National Dried Milk, 58,311 bottles of orange juice, 5,945 bottles of cod liver oil, and 6,258 packets of vitamin A and D tablets were issued during the year.

Day Nursery:

The average daily attendance has been 14 children, less than half the capacity of the premises. Four of these children were under 2 years of age and ten 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 ... | 4 | 14 | 18 |

It has been the practice to invite women proposing to adopt babies to visit the Day Nursery before receiving the child where they are given instruction and advice in child care.

Orthopaedic Clinic:

This clinic is under the supervision of Mr. A. J. Sinclair, Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon.

The following cases attended:

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Flat foot | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| Knock knee | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Flat foot and knock knee | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Bow leg | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Metatarsus varus bilateral | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Deformity both feet | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Overlapping toes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Deformity of toes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Deformity of feet | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Varus both feet | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Varus third toes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Varus both little toes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Genu varum | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Right foot strained | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Right spastic hemiplegia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Nothing abnormal detected | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |

Ultra Violet Light Clinic:

The attendances at this clinic during 1958 were:

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Expectant and Nursing Mothers | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| Pre-school children | ... | ... | ... | 924 |

No expectant and nursing mothers attended during the year. The total number of pre-school children attending was 131. At the end of the year there were 10 pre-school children receiving ultra violet light treatment.

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 13 children below school age made 22 attendances at the clinic and 12 attendances at the Minor Ailment Clinic for treatment.

Details of the cases treated are as follows:

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Enlarged tonsils and adenoids | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Otitis media | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Deafness | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | 13 |
| | | | | <hr/> |

No children below school age attended for post operative examination.

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 15 children below school age attended the Refraction Clinic for the first time, 8 on account of squint and 7 for other conditions. In addition 10 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 Treatm't | Treated | Made Dentally Fit |
|----------------------------------|----------|------------------|---------|-------------------|
| Expectant and Nursing Mothers .. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 |
| Children under Five .. | 47 | 11 | 10 | 6 |

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

| | Scaling and Gum Treatment | Fillings | Silver Nitrate Treatment | Crowns or Inlays | Number of teeth extracted | General anaesthetics given | Dentures provided | | Radiographs |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | Full upper or Lower | Partial Upper or Lower | |
| Expectant and Nursing Mothers | 1 | 14 | — | — | 38 | 2 | 5 | 4 | — |
| Children under Five | — | 8 | — | — | 8 | 6 | — | — | — |

The Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. M. A. Bassett, reports:

“Maternal and Child Welfare Treatment for 1958:

During the year 10 expectant and nursing mothers were examined 10 needed treatment and of this number, seven were made dentally fit; the remainder failed to return for the completion of their 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 of 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 dentures are free and for no other reason).

Forty seven children under the age of five were examined, eleven 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 carry out medical examinations of Corporation staff and workmen for purposes of the Superannuation Scheme and also of applicants for admission to Training Colleges. In addition they also medically examine bus conductors for the Corporation Transport Department.

| | 1957 | 1958 |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Number of officers medically examined for Superannuation purposes | 80 | 80 |
| Number of workmen medically examined for superannuation purposes | 80 ⁶⁴ | 80 ⁷⁸ |
| Number of Transport Department staff medically examined | 54 | 21 |
| Number of students medically examined prior to entry to Training College | 53 | 19 |
| Number of teachers examined | 11 | 17 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 242 | 215 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

MIDWIFERY

General Midwifery Provisions:

At the end of the year 11 municipal midwives were attending patients in their homes.

In addition, 18 midwives were employed by the Doncaster Hospital Management Committee at the two maternity homes in the town, and 3 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, 12 private beds were provided in one nursing home.

During the year medical aid was summoned by midwives on 590 occasions. Of these requests for help, 400 were sent by midwives in domiciliary practice and 190 by midwives in hospital or private practice.

Municipal Midwives:

There are 11 municipal midwives, all of whom are qualified to administer gas and air analgesia. Gas and air analgesia was administered in 571 confinements, which represents 89.66 per cent. of their patients. Pethidine was administered in 379 cases, or 62.32 per cent. of confinements.

The following is a record of their work:

Confinements attended as:

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Midwives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 571 |
| Maternity Nurses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 66 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | | | 637 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> |

Medical aid notes sent 400

Abnormalities or illness found:

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| At confinements | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 168 |
| At ante-natal or post-natal visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 152 |
| In infants | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 |
| No. of stillbirths | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| No. of infant deaths | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |

Abortions attended 1

The midwives made 9,104 ante-natal and 376 post-natal visits to patients.

The following cases were attended during the year:

| Deliveries attended by Midwives (1) | No. of deliveries attended by Midwives in the area during the year | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--------------|------------------------------|
| | Domiciliary cases | | | | Total (6) | Cases in Institutions (7) |
| | Doctor not booked | | Doctor booked | | | |
| | Doctor present at time of delivery of child (2) | Doctor not present at time of delivery of child (3) | Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked doctor or another) (4) | Doctor not present at time of delivery of child (5) | | |
| (a) Midwives employed by the Authority ... | 15 | 40 | 51 | 531 | 637 | — |
| (b) Midwives employed by voluntary organizations | | | | | | |
| (i) Under arrangement with Local Health Authority in pursuance of Sec. 23 of National Health Service Act 1946 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (ii) Otherwise (including hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) ... | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act ... | — | — | — | — | — | 1916 |
| (d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes) ... | — | — | — | — | — | 255 |
| Totals | 15 | 40 | 51 | 531 | 637 | 2171 |

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 |
| 1957 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| 1958 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |

Ante-Natal Care:

Five ante-natal clinics are held each week (at Wood Street, Balby, Wheatley, Intake, and Cantley) and there were 1,009 attendances by expectant mothers, of whom 139 were new cases. In 1957, 208 new cases attended.

The details are as follows:

| | Wood Street | Balby | Wheatley | Intake | Cantley | Total |
|---------------------|-------------|-------|----------|--------|---------|-------|
| Sessions held . | 51 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 243 |
| New cases attending | 36 | 24 | 23 | 35 | 21 | 139 |
| Re-visits ... | 212 | 142 | 127 | 204 | 130 | 815 |
| Total attendances | 266 | 177 | 159 | 239 | 168 | 1009 |
| Average per session | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 |

Since 1954 the number of expectant mothers attending the ante-natal clinics has been falling. This is partly due to the increased interest being shown by family doctors in maternity work, many of whom now carry out ante-natal supervision. There is also a growing tendency for patients referred to hospital consultant clinics on account of pregnancy abnormalities to continue to attend for ante-natal care at the hospital instead of returning to the municipal clinic for further supervision. A few general practitioners hold a special ante-natal session at their surgery and the district midwife attends as she is booked to attend the confinements. This co-operation between the Health Department and the family practitioners could usefully be extended.

Post-Natal Clinic:

During the year 29 women attended the Clinic as new cases, and there were 36 attendances.

Puerperal Pyrexia:

During the year 38 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified and 35 were treated in the Isolation Hospital. Of these, 12 were Doncaster residents, a decrease of 19 from the 1957 figure. Three of the cases occurred in home confinements and nine in hospital. All cases recovered after treatment.

Maternal Mortality:

There was one maternal death during 1958, due to post partum haemorrhage resulting from a fibrinogenaemia. The age of the mother was 30 years.

Maternity Outfits:

Maternity outfits are provided free for mothers who have their confinements at home. Outfits were provided in 728 cases.

Conception Control Clinic:

This clinic is restricted to married women who for medical reasons should avoid further pregnancies. During the year 10 new patients were seen and a total of 32 attendances were made.

HEALTH VISITING

Full use is still not being made by family practitioners of the services available from the Health Department and other agencies. In an endeavour to overcome this, the services of the Health Visitors were offered to any general practitioner who had a patient with a social problem. It is hoped that as a result, increasing use will be made of the invaluable help which the Health Visitors can provide.

Other visits:

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| Vaccination and Immunisation | ... | 5232 |
| Nursery applications | | 10 |
| Infant deaths | | 26 |
| Stillbirths | | 27 |
| Visits to Hamilton Lodge and Hamilton Annexe re maternity patients | | 180 |
| Consultations with social workers etc. | | 3024 |
| Old people and hospital after-care | | 1329 |
| Ineffective visits | | 1915 |
| Poliomyelitis vaccination | | 17 |
| | | ————— |
| | | 11,760 |
| | | ————— |

In addition the Health Visitors paid 2,011 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 | 574 |
| Ante-natal clinics | 172 |
| Combined ante-natal and child welfare clinics | 42 |
| Superannuation examinations | 1 |
| Chest Centre (relief duty) | 12 |
| School vision tests | 71 |
| School immunisation treatments | 14 |
| School children — personal cleanliness | 95 |
| Passing for school, medical examinations | 122 |
| Weighing and measuring at schools | 3 |
| Minor ailment clinic | 15 |
| Aural clinic | 2 |
| Special inspections for Verruca | — |
| School medical inspections | 208 |

The following table shows the number of persons engaged as health visitors and school nurses on the staff over the past ten 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 yr. | Visits to Expectant Mothers |
|------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1949 | 8 | 20806 | 5524 | 9492 | 892 |
| 1950 | 8½ | 20590 | 5284 | 9338 | 823 |
| 1951 | 7½ | 18868 | 4724 | 8717 | 724 |
| 1952 | 9 | 19418 | 4738 | 8277 | 683 |
| 1953 | 8½ | 23073 | 4558 | 7272 | 206 |
| 1954 | 9 | 20566 | 4527 | 5765 | 653 |
| 1955 | 8½ | 20383 | 3951 | 4558 | 597 |
| 1956 | 10 | 24839 | 4469 | 4296 | 599 |
| 1957 | 11 | 29989 | 5407 | 5941 | 733 |
| 1958 | 11 | 29810 | 4911 | 5949 | 957 |

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.

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.

DISTRICT NURSING

This service has continued to expand, and the total number of visits made by the District Nurses increased by 1,199 over the 1957 figure.

The number of cases of tuberculosis and the visits to them have increased again 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 District Nurses during the year 1958:—

| | | |
|---|--------|-----|
| No. of cases on Register at 1st January, 1958 | ... | 286 |
| No. of cases on Register at 31st December, 1958 | ... | 288 |
| No. of cases dying during the period | | 232 |

New cases:

| Classification | Cases | Visits |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Medical | 1083 | 31195 |
| Surgical | 121 | 2937 |
| Infectious disease | 1 | 7 |
| Tuberculosis | 84 | 4770 |
| Midwifery complications | 15 | 156 |
| Others | — | — |
| Totals | 1304 | 39065 |

| | Cases | Visits |
|--|-------|--------|
| Patients included in above who were 65 or over at time of first visit | 521 | 23108 |
| Children included in above who were under 5 yrs. of age at time of first visit | 26 | 165 |
| Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits | 374 | 32261 |

The following table shows how the demand for the District 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 | 12061 |
| 1950 | 6 | 15309 |
| 1951 | 7 | 18480 |
| 1952 | 8 | 21504 |
| 1953 | 8 | 22468 |
| 1954 | 8 | 21754 |
| 1955 | 11 | 28933 |
| 1956 | 12 | 32779 |
| 1957 | 13 | 37866 |
| 1958 | 11 | 39065 |

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 |
| 1957 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 485 |
| 1958 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 512 |

The number of Home Helps employed at 31st December, 1958:

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Part-time | ... | ... | ... | 110 |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

The total number of hours worked was 128,076

Types of cases attended during 1958:

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Maternity | ... | ... | ... | 64 |
| Tuberculosis | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Chronic Sick, including aged and infirm | ... | ... | ... | 373 |
| Others | ... | ... | ... | 71 |

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT

During 1958 there were 3 male patients sent for convalescent treatment to the following homes.

- 1 to Colwyn Bay Convalescent Home;
- 1 to Stubben Edge Hall, Ashover, Convalescent Home;
- 1 to Harrogate Convalescent Home.

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 age. In addition, leaflets are distributed at the Infant Welfare Clinics, and further emphasis is given by the use of posters on the notice boards belonging to the Health Department in various parts of the town. There has again been a slight increase in the number of persons vaccinated during 1958, but on the whole the position is far from satisfactory at the number of infants vaccinated was only 375 or 25.12 per cent. of the total live births in the Borough during the year.

If parents will follow medical advice and have their children vaccinated at an early age (under six 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.

The following tables show the total number of vaccinations carried out over the past ten years and the age at vaccination of the 830 persons vaccinated during 1958.

| No. of Persons Vaccinated | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 |
| By Health Department Medical Officers ... | 162 | 131 | 119 | 169 | 220 | 204 | 215 | 243 | 307 | 410 |
| By private Medical Practitioners | 218 | 404 | 516 | 410 | 565 | 439 | 388 | 386 | 475 | 420 |
| Total ... | 380 | 535 | 635 | 579 | 785 | 643 | 603 | 629 | 782 | 830 |

| | Age at date of Vaccination | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----|-----|------|------------|-------|
| | under 1 | 1—2 | 2—4 | 5—14 | 15 or over | Total |
| By Health Dept. Medical Officers | 249 | 113 | 5 | 6 | 37 | 410 |
| By private medical practitioners | 126 | 118 | 11 | 37 | 128 | 420 |

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis:

The following table gives an indication of the number and groups of persons vaccinated or awaiting vaccination at the end of the year.

| Class | Number vaccinated with one injection at the end of the year. | Number vaccinated with two injections during the year. | Number of persons awaiting vaccination at the end of the year. |
|---|--|--|--|
| Children born in the years 1943-1958 ... | 294 | 5887 | 520 |
| Young persons born in the years 1933-1942 | 3 | 24 | 25 |
| Expectant Mothers | — | 79 | 6 |
| Other priority groups | — | 290 | 1 |
| Totals ... | 297 | 6280 | 552 |

At the end of 1957 the number of persons still awaiting vaccination was 2,009 but with the arrival of the first supplies of Salk Vaccine in January, 1958 and with the acceptance of the vaccine by the majority of parents the number of children receiving injections began to increase.

In September the Ministry of Health issued Circular 20/58 which extended the scheme to include persons born in the years 1933-42 offered vaccination to hospital staff who come into contact with patients, to medical students and to families of these groups and offered a third injection to all persons who had received two injections at least 7 months previously. The response to advertisements offering vaccination to young persons born in 1933-42 was extremely poor, and by the end of the year only 24 had received two injections and a further 25 were still awaiting vaccination.

Diphtheria Immunisation

The arrangements previously described whereby protection against diphtheria can be obtained free of charge either from private medical practitioners or at the Health Department have continued in full operation. Here again it is most important, if full benefit is to be obtained by the community, that a very large proportion of infants be immunised during their first year and that re-innoculation is carried out on entry to school and if possible again at ten years of age. Only by maintaining a high proportion of the child population in a fully protected state can we hope to prevent the return of the serious epidemics of this dangerous, unpleasant and crippling disease.

Unfortunately a generation of parents has now grown up who have never encountered the disease and it is increasingly difficult to convince them of the need for subjecting their offspring to a procedure designed to protect against what to them appears to be a non-existent hazard.

The following tables give details of the numbers immunised and re-protected during 1958 and also the overall picture since immunisation was introduced on a nation-wide scale in 1944.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION STATISTICS

| | AGE at date of final injection (as regards A) or of reinforcing injection (as regards B) | | | |
|---|---|--------|---------|-------|
| | Under 1 | 1 to 4 | 5 to 14 | Total |
| A. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the authority's area (including temporary residents) during the year ended 31st December, 1958 | 666 | 131 | 150 | 947 |
| B. Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the year ended 31st December, 1958 | — | 319 | 563 | 882 |

The following table shows the number of children at 31st December, 1958, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time since 1st January, 1944.

| Age at 31-12-58, i.e. born in year | Under 1 | 1 to 4 | 5 to 9 | 10 to 14 | Under 15 total |
|---|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| | 1958 | 1954-57 | 1949-53 | 1944-48 | |
| Number of children who have completed a course (primary or booster) in the period 1954-58 ... | 222 | 2769 | 3496 | 339 | 6826 |
| Number of children who have completed a course (primary or booster) in the period 1953 or earlier | — | — | 2721 | 6243 | 8964 |
| Estimated mid-year child population | 1420 | 5280 | 12900 | | 19600 |

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 1957 figures. In 1958 the number of journeys made was 12,020, the number of patients carried was 18,764, and the mileage was 108,786. The following table shows the average number of journeys and mileage covered monthly, and the patients carried, during the past eight years:

| Year | Monthly Average | | Total Patients Carried | |
|------|-----------------|---------|------------------------|-------|
| | Journeys | Mileage | Ambulances | Cars |
| 1951 | 1046 | 9205 | 9217 | 4079 |
| 1952 | 914 | 8690 | 9287 | 4422 |
| 1953 | 957 | 9122 | 10894 | 5559 |
| 1954 | 970 | 9198 | 10408 | 6334 |
| 1955 | 988 | 9129 | 10702 | 7964 |
| 1956 | 999 | 9308 | 6496 | 14860 |
| 1957 | 943 | 8884 | 8947 | 8888 |
| 1958 | 1002 | 9066 | 9686 | 9078 |

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

| Origin | Journeys | Mileage |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Local Hospitals | 5910 | 44495 |
| Other Hospitals | 552 | 22005 |
| Medical Practitioners | 2076 | 15265 |
| Corporation Departments | 290 | 5392 |
| Emergency Calls | 1036 | 4155 |
| Nursing Homes | 196 | 1346 |
| Other Ambulance Services | 391 | 6361 |
| | 10451 | 99091 |
| Non-Medical | 1569 | 9767 |
| Total | 12020 | 108786 |

Scabies Treatment

Patients requiring treatment for this infection continue to be treated by members of the service at the Disinfecting Station, adjoining the Ambulance Station, where adequate facilities exist. Twenty-nine patients were treated during 1958, consisting of

| | Adults | Children |
|-------------|--------|----------|
| Males ... | 4 | 13 |
| Females ... | 5 | 5 |
| Total ... | 9 | 18 |

Staff: The establishment for the Service is as follows:

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Ambulance Officer | ... | ... | 1 |
| Clerk Telephonist | ... | ... | 1 |
| Foreman Shift Leader | ... | ... | 1 |
| Shift Leaders | ... | ... | 2 |
| Male Driver/Attendants | ... | ... | 11 |
| Female Driver/Attendants | ... | ... | 5 |
| Female Attendants | ... | ... | 2 |
| | | | — |
| Total Staff | ... | ... | 23 |
| | | | — |

Since its inception the Ambulance Service has employed both male and female driver/attendants, and female attendants. A number of the latter category had been employed during the war in the Civil Defence Ambulance Service and were later taken over by the Borough Service. These ladies, who have given yeoman service, are approaching retiring age and as a result sometimes find the carrying of patients becoming a strain. Their inability to drive a vehicle was often a handicap when drivers were on leave or off sick. As a result a report was submitted to the Health Committee suggesting the abolition of the attendants class of employee and increasing the number of female driver/attendants from three to six. The existing attendants were to be given an opportunity to train as drivers or to transfer to other employment within the Council. The three younger ladies qualified as drivers, two older ladies were found other posts and one was retained as Attendant pending a suitable alternative post being found for her.

Ambulance Service Vehicles:

The following vehicles were in use during 1958:

| Make and Type | Registration | Date Acquired |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Morris Ambulance ... | FDT 414 | 7th May 1948 |
| Morris Ambulance ... | GDT 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 | 28th May 1949 |
| Austin Car | LWR 11 | 1st April 1952 |
| Austin Car | NDT 216 | 10th June 1953 |
| Austin Car | RDT 230 | 10th December 1954 |

All vehicles are inspected monthly by the Corporation Transport Department and a written 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 1958 rail transport was arranged for 21 patients for 11 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 (Mr. J. J. Ward) states that one man and one woman have come to his notice as suffering from epilepsy during the year. One man and three women are resident in the Western Hospital, one woman is resident in the Maghull Homes for Epileptics, Liverpool, and one man is resident in Cookridge Hall, Leeds. At the end of the year the Local Education Authority was aware of 58 children (32 boys and 26 girls) who were suffering from epilepsy including petit mal. Of these, 11 were pupils at the Open Air School, and one was a pupil at a Residential Special School. The remaining children were attending ordinary schools.

Cerebral Palsy:

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

At the end of the year there were eight known cases of children of school age suffering from this condition. Of these, one was a mild case and able to attend an ordinary school; six were attending the Open Air School and there was one case of severe mental deficiency with cerebral palsy who was unfit to attend even a Special School. The Mental Health Service has two males (including the above mentioned child), of school age, and one female, on its records.

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

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:

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

| | |
|--|----|
| (i) Total number of cases notified during the year | 15 |
| (ii) Number of cases in which: | |
| (a) Vision lost | — |
| (b) Vision impaired | — |
| (c) Treatment continuing at end of year ... | — |

Of the 15 cases notified, seven were born at home, and eight in maternity hospitals. 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 13, and the number of blind persons on the register at the end of the year was 170.

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 | 2 |
| 16 - 20 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 21 - 39 | (2) 6 | 5 | (2) 11 |
| 40 - 49 | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| 50 - 64 | (1) 17 | (2) 18 | (3) 35 |
| 65 - 69 | 8 | (1) 8 | (1) 16 |
| 70 and over | (2) 38 | (5) 56 | (7) 94 |
| Totals | (5) 76 | (8) 94 | (13) 170 |

Figures in brackets denote the number of new cases registered during 1958.

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 ... | 2 | 2 | — | 6 |
| (b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ... | 3 | 1 | — | 5 |

Register of Partially-Sighted Persons:

At the end of the year there were 43 persons on the register. Of these cases, six 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 | 2 | 4 | (3) 13 | (3) 20 |
| Female | — | — | (1) 1 | — | 5 | 2 | (2) 15 | (3) 23 |
| Total .. | — | — | (1) 1 | 1 | 7 | 6 | (5) 28 | (6) 43 |

The figures in brackets denote the number of new cases in 1958.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

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

THE NURSERIES & CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT 1948

No new Nurseries and Child-Minders were registered under this Act, during 1958.

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 | 2 |
| Occupation Centre Supervisors | 1 (R.M.P.A., R.N.M.D.) |
| Assistant Supervisors | 5 (one qualified) |

The Duly Authorised Officers have the privilege of attending 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.

Account of Work Undertaken in the Community:

(1) 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 38 mental defectives who are supervised on a friendly basis.

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

In 1957, of cases dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 29 were admitted as voluntary patients. In 1958, as will be seen in the table below, of 132 cases dealt with, 131 were admitted as voluntary patients and this trend continues in the current year.

The table below shows the number of patients admitted to mental hospitals during the past four years. The percentage of patients entering and remaining at mental hospitals under the voluntary case procedure is now considerable, and shows that at least the prejudice against mental hospitals has been overcome.

| Year | Certified cases admitted | Voluntary cases admitted | Percentage of Voluntary cases |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1955 | 43 | 29 | 40% |
| 1956 | 18 | 101 | 84% |
| 1957 | 2 | 104 | 98% |
| 1958 | 1 | 131 | 99.2% |

The admission of patients to mental hospital has proceeded smoothly and satisfactorily, and appreciation is expressed for the ready co-operation of the family practitioners and 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 1958

| | Males | Females | Total | Certified S. 16 Lunacy Act, 1890 | Voluntary Sec. 1 M.T. Act | Temp. S. 5 |
|---|-------|---------|-------|---|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Lunacy Act 1890: | | | | | | |
| 3 day Orders | | | | | | |
| Section 20 | 40 | 46 | 86 | 1 | 85 | — |
| 14 day Orders | | | | | | |
| Section 21 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Urgency Orders | | | | | | |
| Section 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Summary R. Orders | | | | | | |
| Section 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mental Treatment Act: | | | | | | |
| Voluntary cases | | | | | | |
| Section 1 | 22 | 24 | 46 | — | 46 | — |
| Temporary cases | | | | | | |
| Section 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 62 | 70 | 132 | 1 | 131 | — |
| Cases notified which proved to be abortive | 18 | 21 | 39 | | | |
| Total cases notified and investigated ... | 80 | 91 | 171 | | | |

(3) 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, 1958, together with the number of defectives under statutory and voluntary supervision as at 31st December, 1958:

| | Males | Females | Total |
|--|-------|---------|-------|
| Cases reported by Local Education Authority (Section 57) Education Act 1944: | | | |
| (i) under Section 57(3) ... | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| (ii) under Section 57(5) ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| By other sources ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Total number of cases notified during the year ... | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| No. of cases awaiting removal to institutions as at 31st Dec., 1958: | | | |
| Statutory Supervision cases ... | 72 | 66 | 138 |
| Voluntary Supervision cases ... | 17 | 21 | 38 |

During the year ten cases were admitted to St. Catherine's Institution, Doncaster, in accordance with short stay provisions outlined in Circular 2/52.

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

Contact is regularly maintained by the Duly Authorised Officers with all supervision cases and advice and assistance given where appropriate. Cases in financial need are referred to the National Assistance Board. The W.V.S. has also been helpful in providing clothing for all 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.

Defectives of all ages are catered for at the Occupation Centre. As at 31st December, 1958, there were 69 persons in attendance as follows:

| | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Doncaster County Borough ... | 20 | 23 | 43 |
| West Riding County Council ... | 16 | 10 | 26 |
| | 36 | 33 | 69 |

The pupils are conveyed to and from the Centre by omnibus; a mid-day meal is prepared on the premises and in needy cases is supplied free of charge. Free milk is issued similar to the milk in schools scheme.

Activities:

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

All the pupils are medically examined each year, and their health has been generally satisfactory.

SECTION C
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

| Disease | | Quarter ending March | | Quarter ending June | | Quarter ending September | | Quarter ending December | | Total | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------------|----|---------------------|----|--------------------------|----|-------------------------|----|-------|-----|
| | | N | C | N | C | N | C | N | C | N | C |
| Scarlet Fever | M | 7 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 20 | 20 |
| | F | 9 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 11 | 27 | 27 |
| Whooping Cough | M | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic | M | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| Non Paralytic | M | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| | F | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Measles | M | 25 | 25 | 6 | 6 | 60 | 60 | 71 | 71 | 162 | 162 |
| | F | 23 | 23 | 4 | 4 | 68 | 68 | 60 | 60 | 155 | 155 |
| Dysentery | M | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| | F | 1 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 7 |
| Meningococcal Infection | M | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| | F | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Acute Pneumonia | M | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | — | — | 3 | 3 | 15 | 15 |
| | F | 10 | 10 | 4 | 4 | — | — | 4 | 4 | 18 | 18 |
| Acute Encephalitis Infective | M | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | F | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Post Infectious | M | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | F | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Erysipelas | M | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| | F | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Food poisoning | M | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 24 |
| | F | 1 | 1 | — | — | 20 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 22 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | F | 12 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 39 | 38 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | M | 6 | 6 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 9 |
| | F | — | — | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Tuberculosis Respiratory | M | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 33 | 33 |
| | F | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 20 | 20 |
| Meninges & CNS | M | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | F | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other | M | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| | F | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 |

N — Notified. C — Subsequently Confirmed.

The above table shows the prevalence of infectious diseases for each quarter of the year by sex. In the following commentary 1958 figures are compared with 1957 figures.

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAK IN A WORKS CANTEEN

One of the large industrial works in the town sought the help of the Public Health Department following an outbreak of food poisoning on a fairly large scale.

Forty-two persons who had all eaten a canteen mid-day meal on the 9th September, 1958, developed symptoms of abdominal pain and diarrhoea during the night, an average of 15 hours after eating the meal. The symptoms lasted for a few hours only and were not severe enough to prevent them from attending work next day.

The Medical Officer investigating the outbreak found that all the people effected had eaten steak pie, made from meat that had been cooked the previous day and, after cooling overnight, had been made into hot pies. A disturbing feature was the fact that two outbreaks of diarrhoea had occurred in the same canteen a few weeks previously, in which several of the kitchen workers had been affected. Unfortunately, these outbreaks were not notified to the Medical Officer of Health. Thus it happened that two of the three canteen workers concerned in the always potentially dangerous practice of re-heating previously cooked meat had suffered from diarrhoea in the previous outbreaks. It seems that the most probable origin of the outbreak investigated was the contamination of the meat by such a previously infected food handler before cooking.

Bacteriological examination of samples of motions from the canteen workers and other affected persons, showed the organism responsible to be *Clostridium welchii*. It is well-known that when meat is kept after cooking, particularly when it has only been slowly cooled, and eaten on a subsequent day, conditions are ideal for the growth of this organism.

The affected canteen workers were urged to adopt stringent precautions to prevent their contaminating further batches of food.

The general standard of cleanliness in the canteen was quite satisfactory, and no further cases of food poisoning occurred.

Following this outbreak, letters were sent to all the other Works Canteens in the town, stressing the importance of issuing instructions to all food handlers that they should report to the works Medical Officer, or some other responsible officer, if they have had vomiting or diarrhoea.

Scarlet Fever:

The cases notified numbered 47, compared with 65 in 1957. Nine of these cases were admitted to Tickhill Road Hospital.

The disease has remained mild in type and there were no serious complications. There were no deaths from the disease.

Diphtheria:

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

Meningococcal Infection:

Three cases were notified during the year, compared with six cases last year. All cases were admitted to the Tickhill Road Hospital.

Poliomyelitis:

There were five notified cases of poliomyelitis; four were residents of the borough all cases were admitted to the Tickhill Road Hospital where the diagnosis was changed in two cases, giving a corrected figure of three. There were no deaths from this disease.

Erysipelas:

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

Puerperal Pyrexia:

Thirty-eight cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, thirty-five being treated in Tickhill Road Hospital. Of these, twelve were Doncaster residents as compared with 27 cases in 1957. Three of these cases occurred in home confinements and nine in hospital. All cases recovered after treatment.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:

Fifteen cases were notified, an increase on the 1957 figure of 12. Of the 15, eight were normally resident in the borough. All cases recovered, and none suffered any impairment of vision.

Measles:

During the year only 317 cases of measles were notified, the lowest figure recorded for the borough since 1948. The quarterly incidence is shown in the table below, where corresponding figures for earlier years are tabulated for comparison:

| Quarter | 1958 | 1957 | 1956 | 1955 | 1954 | 1953 | 1952 | 1951 | 1950 | 1949 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1st ... | 48 | 330 | 25 | 167 | 386 | 346 | 329 | 652 | 2 | 881 |
| 2nd ... | 10 | 631 | 244 | 405 | 252 | 277 | 402 | 371 | 16 | 96 |
| 3rd ... | 128 | 53 | 160 | 299 | 149 | 52 | 152 | 17 | 36 | 16 |
| 4th ... | 131 | 2 | 120 | 3 | 50 | 133 | 30 | 8 | 545 | 4 |
| Total ... | 317 | 1016 | 549 | 874 | 837 | 808 | 913 | 1048 | 599 | 997 |

Whooping Cough

Only four cases of whooping cough were notified during the year, compared with 172 in 1957. It would appear that the benefits of immunisation against whooping cough, which has been available combined with protection against diphtheria since 1950, are now being felt and it is hoped that this distressing and crippling disease will soon be eradicated as in the case of diphtheria. The following table shows the number of cases notified each year since 1950 and the number of deaths due to the disease:—

| Year | Whooping Cough | |
|------|----------------|--------|
| | Notifications | Deaths |
| 1950 | 318 | 1 |
| 1951 | 263 | 1 |
| 1952 | 201 | — |
| 1953 | 493 | — |
| 1954 | 41 | 1 |
| 1955 | 198 | — |
| 1956 | 96 | — |
| 1957 | 172 | 2 |
| 1958 | 4 | — |

Pneumonia:

Thirty-three cases of acute primary or influenzal pneumonia were notified in 1958, as compared with 42 cases in 1957. Thirty-one cases were normally resident in the Borough.

Dysentery:

Twenty-one cases of dysentery (14 Sonne and 7 other types) were reported during the year. Six of the cases were normally resident outside the Borough.

Food Poisoning:

A total of forty-six cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. Two of these cases were normally resident outside the Borough leaving 44 cases among Borough residents. Forty-two of these cases were the victims of a single outbreak, and a full report on this is given on page 49.

Tuberculosis, Care and After-Care

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 for the arrangements are given later.

During the year 71 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (40 males and 31 females) and 12 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (6 males and 6 females) came to the notice of this department; 62 by formal notification, 18 by transfers from other areas, and three through the death returns supplied by the Registrar. During 1957, 130 cases (118 pulmonary and 12 non-pulmonary) were taken off the register; 120 on account of recovery and removal and 10 on account of death (8 pulmonary, 2 other).

The following table shows the age distribution of new notified cases and deaths during 1958.

| Age periods | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|----------------|-----------|----|---------------|---|-----------|---|---------------|---|
| | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 0 - 1 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 - 2 ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2 - 5 ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5 - 10 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10 - 15 ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15 - 20 ... | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 20 - 25 ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 25 - 35 ... | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 35 - 45 ... | 7 | 5 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| 45 - 55 ... | 7 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 55 - 65 ... | 6 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 65 - 75 ... | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 75 and upwards | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| | 33 | 20 | 4 | 5 | 3 | — | — | — |

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

Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|
| Males | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 488 |
| Females | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 372 |
| | | | | | | 860 |
| | | | | Total | ... | 860 |

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|
| Males | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 |
| Females | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93 |
| | | | | | | 153 |
| | | | | Total | ... | 153 |

There were three deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year, giving a tuberculosis death rate of 0.03 per 1,000 population.

Prevention:

Close-cooperation 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 un-co-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.

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY

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 arranges special sessions in hired premises for the general public. The Health Department collaborates in the arrangements and publicity, etc., for the public sessions.

During 1958 the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit operated in the town during May for the examination of schoolchildren over 14 years of age, teachers, school canteen workers, caretakers, etc.

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 | 2625 | 2033 | 77.45 |
| Staff | 877 | 349 | 39.79 |

The findings of the 1958 survey are given below:—

| MASS RADIOGRAPHY — DONCASTER SCHOOLS | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| | Total X-rayed | | Referred to Chest Clinic | | Referred to Own Doctor | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Doncaster Schools (14 plus) | 869 | 1117 | 5 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Thorne Grammar School | 23 | 24 | — | — | — | — |
| Doncaster Teachers .. | 78 | 142 | 1 | — | — | — |
| High Melton Student-Teachers .. | — | 59 | — | — | — | — |
| School Assistants ... | 2 | 15 | — | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous ... | 28 | 25 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Total Radiographed | 1000 | 1382 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 |

| CLINICAL FINDINGS | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|-------------|
| Cases of: | | | | | | |
| Pulmonary fibrosis non-tuberculous | | | | | | 1 |
| Pleural thickening or calcification non-tuberculous ... | | | | | | 2 |
| Abnormalities of the bony thorax and soft tissues congenital | | | | | | 7 |
| Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs | | | | | | 3 |
| Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels | | | | | | 3 |
| Tuberculosis: | | | | | | |
| Active | | | | | | 4 |
| Inactive | | | | | | 5 |
| Total Radiographed | | | | | | 2382 |

Tuberculosis in School Children:

In view of the above investigation the following is of interest. A pupil at a junior school was notified during October as suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Three weeks later a notification was received that a teacher at the same school was suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. He had not been x-rayed during the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit mentioned previously. Investigation revealed that the pupil was in a class taught by the teacher concerned. Letters were sent to the parents of all pupils taught by the patient, urging them to permit x-ray examination of their children and all agreed. Teacher contacts were also offered examination, and all accepted.

The x-ray examinations revealed two additional cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one case of pleural effusion, which was finally considered to be non-tubercular. All were referred to the Consultant Chest Physician for supervision and treatment. By the end of the year all were making satisfactory progress.

This incident confirms the importance and value of regular chest examinations for teachers and others coming into contact with children and the value of Mass X-ray examination for the easy and early detection of unsuspected cases.

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.

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 1958, 101 children were vaccinated and none has suffered any complication.

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. Four 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 the value of 4s. 0d. per week. It has been found that patients prefer the eggs and butter to a second pint of milk which was previously supplied. 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 has been most useful and works in close collaboration with the Health Department.

Milk and Tuberculosis:

In the past milk was a frequent source of infection with bovine tuberculosis, especially in children. Pasteurisation, or the controlled heating of milk to a temperature well below the boiling point, has for long been known to render milk safe and to kill pathogenic organisms including the tubercle bacillus. Pasteurisation has been officially recognised since 1921 but it is characteristic of the slow rate at which proved measures to protect health are adopted in this country that it was 35 years later, in 1956, that Doncaster and the surrounding area were declared to be a "designated area", which means that only designated milks, i.e. Pasteurised, Sterilised, Tuberculin Tested, Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) and Tuberculin Tested (Sterilised) are permitted to be sold in the area. The only form of raw milk which can now be retailed is that known as Tuberculin Tested and this comes from herds specially selected, tested and supervised. Fortunately, long before the area was officially "designated" the Health Department had been making strenuous efforts to improve the safety of milk supplies in the borough and the following table shows how over the past nine years the number of samples of milk showing the presence of tubercle bacilli has been reduced.

| Year | Number of Milk Producers, Retailers or Producer/Retailers dealing in milk within the Borough | Number of milk samples taken | Average number of samples per Producer, Retailer or Producer/Retailer | Number of Positive samples obtained |
|-----------------|--|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| <i>1949</i> | | | | |
| 1950 | 36 | 70 | 1.9 | 4 |
| 1950 | 32 | 143 | 4.5 | 6 |
| 1951 | 33 | 239 | 7.2 | 20 |
| 1952 | 29 | 187 | 6.4 | 5 |
| 1953 | 27 | 142 | 5.3 | 1 |
| 1954 | 20 | 71 | 3.5 | 2 |
| 1955 | 15 | 46 | 3.0 | — |
| 1957 | 12 | 46 | 3.8 | 1 |
| 1958 | 11 | 29 | 2.6 | — |

Venereal Disease:

The following figures show the number of new cases among Doncaster Residents dealt with for the first time in 1958:

| | Doncaster Royal Infirmary | Other Centres |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Syphilis ... | 12 | 4 |
| Gonorrhoea ... | 40 | 1 |
| Non-venereal .. | 150 | — |
| | 202 | 5 |

The number of new cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea reported treated at Doncaster Royal Infirmary were 38 and 81 respectively, of these 12 cases of syphilis and 40 gonorrhoea were Doncaster residents. In 1957 the corresponding figures were 61 and 74, and of these the numbers of Doncaster residents treated were 25 syphilis and 45 gonorrhoea.

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 131 visits in the Borough as follows:—

To contacts:

| | |
|--|----|
| Reported and visited | 12 |
| Found to be infected | 3 |
| (a) Under treatment | 0 |
| (b) Brought under treatment | 3 |
| Found not to be infected | 6 |
| Refused to attend special treatment centre ... | 3 |
| Re-visits | 10 |
| | — |
| | 37 |
| | — |

To defaulters:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Visited by Social Worker | 36 |
| Returned to Treatment Centre | 30 |
| Too ill to attend | 1 |
| Removed or transferred | 3 |
| Ineffective visits | 12 |
| Re-visits | 12 |
| | — |
| | 94 |
| | — |

CANCER

During the year there were 188 deaths (111 males and 77 females) ascribed to cancer, compared with 161 (104 males and 57 females) in 1957.

The sites of the disease and the age distribution of the cases are shown in the following tables:—

| Site | Male | Female | Total |
|------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Pharynx | 1 | — | 1 |
| Oesophagus | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Stomach | 17 | 15 | 32 |
| Colon | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| Rectum | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| Biliary passages ... | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Liver | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Pancreas | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Lungs and Bronchus ... | 36 | 6 | 42 |
| Breast | — | 11 | 11 |
| Vulva | — | 1 | 1 |
| Uterus | — | 8 | 8 |
| Ovary | — | 2 | 2 |
| Prostate | 12 | — | 12 |
| Testis | 1 | — | 1 |
| Kidney | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Bladder | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Skin | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Brain | 5 | — | 5 |
| Bone | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Thyroid | — | 1 | 1 |
| Leukaemia | 4 | — | 4 |
| | 111 | 77 | 188 |

The age distribution of the cases was:—

| Age Group | Male | Female |
|--------------------|------|--------|
| 0-11 months | 1 | — |
| 1-4 years | 1 | — |
| 5-14 years | 3 | — |
| 15-24 years | — | 1 |
| 25-44 years | 5 | 10 |
| 45-64 years | 43 | 20 |
| 65-74 years | 34 | 27 |
| 75+ | 24 | 19 |
| | 111 | 77 |

Lung Cancer:

A further increase in the deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus has again occurred, a total of 42 deaths (36 male and 6 female) being reported, compared with 37 (34 male and 3 female) in 1957.

The following table shows how the deaths from lung cancer have risen dramatically over the past 23 years:—

| Year | Deaths in Doncaster from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus | Lung Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 population |
|------|--|---|
| 1935 | 5 | 0.073 |
| 1940 | 6 | 0.08 |
| 1945 | 11 | 0.15 |
| 1950 | 25 | 0.31 |
| 1955 | 31 | 0.37 |
| 1956 | 37 | 0.44 |
| 1957 | 37 | 0.44 |
| 1958 | 42 | 0.5 |

It will be seen that over the past 23 years the lung cancer death rate; which takes account of changes of population in the town, has increased almost sevenfold. This is a serious matter and should not be ignored. In the face of this continued and disturbing increase in the death rate from lung cancer it is felt that the Council should seriously reconsider its attitude towards the dangers of smoking and adopt as far as possible the suggestions made in the special report which is reproduced on pages 79—82 of the Annual Report for 1957.

SECTION D
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

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 in both quantity and quality during the past year.

Samples have been taken from boreholes, reservoirs and water towers each quarter, and submitted to the laboratory for bacteriological examination.

| Source | Raw Water | | Water into Supply | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
| Boreholes ... | 50 | — | 12 | — |
| Reservoirs .. | 7 | 5 | 3 | — |
| Water Towers | — | — | 8 | — |

Samples have also been submitted for chemical examination:—

| Source | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Boreholes | 7 | — |
| Reservoirs | 4 | — |
| Water Towers ... | 3 | — |

The five unsatisfactory bacteriological samples from reservoirs have been confined to the Thrybergh Reservoir raw water supply, but the chlorination treatment at Thrybergh, and Warmsworth and Butterbusk service reservoirs, has proved entirely satisfactory in making this supply fit for consumption.

No reports of plumbo-solvent action have been received.

Approximately 41,500 dwellinghouses and a population of 130,320 are supplied from public water mains.

Further distribution mains extensions have taken place in the areas developed at Cantley Stage 5, Hills Lane, and an area of development south of Warmsworth Road.

A temporary pump was utilised in a trial borehole on the Finningley site for the first six months of the year pending the commissioning of one of the three main boreholes on the site in July.

Sources of supply and the quantities abstracted are shown in the following table.

| Source of Supply | Average Daily Quantity Gallons |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Impounding Reservoirs | |
| Thrybergh | 536973 |
| Langsett | 832918 |
| Boreholes | |
| Nutwell | 1001698 |
| Thornham | 1482082 |
| Rossington Bridge | 1302521 |
| Finningley | 859146 |
| Don Valley Water Board (Bulk Supply) | 199317 |
| | 6205655 |

MAIN DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The construction of the sub-structure to the main Pumping Station at the Sandall Sewage Disposal Works is now completed and the super-structure is well advanced.

The soil and surface water drainage for Hills Lane and Cantley Stage Va, has now been completed.

SWIMMING BATHS

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

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

In the past eight years the refuse collection arrangements have been modernised by the introduction of the latest types of refuse collection vehicles with increased carrying capacity. As a result it has been possible to deal with considerable extra weight of refuse without increasing the number of vehicles and personnel. As with all improvements, there is a price to be paid and in this case it is an increase in the weight of the larger vehicle and especially of the fully laden vehicle.

Unfortunately, the manual methods employed for the handling of refuse at the tips which had been adequate for the small collection vehicles previously in use were not satisfactory with the new heavily laden types. The latter often suffered delays at the tip due to sinking into the soft material near the tip face and on occasions vehicles even overturned. The use of bulldozers at the tip has for long been repeatedly urged by this Department as their use would have obviated trouble of this kind. For economic and other reasons it was not until April 1958 that the Council agreed to purchase a bulldozer for trial at one tip. So successful did this prove to be that a second machine was put into service before the end of the year. By the use of these machines considerable savings have been effected from the quicker turn-round of the vehicles at the tips and also from the elimination of damage to the vehicles.

Power Press:

A new Shelvoke and Drewry fore and aft tipper acquired during the year was fitted with a new device known as a "Power Press" to enable the refuse in the vehicle to be compressed as required and thus to increase the effective carrying capacity. This attachment is most effective with refuse of a light bulky nature such as paper and straw etc. which can be compressed. It was given a full trial on the collection of market refuse and proved most satisfactory. A vehicle without the power press could load 14 ($1\frac{1}{4}$ cubic yards refuse containers — $2\frac{3}{4}$ tons). With the power press in use a further $8\frac{1}{2}$ ($1\frac{1}{4}$ cubic yard refuse containers — 1 ton 6 cwt.) could be readily loaded. Here again advantage has been taken of a modern development to increase the output and efficiency of the section without any increase in the number of vehicles or men. It is hoped that all new vehicles purchased in the future will be equipped with it.

Bulk Bins:

The use of bulk bins at the market, schools, hotels, canteens and by industrial concerns has been actively encouraged and at the end of the year 82 were in use. Of these, the municipal market owns 26. The Health Department carries a stock of bins and concrete support blocks and sells them to the user. By this means a uniform type of container of an approved and satisfactory type is ensured, a very important factor when it is realised that a full bin may weigh more than half a ton, and in the process of emptying into the vehicle it is mechanically elevated to a height of twenty feet above the ground (see photographs on pages 60 and 61 of the 1955 Annual Report).

Burnable Garden Refuse:

As a contribution towards reducing atmospheric pollution the Health Committee agreed to waive the charge previously levied and to remove **burnable** garden refuse free of charge. Under Section 16 of the Clean

Air Act 1956 it can be an offence to produce smoke from a garden fire and by undertaking the removal of burnable waste the Council protects the ratepayer from possible legal action and at the same time makes a positive contribution towards reducing atmospheric pollution. Small quantities of burnable refuse are removed along with the domestic waste at the normal collection, whilst large amounts, e.g. tree loppings, are removed by special arrangement.

REFUSE COLLECTION:

The following relate to the activities of the Refuse Collection Section during the year:

Emptying of Privy Middens, Pail and Chemical Closets:

| | |
|---|------|
| No. of houses served | 37 |
| No. emptied including temporary pail closets used in connection with race meetings, fairgrounds, etc. | 6502 |

Emptying of dustbins, etc.:

| | |
|---|--------|
| Frequency of collections | weekly |
| No. of new dustbins supplied to domestic premises | 2621 |
| No. of dustbins supplied to Corporation Departments | 72 |
| No. of Bulk Containers supplied | 11 |

| | 1958 | 1957 |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Loads of refuse removed: | | |
| Nightsoil | 124 | 129 |
| House and trade refuse | 13227 | 12456 |
| Salvage | 2219 | 2475 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total loads removed | 15570 | 15060 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

These loads were disposed of as follows:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Holmes Depot | 2293 | 2555 |
| Armthorpe Road Controlled Tip ... | 2826 | 5923 |
| Cocking's Tip, Balby | 5494 | 6582 |
| Cantley Tip, Everingham Road ... | 4125 | — |
| Hexthorpe Tip, Urban Road | 832 | — |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | 15570 | 15060 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE:

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

The two controlled tips at Armthorpe Road and Cocking's quarry, Balby, were temporarily closed during the year and two urgent projects were started. The Parks Committee requested the filling and levelling of the ground at Cantley, off Everingham Road and this work commenced on 9th June, 1958. The other was the filling and levelling of land at the corner of Urban Road and Greenfield Lane for the Education Committee. This work started on 3rd November, 1958.

When these have been completed the Armthorpe Road Tip and Cocking's Tip at Balby will be re-opened.

Regular visits are paid to all controlled tips by the Medical Officer of Health, Public Health Inspectors, and Rodent Operatives.

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

| | House Refuse | Night Soil | Trade and Other Refuse | Ashes | Total |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| Holmes Depot | — — — | 86 8 0 | 699 14 0 | — — — | 786 2 0 |
| Armthorpe Road Con- trolled Tip | 7393 11 0 | 27 1 0 | 620 0 0 | 956 10 0 | 8997 2 0 |
| Cocking's Tip, Balby | 10113 2 0 | 20 15 0 | 911 2 0 | 1795 0 0 | 12839 19 0 |
| Cantley Tip, Everingham Road | 10239 1 0 | 8 0 0 | 601 17 0 | 1167 0 0 | 12015 18 0 |
| Hexthorpe Tip, Urban Road | 1637 15 0 | — — — | 177 0 0 | 452 0 0 | 2266 15 0 |
| Totals | 29383 9 0 | 142 4 0 | 3009 13 0 | 4370 10 0 | 36905 16 0 |

Salvage:

The following table shows the materials salvaged and disposed of at the Holmes Depot:

| | T. | c. | q. |
|------------------------------|------|----|----------|
| Waste paper | 1629 | 9 | 2 |
| Pressed tins | 132 | 14 | 0 |
| Light iron | 51 | 7 | 2 |
| Non ferrous materials | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| Rags and sacking | 10 | 3 | 2 |
| Cullet | 10 | 19 | 0 |
| Bottles | | | 28 dozen |
| | 1836 | 0 | 0 |

Distribution of Dustbins:

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

The total number of dustbins and containers issued during 1958 was 2,704.

Slum Clearance - Disinfestation:

Labour and vehicles have been provided by this Section to remove bedding from slum clearance houses to the Disinfestor Unit at the Ambulance Station. Labour has also been provided to return the bedding to the new houses after disinfection. One of this Section's vehicles was used for collection of the "dirty bedding and the Departmental van used to return the "clean" bedding.

The total number of removals was 135.

Other Duties:

This Section has provided labour and vehicles to transport stocks of welfare foods from the clinic premises to the Welfare Foods Department in Silver Street weekly throughout the year.

The refuse-collection section is often called upon in emergency to provide transport and personnel to assist other Sections of the Health Department and thanks are due to Mr. A. S. Wilburn and his staff for the invaluable co-operation which is always so willingly and promptly given.

Staff:

The staff of the Section comprises a Superintendent, two foremen, fourteen drivers and forty loaders, an increase of one driver due to the additional work of garden refuse collections.

It was intended to increase the loading staff by one but, due to the introduction of mechanical methods of disposal, this man was not required.

Vehicles:

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.

During the year a new Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper with power press attachment and a new Ford Escort van were acquired. The former replaced a Karrier Bantam vehicle and the latter an 8 H.P. Fordson van. In addition a second hand Bedford 3 ton lorry was obtained from the Parks Department to assist with the removal of burnable garden refuse.

The following table gives details of fuel consumption from 1954. An increase of 288 gallons will be noticed between the figures given for 1957 and 1958. The increase was due to the additional service of garden refuse collections, the moving of the tipping point from Armthorpe Road to Everingham Road, Cantley, and the increased estate work of new housing.

The mileage in 1958 was 113,871 as compared with 110,517 in 1957, an increase of 3,354 miles.

| Year | Vehicles | | Fuel — Gallons | | |
|------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|-------|
| | Petrol | Diesel | Petrol | Diesel | Total |
| 1954 | 15 | — | 15939 | — | 15939 |
| 1955 | 12* | 4* | 14865 | 784 | 15649 |
| 1956 | 12 | 4 | 12737 | 2267 | 15004 |
| 1957 | 11 | 5 | 10160 | 2909 | 13069 |
| 1958 | 11 | 6 | 9685 | 3672 | 13357 |

*Diesel Vehicles:

- 1 from March, 1955.
- 3 from September, 1955.
- 4 from December, 1955.
- 5 from January, 1957.
- 6 from June, 1958.

*Petrol Vehicles.

- 15 to March, 1955.
- 14 March/September, 1955.
- 13 September/November, 1955.
- 12 from December, 1955.
- 11 from January, 1957.
- 10 from June/November, 1958.
- 11 from November, 1958.

The following table gives a complete return for each vehicle for the year 1958.

| No. | Type | When Purchased | No. of hours | | Mileage |
|---------------|--|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|---------|
| | | | Worked | In Garage for repair | |
| 1 | Karrier Bantam ... | 1950 | 2,860½ | 55½ | 9,456 |
| 2 | Fore & Aft Tipper | 1952 | 2,444 | 305 | 6,064 |
| 3 | ditto | 1952 | 2,610 | 151 | 6,174 |
| 5 | ditto | 1954 | 2,699 | 132 | 6,265 |
| 6 | ditto | 1955 | 2,662½ | 153 | 6,272 |
| 7 | ditto | 1955 | 2,798½ | 69½ | 7,025 |
| 8 | ditto | 1955 | 2,808 | 28 | 7,446 |
| 9 | ditto | 1957 | 2,773½ | 22 | 8,018 |
| 10 | ditto | 1958 (June) | 1,339½ | 11½ | 5,471 |
| 12 | Karrier Bantam ... (Withdrawn June 1958) | 1944 | 1,263½ | 63½ | 3,854 |
| 13 | Karrier Bantam ... | 1945 | 2,301 | 252 | 4,749 |
| 14 | ditto | 1947 | 2,510½ | 214 | 8,033 |
| 15 | ditto | 1948 | 2,531 | 149 | 5,802 |
| 16 | ditto | 1948 | 2,605½ | 115½ | 6,489 |
| 17 | ditto | 1948 | 2,216½ | 265 | 4,498 |
| 18 | Fordson Van ... (Withdrawn Sept., 1958). | 1949 | 1,694 | 113½ | 6,022 |
| 19 | Seddon Van ... | 1955 | 2,429 | 31 | 8,605 |
| 20 | Ford Escort Van | 1958 (Sept.) | 638 | — | 2,641 |
| 21 | Bedford 3 ton (1952 lorry - from Parks Dept.) ... | 1958 | 321 | 22 | 987 |
| Totals | | | 41,505½ | 2,153 | 113,871 |

These figures give a percentage efficiency of 95.0 for the fleet for the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

In accordance with the suggestion made in my previous Annual Report (1957, page 12) a special effort was made in 1958 to arouse public interest in the problem of atmospheric pollution. As the writer has previously stated, ignorance, prejudice and vested interests will have to be overcome before clean air becomes an established fact over the whole country and misunderstanding and even deliberate misrepresentation will have to be faced.

As regards ignorance and prejudice I am astounded at the large number of citizens including the professional, technical and managerial categories, who, after being given the facts about the smoke problem and even shown incontrovertible evidence from their own neighbourhood of the menace, are completely unmoved by, or even deliberately opposed to, the idea of clean air. As regards domestic smoke production, many of the worst offenders in the town belong to these categories, whereas one would expect them to be among the first to appreciate the immense benefits which clean air offers.

Many members of the staff of the Health Department, whose duties include educating and advising the public on the prevention of ill health, continue to burn coal and produce smoke in their homes whilst only a very small proportion of the members of the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council are practising what they preach and burning smokeless fuels.

Intelligent parents who normally anxiously watch over their children's health will deliberately burn coal on an open fire and produce vast volumes of foul smoke to add to the pollution which they and their children have to breathe. Thus many a chesty child has his lot made worse by the deliberate and thoughtless actions of his parents. Many members of the medical profession, who daily come into contact with patients suffering from the damaging effects of breathing polluted air still burn coal and contribute to smoke foul the atmosphere.

Even industrial concerns still fail to be smoke conscious and are ignorant of the economic benefits that smoke elimination can give them. The existing dirt in the town's atmosphere can be very damaging to commodities produced at one factory and expensive air filtration plant is in operation to clean the air and safeguard the finished goods. Despite this, the firm proposed to erect an incinerator to burn considerable amounts of waste, which would have added more dirt to the general atmosphere. Thanks to the Clean Air Act, 1956, requiring information of proposed new furnaces to be submitted to the Health Department, it was possible to suggest alternative ways of disposing of the waste and the incinerator was not necessary.

In conjunction with the Department of Science of Doncaster Technical College a course of three public lectures on Clean Air was held at the college. The purpose of the talks was to help householders to understand the purpose and proposals of the Clean Air Act, 1956 and to give them an opportunity to ask questions. Despite poster advertisement and a house to house distribution of thousands of leaflets, the attendances at the talks were very disappointing.

The above examples paint a rather sorry picture and suggest that the cleansing of the atmosphere, at least in the industrial north, will be a long and difficult task.

In an endeavour to arouse public interest the writer lectured to twenty five audiences including the Town Council, Chamber of Commerce, the medical profession, coal merchants, a trade union, women's associations, church organisations, senior school children, etc. It was considered essential to illustrate the talks by examples from Doncaster itself of the effects of smoke and the extent of the menace and for this purpose a collection of colour slides taken by the writer was used.

In addition local examples of damage to fabrics, stonework and vegetation, etc., were shown. Whilst each lecture was in progress an experiment was conducted in which the air in the hall was continuously filtered by means of a simple attachment to a domestic vacuum cleaner. The sight of the dirt abstracted in an hour from the air in the lecture hall came as a shock and surprise to most of the audience, especially when they realised they had been breathing the same dirty air.

Smoke Control Areas:

During the year preliminary approval was given by the Council to establishing four Smoke Control Areas. These were in Wheatley, Intake, the town centre and Woodfield. Apart from the central area the others were largely open spaces scheduled for residential development in the future with few existing houses. These areas will make little, if any, reduction in pollution in Doncaster. Nevertheless they are a start and it is to be hoped that rapid progress can be made in declaring the populated areas as Smoke Control Areas as it is only by this means that any marked reduction in the smoke of the town will be brought about.

If anyone takes the trouble to look out over the town at about seven o'clock on a fine autumn or spring morning he will find the atmosphere clear with visibility extending for some miles. Further observations at intervals up to 8.30 a.m. or later, will show a rapid and progressive decrease in the distance at which objects can be seen until these are only visible to a distance of a few hundred yards. This is due to the build-up of smoke in the atmosphere as coal fires are lit in the houses. The

phenomenon is most obvious over purely residential areas and a simple observation of this nature should convince any sceptic that the domestic chimney is a major contributor to the pollution of the atmosphere.

Some of the opposition to clean air stems from an unfounded fear that the abolition of domestic coal fires - one of the major contributors to the pollution of the atmosphere - would prejudice the coal mining industry. This is not the case as all solid smokeless fuels, coal gas and the bulk of the electricity are produced from coal and are in effect only forms of "coal with the dirt removed."

Measurements of Pollution:

The following tables show that monthly amounts of solids deposited per square mile and the concentration of sulphur oxides at the six collecting stations in and around the town. In July the daily measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere commenced, using apparatus installed at the Health Department offices in Wood Street. The findings from this investigation will be reported in the 1959 Annual Report.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Amount of solids deposited per square mile per month in tons 1958

| | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Baxter Gate (Town Centre) ... | 21.98 | 15.81 | 13.74 | 15.34 | 15.64 | 17.28 | 19.08 | 16.41 | 14.21 | 16.11 | 14.31 | 24.48 |
| Hexthorpe Flatts ... | 14.21 | 11.71 | 9.51 | 11.01 | 13.01 | 14.28 | 19.08 | 13.71 | 27.72 | 6.61 | 17.18 | 14.21 |
| Isolation Hospital Tickhill Road ... | 8.19 | 8.75 | 8.95 | 9.91 | 10.47 | 12.58 | 10.60 | 9.15 | 7.96 | 5.78 | 4.26 | 14.31 |
| Sandall Sewage Works ... | 13.36 | 10.87 | 10.07 | 12.48 | 12.42 | 14.50 | 11.54 | 9.87 | 10.00 | 8.66 | 10.54 | 15.54 |
| Bessacarr ... | 8.26 | 8.40 | 16.51 | 10.72 | 9.89 | 11.15 | 14.37 | 17.17 | 6.77 | 7.70 | 10.39 | 11.28 |
| Thornham Borehole Branton ... | 6.17 | 6.47 | 5.35 | 7.02 | 6.93 | 10.14 | 12.61 | 5.18 | 6.97 | 5.51 | 11.95 | 9.51 |

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Amount of SO₃ collected by lead peroxide method expressed in
mg/100 sq. cm/day during 1958.

| | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|----------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| Baxter Gate (Town Centre) ... | 6.18 | 4.19 | 3.99 | 3.15 | 2.15 | 1.81 | 2.17 | 2.03 | 1.73 | 3.89 | 5.15 | 5.33 |
| Hexthorpe Flatts ... | 2.03 | 1.58 | 1.47 | 1.32 | 1.19 | 0.88 | 0.95 | 0.90 | 0.79 | 0.87 | 2.25 | 2.29 |
| Tickhill Road Hospital ... | 2.34 | 1.48 | 1.47 | 1.46 | 1.24 | 0.81 | 0.90 | 0.79 | 0.84 | 1.26 | 2.20 | 2.43 |
| Sandall Sewage Works ... | 2.70 | 2.21 | 1.43 | 1.42 | 1.47 | 1.17 | 1.38 | 1.33 | 1.12 | 2.58 | 3.00 | 3.14 |
| Bessacarr ... | 2.26 | 2.08 | 1.59 | 1.56 | 1.21 | 0.97 | 0.96 | 0.77 | 0.83 | 1.83 | 2.65 | 2.55 |
| Thornham Borehole Branton ... | 1.60 | 1.17 | 0.81 | 0.70 | 0.81 | 0.55 | 0.56 | 0.68 | 0.48 | 1.56 | 1.59 | 1.54 |

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following information etc., has 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 | ... | ... | ... | 1,646 |
| Inspections and re-inspections re complaints | ... | ... | ... | 4,368 |
| Preliminary notices issued (written and verbal) | ... | ... | ... | 347 |
| Preliminary notices complied with | ... | ... | ... | 286 |
| Statutory Notices served: | | | | |
| Public Health Act, 1936: | | | | |
| Section 39 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Section 44 | ... | ... | ... | - |
| Section 45 | ... | ... | ... | - |
| Section 79 | ... | ... | ... | - |
| Section 93 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Housing Act, 1957: | | | | |
| Section 9 | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931: | | | | |
| Section 104 | ... | ... | ... | 387 |
| Factories Act, 1937: | | | | |
| Section 7 | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Statutory Notices complied with: | | | | |
| Public Health Act, 1936: | | | | |
| Section 39 - by owners | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| work done in default by contract | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Section 45 - by owners | ... | ... | ... | - |
| work done in default by contract | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Section 79 - by owners | ... | ... | ... | - |
| work done in default by contract | ... | ... | ... | - |
| Section 93 - by owners | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| work done in default by contract | ... | ... | ... | - |
| Housing Act, 1957: | | | | |
| Section 9 - by owners | ... | ... | ... | 35 |
| work done in default by contract | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931 | | | | |
| Section 104 - by owners | ... | ... | ... | 48 |
| by Corporation in default | ... | ... | ... | 237 |
| sewers cleared | ... | ... | ... | 82 |
| | | | | 73 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Factories Act, 1937: | |
| Section 7 - by owners | — |
| Legal Proceedings | — |
| Nuisances abated and defects remedied: | |
| Ashbins provided by owners or occupiers | 9 |
| Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed | 18 |
| Drains, cleaned out, relaid or repaired | 229 |
| do. new inspection chambers provided | 1 |
| do. new inspection chamber covers provided | 5 |
| do. ventilating and soil pipes renewed or repaired | 13 |
| do. gullies cleaned out | 16 |
| do. gullies provided with new metal grids | — |
| do. new trapped gullies provided | 5 |
| Dwellinghouses, roofs repaired | 103 |
| do. verge fillets renewed | 4 |
| do. external walls re-built, cement rendered or repointed. | 132 |
| do. reveals repointed | 43 |
| do. internal walls replastered | 86 |
| do. ceilings replastered | 47 |
| do. new damp-proof courses inserted | — |
| do. floors re-laid or repaired | 39 |
| do. doors renewed or repaired | 38 |
| do. fireplaces and cooking ranges renewed or repaired | 68 |
| do. new windows fixed | 8 |
| do. windows repaired or sashes recorded | 103 |
| do. coppers renewed | 6 |
| do. new eaves gutters or rainwater fallpipes provided | 87 |
| do. eaves gutters or rainwater fallpipes cleaned out or repaired | 57 |
| do. handrails renewed or repaired | 2 |
| do. houses or rooms cleansed or disinfested | 4 |
| do. new cellar gratings provided | — |
| Dwellinghouses, chimney stacks or pots renewed or repaired | 68 |
| do. copper brickwork and fireboxes repaired or renewed | 5 |
| do. stairs repaired | 3 |
| do. smoky condition abated | 13 |
| do. new steps provided or steps repaired | 15 |
| do. cellar floors repaired | 3 |
| do. cellar walls repaired | 1 |
| do. other improvements | 8 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Urinals, stalls repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| do. new urinals constructed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Water closets, flushing cisterns repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| do. compartments re-built | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| do. new pedestal washdown pans provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| do. repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| do. new seats provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| do. service pipes to flushing cisterns repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| do. and urinals cleansed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| do. lighted and ventilated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| do. provided with proper flushing facilities | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| do. floors relaid | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| do. walls and ceilings re-plastered | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Water supply service pipes repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| do. taps repaired or new taps provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| do. new services provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| do. hot water cylinders and boilers repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| do. new feed tanks installed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Sinks renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| Sink and bath waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleaned out | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Lavatory basins renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Yards and passages cleansed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Yards and passages, paving repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| Nuisances from keeping of animals abated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Nuisances caused by burning of refuse abated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Caravans removed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| New pail closets provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Conversion of plant to smokeless fuels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Privies abolished and new pail closets provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Dykes cleaned out | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Infectious Disease: | | | | | | |
| Cases investigated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Visits to isolated cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Visits re infectious disease contacts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Houses disinfected after cases of infectious disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Visits re food poisoning | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Food and Drugs | | | | | | |
| Number of samples taken | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 317 |
| Comprising as follows:— | | | | | | |
| Ungraded Milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Bottled Milk (Pasteurised) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| do. (Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| do. (Tuberculin Tested) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| do. (Channel Island Tuberculin Tested) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| do. (Sterilised) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Malt Vinegar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Margarine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Soft Drinks | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| Self Raising Flour | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Butter | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Cheese Spread | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Table Jelly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Various Jams | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 |
| Non-Brewed Condiments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Dried Fruit, Peel, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
| Glace Cherries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Coffee and Chicory | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Fish Paste, Meat Pastes, Potted Meat, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Ground Almonds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Stem Ginger | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Mincemeat | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Cocoa and Drinking Chocolates | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Crystallised Fruits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Dried Milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Lemon Curd | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Preserved Gingers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Peeled Potatoes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Christmas Puddings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Number of samples of milk reported to be adulterated or below standard | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Number of other samples reported not genuine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Legal proceedings instituted | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| Number of cautions issued | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |

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

| Serial No. | Article | Adulteration or Offence | Action taken and remarks |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 262 (Inf) | Non-brewed Condiment | Deficient in Acetic Acid to the extent of 0.16 per cent. | Formal Sample was taken and proved to be satisfactory. |
| 418 | Milk (School Pasteurised) | Deficient in Milk solids other than Milk Fat to the extent of 2.82% | Formal sample was taken in the course of delivery at the school and found satisfactory. |

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

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Milk-fat | ... | ... | ... | 3.88% |
| Solids-not-fat | ... | ... | ... | 8.88% |

Milk:

Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination:

| Designation of Milk | No. of Samples | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Tuberculin Tested | 70 | 56 | 14 |
| Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) | 48 | 47 | 1 |
| Pasteurised | 55 | 55 | — |
| School (Pasteurised) | 26 | 25 | 1 |
| Sterilised | 53 | 51 | 2 |

Samples of milk taken for biological examination:

| Designation of Milk | No. of Samples | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Tuberculin Tested | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| Ungraded | 14 | 14 | — |

Slaughterhouses

| | |
|---|-------|
| Public Slaughterhouse | 1 |
| Private Slaughterhouse | 1 |
| New slaughtermens licences issued ... | 5 |
| Slaughtermen's licences renewed ... | 65 |
| Animals killed at public slaughterhouse ... | 85262 |
| Inspections at Slaughterhouses | 1361 |
| Animals killed at Private Slaughterhouse | 6694 |

Public Slaughterhouse

Carcases inspected and condemned, 1958:

| | Cattle exclng. Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs |
|---|---------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------|-------|
| Number killed (if known) | 10144 | 2813 | 486 | 40638 | 31181 |
| Number inspected | 10144 | 2813 | 486 | 40638 | 31181 |
| All diseases except Tuberculosis: | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | 9 | 3 | 3 | 35 | 32 |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | 2820 | 369 | 2 | 1624 | 6237 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis. | 27.9 | 13.22 | 1.03 | 4.1 | 20.10 |
| Tuberculosis only: | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | 7 | 14 | — | — | 5 |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | 440 | 304 | — | — | 517 |
| Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis: | 4.41 | 11.13 | — | — | 1.67 |
| Cysticercosis: | | | | | |
| Cases of which some part or organ was condemned | 7 | — | — | — | — |
| Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration. | 25 | 2 | — | — | — |

The total weight of meat and offal condemned was 99 tons, 18 cwts., 8 qrs. 10 lbs.

Private Slaughterhouse

Carcases inspected and condemned, 1958.

| | Cattle, excluding Cows | Cows | Sheep and Lambs |
|---|------------------------------|------|-----------------------|
| Number killed | 1,824 | 10 | 4,860 |
| Number inspected | 1,824 | 10 | 4,860 |
| All diseases except Tuberculosis | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned ... | — | — | — |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... | 1,201 | 1 | 1,101 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis. ... | 65.85 | 10% | 22.66 |
| Tuberculosis only | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned ... | 2 | — | — |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... | 126 | 9 | — |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tubercu- losis | 7.018 | 99% | — |
| Cysticercosis | | | |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... | 22 | — | — |
| Carcases submitted to treatment by Refrigeration | 22 | — | — |

The total weight of meat and offal condemned was 8 tons, 2 cwts., 1 qtr., 1 st. 6 lbs.

Food condemned at shops and warehouses:

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------------|
| Cooked Ham | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 ton, 13 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs. |
| Tinned Meats (other than Cooked Ham) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 tons, 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs. |
| Bacon | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 cwts. 0 qrs. 15 lbs. |
| Chickens etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 qrs. 1 lb. |
| Fish | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 cwts. 0 qrs. 14 lbs. |
| Sausages | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 qr. 15 lbs. |
| Cheese | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 cwts. 1 qr. 15 lbs. |
| Flour | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 cwt. 1 qr. 9 lbs. |
| Biscuits | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8½ lbs. |
| Potatoes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 tons, 16 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs. |
| Onions | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 tons, 15 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. |
| Prawns | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 lbs. |
| Lobster | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 lbs. |
| Prunes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 qr. 2 lbs. |
| Pears | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 cwts. |
| Dessicated Coconut | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 lbs. |
| Figs | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 qr. 26 lbs. |
| Crabs | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 Barrel |
| Dates | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 Boxes |

also 8,432 tins and 521 jars and packets of various foods of an approximate weight of 6 tons 1 cwt. 0qrs. 2 lbs.

Wherever possible condemned food is disposed of by incineration on the firms 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 58 samples of town's water were taken from different premises in the town for bacteriological examination, one of which was not satisfactory. Also four samples were taken for chemical examination—all were satisfactory.

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

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

Inspections of Markets, Food Hawkers etc.

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

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

Number registered during 1958 Nil

Offensive Trades:

Number on Register 6
 Number of Inspections 37

Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk:

Number on Register 20
 Number of persons licensed to pasteurised milk —
 Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Tuberculin
 Tested Milk 20
 Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Tuberculin
 Tested (Pasteurised) Milk 4
 Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Pasteurised Milk 22
 Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Sterilised Milk 151
 Number of inspections of dairy premises etc. 71
 Work done to remedy contraventions—Name and address
 of dealer properly marked on vehicle Nil

Shops Act:

Number of shops inspected and re-inspected 10
 Written notices served —

Cinemas and Places of Entertainment

Number in Borough 9
 Inspections 10
 Interiors of cinemas re-decorated 1
 Walls and ceilings of sanitary conveniences re-decorated ... 1
 Renewal of seats —
 Fasteners provided to doors of water closet compartments ... —
 New dustbins provided —

Pharmacy and Poisons Act:

Firms registered 102
 Premises registered 128
 Deputies registered 203
 Inspections of premises —

Factories Act:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of factories (with power) | 430 |
| Number of factories (non-power) | 29 |
| Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority | 12 |
| Number of workers on books | — |
| Complaints from Factory Inspector | 5 |
| Inspections | 70 |

Contraventions or defects dealt with:

| | Found | Remedied |
|----------------------------|-------|----------|
| Want of cleanliness | 1 | 1 |

Sanitary conveniences:

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| (a) insufficient | 3 | - |
| (b) unsuitable or defective | 3 | 4 |
| (c) not separate for sexes | - | - |
| Other defects | - | - |

Canal Boats:

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Number of inspections | 1 |
| Persons on board (adults) | 8 |
| Persons on board (children) | 2 |
| Contraventions found | — |

Pet Animals Act, 1951:

| | |
|--|----|
| Number of licensed premises | 16 |
| Number of inspections under Pet Animals Act, 1951 | 2 |

Lodging Houses:

| | |
|--|----|
| Number on Register at beginning of year | 2 |
| On Register at end of year | 2 |
| Number of inspections | 24 |
| Lodging houses re-decorated | 2 |
| Rooms cleansed or disinfected | 12 |
| Floors of passages and landing cleansed | 6 |
| Sanitary conveniences cleansed and re-decorated | 7 |
| Bedding and mattresses cleansed and disinfected | 24 |

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

| | |
|--|-------|
| Complaints of new infestations received and investigated during the year | 415 |
| Premises treated by rodent operatives (pre-baiting and poisoning) | 1,146 |
| Advice given to occupiers of premises by rodent operatives | 442 |
| Inspections re "Block Control" | 447 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Test baits laid | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,272 |
| Inspections of Farms, Factories, Corporation Housing Sites, Smallholdings, River and Canal Banks, Warehouses, Allotments, Sewage Disposal Works, Tips and Piggeries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,409 |
| Re-visits to previously infested premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,138 |
| Accumulations of rubbish removed to prevent harbourage of rats | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Dilapidated outbuildings demolished to prevent harbourage of rats | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |

During the year the banks of the river, canal, and dykes in various parts of the town, farms, allotments, gardens, smallholdings, Racecourse and Dockin Hill fairground and railway embankments were treated with "Cymag".

Treatment of the sewers in the centre of the town and various out-laying districts was carried out twice during the year with "Warfarin".

Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931, Section III.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Ice Cream:

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Number of premises registered for manufacture | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Number of premises registered for sale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 226 |

Inspections

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Work done to remedy contraventions found: Sale of root vegetables discontinued by shops selling ice-cream | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| The making of ice lollies in unregistered premises discontinued | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |

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

Twelve samples, (7 of ice-cream and 5 of ice lollies) have been taken for bacteriological examination during the year, with the following results.

| | | | | | | | | Ice Cream |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Grade 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Grade 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Grade 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Grade 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |

The 5 samples of ice lollies were examined for the presence of Coliform Bacilli and in no cases were these found to be present.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Food Hygiene Regulations)

Further progress has been made during the year in the number of premises which have been brought up to the standard required under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. The following table shows the number of premises visited and details of the improvements made.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Inspection of food preparation premises (including cafes, restaurant and hotel kitchens, bakehouses, meat and fish preparing premises, shops and warehouses, etc. | 689 |
| Notices given (written and verbal) | 29 |
| Food preparation rooms reconstructed and modernised ... | 2 |
| Walls re-plastered or re-tiled in food rooms | 12 |
| Ceilings repaired in food rooms | 4 |
| Walls and ceilings cleansed and re-decorated | 11 |
| Floors cleansed | 4 |
| Floors re-laid or repaired or new floor covering provided ... | 13 |
| Sanitary conveniences repaired | 1 |
| New glazed stoneware sinks provided | 35 |
| New wash-hand basins provided | 52 |
| Constant supply of hot and cold water provided | 87 |
| Clean towels and cleaning cloths etc., provided | 10 |
| Lighting and ventilation improved in food rooms | 4 |
| Clothes etc., accommodation provided | 6 |
| First Aid materials provided | 15 |
| New overalls etc., provided for staff | 8 |
| Additional w.c.s provided | 3 |
| Sanitary convenience repaired | 1 |
| W.C. compartments cleansed and/or re-decorated | 8 |
| "Wash Your Hands" notices provided | 23 |
| Adequate storage accommodation provided | 4 |
| Yard surfaces re-laid | 2 |
| Refuse removed from preparation rooms and yards ... | 6 |
| New ashbins provided | 1 |

During the year seven food retailers or manufacturers were successfully prosecuted for contravention of Section 2 or 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and in addition the Town Council directed that letters of stricture be sent to five retailers or manufacturers regarding foreign bodies in food. A market trader was successfully prosecuted for contravening regulation 9 (e) of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, in that he was using tobacco whilst handling open food.

Food Premises:

At the end of the year there were 227 premises registered for the sale and manufacture of ice cream.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Manufacture of ice cream | 1 |
| Sale of ice cream | 226 |

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

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Grocers and provisioners shops | 294 |
| Butchers Shops | 118 |
| Fried fish shops | 50 |
| Wet fish shops | 25 |
| Miscellaneous | 220 |
| Total number of inspections | — |

Sanitary Accommodation:

| | |
|--|---|
| Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with privies and ashpits | — |
| Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with pail closets | 1 |
| Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with water closets and sanitary dustbins or other moveable receptacles | — |

Hotels, Public Houses and Inns:

| | |
|---|----|
| Number in County Borough | 94 |
| Number of inspections and re-inspections | 10 |
| New sanitary conveniences provided | 2 |
| W.C. basins and urinals cleansed | 4 |

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution

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

During the year 81 visits were made for the purpose of changing the equipment and an additional visit was made to each station when each gauge stand and sulphur dioxide candle stand was painted and received any other maintenance work necessary. The results are shown on the table on pages 71 and 72.

During the year 27 smoke observations were carried out on 14 factory chimneys, 12 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 |
|-------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 29 minutes | 31 minutes | 315 minutes |

Smoke Control Areas

During the year a preliminary survey of 1,096 premises in four Smoke Control Areas was carried out, and for this purpose 1,404 visits were made. Details of the four Smoke Control Areas were submitted to the Ministry of Health and Local Government for provision approval.

Miscellaneous

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| Inspection of school sanitary conveniences | ... | ... | 17 |
| Inspections of urinals and public lavatories | ... | ... | 201 |
| Inspections of tents, vans and sheds | ... | ... | 72 |
| Inspections of refuse tips | ... | ... | 7 |
| Houses measured up under Housing Act, 1957 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Drains tested | ... | ... | 88 |
| Interviews with property owners and tradesmen | ... | ... | 833 |
| Superintending disinfestation of verminous premises | ... | ... | 33 |
| Verminous persons disinfested | ... | ... | 15 |
| Inspection of houses prior to re-housing | ... | ... | 172 |
| Inspection of privy middens | ... | ... | — |
| Inspection of Hairdressers' premises | ... | ... | 6 |

SECTION E

HOUSING

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

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| (1) By the Local Authority | 258 |
| (2) By private enterprise | 174 |

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

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year:

| | |
|--|------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 1387 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 2722 |
| (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 | 10 |
| (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 | 336 |

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

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their Officers. | 286 |
|---|-----|

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:

| | |
|--|----|
| (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957: | |
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 40 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices: | |
| (a) By owners | 40 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | 8 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| (b) Proceedings under Public Health Act: | |
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 124 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: | |
| (a) By owners | 28 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... | 92 |
| (c) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957. | |
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which demolition Orders were made | 6 |
| (2) Number of houses actually demolished as a result of Demolition Orders | — |
| (3) Demolition Orders varied to Closing Orders Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 ... | 8 |
| (4) Closing Orders, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, determined after house made suitable for occupation | — |
| (5) Undertakings not to let for human habitation accepted | 1 |
| (d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act: | |
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... | 1 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... | — |
| (e) Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act, 1957: | |
| (1) Number of Clearance Areas declared | 3 |
| (2) Number of houses included in Clearance Areas ... | 140 |
| (3) Number of Clearance Orders made | 1 |
| (4) Number of Compulsory Purchase Orders made ... | 2 |
| (5) Number of houses demolished as a result of clearance action | 259 |

Overcrowding:

| | |
|--|----|
| (a) (1) The number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | 8 |
| (2) Number of families dwelling therein | 9 |
| (3) Number of persons dwelling therein | 69 |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year | 2 |
| (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 24 |
| (2) Number of cases relieved in dwellings owned by the Local Authority | — |
| (d) (1) Number of cases of dwellings in which overcrowding took place after previous overcrowding had been relieved by the Local Authority | — |
| (2) Number of cases of dwellings, previously uncrowded, allowed to become overcrowded after the appointed day | — |
| (3) Number of cases of refusal to accept alternative accommodation | — |

Certificates of Dis-repair

Rent Act, 1957.

During 1958, 105 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received and considered by the Council. Of these, 103 were granted, and two refused; 13 applications for the revocation of Certificates of Disrepair were received, and in nine instances these were granted, whilst in four cases the application was refused.

SECTION F.
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS

Milk—Bacteriological Examination

During the year the following samples have been examined:

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk:

Forty-eight samples were examined and one failed to satisfy the prescribed tests (Methylene Blue and Phosphatase).

The results were communicated to the Ministry of Food (Milk Division), and, in the case of the unsatisfactory sample, to the Authority in whose area the processing plant was situated.

Pasteurised Milk:

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

In addition samples of Pasteurised Milk deliveries to schools in the County Borough were examined, and one failed to satisfy the prescribed tests.

Sterilised Milk:

Fifty-five samples were examined, and two failed to satisfy the prescribed test (Turbidity).

Tuberculin Tested Milk:

Seventy samples were examined and fourteen 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.

Thirty-two samples of milk (eighteen tuberculin tested and fourteen undesignated) were examined for tubercle bacilli, and one tuberculin tested failed to satisfy 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 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.

APPENDIX

REPORT ON SUGGESTED MUNICIPAL CARAVAN SITE AT THE AIRPORT

2nd September, 1958

1 GENERAL

There is one licensed caravan site in the town at the present time. It caters for six permanent caravans only, and has no vacant sites. It has a low standard of amenity and is badly sited. There is no space for expansion nor development.

2 Present Problem

- (a) Doncaster is situated at the intersection of two very important traffic routes used by holiday makers. As a result, a considerable number of trailer caravans pass through the town each day during Summer months.

Some of these spend the night in or near the town, and as there is no authorised site catering for them they use any spare land they can find adjacent to the main road. This practice is dangerous from the public health point of view and is undesirable in other respects, also.

- (b) In addition to the caravans referred to above, the extensive development which is taking place in and around Doncaster has from time to time brought into the town technicians who stay for only a relatively short period on a project. These men and their families frequently use a trailer caravan as their home, and require a suitable site on which to park it during their period of work in the town. No such site exists at present.
- (c) Some people, unable to obtain a house, have bought well appointed trailer caravans and use these as homes. From time to time the department receives enquiries for sites from this type of caravan user. There is one site only catering for this type of caravaner, and it has no vacancies. (See para. 1 above).

- 3 For a considerable period, I have advocated the provision by the Council of a permanent caravan parking site to cater for the holiday tourist who wishes to stop overnight and the short-term resident. The difficulty in the past has been to find a suitable and convenient site for the purpose.

- 4 With the reversion of the Airport to the Corporation the problem of a suitable site no longer exists as there is now an area at the Airport which is secluded, with good and easy access and which has asphalted roadways and parking sites already made and where drainage and mains water supply services are in existence and can be probably put into use at reasonable cost.

5. The site is at the bottom of Ellers Road and is separated from the Education Department and N.C.B. buildings by a properly fenced railway line. It is sufficiently far from existing houses and can easily be screened from these. There is a surface water drainage system in existence to serve the asphalted roadways.
6. It is suggested that a caravan parking site be established on this site commencing in a simple and small way, but retaining an option on space for expansion and development should demand be found to justify this. The site should be restricted to use by bona-fide trailer-caravans only and all other types of moveable dwellings, including tents, rigidly excluded.
7. To establish such a site the following are the minimum requirements:
 - (1) Caravans should be parked around the perimeter of the site, allowing a minimum of 30ft. x 30ft. per caravan and car. A **minimum** of 20ft. should separate adjacent walls of caravans.
 - (3) A supply of town's mains water should be available.
 - (3) Lavatory accommodation for both sexes should be provided. At the start this could be by means of chemical closets. (If the use of the site grows, water closets will be needed and the existing drainage system put into operation). Simple arrangements for disposal of waste water will be required.
8. Provision will be needed for a resident caretaker on the site if the demand develops sufficiently. There is an existing ex-R.A.F. hut at the entrance to the road serving the site which could be earmarked for the purpose.
9. If demand develops, this hut could also form the caretaker's home, his office, and also accommodate a small shop for the sale of essential food commodities etc.

Recommendations

1. That consideration be given to establishing a corporation owned caravan site at the Airport, for all or any of the following categories: overnight stays, short-term resident, semi-permanent resident.
2. That the arrangements be on a small scale to commence with and that provision be made to allow for expansion and development in the future.

