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COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

ANNUAL REPORT

of the


MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1963

D. RANDALL MARTIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



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County Borough of Doncaster

Health Committee

(31st December, 1963)

Chairman:

Councillor S. C. HOLBROOK

Vice-Chairman:

Alderman Miss E. PLUMB

Committee:

The Mayor, (Councillor W. E. WHITTINGTON)

Alderman Mrs. R. HODSON

Councillor B. J. AMBROSE

Councillor Mrs. E. H. BAILEY

Councillor W. H. CLAPTON

Councillor W. CLARKE

Councillor G. F. HARDY

Councillor S. JENKINS

Councillor E. E. JONES

Councillor Mrs. O. SUNDERLAND

Councillor Mrs. J. P. WARDLE-HARPUR

WHOLE AND PART-TIME STAFF

FOR YEAR 1963

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

D. RANDALL MARTIN, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H.

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

G. IRELAND, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers:

H. K. AHMAD, M.B., B.S. (from 14th January to 17th October, 1963)

T. HADDOCK, M.B., B.S. (from 11th November, 1963)

C. E. J. SHAW, M.B., ch.B.

Orthopædic 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:

E. M. B. ALEXANDER, L.D.S.

A. D. ANDERSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

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

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

E. OLIVER, CERT. S.I.B., CERT. MEAT & OTHER FOODS, SMOKE INSPECTOR,
M.A.P.H.I. (from 28th January, 1963)

Public Health Inspectors:

H. BURTON, CERT., S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

R. J. CHAMPION, CERT. S.I.B., CERT. MEAT & OTHER FOODS, M.A.P.H.I.

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

Public Health Inspectors—Continued.

W. FOWLER, CERT. S.I.B., CERT. MEAT & OTHER FOODS.
I. J. GREEN, CERT. P.H.I.E.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.A.P.H.I.
A. G. ORME, CERT. P.H.I.E.B. (To 31st March, 1963)
A. A. WAKES, CERT. P.H.I.E.B.
J. A. DIXON (Trainee).
R. SEWELL (Trainee).

Superintendent Nursing Officer:

Miss E. WESTWATER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.

Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer:

VACANT

Senior Health Visitor and School Nurse:

Miss H. SHERWIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.P.N., H.V. CERT.

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

Miss B. ALLEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.
Miss E. BIRCUMSHAW, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., C.M.B. (PART I) H.V. CERT.
(From 1st January, 1963)
Mrs. J. M. BROMLEY, S.R.N., R.M.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.
†Mrs. I. GYMER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.
Mrs. J. HAIGH, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V. CERT.
(To 30th June, 1963)
Mrs. D. E. HOWE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., CERT.
Mrs. E. F. LIESCHING, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.
Miss Y. RASBERRY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.
Miss I. RAWLINGS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.
Miss P. M. SHONE, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V. CERT.
Miss H. WINTER, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M. H.V. CERT.
(from 7th October, 1963)
Mrs. D. F. YOUNG, S.R.N., C.M.B. (PART I) H.V. CERT. (to 31. July, 1963)
Miss M. HIMSWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M. } Student Health Visitors
Mrs. M. HUSTON, S.R.N., S.C.M. } (from
Mrs. B. POTTER, S.R.N., S.C.M. } 30th September, 1963)

Assistants to Health Visitors:

Mrs. M. BANTON, S.R.N. (from 4th November, 1963)
Mrs. E. M. GREEN, S.R.N.
Mrs. M. HUSTON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 29th September, 1963)
Mrs. P. M. JACKSON, S.R.N. (from 8th January, 1963)

Clinic Nurses:

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

†Mrs. M. ROLLINSON, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.

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

Part-time Social Worker for Venereal Diseases:

†Mrs. J. R. BARRON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V. CERT,

Nurse in Charge of Ultra Violet Light Clinic:

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

Municipal Midwives:

Mrs. E. M. BASSETT, S.C.M. (from 1st September, 1963)

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

Mrs. E. DRABBLE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 30th June, 1963)

Miss A. R. HARTLAND, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1st July, 1963)

Mrs. J. M. HIBBERT, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 31st May, 1963)

Miss M. HIMSWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 29th September, 1963)

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.

Mrs. B. POTTER, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 29th September, 1963)

Miss E. RISELEY, S.C.M.

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

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

Miss C. L. SWIFT, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.

Maternity Nurses:

†Mrs. V. DIMALINE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 8th July, 1963)

†Mrs. E. DRABBLE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1st July, 1963)

†Mrs. S. M. MENZIES, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 15th October, 1963)

Elmfield Park Day Nursery:

Matron:

Mrs. P. M. JACKSON, S.R.N. (to 7th January, 1963)

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., Q.I.D.N.S.

District Nurses:

Mrs. M. I. ALLEN, S.R.N. (Full Time from 1st August, 1963)

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

Mrs. B. BUTLER, S.R.N., S.R.F.N. (to 30th April, 1963)

Mrs. B. CHAPPELL, S.R.N. (Part Time from 20th January to 30th April, 1963; Full Time from 1st May, 1963)

†Mrs. A. DAVISON, S.R.N.

†Mrs. A. M. EVANS, S.R.N.

Miss I. M. GARRARD, S.E.A.N.

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

†Mrs. J. G. HEELEY, S.R.N.

Mrs. S. HICKEY, S.R.N.

†Mrs. J. A. KENYON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1st July, 1963)

Mrs. P. PARKIN, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. RUSHBY, S.R.N., S.R.F.N.

†Mrs. A. M. SMITH, S.R.N.

Mrs. I. SMITH, S.E.A.N.

Speech Therapists:

†Mrs. P. L. SCRIMINGER, L.C.S.T.

†Mrs. C. M. SMART, L.C.S.T. (from 28th January to 6th December, 1963)

Ambulance Officer:

L. BIGGS

Clerk, Civil Ambulance Service:

Mrs. E. M. FRICKER

Mental Welfare Officers:

L. BROWN

H. G. SHEPHERD

Supervisor, Training Centre:

M. K. WOZNIAK, DIPLOMA OF N.A.M.H.

Deputy Supervisor:

T. M. KELLETT (from 28th January, 1963)

Assistant Supervisor (Qualified):

Mrs. E. DOBSON

Assistants (Unqualified):

Mrs. P. BEAN

Mrs. J. FORD, S.R.N. (from 1st January, 1963)

Miss E. McCABE

Mrs. C. RICKWOOD (to 25th January, 1963)

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:

Mrs. H. HEAL

Lay Administrative Officer:

D. C. M. DEAN

Deputy Lay Administrative Officer:

E. KING

Senior Clerks:

Miss F. M. ANKER

\$Miss C. M. GRAINGER

Mr. E. HUGHES

Mrs. A. LINDLEY

\$Miss K. LITCHFIELD

Clerks:

Mrs. M. E. ANGUS

Mrs. B. M. ADAMS (from 25th November, 1963)

\$Mrs. J. M. BOOTH (to 18th February, 1963)

Mrs. E. BRIDGE

\$Mrs. I. E. CHESTERTON (from 25th March, 1963)

Mrs. S. DARBY

Mrs. M. DAWSON (to 5th April, 1963)

Mrs. C. E. FISHER (from 28th August, 1963)

Miss L. M. GRIFFIN

Clerical Staff—*Continued.*

§Mrs. S. GRIFFITHS (from 4th November, 1963)

Mrs. P. A. HEESON

Mrs. G. I. JOHNSON

Mrs. R. D. KOTERLA (to 22nd November, 1963)

Mr. R. M. LENT

Miss J. LOWE

§Mrs. M. MELLOWS (to 30th September, 1963)

Mrs. V. PORTER

Mrs. C. RICKWOOD (from 3rd May to 23rd August, 1963)

Miss F. D. WOOD

Dental Surgery Assistants:

Mrs. J. BONE

Mrs. D. M. DEAN

Mrs. J. SANDS

Welfare Foods Attendant:

Mrs. K. E. DUFFIN

† Part-time

§ School Health Service

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

Health Office,
Wood Street,
Doncaster.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1963

To the Council of the County Borough of Doncaster.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1963.

The first part of the report deals with the statistics for Doncaster which in general show a change for the better. The estimated mid-year population shows an increase over last year of 450 with an increased live birth rate and a decreased death rate. The biggest changes were decreases in the numbers of stillbirths from 44 to 28 and premature babies born from 137 to 101. The general improvement is shown in the following table:

	1962	1963
Live Birth Rate	18.01	18.39
Stillbirth Rate	27.38	17.2
Death Rate	11.58	10.83
Infant Mortality Rate	24.31	21.27
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate	21.57	20.6
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate	55.55	28.17
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	15.99	13.14
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate ...	11.52	10.64
Peri-natal Mortality Rate	38.58	27.68
Maternal Mortality Rate ... ..	.622	—

Insofar as adverse figures are concerned, there was again an increase in the number of illegitimate babies born from 129 to 142, the illegitimate live births being 8.89% of the total live births.

The largest single cause of death from cancerous conditions was cancer of the lungs and bronchus with 31 deaths which was 10 less than the previous year.

The other figures in the report show minor fluctuations which are commented upon in the body of the report and it only falls here to draw special attention to the favourable experience of Borough residents with respect to the more serious infectious diseases. I refer in particular to diphtheria and poliomyelitis. Of the former disease there has not been a case in a Doncaster resident for twelve consecutive years and of the latter for four consecutive years, and the incidence of notified tuberculosis shows a most welcome decrease. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that for these three diseases prophylactic measures are available, and only by the unremitting effort of all workers in the field and the ready acceptance by parents will this state of affairs continue. It is estimated that only 64% of babies born in 1963 have been protected against diphtheria and only 58% protected against poliomyelitis.

Measles continues to be a disease of high prevalence every second year. Compared with other notifiable diseases it is the only one where regularly hundreds of cases are notified. Measles is not a condition which should be treated lightly. It has a small mortality of its own; 127 individuals out of 601,255 cases died from this cause in England and Wales during 1963 and it is a disease associated with complications which can be serious. Eventually a prophylactic will become available. In order to assess the complications which may occur this department participated in an investigation into measles complications conducted by the Epidemiological Research Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service. This covered the first four months of the year when 1,194 cases of measles were notified.

There is one group of infectious diseases, however, where the increasing figures give rise to concern, viz., the venereal diseases, and comment is made upon this group in the body of the report.

Diabetes is a condition with a fair incidence in any community both in the elderly and in young children. A number of authorities have undertaken surveys in their areas to detect unknown and early cases of the disease. It is a moot point as to whether early detection does contribute to a reduction in complications or prevents the disease taking its natural course. Treatment is mainly dietetic with and without insulin and for some patients may be initially troublesome to understand and follow. The treatment, too, involves attention to the skin, feet and general hygiene. In order that these matters can be explained at length to sufferers from this condition, an arrangement was made during the year for a Health Visitor to attend the Hospital Diabetic Clinic for one session per week.

Since 1961 classes have been held in our clinic premises on "The Preparation for Motherhood" at which relaxation exercises are taught also. These classes have continued to be very well accepted and form an important point for the application of health education covering all matters dealing with pregnancy, childbearing and the care of the infant in early life. The number of mothers attending has increased and during the course of the year 223 mothers made 958 attendances. A new venture in this

field was undertaken in November when the husbands of the ladies attending were invited to attend on one evening; twenty-seven husbands attended. A film on childbirth was shown and this very actively stimulated the discussion session which formed the second half of the evening's programme. In view of the success of the innovation further evenings of this kind are to be held.

The ever increasing numbers of young children in Doncaster result in larger and larger numbers attending the Child Welfare Clinics in the town. It is not unusual in these clinics, which last all day, for more than 200 mothers and 200 babies to make an attendance. This, and the fact that Hexthorpe is a well circumscribed community, led to the establishment of a clinic there. The first session was held on 27th November 1963 and by the end of the year 19 mothers with their babies had made 111 attendances.

Such clinics are still an important service to the community, although some feel they have had their day, but as a district centre for health education and prophylactic measures they have an unrivalled place in the department's activities. The development of these services, as envisaged in the Ten-Year Plan, with purpose built district clinics and further clinics held in areas towards the town's periphery where there is a young population will further improve these amenities. To this end a site in Goodison Boulevard, Cantley, was ear-marked for the building of a clinic to serve the Cantley area.

Following the closure of the Day Nursery last year, the Daily Minder Scheme commented upon in my last report came into operation. As anticipated, the few who used the Day Nursery because they had to were the only ones who sought to have their children admitted to the Scheme. At the end of the year there were 17 minders on the register, three of whom looked after three children for varying periods during the year.

Insofar as the Midwifery Service is concerned, difficulties in staffing were again experienced. At the end of the year two posts were vacant and one Midwife was off duty for the whole year due to illness. The position was relieved by the employment of Maternity Nurses who undertook "nursing" visits, thus relieving Midwives to attend to deliveries and ante-natal care. During the year the Standard Co-operation Record Card was introduced. It is held by the patient and completed by whoever examines her during her pregnancy. Thus at any time the mother-to-be has a record of her obstetric history which is available should any untoward incident occur.

A new step was taken during the year in the development of the Mental Health Services in that those individuals attending the Training Centre undertook "industrial" work. With the help and co-operation of one of the large firms in the town, simple assembly work was allocated to the Centre and all the pupils participated in the work, for which they received payment. The experience was much enjoyed and created a

new outlook — a worth while contribution had been made to the community. My thanks are due to the firm concerned. It is hoped to explore this type of outwork, particularly when the new Centre is in being. 1963 saw further efforts to find a suitable site for this Centre but by the end of the year no definite decision on a site had been reached. The growing importance of training centres underlines the need to have more staff specially trained in this type of work and during the year one of the staff was sponsored in order to enable him to obtain the Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health. During the course of the year it was decided to employ a male District Nurse to augment the District Nursing Service but unfortunately no suitable candidate was found. It is clear that such an individual on the staff would contribute materially to the service which can be rendered to patients in their own homes and further efforts will be made, when the occasion presents itself, to have a male nurse on the staff.

The Home Help Service continued to expand during the year. Provision was made to employ temporary standby Home Helps to cover the sickness and holidays of Home Helps where the work could not be shared out amongst those on duty. It was also decided in the course of the year to discontinue the minimum charge to persons receiving help who were also in receipt of National Assistance. As a further extension of this service it was also arranged that where a case of toxæmia of pregnancy was being treated at home and bed rest was advised, and the charge for any Home Help supplied would prove a deterrent to accepting this service, the circumstances of each case be specially reviewed.

The amount of work being undertaken by the Ambulance Service necessitated a further increase in the establishment of Driver/Attendants. One additional Driver/Attendant was appointed in April. An effect was immediately felt and also resulted in a reduction in the amount of overtime worked. As a further amenity for the staff it was decided that the equipment at the Ambulance Station be improved by the construction of a wash down bay in which would be provided up-to-date vehicle washing equipment, thus enabling the staff to clean their vehicles under cover. The scale of uniform provided for the personnel was extended during the year to include the issue of shirts, collars and ties.

Insofar as the environmental services are concerned, the legislation covering Houses in Multiple Occupation became operative and during the course of the year 14 such houses were inspected and notices sent to the owners to effect improvements to bring the houses up to the recommended standard.

Bank Holidays have always proved difficult periods for the department for refuse collection and considerable inconvenience is caused to members of the public who miss their normal collecting day. In an endeavour to improve the situation a new system of collection was tried out at the

Whitsuntide and August Bank Holidays. After the holidays the work of the previous day was started and by extra overtime the whole of the week's work was completed by the Saturday. It was found that the new system was a considerable improvement on previous working arrangements and is to be adopted in the future.

Towards the end of the year the Meat Inspection Regulations came into force whereby a charge was levied for the inspection of carcasses. The charge was designed to cover exactly the cost of meat inspection. The regulations also made provision for the stamping of carcasses to show that they had been adequately inspected.

During 1963 the question of fluoridation of water supplies was considered by the authority when a circular was received from the Ministry of Health advocating the adoption of this preventive measure. Prior to this circular the fluorine content of the town's water supply was estimated and found to range from 0.075 parts per million to 0.23 parts per million; the optimum level being 1.0 parts per million. It was resolved, however, that fluoridation be not practised in Doncaster. Of all Public Health measures none has ever been so thoroughly investigated before being advocated and the essential safety of this measure has been established beyond all doubt.

During the year the long and time consuming work in connection with a further smoke control area in the Wheatley district was completed. This area includes 2,661 dwelling houses and is to link up with two existing areas on the north eastern side of the town. At the end of the survey it was encouraging to note that approximately 10% of householders had already installed smokeless appliances. In fine weather with clear skies the pollution of the atmosphere is not seen but when thermal inversions occur pollutants cannot disperse and fog or smog forms. The results are more than visible. These conditions are extremely distressing to the aged, to those whose lungs have already an impaired function due to bronchitis, and sow the seeds of later damage in the lungs and sinuses of the younger generations. Those who feel that it is a useless expense removing the particulate element from factory and house chimney smoke point out that the invisible destructive sulphur dioxide escapes the provisions of the Clean Air Act. To those we must stress that the sulphur content of coal is on average greater than that of coke and that since 15 cwt. of coke is equivalent to one ton of coal, conversion to coke burning appliances reduces the sulphur by at least one-quarter right away. It must also be remembered that removal of the particulate element will enhance the dispersal of sulphur dioxide and so efforts to clean the air are worth while.

1963 saw many changes of staff, some to well earned retirement and some to new posts with other authorities, and to these best wishes are offered. To new members joining the staff a welcome is extended. To all members of the staff who worked so hard and conscientiously throughout the year I extend my sincere thanks for their loyal co-operation. I must record here too my appreciation for the help given by the Officers of other Corporation departments.

Again I am grateful to the Doctors who, sometimes at short notice, stepped in to conduct a school or clinic session when no local authority Doctor was available.

Throughout the year close working relationships were maintained with all General Practitioners and hospitals in the area to the ultimate benefit of the community served.

Finally, I take this opportunity again to extend to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee my sincere thanks for their continued support and interest throughout the year and for their encouragement in my efforts to improve the services for Doncaster .

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

D. RANDALL MARTIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

Statistics and Social Conditions

GENERAL STATISTICS:

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	8,371
Population (Census 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	86,402
Estimated resident population (mid 1963)	...	...	...	...	...	86,910
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1963)	...	...	...	...	...	27,251
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£3,662,657
Product of a penny rate 1963-64	...	...	...	...	...	£15,062

Area comparability factor:

Births	...	...	...	...	...	0.99
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1.14

VITAL STATISTICS:

Live Births:				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	755	701	1456
Illegitimate	...	...	...	68	74	142

Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total Live Births) 8.89%

Live birth rate per 1,000 population (Crude Rate) 18.39
(Corrected) 18.21

Stillbirths:				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	18	9	27
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	—	1

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 17.2

Total live and stillbirths				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	773	710	1483
Illegitimate	...	...	...	69	74	143

Deaths:				Male	Female	Total
				533	408	941

Rate per 1,000 population ... (Crude Rate) 10.83
(Corrected) 12.34

Deaths of infants under one year of age:

				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	15	15	30
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	3	4
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births				...	...	21.27
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births					...	20.6
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births					...	28.17
Neonatal Mortality:				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	9	10	19
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	1	2
Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	13.14
Early Neonatal Mortality (First Week)				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	8	7	15
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	1	2
Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	10.64
Perinatal Mortality (Stillbirths + deaths first week)				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	26	16	42
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	1	3
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	27.68
Maternal deaths (including abortion)				...	...	—
Maternal mortality rate (including abortion per 1,000 total births)	...	...	...	...	...	—

England and Wales:

Total live births (rate per 1,000 population)	...	...	18.2
Total stillbirths (rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	...	...	17.2
Total deaths—all causes (rate per 1,000 population)	...	...	12.2
All causes under 1 year (rate per 1,000 live births)	...	...	21.9
Neonatal Mortality (rate per 1,000 live births)	...	...	14.2
Maternal Mortality (rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	...	...	0.279

						Doncaster
Deaths:						Rates per 1,000 population
All causes	...	...	...	...	...	12.38
Typhoid and paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	.069
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	.023
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	—
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)	...	...	...	...	...	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	.621
Deaths:						Rates per 1,000 live births
All causes under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	21.27
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	.626
Maternal causes excluding abortion	...	...	...	...	...	—
Due to abortion	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total maternal mortality	...	...	...	...	...	—

Comparative rates of Doncaster and England and Wales:

	1963 Doncaster	1962 Doncaster	1963 England and Wales
Birth rate	18.21	17.02	18.2
Death rate	12.34	12.97	12.2
Infant mortality rate	21.27	24.31	21.9*
Maternal mortality rate	—	0.622	0.279

* This is the lowest figure every recorded in this country.

BIRTHS

The total number of live births allocated by the Registrar General to the Borough was 1,598, an increase of 35 on the 1962 figure, giving a birth rate of 18.21 per 1,000 estimated resident population, compared with a rate of 17.02 in 1962. The rate for England and Wales was 18.2.

DEATHS

The number of deaths in 1963 was 941 (533 males and 408 females), a decrease of 60 compared with 1962 when there were 1,001 deaths (567 males and 434 females). The death rate was 12.34 per 1,000 estimated population compared with a rate of 12.97 in 1962. The rate for England and Wales was 12.2.

**Deaths of Doncaster Residents in the Year 1963 Classified according
to Disease and Age-Group**

Registrar General's Figures, 1963

Cause of Death	Age Periods									Total 1962
	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 - 74	75 +	Total	
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	6	4
Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	1
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm:										
Stomach ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	9	23	33
Lung, Bronchus ...	—	—	—	—	3	12	12	4	31	41
Breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	11	13
Uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	7	7
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	—	—	—	—	5	28	25	24	82	70
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	6	3
Diabetes ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	10	8
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	—	—	—	—	3	18	40	94	155	137
Coronary Disease, Angina ...	—	—	—	—	4	57	44	42	147	138
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	8	18	14
Other Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	4	12	19	65	100	101
Other Circulatory Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	9	12	27	48	56
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
Pneumonia ...	3	1	—	—	—	7	14	29	54	91
Bronchitis ...	3	—	—	1	—	20	25	34	83	78
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	7	18
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	6
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	9
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	9
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformations ...	8	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	10	14
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	17	2	1	—	3	13	14	29	79	81
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	2	8	17
All other Accidents ...	1	—	—	2	2	3	4	16	28	31
Suicide ...	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	—	10	11
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	34	5	1	6	30	220	249	396	941	1001

SECTION B

Health Services of the Area

HOSPITAL AND SPECIALIST SERVICES:

The following information, kindly supplied by the Secretary of the Doncaster Hospital Management Committee (Mr. A. Jones, F.H.A.) gives the arrangements in force in 1963.

The hospitals in the Borough are:

- (1) **Doncaster Royal Infirmary**, Thorne Road, a general hospital of 328 beds occupied by acute cases.
- (2) **Western Hospital**, Springwell Lane, formerly known as Springwell House Institution, a "joint user" establishment vested in the Minister of Health in which Doncaster Corporation has a reservation of 250 beds under the National Assistance Act, 1948. In addition there are 241 hospital beds devoted to the following purposes:

Obstetrics	...	...	...	...	...	63
Gynaecology	...	...	...	...	...	32
Psychiatry	...	...	...	...	...	8
Mental Deficiency	...	...	...	...	...	32
Sick Children	...	...	...	...	...	14
Chronic Sick	...	...	...	...	...	92
						<hr/> 241 <hr/>

- (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 hospital for the mentally disordered 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.

In addition, there is a contractual arrangement whereby the Hospital Management Committee has a reservation of 18 beds in the Danum Lodge Nursing Home, Thorne Road, for chronic sick patients.

NURSING HOMES:

At the end of the year there were two registered nursing homes with a total accommodation for 44 general patients.

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		2. 0 p.m. Monday and
Vaccination Clinic		2. 0 p.m. Wednesday
Ophthalmic Clinic	... ..	9.15 a.m. Monday, 9.15 a.m. Tuesday and 10.30 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 Clinic	...	Monday, Wednesday and Friday by appointment
Orthopædic Clinic	... ..	Once monthly by appointment
Special School Clinic	... ..	By appointment
Ante-natal Clinic	... ..	2. 0 p.m. Tuesday
Relaxation Clinic	... ..	3. 0 p.m. Tuesday and Friday
Speech Clinic	... ..	Daily by appointment
Cleansing Centre	... ..	By appointment

Alder Grove Church Hall, Balby

Child Welfare Clinic	...	...	10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Tuesday
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic			10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Tuesday

All Saints' Church Hall, Intake

Child Welfare Clinic	...	...	10. 0 a.m. and 2.0 p.m. Thursday
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic			10. 0 a.m. and 2.0 p.m. Thursday

Cantley Clinic, 14 - 16, Acacia Road

Child Welfare Clinic	...	...	10. 0 a.m. and 2.0 p.m. Thursday
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic			10. 0 a.m. and 2.0 p.m. Thursday

Wentworth Hall, Wheatley

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

The Community Centre, Hexthorpe

Child Welfare Clinic	9.30 a.m. Wednesday
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Ambulance Station, Armthorpe Road

Scabies Treatment Centre	...		By appointment
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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 34 represents a rate of 21.27 per thousand live births compared with the rate of 24.31 in the previous year, when 38 infant deaths occurred.

Stillbirths numbered 28, giving a rate of 17.2 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. In 1962 the stillbirths numbered 44.

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATH IN 1963

Cause of Death	Age Groups in months										
	Under				Total under One Month	Under 2 Months	Under 4 Months	Under 6 Months	Under 8 Months	Under 10 Months	Under 12 Months
	1 Week	2 Weeks	3 Weeks	4 Weeks							
Prematurity	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Atelectasis and Prematurity	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	7
Bronchitis and Tracheobronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Gastro Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Defects:											
a) Cardio Vascular System	1	1	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	5
b) Nervous System	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
c) Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
d) Gastro Intestinal System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
e) Multiple Defects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth Injuries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	5
All causes	17	3	1	—	21	1	5	1	2	—	34

Premature Infants:

During the year 101 premature infants were born to residents of the Borough, an increase of 36 on the figure for 1962. Of these, 84 (83.17 per cent) survived to reach the age of one month.

(a) Number of premature infants who were born:

(i) at home or in a Nursing Home	...	...	...	34
(ii) in hospital	...	...	...	67
Total				101

(b) The number of those born at home or in a Nursing Home:

(i) who were nursed entirely at home or in a Nursing Home	29
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	1
(iii) who survived at the end of one month	32

(c) The number of those born in hospital:

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	10
(ii) who survived at the end of one month	52

Illegitimate Children:

During the year 142 live births and 1 stillbirth were illegitimate, representing 8.89 per cent. of the total births, the rate in 1962 being 8 per cent.

There is no special home in Doncaster for the reception of unmarried expectant mothers, but the local authority made a grant of £212 to the funds of the local Moral Welfare Association, and assists in maintaining necessitous cases in special homes in other areas. During the year 9 cases were assisted in this manner at homes in Leeds, Sheffield, Halifax and Bradford.

Deprived Children:

On the 1st October, 1963 Section 1 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963 came into operation. This legislation extends the power and duty of a Local Authority to promote the welfare of children, the whole aim and object being to keep families together and to avoid having to take children into care. Already many agencies undertake preventive work, particularly Health Visitors, and nothing in the Act is intended to supersede the work they do or to disrupt existing arrangements but it gives express statutory authority to perform such work at a point where action would be both timely and effective.

Health Visiting emerged in the first decades of this century from the activities of a variety of Public Health workers as specialised work directed to mothers and young children in their own homes and having its origins in voluntary effort. Its object was, and still is, primarily to persuade,

guide, advise and direct mothers in ways of health and the Health Visitor's object is to preserve health and to watch for early signs of departure from normal. Indissociably bound with this she has always been faced with the necessity for giving social advice and taking social action. She has long appreciated the necessity to deal with dirt, squalor and neglect in trying to achieve primary objectives. With the improvement of general physical health she has more and more turned her activities to social duties and today the purely social element of visiting is considerable.

The general raising of standards makes obvious the relatively few incompetent families whose chronic inability to achieve minimum standards has earned them the title of problem families. To seek by timely advice and help to avoid breakdown by early observation and preventive action has therefore been the Health Visitor's aim for a considerable time. From the time the Midwife leaves off the Health Visitor takes on the supervision of a child and so the whole family and follows the child, and that family, throughout infancy and school life.

She is therefore, and will remain, the first worker to come in touch with and recognise the early signs and impending difficulties and to identify the family at risk. She is the first preventive worker in the field who visits for a generally accepted purpose and thus can fulfil the Local Authority's duty "... to make available such advice, guidance and assistance as may promote the welfare of children ..."

Nevertheless, social welfare as a whole is highly complex and many branches of it call for expert knowledge. No social worker can command this range of knowledge and the ability required to observe, diagnose and provide a remedy for all medical and social problems in modern conditions. Case work functions are beyond the competence of those without proper preparation and training for them. The Health Visitor can recognise and describe the situation that calls for the services of other experts and can co-operate with and support their work.

The responsibility for implementing the new legislation falls on the Council as the Children Authority, and the Children Committee undertook the work of extending the services with regard to the promotion of the welfare of children in their own homes in the closest co-operation with all Local Authority Departments and voluntary organisations. There was already in existence a Co-ordinating Committee made up of representatives of the Corporation Departments and other statutory and voluntary bodies. Preliminary discussions on the way in which the Act would be implemented in Doncaster were held and joint meetings of representatives of the Children, Civic Welfare, Education, Health and Housing Committees were held to establish policy and the main procedures.

The final arrangements which affected the Health Department were that each Health Visitor should continue to carry out the preliminary work and be authorised to assist families, where there was a clear need, by provision in kind of articles up to the value of £5. Only when the specialised support of the Family Case Worker, which the Children Committee was to appoint, was required should the Health Visitor pass the

case over but at the same time they should continue to co-operate in the field and via the agency of the Co-ordinating Committee. This latter was expanded and sub-divided into two sections, one of senior officers on policy and particularly intractable cases and one of field workers for day to day co-operation. Initially at this stage the various bodies passed to the Children Officer the number of known existing problem families and some 54 names with whom the Health Department was concerned were passed over at this time. Towards providing help in a practical manner the Home Help Service was to be expanded. There was in existence the cleaning team who had been authorised to "clean up the house" in cases where a Home Help found the house in such a condition that an ordinary Home Help would find it intolerable and impossible to function adequately. This team would now "set the house at rights" and then a Teaching Home Help would be placed with the family to guide and train the mother to run the house and care for the children, gradually decreasing the amount of time spent with the family.

Distribution of Welfare Foods:

The distribution of National Dried Milk, orange juice and other vitamin preparations under the Welfare Foods Scheme continued as in the previous year, the largest proportion being issued from the main distribution centre at the Child Welfare Clinic, Wood Street, Doncaster, where there is one full-time attendant on duty from 8-45 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. daily. Distributions were also made from the Alder Grove Methodist Church School room, Balby, on Tuesday, The Community Centre, Hexthorpe, on Wednesday morning, All Saints' Church Hall, Cumberland Avenue and 14-16, Acacia Road, on Thursday and Wentworth Road Church Hall, on Friday.

A total of 11,012 (13,241) tins of National Dried Milk, 17,083 (17,502) bottles of orange juice, 1,293 (2,724) bottles of cod liver oil and 2,458 (3,076) packets of Vitamin A and D tablets were issued during the year. Last year's figures are shown in brackets.

The following table shows the decline in the demand for Welfare Foods since the scheme was taken over by the Local Authority on 27th June, 1954:

Year	Amounts Distributed				
	National Dried Milk	Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamin Tablets	
1954	29,727 tins	30,758 Btls.	5,560 Btls.	2,595	Pkts.
1955	49,105 "	71,342 "	10,857 "	6,192	"
1956	50,260 "	78,961 "	10,241 "	6,468	"
* 1957	37,871 "	85,758 "	8,334 "	6,320	"
1958	27,784 "	58,311 "	5,945 "	6,258	"
1959	23,654 "	63,866 "	6,186 "	6,696	"
1960	22,723 "	64,320 "	6,192 "	7,610	"
* 1961	17,004 "	39,732 "	4,490 "	6,741	"
1962	13,241 "	17,502 "	2,724 "	3,076	"
1963	11,012 "	17,083 "	1,293 "	2,458	"

* With effect from 6th April, 1957, the price of National Dried Milk was increased from 10½d. to 2s. 4d. per tin. With effect from 1st June, 1961, the price of Orange Juice was increased from 5d. to 1s. 6d. per bottle and Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets, previously issued free, were sold at 1s. 0d. per bottle and sixpence per packet respectively.

Orthopaedic Clinic:

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

The following cases under 5 years old attended:

Knock Knee	...	...	...	...	5
Flat Foot	...	...	...	...	9
Flat Foot and Knock Knee	...	...	...	...	10
Varus Toes	...	...	...	...	1
Flat Foot and Varus Toes	...	...	...	...	4
Genu Varum	...	...	...	...	9
Pes Cavus	...	...	...	...	1
Walking Badly	...	...	...	...	1
Limp	...	...	...	...	1
Slow Development	...	...	...	...	1

Ultra Violet Light:

The attendances at this clinic during 1963 were:

Pre-school children	268
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

During the year no expectant and nursing mothers attended and only 11 pre-school children made attendance. By the end of the year one pre-school child was attending.

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

During the year twenty-four children below school age made forty-three attendances at the clinic. Two of these children were referred to the Minor Ailment Clinic for treatment.

Details of cases treated are as follows:

Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	...	...	...	7
Enlarged Adenoids only	...	...	...	1
Hearing	...	...	...	9
Otitis media	...	...	...	1
Minor ear defect	...	...	...	2

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 thirty-one children below school age attended the Refraction Clinic for the first time, eleven on account of squint and twenty for other conditions. In addition twenty-six 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, attend 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.

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	Commenced Treatment	Treatment Completed
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	7	6	3
Children under Five ..	44	42	36

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Scaling and Gum Treatment	No. of Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures provided		Radiographs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	1	6	—	—	25	—	2	3	—
Children under Five	—	34	—	—	59	26	—	—	—

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

During the year dental treatment was given to six expectant and nursing mothers and three were made dentally fit. The remainder failed to attend for the completion of their treatment.

Forty-two children under the age of 5 years were also treated and thirty-six were made dentally fit by the end of the year.

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.

	1962	1963
Number of Officers medically examined for superannuation purposes	86	64
Number of Workmen medically examined for superannuation purposes	47	83
Number of Students medically examined prior to entry to Training College ...	68	81
Number of Teachers examined	18	18
	<hr/> 219	<hr/> 246

MIDWIFERY

General Midwifery Provision:

At the end of the year 10 municipal midwives were attending patients in their homes.

In addition, 28 midwives were employed by the Doncaster Hospital Management Committee at the two maternity homes in the town.

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.

The following cases were attended during the year:

(1)	No. of deliveries attended by Midwives in the area during the year			
	Domiciliary cases			Cases in Institutions (5)
	Doctor not booked (2)	Doctor booked (3)	Total (4)	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority ...	1	645	646	—
(b) Midwives employed by voluntary organisations				
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the 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 ...	—	—	—	2511
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes) ...	—	—	—	99*
Totals ...	1	645	646	2610

* The nursing home taking maternity cases closed down during August 1963

Municipal Midwives:

Year	No. of Home Confinements
1957	582
1958	639
1959	705
1960	789
1961	735
1962	734
1963	646

Although the number of domiciliary confinements has been reduced by eighty-eight compared with 1962, the numbers of mothers and babies discharged from hospital before the tenth day continued to put an additional burden on domiciliary midwives. Details of the discharges from hospital before the tenth day over the past four years are shown in the following table.

Day of Discharge	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
1960	6	31	25	19	17	7	7	10	15	137
1961	5	26	32	20	12	9	14	7	29	154
1962	85			124				155		364
1963	84			133				159		376

The midwives made 9,114 ante-natal and 138 post-natal visits to patients and also did the following work.

Confinements attended	...	...	...	...	646
Medical aid notes sent	...	...	...	...	437
Abnormalities or illness found:					
At confinements	...	...	...	...	238
At ante-natal or post-natal visits	...	...	...	...	126
In infants	...	...	...	...	73
No. of stillbirths	...	...	...	...	9
Abortions attended	...	...	...	...	—

Midwifery Training:

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

Year	Pupils Trained
1952	13
1953	5
1954	7
1955	12
1956	8
1957	14
1958	9
1959	3
1960	6
1961	7
1962	4
1963	6

Ante-natal Care:

Two ante-natal clinics are held each week, (at Wood Street and Wheatley) and there were 690 attendances by expectant mothers which includes the attendances made by 185 new cases. In 1962 the number of new cases attending was 350.

The details are as follows:

	Wood St.	Wheatley	Total
Sessions Held	44	46	90
New Cases Attending ...	124	61	185
Re-visits	366	139	505
Total Attendances	490	200	690
Average Per Session ...	11	4	8

Ante-natal mothercraft and relaxation classes were held during the year at the Wood Street Clinic and there were 958 attendances by 223 expectant mothers.

Post-natal Care:

During the year no women attended the clinic for post-natal examination.

Puerperal Pyrexia:

During the year 22 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified 18 of which were treated in Tickhill Road Hospital. Of these 15 were Doncaster residents, compared with 26 in 1962. Four of the cases occurred in home confinements and eleven in hospital. All cases recovered after treatment..

Maternal Mortality:

There were no maternal deaths during 1963.

Maternity Outfits:

Maternity outfits are provided free for mothers who have their confinements at home. 889 outfits were issued during the year.

Trilene:

During the year two Tecota inhalers were purchased to replace old and obsolete Gas and Air apparatus for use by midwives. The Tecota inhaler is used to administer a 0.5% mixture of trichlorethylene (trilene) in air as an analgesic during childbirth. All the midwives are trained in the use of the apparatus which is safe and simple to operate. It is proposed to replace all Gas and Air equipment by the trilene type as replacements become necessary.

HEALTH VISITING

Details of the home and other visits made during 1963 are as follows:

	Number of visits
Routine visits to Expectant mothers ...	858
Infants:	
First visits	1546
Total visits	4410
Children (aged 1 year but under 2 years)	4109
Children (aged 2 years but under 5 years)	7556
	<hr/>
	16,933
	<hr/>

Other vists:

1. Maternity and child welfare

Stillbirths	22
Infant deaths	11
Maternity Home applications ...	450
Other visits	67
	<hr/>
	550
	<hr/>

2. Persons aged 65 and over

First visits	...	...	...	...	303
First visits at request of G.P. or hospital					48
					<hr/>
Total visits	...	...	...	...	557
					<hr/>

3. Mentally disordered persons

First visits	...	...	...	...	50
First visits at request of G.P. or hospital					9
					<hr/>
Total visits	...	...	...	...	105
					<hr/>

4. Hospital discharges (not including maternity and mental cases)

First visits	...	...	...	...	74
First visits at request of G.P. or hospital					24
					<hr/>
Total visits	...	...	...	...	135
					<hr/>

5. Tuberculosis

Number of tuberculous households visited	...	...	...	...	841
Total visits to all tuberculous patients					857
Total visits to all tuberculous patients					857 1406
					<hr/>
Total visits	...	...	...	...	2263
					<hr/>

6. Other infectious diseases

Number of households visited	...				299 197
					<hr/>
Total visits	...	...	...	...	271
					<hr/>

7. Miscellaneous

Total visits child minding	...	...			105
All other visits	...	...	...		709
All ineffective visits	...	...	...		2762
					<hr/>
Total visits	...	...	...	...	3576
					<hr/>

In addition, the Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses paid 1,471 home visits in their capacity as School Nurses and also made the following half-day sessional attendances at the Welfare Centres, School Clinics and hospitals.

	Health Visitor Sessions	Clinic Nurse Sessions	Total Sessions
Clinic Sessions	1515	1309	2824
Hospital Sessions	219	—	219
School Medical and other school sessions	484	31	515
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	2218	1340	3558
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

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	Equivalent Whole Time Health Visitors	Routine and special visits	Visits to babies 0-1 year	Visits to infants over 1 year	Visits to Expectant Mothers
1954	9	20,566	4,527	5,765	653
1955	8½	20,383	3,951	4,558	597
1956	10	24,839	4,469	4,296	599
1957	11	29,989	5,407	5,941	733
1958	11	29,810	4,911	5,949	957
1959	12	29,991	5,166	6,040	993
1960	11	29,046	6,116	5,582	913
1961	10	27,440	4,727	7,008	852
1962	11	27,798	5,982	9,296	898
1963	11	25,861	4,410	11,665	858

HOME NURSING

This year there was a reduction in the number of visits paid 39,643 compared with 41,211 in 1962.

The following is a record of the work done by the Home Nurses during the year 1963:

No. of cases on Register at 1st January, 1963	...	315
No. of cases on Register at 31st December, 1963	...	310
No. of cases dying during the period	... ..	228

New cases:

Classification	Cases	Visits
Medical	779	31,751
Surgical	163	4,634
Infectious disease	—	—
Tuberculosis	23	3,139
Midwifery complications ...	7	119
Totals	972	39,643

	Cases	Visits
Patients included in above who were 65 or over at the time of first visit ...	575	25,825
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of first visit	28	170
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits	423	33,767

The following table shows the demand for the Home Nursing Service each year since it was transferred to the local authority in 1948, and details of the staff employed to meet the demand.

	Nurses on Staff Whole-time Equivalent	No. of Visits Paid During the Year
1949	4	12,061
1950	6	15,309
1951	7	18,480
1952	8	21,504
1953	8	22,468
1954	8	21,754
1955	11	28,933
1956	12	32,779
1957	13	37,866
1958	11	39,065
1959	13	39,630
1960	12	38,602
1961	12½	38,849
1962	12½	41,211
1963	12½	39,643

DOMESTIC HELP

The demand for this service has again shown an increase over that in the previous year. The table below shows the types of cases and the number of hours worked during the past six years.

Year	Maternity	Tuberculosis	Chronic sick including aged and infirm	Others	Total Cases	Total Number of Hours Worked
1958	64	4	373	71	512	128076
1959	68	6	355	94	523	129641
1960	59	5	453	91	608	138865
1961	74	7	656	31	768	139809
1962	69	7	729	47	852	148511
1963	84	4	760	65	913	153651

Number of Home Helps employed at 31st December, 1963: 128

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT

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

During 1963 a mother and her two children under five years of age were sent to a convalescent home for children at Filey.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against Smallpox:

The policy on routine vaccination against Smallpox was reviewed at the beginning of this year and it was decided to follow the advice of the Standing Medical Advisory Committee and offer Smallpox Vaccination to children during the first two years of life preferably during the second year. This accounts for the drop in the number of persons vaccinated.

The following table shows the total number of vaccinations carried out over the past ten years:-

	No. of Persons Vaccinated									
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
By Health Department Medical Officers	204	215	243	307	410	380	473	407	6,572	218
By private Medical Practitioners	439	388	386	475	420	472	402	431	3,554	224
Total ...	643	603	629	782	830	852	875	838	10,126	442

The table below shows the age at date of vaccination and it may be noted that only 65 infants under 1 year of age received vaccination but the figures for children aged 1 to 2 years increased. In 1964, when the revised scheme for vaccination of infants is in its second year, it may again be possible to give a percentage of infants vaccinated against the total live births.

	Age at date of Vaccination					
	under 1	1 and under 2	2—4	5—14	15 or over	Total
By Health Dept. Medical Officers	14	92	13	19	80	218
By private Medical Practitioners	51	31	11	22	109	224

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

A total of 232 injections and 5,642 doses of oral vaccine were given in 1963.

The following table shows the total number of persons vaccinated since the commencement of the scheme in 1956.

Class	Number Vaccinated Two Injections	Number Vaccinated Three Injections or Three Oral Doses or Oral after Injections	Number Completed Full Course of Vaccination Four Injections or Oral
Young Persons and Children born in the years 1943-63 ...	19416		
Persons born in the years 1933-42 ...	6785		
Other priority groups	7441		
Total	33642	24089	7091

The following table gives an indication of the number and groups of persons vaccinated during the year.

Age Group	Number of Persons who have received					
	Second Injection	Three Doses of Oral Vaccine	Third Injection	Third Dose of Oral Vaccine After Two Injections	Fourth Injection	Fourth Dose of Oral Vaccine after Three Injections
				REINFORCING DOSES		
Children born in 1962	7	108				
Children born in 1961	191	456				
Children and young persons born in years 1943-1960 ...	120	1,551				
Young persons born in years 1933-1942 ...	59	133				
Others ...	125	448				
Total	502	2,696	2,353	4,367	378	2,407

VACCINATION AGAINST YELLOW FEVER

Vaccination against yellow fever continued as in the previous year at the Wood Street Clinic. Details of the vaccinations given are shown in the table below.

Class	Number Vaccinated
Infants under nine months	—
Infants over nine months & under five years	38
Children five and under fifteen years ...	16
Persons aged over fifteen years	167

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION STATISTICS

	AGE at date of final injection (as regards A) or of reinforcing injection (as regards B)			
	Born in 1963	Born in 1959-62	Born in 1949-58	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, 1963.	445	625	86	1156
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, 1963.	—	533	1184	1717

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 1962 figures. In 1963 the number of journeys made was 8,815, the number of patients carried was 23,843 and the mileage was 111,326. The following table shows the average number of journeys and mileage covered monthly and the patients carried during the past eleven years.

Year	Monthly Average		Patients Carried	
	Journeys	Mileage	Ambulances	Cars
1953	957	9,122	10,894	5,559
1954	970	9,198	10,408	6,334
1955	988	9,129	10,702	7,964
1956	999	9,308	6,496	14,860
1957	943	8,883	8,947	8,888
1958	1,002	9,066	9,686	9,078
1959	1,064	9,236	10,364	9,935
1960	1,017	8,910	10,863	9,059
1961	890	8,411	12,546	7,652
1962	753	8,596	14,354	7,103
1963	735	9,277	22,550	1,293

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

Origin	Journeys	Mileage
Local Hospitals	4,285	49,445
Other Hospitals	415	22,846
Medical Practitioners	1,587	15,954
Corporation Departments	234	1,200
Emergency calls	1,239	5,232
Nursing Homes	31	358
Other Ambulance Services	342	6,114
	8,133	101,149
Non-Medical	682	10,177
Total	8,815	111,326

Ambulance Service Vehicles:

The following vehicles were in use for the Ambulance Service during 1963:

Date Acquired	Registration	Make and Type
3rd October, 1952	LDT 944	Morris Ambulance
14th November, 1952	LDT 513	Morris Ambulance
12th January, 1961	6614 DT	Morris Ambulance
22nd February, 1961	6807 DT	Morris Ambulance
29th August, 1961	7997 DT	Morris Ambulance Conversion
7th October, 1961	7998 DT	Morris Ambulance
1st November, 1962	918 DT	Morris Ambulance Conversion
4th August, 1963	934 LDT	Morris Car
2nd December, 1963	268 NDT	Austin Ambulance
9th December, 1963	269 NDT	Austin Ambulance

Since 1961 the Corporation Transport Department have been responsible for major repairs to ambulance vehicles. This has resulted in a saving financially and in a quicker turn round of vehicles off the road for repair. Minor repairs, maintenance and cleanliness of all vehicles are, however, carried out by ambulance crews.

Scabies Treatment:

Patients requiring treatment for this infection continued to be treated by members of the Service at the Ambulance Depot where adequate facilities exist. Eighteen patients were treated during 1963.

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	...	...	12
Female Driver/Attendants	...	...	6
			—
Total Staff	...	...	23
			—

Long Distance Journeys:

Patients requiring transport over 50 miles have again been conveyed by rail, either as stretcher or sitting cases. In 1963 rail transport was arranged for 45 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:

The Civic Welfare Officer, Mr. J. J. Ward, states that there have been two cases of Epilepsy brought to his notice during the year. Two men and three women are resident in the Western Hospital, one woman is resident in the Maghull Homes for Epileptics, Liverpool, one woman and three men are resident in Cookridge Hall, Leeds. At the end of the year the Local Education Authority was aware of 29 children, 13 boys and 16 girls, who were suffering from epilepsy, including petit mal. Five of these were pupils at the Open Air School. Two were pupils at Rossington Hall Special School. The remaining children were attending ordinary schools.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:

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

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year ...	9
(ii) Number of cases in which:	
(a) Vision lost	—
(b) Vision impaired	—
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year ...	—

All the cases notified were born in a Maternity Hospital. All the cases responded well to treatment.

The Civic Welfare Department performs the Local Authority's duties under Part III of the National Assistance Act and has made provision for home teaching, workshop employment, hostel accommodation and the general social welfare of the blind. The number of new cases of blindness registered during the year was 26 and the number of blind persons on the register at the end of the year was 186.

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	—	3	—	4	—
16 - 20 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 - 39 ...	5	(2)	5	—	10	(2)
40 - 49 ...	8	—	10	(1)	18	(1)
50 - 64 ...	10	(3)	18	(2)	28	(5)
65 - 69 ...	10	(2)	8	(1)	18	(3)
70 and over ...	43	(8)	65	(7)	108	(15)
Totals ...	77	(15)	109	(11)	186	(26)

(Figures in brackets denote the number of new cases registered during 1963.)

Follow-up of registered blind and partially sighted persons:

	Cause of Disability			Others
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	
Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D. 8 recommends:				
(a) No Treatment ...	6	3	—	8
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	13	4	—	11

Register of Partially-Sighted Persons:

At the end of the year there were 87 persons on the register. Of these cases 27 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
Males ...	—	—	—	—	3 (1)	4 (1)	30 (12)	37 (14)
Females	—	—	1	1	6 (—)	7 (3)	35 (10)	50 (13)
Total ...	—	—	1	1	9 (1)	11 (4)	65 (22)	87 (27)

(Figures in brackets denote the number of cases registered during 1963).

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Three cases were dealt with in accordance with Section 47 of the Act during 1963.

THE NURSERIES & CHILD-MINDERS (REGULATION) ACT, 1948:

There was one registered child minder at the end of the year. Periodic inspections were made throughout the year and all reports were satisfactory.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Services in connection with Health Education continued as in the previous year and many films were shown (a) to Home Helps on "Home Management" subjects, (b) to Ambulance Service Staffs on "Civil-Defence" (c) to Clinic Mothers on the "Care of Children's Feet," (d) to the General Public on "Clean Air" and (e) to Medical and Nursing Staffs on "Diagnosis of Phenylketonuria" and Congenital Disease of the Hip. In addition, on twelve occasions, a special film was shown to expectant mothers attending the Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes.

Poster displays on matters of topical interest were exhibited for periods of one month on the Department's notice boards in the town, at the six Child Welfare Centres and in the entrance halls of the Education Offices and Health Offices.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Account of Work Undertaken in the Community:

Contact is maintained with certain ex-patients of mental hospitals. The main work of prevention and early treatment is provided by the medical staff at the psychiatric clinics which function at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary. Facilities are available for both in-patient and out-patient treatment at the Western Hospital, Doncaster.

The following table shows the number of patients admitted to mental hospitals during the year:—

	Males	Females	Total
Section 26, M.H. Act Application for Treatment ...	—	—	—
Section 25, M.H. Act Application for Observation ...	4	5	9
Section 29, M.H. Act Emergency Applications ...	36	53	89
Informal Admissions	16	27	43
Section 60, M.H. Act	1	—	1
Total number of cases admitted to Mental Hospitals during the year	57	85	142
Cases notified which proved to be abortive	24	50	74
Total Cases notified and investigated	81	135	216

Arrangements for Ascertainment and Supervision of the Mentally Handicapped

The following table shows the number of subnormal and severely subnormal persons ascertained during the year ended 31st December 1963:—

	Males	Females	Total
Cases reported by Local Education Authority under Section 57 Education Act, as amended by Mental Health Act, 1959 ...	3	2	5
Other sources	7	3	10
Total cases reported during year	10	5	15

Contact is regularly maintained with supervision cases and advice and assistance given where appropriate. Cases in financial need are referred to the National Assistance Board.

Guardianship.

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

Arrangements for carrying out the statutory duty to provide occupation and training for the mentally handicapped in the area.

The Training Centre has a maximum of 70 places and at the end of the year 55 places were taken up. The pupils are conveyed to and from the centre by omnibus, a mid-day meal is prepared on the premises and provided free in needy cases. Free milk is issued similar to the Milk in Schools Scheme.

The table below shows the number of patients suffering from mental disorders under the care of the Local Health Authority as at 31.12.63.

	Mentally Ill Psycho-pathic		Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Receiving training or occupation in Day Centre	—	—	24	23	5	3	29	26
Awaiting training or occupation in Day Centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving Home Visits	19	60	64	57	11	4	94	121
Total	19	60	88	80	16	7	123	147
Awaiting admission to Hospital	—	—	—	—	5	4	5	4
Number of patients admitted temporarily for residential care during 1963	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1

Chiropody:

The Doncaster and District Council of Social Service continued to run the scheme for Chiropody Service for the Doncaster County Borough Council. Priority patients contributed 2s. 6d. per treatment and the Local Authority contributed £600.

During the year treatment was given to 190 patients at surgeries and 98 persons in their own homes. The numbers of individual treatments given were 1,304 at surgeries and 411 at patients' homes.

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	12	12	2	2	1	1	4	4	19	19
	F	14	14	5	5	3	3	5	5	27	27
Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	5	5
	F	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	4	4
Acute Polio-myelitis Paralytic	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non Paralytic	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	M	555	554	229	229	35	35	7	7	826	825
	F	519	518	204	203	58	58	9	9	790	788
Dysentery	M	4	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	6	6
	F	10	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	15	15
Meningococcal Infection	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Acute Pneumonia	M	1	1	2	2	—	—	1	1	4	4
	F	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	8	8
Acute Encephalitis Infective	M	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infectious	M	—	—	6	6	2	2	1	1	9	9
	F	3	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	5
Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
	F	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Erysipelas	M	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	M	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	—	4	4
	F	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	F	5	5	5	5	7	7	5	5	22	22
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	M	2	2	—	—	2	2	1	1	5	5
	F	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	4	4
Tuberculosis Respiratory	M	4	4	7	7	3	3	3	3	17	17
	F	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	6	5
Meninges and CNS	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1

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 1963 figures are compared with 1962 figures.

1. **Scarlet Fever:**

The cases notified numbered 46 compared with 65 in 1962 — of these cases seven were admitted to Tickhill Road Hospital. The disease remains mild in type and there were no serious complications. There were no deaths from the disease.

2. **Diphtheria:**

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

3. **Meningococcal Infection:**

Three cases, two Borough residents, were notified during the year, compared with two cases last year. One case was admitted to Tickhill Road Hospital and two to Doncaster Royal Infirmary.

4. **Poliomyelitis:**

No case of Poliomyelitis was reported during the year; there has been no case of Poliomyelitis reported in a Doncaster resident since 1959.

5. **Erysipelas:**

Two cases of Erysipelas were notified during the year (both Borough residents), compared with two cases in 1962. Neither of the cases were admitted to Hospital.

6. **Puerperal Pyrexia:**

Twenty-two cases were notified, eighteen being treated in Tickhill Road Hospital. Of these, fifteen were Doncaster residents, compared with twenty-six in 1962. Four of the cases occurred in home confinements and eleven in hospital. All cases recovered after treatment.

7. **Ophthalmia Neonatorum:**

Nine cases were notified, an increase of six over the previous year. Of the nine, three were normally resident in the Borough. All cases recovered and none suffered any impairment of vision.

8. **Measles:**

During the year 1,616 cases of measles were notified, all Borough residents; a quarterly incidence is shown in the table below, where corresponding figures for earlier years are tabulated for comparison.

Quarter	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
1st	1074	7	1565	—	763	48	330	25	167	386	346
2nd	433	13	82	7	598	10	631	244	405	252	277
3rd	93	37	12	4	57	128	53	160	299	149	52
4th	16	344	2	120	3	131	2	120	3	50	133
Total	1616	401	1661	131	1421	317	1016	549	874	837	808

9. Whooping Cough:

Nine cases (eight Borough residents) of whooping cough were notified during the year compared with five cases in 1962. The one non Borough resident, an eight month old child, was admitted to the Tickhill Road Hospital and died on the same day.

10. Pneumonia:

Twelve cases of acute primary or influenzal pneumonia were notified in 1963 compared with 4 cases in 1962. All cases were normally resident in the Borough.

11. Dysentery:

Twenty-one cases of dysentery (10 Sonne and 11 other types) were reported during the year, compared with 35 cases in 1962. Twenty of the cases were normally resident in the Borough.

12. Food Poisoning:

Six cases of food poisoning (five Borough residents) were notified during the year compared with one in 1962.

13. Tuberculosis:

Twenty-three cases of tuberculosis were notified, viz. 22 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one other. Forty-three cases were notified in 1962.

TUBERCULOSIS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

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

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

During the year 37 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (26 males and 11 females), and two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (both females) came to the notice of this department, 23 by formal notification, 14 by transfers from other areas, and two through the death returns supplied by the Registrar. During 1963 300 cases (257 pulmonary and 43 non-pulmonary) were taken off the register, 288 on account of recovery and removal and 12 on account of death (12 pulmonary).

The following table shows the age distribution of new notified cases and deaths during 1963.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 - 4 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 9 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 - 14 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 19 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 - 24 ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 - 34 ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
35 - 44 ...	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 - 54 ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 - 64 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 - 74 ...	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
75 and upwards	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	17	5	—	1	2	—	—	—

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

Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	264
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Total ...						<u>412</u>

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total ...						<u>21</u>

There were six deaths from tuberculosis during the year, all from pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a tuberculosis death rate of .069 per 1,000 population.

Prevention:

Close co-operation exists at all levels between the staff of the Chest Clinic and that of the Health Department. A visit is paid by a Health Visitor to the home of every new case coming to the notice of either the Chest Clinic or the Health Department and a report submitted with a copy to the Consultant Chest Physician.

All cases and contacts on the Departmental register are re-visited at intervals of six months or more frequently if desirable; any special difficulties are reported, a copy again being passed to the Consultant Chest Physician. The Health Visitor visits the Chest Clinic to discuss any special problems with the medical staff at 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 has special sessions in hired premises for the general public.

The Health Department collaborates in making the arrangements and publicity, etc., for the public sessions.

In 1963 the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit operated at five factories and at the Western Hospital for part III residents. In addition 3 public sessions were held at Oxford Place, Doncaster, at which organised parties and schoolchildren attended. The findings of the 1963 survey are given below:

	Total Examined	Cases Requiring Close Clinic Supervision or Treatment	Rate Per 1,000 Examinees
Factories	7276	5	.69
Western Hospital, Part III Residents ...	243	1	4.1

Sessions at Oxford Place During May

	Total X-rayed		Referred to Chest Clinic		Referred to own Doctor	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
School Children over 15 and teachers ...	578	701	3	2	—	1
Doncaster Corporation staffs	810	613	11	—	5	—
Residents at Welfare Hostels	1	3	—	—	—	—
General Public ...	1486	2479	25	24	35	12
Other organised parties	945	1103	3	3	4	4
Total radiographed	3820	4899	42	29	44	17

Clinical Findings (other than factory sessions)

Abnormalities of the bony thorax and soft tissues — congenital	10
Abnormalities of the bony thorax and soft tissues — acquired	7
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	3
Bronchiectasis	12
Emphysema	2
Pulmonary Fibrosis—non-tuberculous	13
Pneumoconiosis — not previously certified	22
Pneumoconiosis — previously certified	3
Benign tumours of the lungs and mediastinum	5
Carcinoma of the lungs and mediastinum	2
Metastases in the lung and mediastinum	1
Sarcoidosis and collagenous diseases	2
Pleural thickening or calcification—non-tuberculous	18
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus— congenital and acquired	4
Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels	2
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	31
Total radiographed ...	8719

Total examined — 8,719.

Tuberculosis — active 4.

Tuberculosis inactive — 47

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 1963, 105 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. The three Doncaster residents at the Sherwood Village Settlement at the beginning of the year have been discharged. The last Doncaster resident left on the 28th December 1963.

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 made a grant of £25 for 1963. 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

Venereal Diseases

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Syphilis	10	8	10	17
Gonorrhoea	126	66	48	88
Non-venereal Conditions	194	192	167	247

These figures require a word of explanation. They are all cases coming to the attention of physicians at treatment centres for the first time during the year but the infection was not necessarily contracted during the year. In only three cases of syphilis was this so, and all three were males. The significance of this lies in the fact that the visible evidence of syphilis in the early phases quickly passes and yet the disease process continues until in later life symptoms appear which cannot be ignored. Secondly is the fact that in the female infection can be contracted and no symptoms appear until later in life and thirdly, with such an insidious beginning, the spread of the disease may go undetected. Syphilis accounted for three deaths in 1963 in the age group 45 - 64.

In gonorrhoea, on the other hand, the initial symptoms are more prominent especially in the male but again in the female symptoms may go unnoticed or be put down to other causes. This is borne out by the ratio of males to females seeking treatment which in 1963 was 2 : 1.

The non-venereal conditions, those who attended the centre for treatment and were found not to be suffering from the venereal diseases, along with gonorrhoea are a better indication of the extent of promiscuity. Preventive measures are self-evident but the knowledge of the dangers of promiscuity must be taught.

Those, however, who have exposed themselves to infection should not hesitate to attend centres for examination by telephoning Doncaster Royal Infirmary, telephone number 2286, extension 14, where appointments can be made in confidence.

DEATHS ATTRIBUTABLE TO, OR ASSOCIATED WITH, MALIGNANT GROWTHS (CANCER)

The following deaths in Doncaster residents attributable to, or associated with cancer, occurred during 1963:

Site	Male	Female	Total
Stomach	14	9	23
Colon	9	8	17
Rectum	9	5	14
Gall Bladder	—	—	—
Pancreas	8	3	11
Oesophagus	—	—	—
Lung and Bronchus ...	26	5	31
Breast	—	11	11
Uterus	—	7	7
Ovary	—	3	3
Vagina	—	—	—
Kidney	1	—	1
Bladder	6	—	6
Prostate	7	—	7
Brain	1	—	1
Skin	—	—	—
Tongue	1	1	2
Naso-pharynx	4	—	4
Leukaemia	3	3	6
Other sites	6	4	10
Undetermined origin ...	3	3	6
	98	62	160

Distribution of Cancer deaths by sex and age:—

Age Group	Male	Female
Under 1	—	—
1 - 4	—	—
5 - 14	—	—
15 - 24	—	—
25 - 34	2	1
35 - 44	7	—
45 - 54	8	13
55 - 64	25	12
65 - 74	35	20
75 and over ...	21	16
	98	62

Deaths from Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus since 1935:—

Year	Deaths in Doncaster from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	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	33	0.44
1957	37	0.39
1958	42	0.5
1959	31	0.37
1960	35	0.41
1961	42	0.48
1962	41	0.47
1963	31	0.36

SECTION D

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

WATER SUPPLY

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Water Engineer and Manager, 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 to the Doncaster County Borough has been satisfactory in both quantity and quality during the past year.

Samples have been taken and submitted to the laboratory for bacteriological examination as follows:

Source	Raw Water		Water into Supply	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sources ...	79	7	4	—
Service Storage ...	—	—	18	—
Consumers Premises ...	—	—	22	—

No reports of plumbo-solvency have been received.

The total population supplied from public water mains averaged 134,153.

Twenty-five dwellings have no internal water supply. There are no dwellings served by standpipes.

Samples have also been submitted for chemical examination:-

Source	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Boreholes ...	13	—
Reservoirs ...	7	—
Water Towers ...	5	—

MAIN DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

During 1963 twenty-nine properties in Church Lane and Bawtry Road and three properties in Alverley Lane were connected to the public sewers and the cesspools abandoned.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

During the year under review, no changes have been made in respect of this service.

Collection of Refuse:

The following data are given relative to the activities of the Refuse Collection Section during the year:—

Emptying of Privy Middens, Pail and Chemical Closets:

No. of Houses served	...	...	...	...	22
No. emptied including temporary pail closets used in connection with race meetings, fairgrounds etc.					2,846

Emptying of dustbins, etc.

Frequency of collection	...	...	...	...	weekly
No. of dustbins supplied to domestic premises	...				1,980
No. of containers supplied to new flats	...				19
No. of dustbins supplied to Corporation Departments	...	...	...	...	78
No. of Bulk Refuse Containers supplied to schools, Trade Premises etc.	...	...	...	...	28

Loads of Refuse removed:	1961	1962	1963
Nightsoil	129	71	59
House and Trade Refuse	14624	15515	15150
Salvage	1855	1606	1586
Total Loads Removed	16608	17192	16795

These loads were disposed of as follows:

	1961	1962	1963
Holmes Depot	1914	1662	1645
Cocking's Tip, Balby	6175	6170	5976
Airport Controlled Tip	8519	9360	9174
	16608	17192	16795

Disposal of Refuse:

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

The two controlled tips used throughout the year were the Airport Tip and Cocking's Tip, Balby.

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

	House Refuse	Night Soil	Trade and other Refuse	Ashes	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Holmes Depot	—	56-4-0	684- 2-0	—	740- 6-0
Cocking's Tip Balby	11923-15-0	—	4395-11-0	1470-0-0	17789- 6-0
Airport Tip	15887-10-0	—	4815- 2-0	1418-0-0	22120-12-0
Totals	27811- 5-0	56-4-0	9894-15-0	2888-0-0	40650-4-0

Salvage:

The following table shows the material salvaged and disposed of at the Holmes Depot.

	Tons	cwts.	qts.
Waste Paper	1342	17	3
Pressed Tins	114	2	2
Non-ferrous metals	3	14	0
Rags and sacking	24	6	2
Mortar	15	12	0
Cullet	6	13	0
	1507	5	3

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 to the new house.

The total number of removals was 224.

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 1963 was 2,105.

Staff:

The staff of the section comprises a superintendent, two foremen, sixteen drivers and forty-six loaders. There have been no staffing problems during the year.

Transport:

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.

The following table gives details of fuel consumption and mileages for the fleet.

Year	Vehicles		Fuel—Gallons			Mileage
	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	110517
1958	11	6	9685	3672	13357	113871
1959	10	8	9095	4841	13936	119935
1960	9	9	8460	6347	14807	132169
1961	8	11	8212	6985	15197	132978
1962	5	14	6198	8946	15144	137721
1963	4	15	4194	10693	14887	133784

The reduction in mileage was due to the two vehicles being damaged as explained in the following table.

The department was seriously inconvenienced by the loss of the two vehicles although every effort was made to keep the house refuse collection service operative.

The following table gives a complete return for each vehicle for the year 1963:

No.	Type	When Purchased	No. of hours		Mileage
			Worked	In Garage for repair	
1	Karrier Bantam ... (Withdrawn 23.10.63.)	1950	1612	263	3568
2	Fore & Aft Tipper	1952	1723	604	3155
3	Fore & Aft Tipper	1952	2428	179½	6472
4	*Karrier Bantam ...	1959	1575½	262	4719
5	Fore & Aft Tipper	1954	2090½	453	4793
6	Fore & Aft Tipper	1955	2550	53½	6694
7	Fore & Aft Tipper	1955	2597	64½	7119
8	Fore & Aft Tipper	1955	1972	567	5516
9	Fore & Aft Tipper	1957	2351½	282	5981
10	Fore & Aft Tipper	1958	2145½	415	6818
11	*Fore & Aft Tipper	1959	1470	73	5280
12	Fore & Aft Tipper	1960	2680½	6	5713
13	Fore & Aft Tipper	1961	2592½	99	8274
14	Fore & Aft Tipper	1961	2694½	—	6389
15	Fore & Aft Tipper	1962	2580	65	8550
16	Karrier Bantam ...	1962	2653	22	9667
17	Karrier Bantam ...	1962	2670	11½	10487
18	Fore & Aft Tipper (commenced work 20.4.63)	1963	1876	—	8917
19	Seddon Van	1955	2161	203	7803
20	Ford Van	1958	2113½	119½	7869
	Totals		44536	3742½	133784

* K4 was extensively damaged by fire on the 9th May, 1963. The vehicle was returned to the manufacturers and was back in service on the 9th August, 1963.

* SD2 was extensively damaged when overturned on the Tip on 20th April, 1963. The vehicle was returned to the manufacturers and was back in service on the 20th September, 1963.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Amount of solids deposited per square mile per month (in tons), 1963

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Baxter Gate (Town Centre) ...	12.20	11.29	18.28	23.52	24.70	*	*	22.81	27.20	*	20.68	12.13
Hexthorpe Flatts ...	11.51	12.14	12.48	13.44	11.98	16.45	13.51	12.21	11.98	9.67	11.71	8.71
Isolation Hospital Tickhill Road Hospital ...	10.30	12.14	13.97	11.95	9.94	13.74	8.52	13.24	11.09	9.41	10.53	9.48
Sandall Sewage Works ...	11.24	9.90	11.51	14.03	24.70	18.19	16.11	13.79	15.30	14.90	14.73	7.28
St. Wilfrid's Road, Bessacarr ...	10.09	8.16	8.80	11.09	13.71	*	13.71	20.98	11.78	13.97	11.42	6.64
Thornham Borehole, Branton ...	8.65	5.55	4.99	8.90	6.70	8.22	7.10	6.77	6.08	6.01	6.50	4.52

* No result.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following tables etc., have been supplied by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. J. Harris, in accordance with the Public Health Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1959.

Complaints received and dealt with	...	...	...	2081
Inspections and re-inspections re complaints	...	...	...	2175
Preliminary notices issued (written and verbal)	...	...	...	343
Preliminary notices complied with	...	...	...	236
Statutory Notices served:				
Public Health Act, 1936:				
Section 39	...	...	...	6
Section 45	...	...	...	1
Public Health Act, 1961:				
Section 26	...	...	...	16
Housing Act, 1957:				
Section 9	...	...	...	2
Housing Act, 1961:				
Section 15	...	...	...	5
Section 16	...	...	...	4
Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931:				
Section 104	...	...	...	690
Factories Act, 1937/1961:				
Section 7	...	...	...	2
Clean Air Act, 1956:				
Section 12	...	...	...	3
Statutory Notices complied with:				
Public Health Act, 1936:				
Section 39—by owners	...	...	...	1
work done in default by contract	...	...	...	2
Section 45—by owners	...	...	...	1
work done in default by contract	...	...	...	—
Public Health Act, 1961:				
Section 26—by owners	...	...	...	9
Housing Act, 1957:				
Section 9—by owners	...	...	...	6
work done in default by contract	...	...	...	Nil
Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931:				
Section 104—by owners	...	...	...	118
by Corporation in default	...	...	...	573
sewers cleared	...	...	...	188
Clean Air Act, 1956:				
Section 12	...	...	...	1

Nuisances abated and defects remedied:

Ashbins provided by owners or occupiers	4
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed	30
Drains cleaned out, re-laid or repaired	396
do. new inspection chambers provided	4
do. new inspection chamber covers provided ...	2
do. gullies cleaned out	17
do. new trapped gullies provided	3
Dwellinghouses, roofs repaired	89
do. external walls rebuilt, cement rendered or repointed	73
do. internal walls replastered	68
do. ceilings replastered	17
do. new damp proof courses inserted	2
do. floors re-laid or repaired	20
do. doors renewed or repaired	10
do. fireplaces and cooking ranges renewed or repaired	30
do. new windows fixed	1
do. windows repaired or sashes re-corded ...	61
do. new eaves gutters or rainwater fallpipes provided	41
do. eaves gutters or rainwater fallpipes cleaned out or repaired	31
do. handrails renewed or repaired	1
do. rooms cleansed or disinfested	11
do. new cellar gratings provided	1
do. chimney stacks or pots renewed or repaired	36
do. copper brickwork and fireboxes repaired or renewed	3
do. smoky condition abated	8
do. new steps provided or steps repaired ...	28
Water-closets, flushing cisterns, repaired or renewed	23
do. compartments rebuilt	1
do. new pedestal washdown pans provided	37
do. compartments repaired	36
do. new seats provided	16
do. service pipes to flushing cisterns repaired	28
do. urinals cleansed	2
do. floors repaired	1
do. doors repaired	1
Water supply, service pipes repaired	9
Hot water cylinders and boilers repaired or renewed	5
Sinks renewed	5
Lavatory basins renewed	1
Sink and bath waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleaned out	10
Yards and passages, paving repaired or renewed ...	30
Yards and passages, cleansed	2
Caravans removed	31

Food and Drugs:

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	523
Comprising as follows:					
Bottled Milk (Channel Island Tuberculin Tested					
				pasteurised)	8
do. (Other than Channel Island)	...	...			43
Butter	...	...	...	...	37
Margarine	...	...	...	...	20
Sauce	...	...	...	...	20
Meat and Fish products	...	...	...	...	17
Pork Sausage Meat	...	...	...	...	2
Tinned Meats	...	...	...	...	21
Pork Brawn	...	...	...	...	1
Tomatoes Tinned	...	...	...	...	11
Vegetables Tinned	...	...	...	...	14
Curried Beef and Vegetables Tinned	...	...			1
Preserves	...	...	...	...	81
Table Jelly	...	...	...	...	9
Ice Cream (Ready Mix)	...	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	12
Candied Peel	...	...	...	...	4
Manchu Figs	...	...	...	...	1
Ginger and Stem Ginger	...	...	...	...	8
Glace Angelica	...	...	...	...	1
Marzipan	...	...	...	...	7
Ground Almonds	...	...	...	...	8
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	27
Fruit Mixture	...	...	...	...	7
Christmas and Plum Puddings	...	...	...	...	15
Glace Cherries	...	...	...	...	10
Orange and Lemon Slices	...	...	...	...	4
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	17
Pickles	...	...	...	...	3
Pickled Onions	...	...	...	...	1
Sugar	...	...	...	...	1
Sweets	...	...	...	...	22
Flour (Plain and Self Raising)	...	...	...	...	19
Cheese Spread (Buttered)	...	...	...	...	1
Soft Drinks	...	...	...	...	22
Draught Bitter Beer	...	...	...	...	12
Gin	...	...	...	...	3
Whisky	...	...	...	...	11
Potato Crisps	...	...	...	...	2
Lard	...	...	...	...	18
Ground Rice	...	...	...	...	1
Number of samples of Milk reported to be					
adulterated or below standard	...	...			2
Number of other samples reported not genuine	...				13
Legal proceedings instituted	...	...	...		7
Number of cautions issued	...	...	...		2

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs:

One sample of fertiliser was taken and the Analyst reported that the sample conformed to the guarantee.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs:

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	15
Number of samples reported to be below standard					1
Legal proceedings instituted	...	...	...	...	—
Number of cautions issued	...	...	...	...	1

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Irregularity	Action taken
581 (Formal)	Liquid Blood Manure	The Sample was deficient in Nitrogen to the extent of 3.5% or 29.1% of the amount guaranteed.	Warning letter both to the Vendor and Manufacturers

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

Date	Adulteration or Offence	Action Taken
June 1963	Mouldy chocolate on Swiss Rolls	A plea of guilty was offered at the Magistrates' Court and the defendants were fined £5 on each charge £10 in all.
August 1963	Meat transport lorry uncovered and with defective floor, whilst carrying sides of meat.	Lorry owner summoned under Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. Pled not guilty but found guilty and fined a total of £5.
September 1963	Fly embedded in base of loaf of bread.	A plea of guilty was offered at the Magistrates' Court and the defendants were fined £5.
November 1963	Milk bottle - dirty internal surface.	A plea of guilty was offered at the Magistrates' Court and the defendants were fined £10.

Serial No.	Article	Adulteration or Offence	Action taken and remarks
483 (Inf.)	Flour	This sample contained pieces of string in a form resembling lamp wick, a long bristle and an unbroken small beetle. A microscopical examination showed the presence of mites and portions of grain beetles and broken parts of other unidentified insects and also many cotton and jute fibres.	A plea of guilty was offered at the Magistrates' Court and the defendants were given an absolute discharge on payment of 4/- costs.
477 (Inf.)	Luncheon Meat	The sample contained only 53.1% of meat instead of 80% recommended in the Report of the Food Standards Committee. It was thus deficient in meat to the extent of 33.6%.	Letter sent to Retailer who arranged not to take any further supplies after present stocks have been cleared.
563 (Inf.)	Margarine	The sample contained 16.72% of water and thus contained excess water to the amount of 4.5%.	Formal sample taken which proved to be satisfactory.
610 (Formal)	Sauce	The sample contained 950 parts per million of Benzoic Acid added as a preservative (The addition of Benzoic Acid to sauces is prohibited under the Preservatives in Food Regulations 1962).	Town Clerk ruled improper to take proceedings against the retailers. Manufacturer had died and supplies were incorporated after date of purchase.
611 (Formal)	Old Fashioned Butter Drops	This sample contained 2.66% of butter fat. Observation: Sweets described as Old Fashioned Butter Drops should contain not less than 4% of butter-fat. The sample was thus deficient in butter-fat to the extent of 33.5%.	A plea of guilty was offered at the Magistrates' Court and the defendants were fined £10.
629 (Inf.)	1 pint bottle of Pasteurised Milk	The milk contained a number of small dark particles. A microscopical examination showed these particles to be devoid of any structure that would indicate their nature or origin. There was no evidence that they were harmful to health.	In view of this report no further action was taken.
648 (Inf.)	Potato Crisps (Starch reduced)	This sample contained 10.8% of protein and 82.3% of starch on the fat free dry sample. These amounts of starch and protein on the fat free dry sample do not indicate any appreciable reduction in the starch content and the term "starch reduced" is not justified and the label is misleading.	The labelled container i.e. The Polythene bag, has now been withdrawn and no claim is made.
768 (Inf.)	Bottle of Orange	The bottle of orange contained a complete insect and a sediment. A microscopical examination of the sediment showed it to consist of insect parts, moulds and particles of sand.	A plea of guilty was offered at the Magistrates' Court and the defendants were fined £10.

Serial No.	Article	Adulteration or Offence	Action taken and remarks
897 (Formal)	Whisky	Whisky of an original strength of 70° proof (30° under proof) which has been reduced to the strength of the sample (i.e. 33.46° under proof) contains 4.9% of excess water. The strength of whisky must not be lower than the strength demanded by or declared to the purchaser and in any case must not be lower than 65° proof (35° under proof), corresponding to a mixture of 30.855 per cent by weight of absolute alcohol and 69.145 per cent of water.	Since the Whisky was asked for in general terms, nothing specific being demanded, no legal action is necessary.
1002/3 (Inf.)	Sugar	The sugar was extensively stained with a blue colour. Examination showed this colour to be an organic dye. The contaminated portions of the sugar had set into hard masses indicating that the dye had reached the sugar in a liquid form.	The sugar was withdrawn from sale and destroyed.

Milk:

Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination (including 25 samples of pasteurised milk and ten samples of Tuberculin Tested (pasteurised) milk from schools.

Designation of Milk	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested ... (Pasteurised)			
Channel Island ...	47	46	1
Tuberculin Tested ... (Pasteurised)	81	80	1
Pasteurised	77	77	—
Sterilised	64	64	—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

Public Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	1
Private Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	1
New slaughtermen's licences issued	...	...	...	...	...	2
Slaughtermen's licences renewed	...	...	...	...	...	47
Animals killed at Public Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	85,709
Inspections at slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	1,106
Animals killed at Private Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	2,799

Carcases inspected and condemned:

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	15149	1278	190	42594	29297
Number inspected ...	15149	1278	190	42594	29297
All diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	7	2	7	31	16
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	3749	249	3	1406	5815
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	24.79%	19.64%	5.62%	3.37%	19.9%
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	5	1	—	—	239
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tuberculosis ...	0.03%	0.007%	—	—	0.81%
Cysticercosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	17	—	—	—	—

The total weight of meat and offal condemned was approximately 32 tons 7 cwts.

Food condemned at shops and warehouses:

Cooked ham	...	...	...	2 tons	16 cwts.	3 qtrs.	2 lbs.
Tinned meat	...	...	...	2 tons	12 cwts.	0 qtr.	24 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...		1 cwt.	1 qtr.	1 lb.
Whole Chickens	...	...	...			2 qtrs.	24 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...		2 cwts.	0 qtrs.	12 lbs.
Sausages	...	...	...			2 qtrs.	10 lbs.
Liver	...	...	...			1 qtr.	6 lbs.
Peas	...	...	...	1 ton	14 cwts.	3 qtrs.	0 lbs.
Carrots	...	...	...	1 ton	12 cwts.	2 qtrs.	0 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...		2 cwts.	3 qtrs.	0 lbs.
Onions	...	...	...	2 tons	8 cwts.	2 qtrs.	18 lbs.
Butter	...	...	...			2 qtrs.	0 lbs.
Potatoes	...	...	...	10 tons	19 cwts.	0 qtrs.	0 lbs.
Tomatoes	...	...	...	1 ton	2 cwts.	1 qtr.	8 lbs.
Cauliflowers	...	...	...	2 tons	9 cwts.	3 qtrs.	20 lbs.
Prunes	...	...	...		2 cwts.	0 qtrs.	13 lbs.
Plums	...	...	...	1 ton	1 cwt.	2 qtrs.	12 lbs.
Cucumber	...	...	...			1 qtr.	0 lbs.
Grapes	...	...	...			1 qtr.	12 lbs.
Apples	...	...	...	2 tons	16 cwts.	1 qtr.	20 lbs.
Seedless Raisins	...	...	...		1 cwt.	1 qtr.	4 lbs.
Frozen Foods	...	...	...	1 ton	5 cwts.	2 qtrs.	21 lbs.
Prawns	...	...	...			2 qtrs.	1 lb.

also 6,382 tins and 3,063 jars and packets of various foods of an approximate weight of 4 tons 7 cwts. 3 qtrs. 24 lbs.

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

Water Supply:

During the period under review 75 samples of town's water were taken from different premises in the town for bacteriological examination and all but two gave satisfactory results. Six samples of town's water were taken for chemical examination and proved to be satisfactory.

There are three public swimming baths in the town, each filled with mains water which is treated with chloramine and completely changed twice a year.

Forty-five samples of water from swimming baths were taken for bacteriological examination and were found satisfactory.

Inspections of Markets, Food Hawkers, etc.:

Markets are held in Doncaster on three days per week and these are regularly inspected to ensure that a satisfactory standard is maintained; 159 inspections were made in this connection.

Under the Doncaster Corporation Act 1950, Section 100, authority is given to register hawkers of foods 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 1963	10
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Offensive Trades:

Number of inspections	30
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk:

The position on 31st December, 1963:-

Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested Milk	13
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	15
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Pasteurised Milk	32
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Sterilised Milk	171
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of inspections of dairy premises, etc.	102
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Shops Act:

Number of shops inspected and re-inspected	41
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Clean Air Act, 1956:

Smoke Control Areas:

During the year the Balby No. 7 Smoke Control Area came into operation, which covered an area of 340 acres and consisted of 2,088 dwelling houses and 26 other premises. With the coming into operation of this area the total number of premises now affected by smoke control orders are:-

Dwelling Houses	5247
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Other Premises	548
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of Acres	1396
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Number of Inspections and Re-inspections	6234
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Other Visits	264
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Cinemas and Places of Entertainment:

Number in Borough	7
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Inspections	8
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Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961:

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of:		Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
		Inspection (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities ...	28	9	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority ...	414	104	3	—
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	22	8	—	—
Total ...	464	121	3	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of clean- liness (S.1) ...	—	*	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drain- age of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveni- ences (S.7) ...					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	7*	—	2	—
(c) Not separ- ate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relat- ing to out- work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	7	—	2	—

Number of outworkers on books One

* Includes some for notices served in 1962.

Pet Animals Act, 1951:

Number of licensed premises 13
Number of inspections under the Pet Animals Act, 1951 ... 10

Common Lodging Houses:

Number on register at beginning of year	1
On register at end of year	1
Number of inspections	12
Lodging houses re-decorated	1

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

Complaints of new infestations received and investigated during the year	867
Premises treated by rodent operatives (pre-baiting and poisoning)	1486
Advice given to occupiers of premises by rodent operatives	902
Accumulations of rubbish removed to prevent harbourage of rats	30
Inspections re "Block Control"	178
Test baits laid	2422
Inspections of Farms, Factories, Corporation Housing Sites, Smallholdings, River and Canal Banks, Warehouses, Allotments, Sewage Disposal Works, Tips and Piggeries	1171
Re-visits to previously infested premises	449
Treatment of the sewers in the centre of the town and various out-lying districts was carried out twice during the year.	

Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931, Section III Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Ice Cream:

Number of premises registered for manufacture	2
Number of premises registered for sale	269
Inspections	95

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Food Hygiene Regulations):

Inspection of food preparation premises (including cafes, restaurants, hotel kitchens, bakehouses, meat and fish preparing premises, shops and warehouses, etc.) ...	764
Notices given (written and verbal)	11
Contraventions found and remedied:—	
Walls and ceilings cleansed/decorated	11
Walls and ceilings replastered etc.	5
Floors cleansed	13
Improvement of lighting to rooms	2
Wash hand basins provided and fixed	20
Hot and cold water provided	8
Soap, towels etc., provided	3
First Aid materials provided	4
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	1
Adequate lighting provided in sanitary conveniences ...	9
New ashbins provided	7

Food Premises:

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

Grocers and provisioners shops	...	...	...	...	293
Butchers shops	...	...	...	...	118
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	49
Wet fish shops	...	...	...	...	26
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	227

Hotels, Public Houses and Inns:

Number in County Borough	...	...	...	...	86
Number of inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	...	40

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution:

Visits to all sampling stations are made monthly and the samples transferred to Sheffield for examination by the Borough Analyst. The results are shown on the table on page 65.

Miscellaneous:

Inspections of schools sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	56
Inspections of urinals and public lavatories	...	...	...	495
Inspections of tents, vans and sheds	...	...	...	129
Interviews with property owners and tradesmen etc.	...	...	...	913
Superintending disinfestation of verminous premises	...	...	...	21
Verminous persons disinfested	...	...	...	8
Inspections of houses prior to re-housing	...	...	...	14
Inspections of Hairdressers' premises	...	...	...	29
Visits re testing of drains	...	...	...	520

Caravans and Control of Development Act, 1960:

Inspections of tents and vans	...	...	...	...	139
Number of licensed sites	...	...	...	...	2

SECTION E

Housing

The number of new Houses, Flats and Bungalows erected in the Borough during the year were:—

(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	322
(2) By private enterprise	...	...	...	...	76

The total number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the rate books was ~~26,861~~ 27,251.

Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year:

Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied after formal action by Local Authority:

By owner	176
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After formal notice under Public Health Acts:

(a) By owner	6
(b) By Local Authority	2

After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957:

(a) By owner	...	...	...	...	6
(b) By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	—

Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act, 1957:

(a) Number of Clearance Areas declared	...	...	3
(b) Number of houses included in Clearance Areas			216
(c) Number of compulsory purchase orders made	...		1

Number of Houses demolished during the year in clearance areas declared under Section 42 of The Housing Act, 1957:—

(a) Unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	170
(b) Included by reason of bad arrangement	...	...		1
(c) On land acquired under Section 43 (2) of the Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	26

Number of houses demolished during the year which were not in clearance areas:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or 17 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957 ... | 2 |
| (b) Local Authority owned houses certified as unfit by the Medical Officer of Health | — |

Unfit houses closed during the year in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings:—

Under Sections 16 (4) and 17 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957	7
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**Certificates of Disrepair.
Rent Act, 1957:**

During 1963, 3 applications for certificates of disrepair were received, considered by the Council and were granted.

SECTION F

Inspection and Supervision of Foods

Milk—Bacteriological Examination:

During the year the following samples have been examined.
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Channel Island Milk:

Forty-seven samples were examined and all but one satisfied the prescribed tests (Methylene Blue and Phosphatase).

Pasteurised Milk:

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

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

Sterilised Milk:

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

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk:

Seventy-one samples were examined and all but one satisfied the prescribed tests (Methylene Blue and Phosphatase).

In addition 10 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk deliveries to schools in the County Borough were examined and all of these satisfied the prescribed tests.

Meat and other Foods:

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

Chemical examinations are carried out by the Public Analyst, Mr. H. Childs, at Sheffield.

Bacteriological examinations are performed at the Public Health Laboratory at Sheffield.

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