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COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

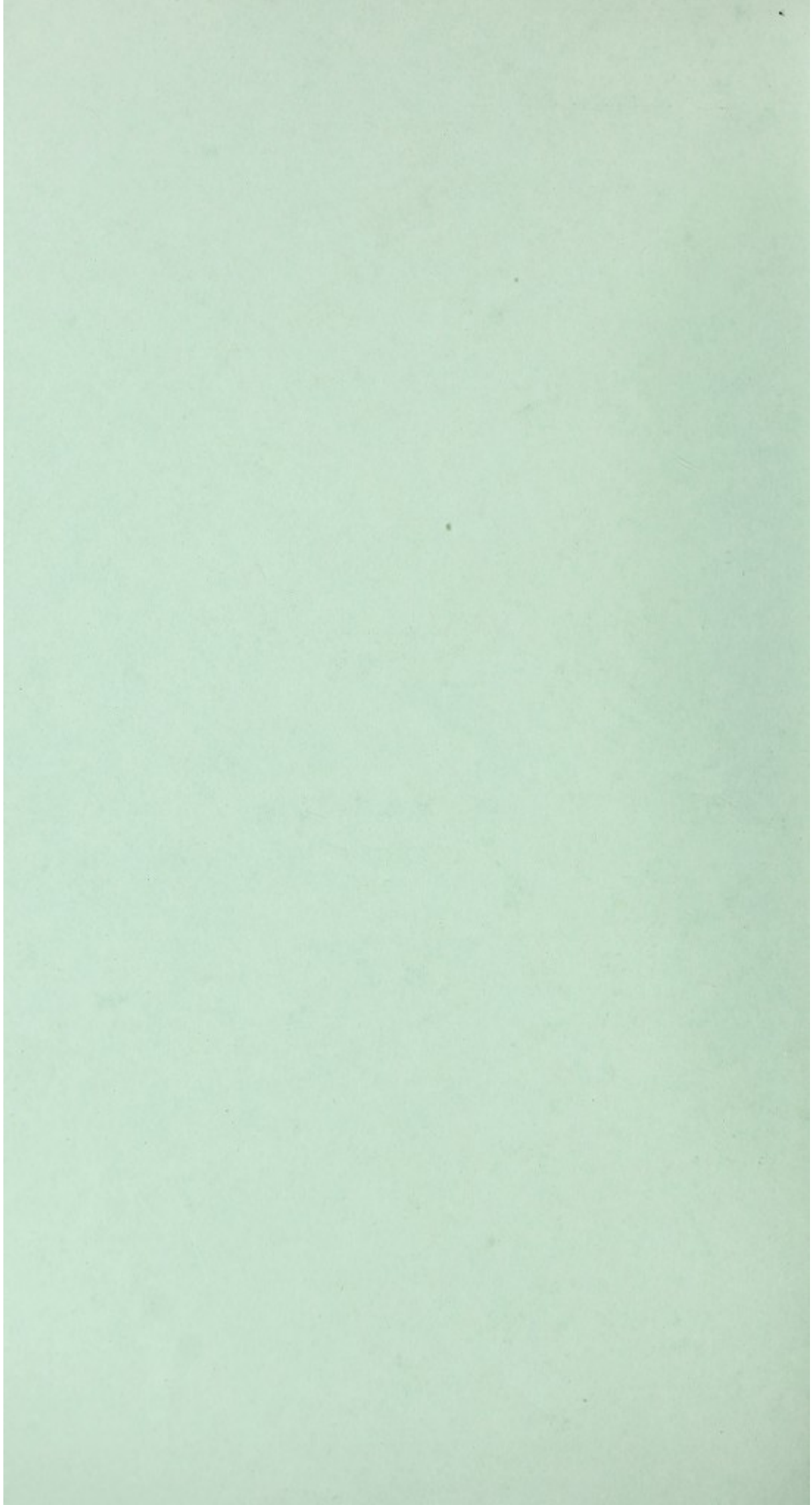
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR

1965

D. RANDALL MARTIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health





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COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(at 31st December 1965)

Chairman:

Alderman S. C. HOLBROOK

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor E. E. JONES

Committee:

Alderman Mrs. R. Hodson

Alderman Miss E. Plumb

Alderman T. H. Wright

Councillor L. Gomersall

Councillor G. F. Hardy

Councillor R. A. Heaven

Councillor Mrs. W. M. Liversidge

Councillor R. A. Saunders

Councillor Mrs. E. Stenson

Councillor P. R. Linter

WHOLE AND PART-TIME STAFF

FOR YEAR 1965

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:

J. M. SWORD, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers:

F. C. GARRY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

* E. M. HARVEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (from 3rd February to 22nd July 1965)

F. HORSFIELD, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., D.R.C.O. (from 20th September 1965)

G. A. JONES, M.B., Ch.B.(Hons.) D.O., R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

J. J. F. WRIGHT, M.B., Ch.B. (to 27th August 1965)

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

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

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon:

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

Ophthalmic Surgeon:

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

Principal School Dental Officers:

M. B. BASSETT, L.D.S., R.C.S. (to 30th November 1965)

A. D. ANDERSON, L.D.S., R.C.S. (from 1st December 1965)

Dental Officers:

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

G. E. GRIFFITHS, L.D.S., R.C.S. (from 1st December 1965)

S. HENRY, L.D.S., R.F.P.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 and other Foods, Smoke Inspector,
M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

H. BURTON, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
R. J. CHAMPION, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Other Foods
E. R. CROSS, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Other Foods, Smoke Inspector,
M.A.P.H.I.
W. FOWLER, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Other Foods
F. C. HALL, S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Other Foods
B. T. HEMMING, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Other Foods
R. SEWELL, Cert. P.H.I.E.B. (to 19th May 1965)
A. EGARR, (Trainee)
C. JONES, (Trainee) (from 8th March 1965)
W. E. E. WILLIAMS, (Technical Assistant)

Superintendent Nursing Officer:

Miss M. WEARMOUTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate, Q.I.D.N.S.

Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer:

VACANT

Senior Health Visitor and School Nurse:

Miss M. SHERWIN, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., H.V. Cert.

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

Miss B. ALLEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss E. BIRCUMSHAW, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V. Cert.
Mrs. I. GYMER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
* Mrs. D. E. HOWE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. M. HUSTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. E. F. LIESCHING, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (to 12th August 1965)
Mrs. M. PEXTON, (nee HIMSWORTH) S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. B. POTTER, 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.

Assistants to Health Visitors:

Mrs. C. BRITTON, S.R.N., (from 1st February 1965)
Mrs. E. M. GREEN, S.R.N.
Miss J. LANGTON, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., (from 18th October 1965)
Mrs. S. D. PARSONS, S.R.N. (to 22nd January 1965)
Mrs. M. SCARROTT, S.R.N., S.R.F.N.
Mrs. G. Y. SEWELL, S.R.N. (full time from 1st January 1965)
Mrs. C. B. STURGEON, S.R.N. (to 7th May 1965)

Clinic Nurses:

- Mrs. A. J. INGE, S.R.N.
* Mrs. M. ROLLINSON, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.
Mrs. M. E. VICKERS, R.S.C.N.
Mrs. E. WAGSTAFF, S.R.F.N.

Part-time Social Worker for Venereal Disease:

- Mrs. E. W. COHEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Municipal Midwives:

- Mrs. E. M. BASSETT, S.C.M.
Mrs. E. M. J. DODSON, S.C.M.
Miss A. P. HARTLAND, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. G. F. HEATH, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 19th July 1965)
Mrs. E. M. LEESON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss J. MAUGHAN, S.R.N., S.T.F.N., S.C.M.
Miss C. L. PARROTT, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 31st October 1965)
Miss E. RISELEY, S.C.M.
Miss M. RUSH, S.R.N., S.C.M.
* Mrs. J. STEPHENSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 5th April 1965)
Miss C. L. SWIFT, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
Miss M. WHALLEY, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I), S.C.M. (from 15th March 1965)

Maternity Nurses:

- * Mrs. V. A. DIMALINE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
* Mrs. E. DRABELE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 2nd February 1965)
* Mrs. C. B. FLANAGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 29th January 1965)
* Mrs. M. ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

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.
Mrs. J. BRATLEY, S.R.N. (from 8th February 1965)
Mrs. E. BROWN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. B. CHAPPELL, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.
* Mrs. A.M. EVANS, S.R.N.

District Nurses - continued

Miss I. M. GARRARD, S.E.A.N.
Mrs. A. GRAY, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I), Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. J. G. HEELEY, S.R.N. (Part-time to 31st August 1965 transferred
to full-time on 1st September 1965)
Mrs. S. HICKEY, S.R.N.
Mrs. J. A. KENYON, S.R.N., S.C.M., (to 14th February 1965)
Mrs. J. MYERS, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I) (from 21st April 1965)
Mrs. P. PARKIN, S.R.N. (to 30th November 1965)
Mrs. M. RUSHBY, S.R.N., S.R.F.N.
Mrs. A. M. SMITH, S.R.N. (part-time to 31st August 1965 transferred to
full-time on 1st September 1965)
Mrs. I. SMITH, S.E.A.N.

Speech Therapist:

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

Chiropodist:

J. SMITHSON, S.R.Ch., L.Ch. (from 1st December 1965)
L. WHITE, S.R.Ch., L.Ch.

Chiropodist Clerk/Receptionist:

Mrs. A. GRIFFITHS (from 16th August 1965)

Ambulance Officer:

L. BIGGS (to 22nd December 1965)

Clerk, Ambulance Service:

Mrs. E. M. PRICKER

Mental Welfare Officers:

L. BROWN
J. B. COLE

Supervisor, Training Centre:

M. K. WOZNIAK, Diploma of N.A.M.H.

Deputy Supervisor:

T. M. KELLETT, Diploma of N.A.M.H.

Assistant Supervisors:

Mrs. P. BEAN
L. BURTON (from 5th May 1965)
Mrs. E. DODSON (to 30th April 1965)
Mrs. J. FORD, S.R.N.
Miss E. McCABE

Superintendent, Refuse Collection Section:

A. S. WILBURN

Geriatric Worker:

Mrs. I. TROUT (to 30th November 1965)

Public Analyst:

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

Home Help Supervisor:

Mrs. H. HEAL

Deputy Home Help Organiser:

Mrs. V. PORTER

Lay Administrative Officer:

D.C.M. DEAN

Deputy Lay Administrative Officer:

E. KING

Senior Clerks:

Miss F. M. ANKER
Miss C. M. GRAINGER
E. HUGHES
Mrs. A. LINDLEY
Miss K. LITCHFIELD

Clerks:

Mrs. B. M. ADAMS (to 13th January 1965)
Mrs. E. BRIDGE (to 14th October 1965)
Mrs. N. T. BURCH (from 3rd November 1965)
Mrs. I. E. CHESTERTON
Mrs. H. CLARKE (O'Connor) (from 26th October 1965)

Clerks - continued

Mrs. S. COCKRAM
Mrs. M. E. DARRINGTON (from 12th October 1965)
Mrs. A. DUNN
Mrs. E. FRENCH (from 12th January to 24th December 1965)
Miss B. E. GREEN (to 2nd January 1965)
Miss L. M. GRIFFIN
Mrs. P. A. HEESON
Miss E. M. J. HIBBS
Mrs. G. I. JOHNSON
Mrs. J. LEES (nee LOWE) (from 1st August 1965)
R. M. LENT
Miss S. MURDEN (from 11th January to 10th September 1965)
Miss P. N. NIXON (from 21st June 1965)
Miss C. J. PLANE (from 15th February to 22nd October 1965)
Miss P. T. SLATER (to 22nd July 1965)
Mrs. M. D. TAYLOR (from 16th August 1965)
Miss F. D. WOOD

Dental Surgery Assistants:

Miss M. G. ANDREWS
Mrs. J. BONE
Mrs. D. M. DEAN
Mrs. J. SANDS

Dental Hygienist:

Miss A. C. ROBERTS

Welfare Foods Attendant:

Mrs. K. E. DUFFIN

* Part-time.

♠ School Health Service.

C O U N T Y B O R O U G H O F D O N C A S T E R

Health Office,
Wood Street,
Doncaster.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1965

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 1965.

In presenting my report I would again draw attention to the new format: in which the text is followed by the statistical tables. By this means it is hoped to make the report equally acceptable to those whose interest lies mainly in the figures and to those who are interested in a particular service.

Vital Statistics

As was the case last year, the comment this year on the vital statistics can be brief because there was relatively little change. There was a slight drop in the population and a slight decrease in the number of live births, although the percentage of illegitimate live births increased marginally.

Compared with the preceding year there was considerable fluctuation in the infant death rates, the neonatal mortality, the early neonatal mortality, and the perinatal mortality, illustrating the fallacy of comparisons where small populations are involved. Compared with England and Wales the infant mortality rates compared somewhat unfavourably. However, there was a welcome drop in the number of infants dying under the age of one year and in the number of premature infants born.

In the adult population deaths from vascular lesions of the nervous system and from coronary disease continued to take heavy toll. It is also regretted that there was no diminution in the number of people who died from lung cancer; and of the malignant conditions, this disease claimed more than any other. With a rate of .52 per 1,000 of the population, the highest figure has now been recorded in the history of the town.

Infectious Diseases

The general incidence of infectious diseases continues to fall with the exception of measles and the first quarter of the year showed the continuation of the epidemic which started the previous year. The number of cases being notified in the first quarter, namely 604, being in excess of the number notified for the whole of some years.

Total cases of measles notified in	1960 -	131
	1961 -	1,661
	1962 -	403
	1963 -	1,613
	1964 -	724
	1965 -	866

The next most prevalent infectious disease was scarlet fever, followed by respiratory tuberculosis.

The increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever was most marked in the first quarter of the year, namely 41, and this was the highest number ever notified in any single quarter for the preceding five years with the exception of the last quarter of 1964 when 69 cases were notified. In the second quarter of the year 22 cases of scarlet fever were notified, and the total number of cases for the whole year came to 89.

Tuberculosis was the next most prevalent condition although the number of cases notified during the year was only one less than that recorded in the preceding year. The majority of the cases were males and most cases occurred in the 45-65 age group.

The Mass Miniature Radiographic Unit again visited the town in 1965. Public sessions were held as well as special sessions in factories and in hospital. The results of this survey are incorporated in the Statistical Section.

Compensation for loss of wages under Section 41 of the Public Health Act 1961 does not occur frequently but one such claim was made during the year.

During investigations of several cases of dysentery it was found that one of the kitchen assistants at a residential establishment was carrying Shigella Sonne. With a view to preventing the further spread of this notifiable disease it became necessary to request that this lady stop working until three consecutive negative samples were obtained. Following treatment she very quickly produced three negative specimens.

Vaccination and Immunisation

During the year vaccination against anthrax became available, but as there are no industries in Doncaster where this disease constitutes a risk, no active programme was started. Vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough continued to be pressed. The results of the diphtheria immunisation campaign are best seen in the fact that the last Borough resident to catch diphtheria was fourteen years ago.

Care of Mothers and Children

The care of mothers and young children forms a large part of the work of the department, an important aspect of which is provision of services for the unmarried mother and her child. This is principally effected by the authority continuing to give support to the Doncaster and District Moral Welfare Committee of the Diocese of Sheffield. The annual grant for the current year was £325, which is based on the number of cases which their workers had dealt with the preceding year.

Midwifery Service

In the field of antenatal care, it has long been my contention that the local authority doctor should not become involved in clinical antenatal care. This is also the view of the Cranbrook Committee on the Maternity Services, who feel that general practitioner obstetricians should be responsible for antenatal care in either their own premises or in accommodation provided by the Local Health Authority. Consequently when several general practitioners in the course of the year asked if they might collaborate with us in the provision of antenatal care for their patients it seemed an excellent opportunity to foster collaboration between the Local Health Authority staff and the general practitioners and was in accord with the feelings of Cranbrook. No local authority doctor undertook any care but three practitioners availed themselves of the facilities at our Central Clinic in Chequer Road and from there conducted their antenatal clinics. They were very pleased indeed with the services given and undoubtedly the arrangements contributed much to the wellbeing of the mother who was able to make full use of the excellent facilities provided at the Central Clinic.

Although there is little relative change in the number of mothers attending antenatal clinics it is significant that the numbers are tending to drop. On the other hand there was an encouraging, although slight, increase in the number attending Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes. I think it is important to draw the attention of expectant mothers to the excellent facilities now available in the Central Chequer Road Clinic for such classes in which all matters concerning their health throughout their pregnancy, the arrangements they ought to make for their confinement and information concerning the care of their baby in its early days form the main subjects discussed. In addition such things as cooking, clothes making and beauty care form a very necessary part of the programme.

The care of the expectant mother during her confinement is undertaken either in the local maternity hospital or in her own home by the district midwives. Of those confined in hospital, a growing number are discharged early from the maternity unit and this requires constant surveillance. It is necessary to plan local schemes to cover such things as the maximum number of early discharge cases with which the domiciliary services can cope, the best time of day for planned discharges and the arrangements for transport, the arrangements for notifying general practitioner and midwife, the responsibility of nurse escort, the supply of dressings, the transmission of records and the arrangements for medical follow-up. All these matters are actively considered and kept under review by the Maternity Liaison Committee on which are representatives of all concerned with the midwifery services in the district.

The number of home confinements attended by domiciliary midwives in the year, namely 472, was the smallest number of home confinements conducted in the Borough for the last ten years, but conversely the number of mothers discharged early from hospitals, i.e. before the tenth day, increased. It is anticipated that this pattern will continue with fewer mothers being confined at home and more and more being discharged early to the care of maternity nurses in their own homes. This is particularly noticeable in the first three days following delivery where the number of early discharges has virtually trebled itself compared with last year.

St. Wilfrid's Nursing Home which deals mainly with surgical cases was registered during the year for not more than 1 maternity case in an emergency. This was to cover women admitted for the performance of an emergency caesarian section in the Nursing Home.

Child Health

In the years before the National Health Service was introduced the work of the domiciliary services had been moving forward from a concentration on saving children's lives and reducing maternal mortality to concentrating on the task of reducing morbidity and helping people to overcome handicapping conditions. As an example of this the scheme whereby congenital abnormalities appearing at birth are notified to Medical Officers of Health continued unabated throughout the year.

An important role in child health and management is played by the Child Welfare Centres staffed by doctors and nurses. To further the aims of the clinics the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board agreed that an Assistant Medical Officer might attend the Paediatric Clinics held at Doncaster Royal Infirmary as an observer and possibly in the role of an assistant. The corollary of this was that paediatric house officers who wished to have experience of local authority child welfare clinics would be welcomed at the Borough clinics.

Although clinics are well attended the numbers taking advantage of the welfare foods scheme continues to decrease.

More to be bemoaned, however, is the small number of children under the age of five taking advantage of the local authority Dental Service. It is hoped that those children who do not do so see their own dentist regularly, but judging by the number of decayed, missing and filled teeth at school entry, it is doubtful whether this is done to any extent.

Community Care

In the very early days of their life babies, whether brought to the clinics or not, can be seen in their own homes by health visitors. This is a much valued and personal service performed in the mother's own home when any health topic or, in fact, any social problem can be discussed in privacy.

The statistics in the Health Visiting Section show the vast amount of work which is performed by health visitors. It is interesting to note too the numbers of visits which are made by health visitors at the specific request of the general practitioner or hospital. In view of the fact that attachment schemes have not yet been established in the town this figure is interesting and of significance. However, steps are in hand to explore the possibilities of attachment.

An experimental scheme of attachment of a health visitor to a general practitioner, for the purposes of evaluating the benefits to the patient, to the family and to the practice was held during the year. The health visitor was asked to keep a detailed diary reporting on the situation as given by the doctor before she did any visits, the circumstances she found at the visits, the plan of action after discussing her findings with the doctor and how this was to be put into effect, and the eventual outcome. Her diary made most interesting reading. As part of the effort to assess the value of attachment, I had very full discussions with the doctor. He cited such problems as the inadequate mother; the bare house and the bare "kids"; the dirty house and lack of square meals; the unhappy child and the family of children all coughing and frequently absent from school; the family

with the mentally defective, the incontinent, the child with chronic otorrhoea; the family with the over-demanding, over-bearing parents; the mother with mitral-stenosis, and many other problems, and said that even in the limited period he had had a health visitor attached to his practice, this method of working was the only one which was really satisfactory.

Following upon the publication of the Ten Year Plan, advice was given about improving the standards of service by increasing the number of field staff. During the year the establishment of health visitors and home nurses was increased to accord with these recommendations. The shortage of health visitors is recognised nationally by the Ministry of Health issuing a circular on the Training of Health Visitors, intimating that the Council for the Training of Health Visitors is working out plans to provide a substantially increased number of training places and, in consultation with the Local Authority Association, measures to stimulate recruitment. It can only be hoped that these efforts will result in a greatly increased number of such staff becoming available.

The amount of work done by district nurses continues to grow especially with the older age groups, an indication that longevity brings its problems with it. However, every endeavour is made to lighten the load on the skilled district nurse by the use of modern techniques such as disposable equipment, and pre-packed sterile supplies.

Since 1948 there has been an increasing awareness of the importance of mental health and social factors in the general well being of each individual. This change has been accelerated further by social changes, progress in medicine, earlier discharge from hospital and close collaboration between the domestic services, hospital and general practitioner services. The change of outlook is also reflected in selective health visiting and the importance attached to the earlier recognition of signs of mental, physical and social handicap. Even more fundamental changes in the structure of the domestic services are foreseen, especially if attachment schemes are adopted. The accepted principle is now community care, that is, the care and treatment in their own homes of all who do not require the specialised type of care and treatment which only a hospital can provide. A corollary of this development is the need to provide more specialised equipment for the care of people in their own homes. One such item for which there is a growing demand is incontinence pads, and these are provided in cases of need. So far their disposal has not produced any problems.

Care in the home also requires a variety of other equipment from hoists to back rests, from commodes to wheel chairs, and many other small items. These are available on request through the district nurses at Chequer Road Clinic.

During the year the Ministry drew attention to the desirability of establishing joint consultative machinery for the purposes of reviewing and co-ordinating the services for the care of the elderly, not only in hospital but in residential homes and on the district. It was suggested that hospital, local authority doctors and general practitioners form this group to discuss all aspects of the care of the elderly. The important point is that the health and welfare services should be directed towards helping elderly people to maintain, for as long as they reasonably can, an independent life in their own homes. An important arrangement in this connection is the short term transfer between residential homes and the person's own home.

With regard to hospital admission and discharge, the need for a geriatric physician is very apparent. It is anticipated that shortly the Regional Hospital Board will make such an appointment to cover this area and this appointment is eagerly anticipated.

During the year the Standing Nursing Advisory Committee of the Central Health Services Council reported on the use of ancillary help in the Local Authority Nursing Service. Their report is directed to advising authorities as to how the effectiveness of their services could be increased by employment of other professional and non-professional workers to meet increased demands on the service which will result from the expansion of community care. At present only two state enrolled nurses are employed but further consideration is to be given to this facet of district work.

Chiropody

In the care of the elderly chiropody now plays a prominent part. For the major part of the year one Chiropodist carried on at the clinic but was joined in December by another. This was necessary because of the ever increasing number of cases requiring treatment. Between 500-600 patients attended the clinic or were visited in their own homes by chiropodists during the year, and a total of 3,581 treatments were given. The actual details of the treatments are given in the body of the Report divided up as to whether the recipient was elderly, physically handicapped, an expectant mother or suffered from a mental disorder.

Night Sitters' Service

During the year the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation approached me concerning the institution of a day and night nursing service in Doncaster. This is a scheme which would enable a family who could not otherwise afford it, to have virtually a resident nurse. The service is limited to the care of patients suffering from cancer who are being nursed in their own homes and most often over the terminal stages of the illness. Where a patient has no relative willing or able to sit up with him during the night, or alternatively to give a relative an opportunity of an undisturbed night's rest from caring for the patient, are important places where the Marie Curie "nurse" lends support. In all cases such as these constant attendance is necessary, very often because of the state of the patient, who may be confused and tend to fall out of bed, or wander, or may be totally unable to attend to his own needs.

Since, however, the Foundation Scheme is exclusively for the benefit of patients suffering from malignant disease, it was recommended that the Authority's own Night-Sitter-Up Service should be extended in parallel with the Foundation Scheme for persons suffering from other terminal or serious illness and such persons taking part in this scheme should receive the same rates of remuneration.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service continues to fulfil an extremely important role in the community. The number of helpers employed now totals 148 and the total number of people helped throughout the year was 1,087, the largest number assisted in any year since the inception of this scheme. These patients occupied home helps in 181,000 hours of work. The Home Help Service, in conjunction with the District Nursing Service, is getting to be recognised as one of the most important functions of the Local Authority in caring for the elderly and the sick in their own homes, the two services being entirely complementary.

Ambulance Service

Throughout the year the Ambulance Service continued to play its vital role in a customary efficient manner. It is interesting to note that at least 2-3 emergency calls are received each day. The only departure of note was the acquisition of an ambulance vehicle by purchasing it from a finance company. By this means it was also proposed to buy refuse collection vehicles and the departmental van. Minor improvements were effected to the station premises, including extra grips and extra lighting in the vehicle inspection pit. During the year the land at the rear of the station was finally leased to the Hospital Management Committee for the construction of resident staff accommodation.

The importance of the standard of competence of ambulance personnel is ever uppermost in mind and consideration was given to the establishment of a Regional Residential Training School for drivers and attendants.

Cytology Screening Service

In the early part of 1965 several discussions were held between the pathologist and the gynaecologists from the Doncaster Royal Infirmary, the representatives of general practitioners from the County Borough and the West Riding, and the Divisional Medical Officer and myself concerning the possibility of starting a screening clinic to detect early changes in the neck of the womb which if not dealt with might lead to cancer. After a considerable amount of discussion a scheme was evolved and came into operation in December of this year.

The Cytology Clinic started on the 3rd December and was held weekly in the Central Clinic where local authority doctors conducted 66 examinations before the end of the year. It is anticipated that there will be a continued and rapid growth in the numbers taking advantage of this service.

Health Education

The importance of health education has always been recognised as an activity forming a very large part of the work of the various officers in the department. A particular important pilot survey was carried out in conjunction with the staff at Balby High School. Over the preceding five years the number of illegitimate births and the number of cases of venereal disease in the younger age groups had been increasing. These facts were reported to the Special Services Sub-Committee of the Education Committee, who agreed to the appointment of a Health Education Officer to work initially specifically in this field. The pilot survey was to determine whether or not a course of sex education could successfully be conducted at schools in the Borough. The Headmaster of the school was fully behind this project. It consisted of informing parents of the intention to hold such a course and giving them the opportunity to withdraw their child if they so wished. No parent withdrew a child from the first course. This consisted of showing of film and discussions and questions, etc. afterwards. One of the dangers always recognised as possible in a sex education course, particularly with children of the older age group, is that information of this nature may induce the individual to try experiments for themselves. No evidence was forthcoming that this was the case by the end of the year. The general opinion expressed by one parent was that they were glad that "they" were doing something about "it" at last. It is the intention to repeat the pilot scheme at the same school later on and to re-assess the situation then.

In addition, in so far as making public the venereal diseases clinics, advertisements were inserted weekly in the local papers in conjunction with the West Riding and notices were put up of the times of the clinics in various places in the town. I am pleased to say that in all these endeavours the full support of the consultant venereologist at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary was forthcoming. Continued close contact was maintained with the Social Worker for Venereal Diseases who frequently visited the Department for help in particular cases.

Mental Health Service

Mental health continues to be a growth point in this department. During the year the assistance of the Mental Welfare Officers was sought in some 214 cases under the Mental Health Act 1959. The majority of calls were emergency applications for admission of patients to mental hospital. This does not end the matter as contact is regularly maintained with cases requiring supervision and advice and assistance given wherever appropriate.

The Local Health Authority has a statutory duty to provide training and occupation for mentally handicapped individuals in the area. The existing Training Centre is recognised as having a maximum of 70 places, although it is a most inconvenient building and stretches the staff to the limit when the numbers approach the maximum. At the end of the year 57 places were actually taken up. Those trainees who attend are conveyed to and from the Centre by omnibus. A midday meal is provided on the premises and in cases where the parents cannot afford the cost, it is provided free. Free milk is issued on much the same lines as it is in the School Milk Scheme.

The need for new purpose built buildings grows daily more obvious, and it was with a sense of anticipation that, in the middle of the year, it was learnt approval was forthcoming for the land at the Western Hospital to be used for a site for an Adult and a Junior Training Centre and also that the construction of a Hostel could go ahead. By the end of the year tenders were opened for the construction of the Junior Centre.

So far the need for a hostel for those returning to the community from a mental illness hospital has not been established but for all cases requiring such a facility, the Authority accepted financial responsibility and patients were sent to Southey Hill Hostel in Sheffield.

During the year a circular and memorandum was received from the Ministry of Health on the subject of improving the effectiveness of the hospital service for the mentally subnormal. In the memorandum the importance of close links between the hospital, the local authority, the family doctor and voluntary services in the provision of a comprehensive service, covering all the needs of the subnormal and severely subnormal, are stressed. In addition to this it is stressed that the Mental Health Services should be re-orientated towards community care and away from hospital unless the special facilities of a hospital are required. To achieve all these aims it is self evident that co-operation between the services is of primary importance and this can best be achieved by the establishment of a local Mental Health Liaison Committee. It is pleasing to record that such a Committee has been established in this area and that I have been asked initially to act as its Chairman. To achieve this re-orientation of the Mental Health Services away from hospital it is very necessary to develop the community services. One of the most important of these is to have adequate staff and buildings.

Finally it cannot be over emphasised with a service dealing with the mentally retarded that assessment and periodic re-assessment is of much importance and in addition there should be available a continuous counselling service for the parents of subnormal children from the time the diagnosis is made.

Welfare Services

The Civic Welfare Officer, Mr. J.J. Ward, is responsible for the Local Authority's duties under Part III of the National Assistance Act. The work which his department does for epileptics, the provision made for home teaching of the blind, workshop employment, hostel accommodation and the general welfare of the blind is well illustrated by the Tables in the body of the Report showing the amount of work done during the year.

Particular attention was drawn to the need for small homes for the elderly mentally infirm who were so disturbed that they could not live with other residents in an old persons' home. It was however decided to continue with the existing plan to admit such cases to the existing homes where appropriate arrangements could be made.

In 1965 the revision of the Ten Year Plan was undertaken covering the decade from the 1st April 1966 to the 31st March 1976, the first quinquennian was set out year by year and the second was treated as a single period.

Day Care of the Pre-School Child

During the year the Ministry of Health requested that authorities review their plans for the day care of children under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act 1948. Since the inception of the Act there had been a big increase in the number of premises registered. By and large these were found to be giving adequate care to the children. Advice was also received on the standard of accommodation and care in such nurseries, with the view to improving the standard of care.

The Authority's Daily Minder Scheme for children of unsupported mothers continued during the year. Nine children were being catered for.

A request was received during the year from the Children's Officer to the effect that certain children with whom his department's family case workers deal, should in special circumstances be looked after for the day by one of the Health Department's registered Daily Minders. The special circumstances in mind are those in which the mother cannot look after the children, for example a mother who has deserted her family, or has been admitted suddenly to hospital and the father has been left with two or three children to look after, and where the father is unable to make alternative arrangements for the day time care of the children although he is quite able to manage the children at times other than his working hours. The Children's Officer feels that it would be of great help to keep such families united.

It was ascertained from the Ministry that it was possible to amend the Authority's plans by an extension of the Daily Minder Scheme to admit motherless children of the type mentioned. It was agreed that such cases would be admitted to the Scheme, the person being charged for the service when they were able to meet the cost. If they were not able, the deficiency to be made good by the Children's Committee. This scheme has worked most satisfactorily since this arrangement was made.

Environmental Services

The statistics on the environmental services included in this Report show again the vast amount of work which is carried out by Public Health Inspectors to ensure that the environment which we live in is as favourable as can be. This ranges over the purity of food and water, and nowadays the purity of the atmosphere; it covers the examination of milk and water; the examination of animals at the slaughterhouse; the inspection of markets; and a vast variety of other functions.

Water

The quality and quantity of the water supply are virtually taken for granted. Through the vigilance of the Public Health Inspectors and the Water Board Engineers this trust is well justified. Throughout the course of the year the quality and the quantity of water was above reproach. On all examinations of treated water in the supply system no bacteriological unsatisfactory samples were found. Likewise there were no cases of plumbo-solvency. The number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains numbered 27,323 and no property was supplied by standpipes.

Eight chemical analyses of water were made during the year which showed a satisfactory standard of purity.

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. Thirty-eight samples of water from swimming baths were taken for bacteriological examination and all but four gave satisfactory results. Further samples were taken which proved to be satisfactory. One sample of water from swimming baths was taken for chemical examination and proved to be satisfactory.

During August of 1965 a further circular on the fluoridation of water supplies was received from the Ministry together with a small booklet on fluoridation. A copy of this book was supplied for each Committee member. The Minister, who is in favour of the fluoridation of water supplies expressed the hope that all local authorities would arrange for it's introduction and is further prepared to indemnify local health authorities and water undertakers in event of certain legal actions arising. So far, however, although the health committee are fully alive to the importance of this preventive health measure, the Council has resolutely set it's face against accepting this advice.

Sewage Disposal

The sewerage and sewage disposal arrangement in the district was considered to be reasonably adequate. Extensive modernisation and reconstruction of Balby Sewage Disposal Works is proposed. Preparation of this scheme is now in progress.

Food and Drugs

As mentioned, an important aspect of the Public Health Inspectorate's duties is to see that the substance and quality of the food available for purchase is of the high standard demanded by the regulations. A large number of the cases with which the inspectors deal are concerned with foreign bodies in foods. An unusual one came to the attention of the department during the year when a two-thirds used syphon of soda water was brought to the Department in which there

was some foreign matter which appeared to be an insect and other debris belonging to a further insect. Syphons arrive at the filling factory as sealed units all ready to be filled by injecting the soda water under pressure up the nozzle of the syphon, the soda water going through a small orifice through which the foreign matter in question could not possibly have passed. The insects must have gained entry at an earlier stage which shows the importance of container cleanliness at all stages of manufacture. Other examples of foreign bodies being found in food occurred when a bent nail was found in a currant square, a bit of metal in a date and walnut cake, and a bit of elastoplast in a sausage. Prosecution for these offences followed.

Housing

The relationship of housing to health is not in dispute and during the year Public Health Inspectors dealt with numerous complaints dealing with overcrowding and the physical defects of houses themselves. The authority's demolition and reconstruction of houses continues and this year 178 dwellings were completed by the local authority and 102 by private enterprise.

Associated with housing comes the supervision of a common lodging house. There is only one such establishment left in Doncaster. Throughout the year this was regularly inspected and part of the building was redecorated, as a result of this, during the year.

Cleansing Services

In my 1964 Annual Report I informed you that the Town Council had decided to proceed with works study in the Cleansing Section. Arrangements were made for a Resident Consultant of P.A. Management Consultants Ltd., to undertake the work. This was not completed by the end of 1965 but a Domestic Refuse Collection Scheme had been agreed by the Town Council and details and work specifications were in the hands of the District Officer of the Trade Union concerned.

With regard to welfare facilities, also reported in my report for 1964, the Town Council agreed to the project but unfortunately the scheme has been temporarily suspended owing to Government restrictions regarding building. It is hoped that the restrictions will be withdrawn in 1966.

Representatives from other local authorities have continued to visit Doncaster to observe the method of operating bulk containers on work at the central area flats, schools, business premises and the markets.

Close co-operation is maintained at all levels with the Borough Engineer's department who supervise the disposal of refuse for the Health Department. The two controlled tips used throughout the year were the Airport and Cockings Tip, Balby.

The Council's Municipal Dustbin Scheme is responsible for the storage and distribution of new dustbins. Before replacement defective dustbins are checked carefully. Dustbins that have lost their handles, either by defective rivetting during manufacture or by mishandling by the dustmen, have been repaired which has prolonged their useful life. The total number of dustbins and containers issued during 1965 was 2,388.

Labour and vehicles have been provided to remove bedding from slum clearance houses to the disinfector unit at the Ambulance Station. A vehicle was used to collect the "dirty" bedding from the old house and the departmental van returned the "clean" bedding to the new house. This service was discontinued in July 1965. The number of removals was 94 for the Housing Department plus 13 cases of scabies when the disinfestation of clothing and bedding was authorised by the Public Health Inspectorate staff.

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

It remains for me now to express once again my indebtedness to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and to all members of the staff for their hard work throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

D. RANDALL MARTIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

<u>1964</u>	GENERAL STATISTICS:	<u>1965</u>		
8,371	Area in acres	8,371		
86,402	Population (Census 1961)	86,402		
87,100	Estimated resident population (mid-1965)	86,690		
27,188	Number of inhabited houses (end of 1965)	27,323		
£3,765,447	Rateable Value	£3,833,839		
£15,230	Product of a penny rate 1965/66	£15,460		
Area comparability factor:				
	Births	0.99		
	Deaths	1.04		
VITAL STATISTICS:				
<u>Live Births:</u>				
		Male	Female	
1,421	Legitimate	687	656	1,343
156	Illegitimate	75	82	157
	Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total Live Births)			10.47
9.89				
18.11	Live birth rate per 1,000 population (Crude Rate)			17.3
17.93				(Corrected) 17.13
<u>Stillbirths:</u>				
		Male	Female	
21	Legitimate	16	5	21
7	Illegitimate	3	-	3
	Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			15.75
17.45				
<u>Total Live and Stillbirths</u>				
		Male	Female	
1,442	Legitimate	703	661	1,364
163	Illegitimate	78	82	160
	Total illegitimate births (per cent of total births)			10.5
10.16				
<u>Deaths:</u>				
		Male	Female	
962		577	422	999
11.04	Rate per 1,000 population (Crude Rate)			11.52
12.58				(Corrected) 11.98

1964	Deaths of infants under one year of age:		1965
		Male Female	
46	Legitimate	24 13	37
3	Illegitimate	5 1	6
31.07	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births		28.67
32.3	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births		27.54
19.23	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births		38.22
	<u>Neonatal Mortality:</u>		
		Male Female	
32	Legitimate	17 8	25
2	Illegitimate	4 1	5
21.56	Rate per 1,000 live births		20.00
	<u>Early Neonatal Mortality:</u> (First Week)		
		Male Female	
32	Legitimate	14 8	22
1	Illegitimate	3 1	4
20.93	Rate per 1,000 live births		17.33
	<u>Perinatal Mortality:</u> (Stillbirths + deaths first week)		
		Male Female	
53	Legitimate	30 13	43
8	Illegitimate	6 1	7
38.0	Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths		32.82
-	<u>Maternal deaths</u> (including abortion)		-
-	Maternal mortality rate (including abortion per 1,000 total births)		-

Comparison of Doncaster Rates with those for
England and Wales (Corrected figures)

1964		1965	England & Wales
17.93	Live Birth Rate	17.13	18.1
17.45	Stillbirth Rate	15.75	15.8
12.58	Death Rate	11.98	11.5
31.07	Infant Mortality Rate	28.67	19.0
32.3	Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate	27.54	19.0
19.23	Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate	38.22	25.0
21.56	Neonatal Mortality Rate	20.0	13.0
20.93	Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	17.33	11.3
38.0	Perinatal Mortality Rate	32.82	26.9
-	Maternal Mortality Rate	-	0.25

Deaths of Doncaster Residents in the Year 1965 Classified according
to Disease and Age Group

Registrar General's Figures, 1965

Total 1964	Cause of Death	Age Periods							Total 1965	
		Under 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74		75+
3	Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	4
1	Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
-	Meningococcal Infections	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Malignant Neoplasm:									
23	Stomach	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	8	22
42	Lung, Bronchus	-	-	-	-	2	19	21	3	45
8	Breast	-	-	-	-	2	6	5	3	16
6	Uterus	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	7
	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	-	-	-	-	3	26	38	24	91
5	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
7	Diabetes	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	7
	Vascular Lesions of									
125	Nervous System	-	-	-	1	4	21	41	67	134
192	Coronary Disease, Angina Hypertension with	-	-	-	-	4	54	64	64	186
13	Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	7	17
84	Other Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	8	18	62	88
46	Other Circulatory Disease	-	-	-	-	-	11	13	24	48
7	Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
66	Pneumonia	3	1	1	1	-	6	14	32	58
86	Bronchitis	2	-	-	2	1	9	18	37	69
	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	-	-	-	1	7	4	8	20
10	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	5
9	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	8
3	Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	-	7
3	Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
7	Congenital malformations Other Defined and	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9
95	Ill-defined diseases	25	1	3	1	9	18	12	19	88
8	Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	-	-	2	6	3	4	-	15
19	All other Accidents	3	-	2	1	3	6	6	14	35
13	Suicide	-	-	-	-	6	2	1	1	10
1	Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
962	TOTAL	43	3	8	9	45	219	286	386	999

Infant Deaths under one year of age by Cause and Age:

Total under one year in 1964	Cause of Death	Under 1 Week	Under 2 Weeks	Under 3 Weeks	Under 4 Weeks	Total under one month	Under 2 Months	Under 4 Months	Under 6 Months	Under 8 Months	Under 10 Months	Under 12 Months	Total under one year in 1965
22	Prematurity	15	-	-	-	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	16
3	Atelectasis and Prematurity	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
2	Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	4
2	Bronchitis and Tracheobronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
4	Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
1	Congenital Defects: (a) Cardio Vascular System	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	(b) Nervous System	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	(c) Respiratory System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	(d) Gastro Intestinal System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	(e) Multiple Defects	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	Birth Injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Other Causes	2	1	1	-	4	2	-	3	-	-	-	9
49	All Causes	26	1	1	2	30	6	2	4	-	-	-	43

Infant Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age:

Total 1964		Male	Female	Total 1965
4	4 weeks and under 1 year	2	-	2
2	1 - 2 years	1	-	1
6	Total	3	-	3
3.8	Rate per 1,000 Live Births			2.0

Premature Infants:

<u>1964</u>	(a) Number of premature infants who were born:	<u>1965</u>
29	(i) at home	23
99	(ii) in hospital	89
128		112
(b) The number of those born at home:		
20	(i) who were nursed entirely at home	22
-	(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	-
27	(iii) who survived at the end of one month	23
(c) The number of those born in hospital:		
21	(i) who died during the first 24 hours	14
75	(ii) who survived at the end of one month	71
102	(d) Total premature infants who survived to the age of one month	94
79.69	Percentage of total premature infants who survived to the age of one month.	83.93

Deaths Attributable to, or Associated with, Malignant Growths (Cancer)

Deaths by site and sex:

Total 1964	Site	Male	Female	Total 1965
23	Stomach	14	8	22
11	Colon	7	9	16
4	Rectum	2	6	8
-	Gall Bladder	-	1	1
9	Pancreas	2	3	5
-	Oesophagus	1	4	5
42	Lung and Bronchus	35	10	45
8	Breast	1	15	16
6	Uterus	-	7	7
4	Ovary	-	5	5
-	Vagina	-	-	-
1	Kidney	1	1	2
6	Bladder	3	1	4
2	Prostate	9	-	9
2	Brain	3	2	5
-	Skin	-	-	-
2	Tongue	1	1	2
-	Naso-pharynx	1	-	1
5	Leukaemia	2	1	3
19	Other sites	9	9	18
10	Undetermined origin	7	3	10
154		98	86	184

Cancer Deaths by sex and age:

Age Group	Male	Female
Under 1	-	-
1 - 4	-	-
5 - 14	-	-
15 - 24	-	-
25 - 34	-	2
35 - 44	1	7
45 - 54	7	8
55 - 64	31	14
65 - 74	40	34
75 and over	19	21
Total	98	86

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
1964	42	0.48
1965	45	0.52

Distribution of Welfare Foods:

The following table shows 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 "
1964	8,362 "	17,836 "	1,286 "	2,379 "
1965	5,797 "	17,680 "	1,294 "	1,829 "

Orthopaedic Clinic:

The following cases under 5 years old attended:

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
6	Knock Knee	9
11	Flat Foot	12
4	Flat Foot and Knock Knee	1
4	Genu Varum	1
1	Hallux Valgus	1
8	Other conditions	8

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic:

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
7	Number of pre-school children attending	10
11	Number of pre-school child attendances	10
	Details of cases treated are as follows:	
3	Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	5
1	Hearing impairment	4
2	Otitis media	-
1	Nasal condition	1

Eye Clinic:

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
28	Number of pre-school children attending	32
18	Number attending for squint	23
10	Number attending for other conditions	9
22	Number reattending	27

Dental Clinic:

(a) Number provided with dental care:

	Examined	Commenced Treatment	Treatment Completed
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	12	12	8
Children under Five	156	159	101

(b) Forms of dental treatment:

	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	11	29	-	-	30	2	2	2	-
Children under Five	1	172	3	-	206	89	-	-	-

Midwifery Service:

Number of deliveries attended by Midwives in the area during the year:

(1)	Domiciliary cases			Cases in Institutions (5)
	Doctor not booked (2)	Doctor booked (3)	Total (4)	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	3	469	472	-
(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	-	-	-	2,940
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	-	-	-	-
Totals	3	469	472	2,940

Municipal Midwives:

Number of Home Confinements attended:

1957	582
1958	639
1959	705
1960	789
1961	735
1962	734
1963	646
1964	589
1965	472

Numbers of mothers and babies discharged from hospital before the tenth day:

Year	Day of Discharge									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
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
1964	118			153			196			467
1965	332			113			33			478

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
589	Confinements attended	472
352	Medical aid notes sent	234
	Abnormalities or illness found:	
153	At confinements	124
117	At antenatal and post-natal visits	60
82	In infants	50
2	Number of stillbirths	-
-	Abortions attended	1
7,197	Number of antenatal visits	6,692
255	Number of post-natal visits	232

Midwifery Training:

Number of pupils trained each year since the training scheme started:

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
1964	6
1965	7

Antenatal Clinic:

Number of Expectant Mothers attending and attendances made:

Total 1964		Chequer Road Clinic	Wheatley Clinic	Total 1965
94	Sessions held	49	39	88
325	New cases attending	278	21	299
629	Re-visits	695	56	751
954	Total attendances	973	77	1,050

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes:

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
236	Number of expectant mothers attending	260
1,107	Number of attendances	1,175

Puerperal Pyrexia:

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
16	Number of cases notified	8
13	Number of these admitted to hospital	7
12	Number of these who are Doncaster residents	2
2	Number of cases occurring in domiciliary practice	1
10	Number of cases occurring in hospital practice	7

Maternity Outfits:

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
950	Number of outfits issued	768

Health Visiting

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
742	Routine visits to expectant mothers	622
	Infants:	
	First visits	1,472
4,751	Total visits	4,505
3,586	Children (aged 1 year but under 2 years)	4,219
7,418	Children (aged 2 years but under 5 years)	8,268
<u>16,497</u>		<u>17,614</u>

<u>1964</u>	Other visits:	<u>1965</u>
	1. Maternity and Child Welfare	
27	Stillbirths	54
<u>41</u>	Infant deaths	17
397	Applications for maternity hospital confinement	416
86	Other visits	<u>333</u>
<u>554</u>	Total visits	<u>820</u>
	2. Persons aged 65 and over	
399	First visits	261
49	First visits at request of G.P. or hospital	63
<u>614</u>	Total visits	<u>584</u>
	3. Mentally disordered persons	
25	First visits	6
6	First visits at request of G.P. or hospital	1
<u>73</u>	Total visits	<u>71</u>
	4. Hospital discharges (not including maternity and mental cases)	
68	First visits	12
33	First visits at request of G.P. or hospital	12
<u>146</u>	Total visits	<u>28</u>
	5. Tuberculosis	
415	Number of tuberculous households visited	347
421	Total visits to all tuberculous patients	342
<u>741</u>	Total visits to all tuberculosis contacts	<u>372</u>
<u>1,162</u>	Total visits	<u>714</u>
	6. Other infectious diseases	
175	Number of households visited	152
<u>240</u>	Total visits	<u>190</u>
	7. Miscellaneous	
59	Total visits child minding	48
1,380	Home visits as school nurses	949
396	All other visits	494
<u>2,868</u>	All ineffective visits	<u>2,631</u>
<u>4,703</u>	Total visits	<u>4,122</u>

Sessional work by Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses:

Total Sessions 1964		Health Visitor Sessions	Clinic Nurse Sessions	Total Sessions 1965
2,996	Clinic Sessions	1,814	1,302	3,116
240	Hospital Sessions	214	-	214
472	School Medical and other school sessions	457	45	502
3,708	Total	2,485	1,347	3,832

Staff employed and visits made 1956-1965:

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
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
1964	11	23,989	4,751	11,004	742
1965	11	24,143	4,505	12,487	622

Home Nursing:

1964		1965
40,095	Number of visits paid	40,520
310	Number of cases on Register at 1st January 1965	328
328	Number of cases on Register at 31st December 1965	324
212	Number of cases dying during the period	217

New cases:

1964		Classification	1965	
Cases	Visits		Cases	Visits
842	33,904	Medical	850	34,461
213	5,191	Surgical	206	5,373
-	-	Infectious disease	-	-
12	984	Tuberculosis	12	686
1	16	Midwifery complications	-	-
1,068	40,095	Total	1,068	40,520

<u>1964</u>			<u>1965</u>	
Cases	Visits		Cases	Visits
601	27,809	Patients included in above who were 65 or over at the time of first visit	609	28,045
30	280	Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of first visit	26	411
399	32,081	Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits	216	32,873

Staff employed and visits made 1949-1965:

Year	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	12 ^{1/2}	38,849
1962	12 ^{1/2}	41,211
1963	12 ^{1/2}	39,643
1964	13	40,095
1965	15	40,520

Home Help Service:

Number of cases attended and hours worked:

Year	Maternity	Tuberculosis	Chronic sick including aged and infirm	Others	Total Cases	Total Number of Hours Worked
1958	64	4	373	71	512	128,076
1959	68	6	355	94	523	129,641
1960	59	5	453	91	608	138,865
1961	74	7	656	31	768	139,809
1962	69	7	729	47	852	148,511
1963	84	4	760	65	913	153,651
1964	80	4	868	74	1,026	167,255
1965	64	2	940	81	1,087	181,184

1964

137

Number of Home Helps employed at 31st December 1965:

148.

Convalescent Home Treatment:

1964

1965

1 Number of patients sent to Convalescent Homes during the year

1

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Vaccination against Smallpox:

Total number of vaccinations carried out over the past ten years:

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
By Health Department Medical Officers	243	307	410	380	473	407	6,572	218	464	600
By General Practitioners	386	475	420	472	402	431	3,554	224	278	276
Total	629	782	830	852	875	838	10,126	442	742	876

Age at date of Vaccination:

under 1	1 and under 2	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	Total
56	470	93	43	214	876

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis:

Number of persons completing a primary course:

Vaccine	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Over 16	Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961			
Salk	5	10	4	1	2	1	2	25
Sabin	222	852	169	84	177	34	438	1,976
Total	227	862	173	85	179	35	440	2,001

Number of persons receiving reinforcing doses:

Vaccine	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Over 16	Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961			
Salk	-	4	9	2	4	1	5	25
Sabin	-	3	8	58	1,017	170	995	2,251
Total	-	7	17	60	1,021	171	1,000	2,276

Vaccination against Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus

Number of persons completing a primary course:

Vaccine	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Over 16	Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961			
1. Triple DTP	510	644	65	28	36	6	1	1,290
2. Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
3. Diphtheria/Tetanus	2	2	2	-	49	21	-	76
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5. Tetanus	-	-	1	-	3	26	-	30
Diphtheria (lines 1+2+3+4)	512	648	67	28	85	28	1	1,369
Whooping Cough (lines 1+2)	510	646	65	28	36	6	1	1,292
Tetanus (lines 1+3+5)	512	646	68	28	88	53	1	1,396

Number of persons receiving reinforcing doses:

Vaccine	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Over 16	Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961			
1. Triple DTP	-	21	160	185	144	54	-	564
2. Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
3. Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	3	11	25	769	249	-	1,057
4. Diphtheria	-	-	2	1	65	502	-	570
5. Tetanus	-	-	-	-	18	33	-	51
Diphtheria (lines 1+2+3+4)	-	24	173	211	983	805	-	2,196
Whooping Cough (lines 1+2)	-	21	160	185	149	54	-	569
Tetanus (lines 1+3+5)	-	24	171	210	931	336	-	1,672

The position with regard to vaccination and immunisation at the end of December 1967:

Disease	Year of Birth	Total Number of Live Slaves	Theoretically all should be protected by:	Number Protected	Percentage Protected
Smallpox	1962	1,563	All should now be protected	527	33.7%
	1963	1,598	All should now be protected	494	30.9%
	1964	1,615	December 1966	391	24.2%
	1965	1,414	December 1967	13	.9%
Polio-myelitis	1962	1,563	All should now be protected	1,079	69.0%
	1963	1,598	All should now be protected	1,107	69.2%
	1964	1,615	All should now be protected	1,060	65.6%
	1965	1,414	December 1966	227	16.0%
Diphtheria	1962	1,563	All should now be protected	1,108	70.3%
	1963	1,598	All should now be protected	1,139	71.2%
	1964	1,615	All should now be protected	1,150	71.5%
	1965	1,414	October 1966	512	36.2%

Vaccination against Yellow Fever:

Number Vaccinated 1964	Class	Number Vaccinated 1965
-	Infants under nine months	-
38	Infants over nine months and under five years	30
20	Children five and under fifteen years	24
171	Persons aged over fifteen years	174

Ambulance Service:

Year	Monthly Average Mileage	Patients Carried	
		Ambulances	Cars
1953	9,122	10,894	5,559
1954	9,198	10,408	6,334
1955	9,129	10,702	7,964
1956	9,308	6,496	14,860
1957	8,883	8,947	8,888
1958	9,066	9,686	9,078
1959	9,236	10,364	9,935
1960	8,910	10,863	9,059
1961	8,411	12,546	7,652
1962	8,596	14,354	7,103
1963	9,277	22,550	1,293
1964	9,995	24,793	1,070
1965	9,585	24,201	1,226

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
1,332	Number of emergency calls	1,247
5,484	Mileage for other authorities	5,367

Scabies Treatment

16	Number of treatments	38
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Long Distance Journeys

45	Number of patients carried by rail	52
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Epilepsy:

	Male	Female	Total
Number of new cases			4
Number of cases in hospital	2	3	5
Number of cases in Homes	3	2	5
Number of epileptic children known to Local Education Authority	24	20	44
Number of epileptic children attending Special Schools			10

Welfare of the Blind

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	3
(ii) Number of cases in which:	
(a) Vision lost	-
(b) Vision impaired	-
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	-

Register of Blind Persons:

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	-	-	-
5 - 15	2 (1)	2	4 (1)
16 - 20	-	-	-
21 - 39	3 (1)	4 (1)	7 (2)
40 - 49	8	8	16
50 - 64	10	23 (2)	33 (2)
65 - 69	9 (1)	14 (1)	23 (2)
70 and over	47 (9)	74 (12)	121 (21)
Total	79 (12)	125 (16)	204 (28)

(Figures in brackets denote the number of new cases registered during 1965)

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 form B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment	9	3	-	12
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	30	3	-	18

Register of Partially Sighted Persons:

	Age 0-1	Age 2-4	Age 5-15	Age 16-20	Age 21-49	Age 50-64	Age 65 & over	Total
Males	-	-	-	-	2	3	35 (12)	40 (12)
Females	-	-	-	1	8 (1)	10 (3)	51 (16)	70 (20)
Total	-	-	-	1	10 (1)	13 (3)	86 (28)	110 (32)

(Figures in brackets denote the number of cases registered during 1965)

Mental Health Service

Number of patients admitted to mental hospitals during the year:

Total 1964	Mental Health Act 1959 - Sections	Male	Female	Total 1965
1	Section 26, Application for Treatment	-	1	1
16	Section 25, Application for Observation	5	18	23
72	Section 29, Emergency Applications	29	33	62
49	Informal Admissions	24	25	49
-	Section 60	1	-	1
138	Total number of cases admitted to mental hospitals during the year	59	77	136
74	Cases notified which proved to be abortive	28	50	78
212	Total cases notified and investigated	87	127	214

Arrangements for Ascertainment and Supervision of the Mentally Subnormal.

Number of subnormal and severely subnormal persons ascertained during the year ended 31st December 1965:

Total 1964		Male	Female	Total 1965
11	Cases reported by Local Education Authority under Section 57 Education Act as amended by Mental Health Act 1959	-	-	-
3	Other sources	5	4	9
14	Total cases reported during year	5	4	9

Number of patients suffering from mental disorders under the care of the Local Health Authority as at 31st December 1965:

Total 1964			Mentally Ill Psychopathic		Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		Total 1965	
M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
30	24	Receiving Training or Occupation in Day Centres	-	-	17	16	13	11	30	27
-	1	Awaiting Training or Occupation in Day Centres	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
109	121	Receiving Home Visits	23	68	67	49	6	4	96	121
139	146	Total	23	68	84	65	20	15	127	148
2	4	Awaiting Admission to Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
10	4	Number of Patients Admitted Temporarily for Residential Care during 1965	2	-	-	-	5	6	7	6

Chiropody

Details of treatments given by the Chiropodist employed by the Authority:

	Clinic				Home Visits				TOTAL
	Elderly	Physically Handicapped	Expectant Mothers	Mentally Subnormal	Elderly	Physically Handicapped	Expectant Mothers	Mentally Subnormal	
Number of Treatments	2,542	54	2	22	850	110	-	1	3,581

Cytology Screening Service

Total number of patients examined by Clinic Doctors since the commencement of the scheme:

Patients Examined	Result of Smear
65	Normal
-	Suspicious
-	Positive
1	Trichomonas/Monilia
66	Total

Infectious and Other Diseases

Prevalence of infectious diseases for each quarter of the year by sex:

Total 1964		Disease		Quarter ended 31.3.65		Quarter ended 30.6.65		Quarter ended 30.9.65		Quarter ended 31.12.65		Total 1965	
N	C			N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C
60	60	Scarlet Fever	M	21	21	10	10	4	4	7	7	42	42
53	53		F	20	20	12	12	8	8	7	7	47	47
32	32	Whooping Cough	M	-	-	1	1	3	3	3	3	7	7
-	-		F	-	-	3	3	4	4	1	1	8	8
-	-	Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	Non-paralytic	M	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
-	-		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
361	361	Measles	M	317	317	95	95	36	36	14	14	462	462
365	365		F	286	286	83	83	29	29	6	6	404	404
3	3	Dysentery	M	2	2	11	11	8	8	4	4	25	25
2	2		F	7	7	11	11	8	8	1	1	27	27
1	1	Meningococcal Infection	M	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	2
2	2		F	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
13	13	Acute Pneumonia	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
13	13		F	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	5
-	-	Acute Encephalitis Infective	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	Post-Infectious	M	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-		F	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	Typhoid or Para-Typhoid Fever	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-		F	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	Erysipelas	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	3	Food Poisoning	M	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	5
2	2		F	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
16	16	Puerperal Pyrexia	F	1	1	3	3	-	-	4	4	8	8
4	4	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
4	4		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
11	11	Tuberculosis Respiratory	M	5	5	10	10	5	5	3	3	23	23
4	4		F	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	4	4
-	-	Meninges and CNS	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	Other	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-		F	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2

N = Notified

C = Subsequently Corrected

Tuberculosis, Care and After-care

Total 1964		Males	Females	Total 1965
34	Number of Notifications:			
4	Pulmonary	28	6	34
	Non-Pulmonary	1	2	3
19	Number of transfers from other areas:			
2	Pulmonary	5	2	7
	Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-
92	Number removed from Register:			
1	Pulmonary	62	43	110
	Non-Pulmonary	2	1	3

New cases by age, sex and type of disease:

Age Periods	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-
Aged 1	-	-	-	-
2 - 4	-	-	1	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	1	-	-	-
25 - 34	3	1	-	2
35 - 44	1	-	-	-
45 - 54	3	1	-	-
55 - 64	3	1	-	-
65 - 74	3	-	-	-
75 and upwards	2	-	-	-
Total	23	4	1	2

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

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
229	Pulmonary Tuberculosis:	
125	Males	195
	Females	83
<u>354</u>	Total	<u>278</u>
	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:	
16	Males	15
8	Females	9
<u>24</u>	Total	<u>24</u>

Mass Miniature Radiography

Sessions in Factories	8
Sessions in Hospital	1
Public Sessions (Oxford Place)	1

Total Examined 1964		Total Examined 1965	Cases Requiring Close Clinic Supervision or Treatment	Rate per 1,000 Examinees
9,215	Factories	10,043	6	.597
573	Hospital	223	1	4.48

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	594	789	-	1	1	1
Doncaster Corporation staffs	659	476	5	2	2	1
General Public	1,510	2,441	20	6	24	9
Other organised parties	747	938	3	-	4	2
Total radiographed	3,510	4,644	28	9	31	13

Clinical Findings (other than Factory Sessions)

<u>Tuberculosis:</u>	
Confirmed as active	4
Requiring close clinic supervision or treatment	1
Requiring occasional out-patient supervision only	11
Presumed healed - requiring no further action	36
<u>Other Diseases and Abnormalities:</u>	
Abnormalities of the bony thorax and soft tissues - congenital	7
Abnormalities of the bony thorax and soft tissues - acquired	6
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	2
Bronchiectasis	4
Emphysema	3
Pulmonary Fibrosis - non-tuberculous	6
Pneumoconiosis - not previously certified	8
Pneumoconiosis - previously certified	1
Benign tumours of the lungs and mediastinum	1
Carcinoma of the lungs and mediastinum	3
Metastases in the lung and mediastinum	-
Sarcoidosis and collagenous disease	-
Pleural thickening or calcification - non-tuberculous	18
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus - congenital and acquired	2
Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels	2
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	27
Miscellaneous	3
Total radiographed	3,154

Medical Examinations

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
101	Number of Officers medically examined for superannuation purposes	105
55	Number of Workmen medically examined for superannuation purposes	75
89	Number of Students medically examined prior to entry to Training College	105
4	Number of Teachers examined	27
5	Number of Recruits to Fire Brigade examined	11
<u>254</u>	Total	<u>323</u>

OTHER HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospital and Specialist Services

The following information, kindly supplied by the Secretary of the Doncaster Hospital Management Committee, Mr. A. Jones, F.H.A., gives the arrangements in force in 1965.

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 207 hospital beds devoted to the following purposes:

Obstetrics	81	beds
Gynaecology	32	"
Psychiatry	8	"
Mental Deficiency	30	"
Sick Children	14	"
Chronic Sick	60	"
Special Care - babies	20	"
	<hr/>	
	245	beds

- (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 34 beds for infectious cases, 58 for chest diseases and 111 for chronic sick patients.
- (5) St. Catherine's Hospital, Tickhill Road, a hospital for the mentally disordered of 570 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.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Bacteriological examination of water samples:

	Raw Water		Water into Supply	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sources	120	8	9	Nil
Service storage	-	-	23	Nil
Consumers' premises	-	-	25	Nil

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
	Emptying of Privy Middens, Pail and Chemical Closets:	
19	Number of houses served	19
2,286	Number emptied including temporary pail closets used in connection with race meetings, fairgrounds etc.	2,305
	Emptying of dustbins, etc.	
weekly	Frequency of collection	weekly
2,247	Number of dustbins supplied to domestic premises	2,261
-	Number of containers supplied to new flats	4
	Number of dustbins supplied to Corporation	
59	Departments	91
25	Number of Bulk Refuse Containers supplied to schools, trade premises etc.	32
	Loads of refuse removed:	
60	Nightsoil	63
10,068	House refuse	10,361
3,873	Trade and other refuse	4,291
1,936	Salvage	2,237
<u>15,946</u>	<u>Total loads removed</u>	<u>16,952</u>
	These loads were disposed of as follows:	
2,005	Holmes Depot	2,300
5,436	Cockings Tip, Balby	5,508
8,505	Airport Controlled Tip	9,144
<u>15,946</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>16,952</u>

Number of dustbins and containers supplied:

1960	1,848
1961	2,057
1962	1,691
1963	2,105
1964	2,331
1965	2,388

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

	House Refuse	Night Soil	Trade & other refuse	Ashes	Totals
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Holmes Depot	-	65.0.0	980.18.0	-	1,045.18.0
Cockings Tip, Balby	10,259.15.0	-	4,784. 7.0	283. 0.0	15,327. 2.0
Airport Tip	16,284.15.0	-	5,896. 4.0	1,027.17.0	23,208.16.0
Total	26,544.10.0	65.0.0.	11,661. 9.0	1,310.17.0	39,581.16.0

Salvage:

Materials salvaged and disposed of at the Holmes Depot:

	tons	cwts.	qrs.
Waste paper and cardboard	1,557	19	0
Pressed tins	106	6	0
Non-ferrous metals	1	2	3
Rags and sacking	14	18	0
Total	1,680	5	3

In addition 100 sacks were also sold.

Vehicles - fuel and mileage:

Year	Vehicles		Fuel - Gallons			Mileages
	Petrol	Diesel	Petrol	Diesel	Total	
1957	11	5	10,160	2,909	13,069	110,517
1958	11	6	9,685	3,672	13,357	113,871
1959	10	8	9,095	4,841	13,936	119,935
1960	9	9	8,460	6,347	14,807	132,169
1961	8	11	8,212	6,985	15,197	132,978
1962	5	14	6,198	8,946	15,144	137,721
1963	4	15	4,194	10,693	14,887	133,784
1964	3	17	1,822	13,053	14,875	132,114
1965	2	18	676	14,416	15,092	138,291

Staff:

The staff of the Cleansing Section consists of:-

- 1 Superintendent
- 2 Foremen
- 15 Drivers
- 46 Loaders

Atmospheric Pollution

Amount of solids deposited per square mile per month (in tons) 1965:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Baxter Gate (Town Centre)	19.09	8.07	19.60	31.15	17.33	21.12	20.38	16.83	24.40	16.66	16.56	18.99
Hexthorpe Flatts	33.69	17.78	19.34	22.18	16.01	22.52	13.28	20.08	39.73	17.65	33.06	25.85
Tickhill Road Hospital	14.96	8.59	13.90	12.15	11.13	14.93	15.98	8.72	11.89	6.44	12.15	8.95
Sandall Sewage Works	15.64	7.82	15.81	20.94	*	14.67	17.65	13.05	16.04	11.41	14.97	13.62
Bessacary	11.35	6.17	10.72	21.11	38.73	10.82	10.02	8.76	10.19	10.02	13.57	9.26
Thornham Borehole Branton	8.72	4.52	7.96	7.23	9.34	9.38	8.85	6.11	10.40	4.06	11.29	5.58

* 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.

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
3,414	Complaints received and dealt with	3,375
5,270	Inspections and re-inspections re complaints	3,786
398	Preliminary notices issued (written and verbal)	285
225	Preliminary notices complied with	212
	<u>Statutory Notices served</u>	
	Public Health Act, 1936:	
6	Section 39	2
2	Section 45	1
	Public Health Act, 1961:	
9	Section 26	20
	Housing Act 1957:	
14	Section 9	4
	Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931:	
758	Section 104	673
	<u>Statutory Notices complied with</u>	
	Public Health Act, 1936:	
Nil	Section 39 - by owners	Nil
Nil	work done in default by contract	Nil
	Public Health Act, 1961:	
2	Section 26 - by owners	15
4	work done in default by contract	Nil
	Housing Act, 1957:	
5	Section 9 - by owners	6
1	work done in default by contract	Nil
	Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931:	
184	Section 104 - by owners	162
470	by Corporation in default	382
142	sewers cleared	151

Nuisances abated and defects remedied:

Ashbins provided by owners or occupiers	2
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed	12
Drains cleaned out, re-laid or repaired	417
do. new inspection chambers provided	3
do. new inspection chamber covers provided	3
do. gullies cleaned out	18
do. new trapped gullies provided	1
Ventilating and soil pipes renewed or repaired	5
Dwellinghouses, roofs repaired	59
do. external walls rebuilt, cement rendered or repointed	50
do. internal walls replastered	37
do. ceilings replastered	19
do. floors re-laid or repaired	17
do. doors renewed or repaired	13
do. fireplaces and cooking ranges renewed or repaired	21
do. window cills repaired	1
do. windows repaired or sashes re-corded	25
do. new eaves gutters or rainwater fall-pipes provided	28
do. eaves gutters or rainwater fallpipes cleaned out or repaired	27
do. rooms cleansed or disinfested	7
do. new cellar gratings provided	1
do. chimney stacks or pots renewed or repaired	23
do. smoky condition abated	11
do. new steps provided or steps repaired	9
Water-closets, flushing cisterns, repaired or renewed	26
do. compartments rebuilt	1
do. new pedestal washdown pans provided	20
do. compartments repaired	32
do. new seats provided	12
do. service pipes to flushing cisterns repaired	18
Water supply, service pipes repaired	7
Hot water cylinders and boilers repaired or renewed	1
Sinks renewed	4
Lavatory basins renewed	1
Sink and bath waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleaned out	6
Yards and passages, paving repaired or renewed	18
Yards and passages cleansed	1
Caravans removed	70
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated	5
Nuisances caused by burning of refuse abated	3

Food and Drugs

Number of samples taken	462
Comprising as follows:	
Bottled Milk (Channel Island Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised)	15
Bottled Milk (Other than Channel Island)	79
Butter	17
Buttered rolls	2
Margarine	3
Sauce	15
Meat and Fish products	52
Fillets of White Tunny Fish	1
Tinned Meats	7
Tomatoes Tinned	2
Vegetables Tinned	2
Cough Medicine	2
Preserves	76
Table Jelly	3
Mincemeat	14
Ice cream	14
Cut Mixed Peel	1
Gelatine	2
Stem Ginger	5
Coffee	11
Coffee and Chicory Essence	3
Ground Almonds	2
Dried Fruits	30
Cheese (Danish Blue)	1
Christmas and Plum Puddings	2
Glace Cherries	6
Horlicks	1
Vinegar	5
Top of the Milk	1
Milk Top	1
Piece of Cake	1
Sweets	5
Cream	2
Soft Drinks	28
Oysters	1
Salmon	24
Tuna	5
Lard	4
Number of samples of Milk reported to be adulterated or below standard	1
Number of other samples reported not genuine	23
Legal proceedings instituted	10
Number of cautions issued	9
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs:	
Number of samples taken	14
Number of samples reported to be below standard	1
Legal proceedings instituted	Nil
Number of cautions issued	1

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Irregularity	Action taken
502 (Informal)	Turf Dressing	The sample was deficient in Soluble P ₂ O ₅ to the extent of 1.7% or 23.4% of the amount guaranteed. It also contained an excess of Insoluble P ₂ O ₅ . The total amount of P ₂ O ₅ conformed to the guaranteed amount.	Warning letter sent to the manufacturer

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

Date	Adulteration or Offence	Action Taken
February 1965	Steak and kidney pie with mould on pie crust	A plea of guilty was offered at the Magistrates' Court and the defendants were fined £4.
March 1965	Piece of metal in a date and walnut cake	A plea of guilty was offered at the Magistrates' Court and the defendant was fined £5.
March 1965	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " bent nail in a currant square	A plea of guilty was offered at the Magistrates' Court and the defendant was fined £2.
April 1965	Mouldy condition of a cake	A plea of guilty was offered at the Magistrates' Court and the defendants were fined £10.
May 1965	Mouldy condition of a packet of bread cakes	A plea of guilty was offered at the Magistrates' Court and the defendants were fined £5.
June 1965	Two men carrying bodies of pork at the Public Abattoir and not wearing head covering whilst doing so.	Both defendants pleaded guilty at the Magistrates' Court and were each fined £5.
September 1965	Adhesive plaster in a sausage	A plea of guilty was offered at the Magistrates' Court and the defendants were fined £10.
October 1965	Mouldy meat and potato pie	A plea of guilty was offered at the Magistrates' Court and the defendants were fined £15.
October 1965	Mouldy chocolate layer cake and also two cakes in the shop were seized under Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.	A plea of guilty was offered at the Magistrates' Court and the defendant was fined £10 on each charge, £20 in all.
November 1965	Foreign matter (insect and insect debris) in a syphon of soda water	Warning letter sent to firm concerned.

Serial No.	Article	Adulteration or Offence	Action taken & remarks
287 (Inf.)	Braised Steak	The sample was deficient in meat to the extent of 11.6 per cent.	Formal sample taken which proved to be satisfactory.
334 (Inf.)	TT (Pasteur-Milk)	The sample was slightly deficient in Milk Fat.	Formal sample taken which proved to be satisfactory.
434 (Inf.)	Buttered Roll	The fatty matter spread on the buttered roll contained not more than 8 per cent of butter fat, the remainder being fat foreign to butter. The sample was not Buttered Roll and was incorrectly described as such.	Formal sample taken which proved to be satisfactory.
423 (Inf.)	Top of the Milk	The sample contained 18.45 per cent of fat. It conformed to the statement on the label as to fat content and was free from preservatives. In the Public Analyst's opinion, this sample is Sterilised Cream and should contain not less than 23 per cent of fat.	Letter sent to firm concerned.
459 (Inf.)	Butter	The sample contained 16.88 per cent of water showing an excess of 5.5 per cent over the amount (16 per cent) permitted by the Food Standards (Butter and Margarine) Regulations 1955	Formal sample taken which proved to be satisfactory.
627 (Inf.)	Butter Mints	The sample contained only an insignificant trace of butter fat instead of at least 4 per cent. The sample was not "Butter Mints" and should not have been so described.	No formal sample has yet been taken due to the absence of supplies in the County Borough.
537 (Inf.)	Milk Top	The sample contained 19.3 per cent of fat and conformed to the statement on the label as to fat content. In the Public Analyst's opinion this sample is a sterilised cream and should have contained at least 23 per cent of fat as required by the Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951.	Letter sent to firm concerned.

Serial No.	Article	Adulteration or Offence	Action taken & remarks
445 (Inf.)	Chopped Ham	The sample was slightly deficient in meat.	Letter sent to firm concerned.
450 (Inf.)	Pork Luncheon Meat	The sample was deficient in meat to the extent of 4.7 per cent.	Letter sent to firm concerned.
449 (Inf.)	Pork Luncheon Meat	The sample was slightly deficient in meat.	Letter sent to firm concerned.
518 (Inf.)	Pork Sausage	The meat in this sample contained 53.3 per cent of fat showing an excess of fat.	Letter sent to firm concerned.
516 (Inf.)	Pork Sausage	The sample was slightly deficient in meat.	Letter sent to firm concerned.
496 (Inf.)	Pork Sausage	The sample was deficient in meat to the extent of 8.4 per cent.	Letter sent to firm concerned.
335	Piece of Cake	The piece of cake had a pasty material on a portion of its surface. A microscopical examination showed it to contain a mould of the penicillium type. The present of this mould renders the cake unfit for human consumption.	A plea of guilty was offered at the Magistrates' Court and the defendants were fined £10.

MILK

Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination including 17 samples of Tuberculin Tested (pasteurised) milk from schools.

Designation of Milk	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Channel Island	15	15	Nil
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	48	48	Nil
Sterilised	29	29	Nil

All milk received in the County Borough is subjected to heat treatment and therefore no samples of raw milk were taken for examination.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the County Borough.

Slaughterhouses

Public Slaughterhouse	1
Private Slaughterhouse	1
New slaughtermen's licences issued	2
Slaughtermen's licences renewed	42
Animals killed at Public Slaughterhouse	76,990
Inspections at slaughterhouses	939
Animals killed at Private Slaughterhouse	1,251

Carcases inspected and condemned:

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	10,927	686	98	37,477	29,053
Number inspected	10,927	686	98	37,477	29,053
All diseases except Tuberculosis: Whole carcasses condemned	17	5	10	43	31
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,946	128	6	776	6,067
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	27.13%	19.39%	16.31%	2.19%	21.00%
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcasses condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	1	Nil	Nil	279
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.046%	0.146%	-	-	0.96%
Cysticercosis: Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	21	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The total weight of meat and offal condemned was approximately:

33 tons 3 qtrs. 24 lbs.

19641965

284 Visits re food inspection

255

Food condemned at shops and warehouses:

Cooked ham	2 tons	13 cwts.	2 qtrs.	13 lbs.
Tinned meat	1 ton	16 cwts.	2 qtrs.	8 lbs.
Bacon		10 cwts.	0 qtrs.	23 lbs.
Peaches		3 cwts.	3 qtrs.	5 lbs.
Fish		8 cwts.	3 qtrs.	17 lbs.
Assorted meats		4 cwts.	0 qtrs.	3 lbs.
Melons		14 cwts.	2 qtrs.	4 lbs.
Bananas	1 ton	17 cwts.	2 qtrs.	0 lbs.
Carrots	3 tons	14 cwts.	1 qtr.	0 lbs.
Cheese			2 qtrs.	5 lbs.
Onions	3 tons	12 cwts.	3 qtrs.	0 lbs.
Butter				14 lbs.
Potatoes	31 tons	8 cwts.	0 qtrs.	0 lbs.
Tomatoes		18 cwts.	2 qtrs.	23 lbs.
Cauliflowers	2 tons	5 cwts.	1 qtr.	0 lbs.
Pears	1 ton	12 cwts.	3 qtrs.	10 lbs.
Piums			3 qtrs.	12 lbs.
Cucumber		7 cwts.	3 qtrs.	16 lbs.
Grapes		4 cwts.	0 qtrs.	12 lbs.
Apples	2 tons	5 cwts.	0 qtrs.	24 lbs.
Oranges		4 cwts.	2 qtrs.	8 lbs.
Frozen Foods		15 cwts.	1 qtr.	3 lbs.
Cabbages	1 ton	7 cwts.	2 qtrs.	8 lbs.
Lettuces		2 cwts.	0 qtrs.	24 lbs.
Celery		1 cwt.	1 qtr.	14 lbs.
Parsnips		7 cwts.	0 qtrs.	0 lbs.
Chicory				20 lbs.

also 2,577 tins, jars and packets of various foods of an approximate weight of 1 ton 16 cwts. 2 qtrs. 23 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.

Inspections of Markets, Food Hawkers, etc.:

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
138	Number of inspections	188
7	Number of food hawkers registered	3
84	Visits to Racecourse and open air caterers	55

Offensive Trades:

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
22	Number of inspections	14

Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk:

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
	The position on 31st December 1965:-	
184	Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Sterilised Milk	159
37	Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Pasteurised Milk	48
94	Number of inspections of dairy premises etc.	82

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963:

Number of premises registered during the year	135
Number of visits to registered premises	541
Number of accidents investigated	55

Clean Air Act, 1956:

Number of visits re smoke control areas	346
Number of visits to boiler houses	90
Number of other visits re atmospheric pollution	71
Number of visits to atmospheric pollution stations	689
Number of smoke observations	32
Informal notices served re Clean Air Act 1956	7

Cinemas and Places of Entertainment:

Number in Boroughs	5
Inspections	5

Prescribed Particulars on the Administrations of the Factories Act 1961:

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of:		Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	29	7	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority	403	36	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	27	5	-	-
Total	459	48	1	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	1	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	1	-	2	-

Pet Animals Act 1951:

Number of licensed premises 10
 Number of inspections under the Pet Animals Act 1951 -

Common Lodging Houses:

Number on register at beginning of year 1
 On register at end of year 1
 Number of inspections 11

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

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
644	Complaints of new infestations received and investigated during the year	685
1,732	Premises treated by rodent operatives (pre-baiting and poisoning)	1,374
31	Accumulations of rubbish removed to prevent harbourage of rats	12
185	Inspections re "Block Control"	60
2,760	Test baits laid	458
4,398	Inspections of Farms, Factories, Corporation Housing Sites, Smallholdings, River and Canal Banks, Warehouses, Allotments, Sewage Disposal Works, Tips and Piggeries	4,141
	Treatment of the sewers in the centre of the town and various outlying districts was carried out twice during the year.	

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

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
2	Number of premises registered for manufacture	1
268	Number of premises registered for sale	256
149	Inspections	89

Food and Drugs Act 1955 (Food Hygiene Regulations):

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
1,037	Inspection of food preparation premises (including cafes, restaurants, hotel kitchens, bakehouses, meat and fish preparing premises, shops and warehouses, etc.	1,038
57	Notices given (written and verbal)	7
	Contraventions found and remedied:-	
	Walls and ceilings cleansed/decorated	15
	Walls and ceilings replastered etc.	2
	Floors cleansed	3
	Wash hand basins provided and fixed	5
	Hot and cold water provided	3
	Soap, towels etc. provided	8
	First aid materials provided	3
	Sanitary conveniences cleansed	5
	Adequate lighting provided in sanitary conveniences	5
	New ashbins provided	3
	Wash hand notice provided	7
	Equipment renewed/cleansed	2

Food Premises:

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
52	Number and types of food shops at the end of year: Fruiterers and Grocers	51
243	Grocers and provisioners shops	242
85	Butchers shops	85
45	Fried Fish shops	43
6	Wet fish shops	6
170	Miscellaneous	172
1,321	Total number of inspections	587

Hotels, Public Houses and Inns:

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
86	Number in County Borough	84
57	Number of inspections and re-inspections	24

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution:

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
452	Number of visits made to the six stations having deposit gauges and the three stations having smoke and SO ₂ volumetric apparatus	689

Miscellaneous:

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
58	Inspections of schools sanitary conveniences	26
482	Inspections of urinals and public lavatories	519
200	Inspections of tents, vans and sheds	200
880	Interviews with property owners and tradesmen etc.	1,326
58	Superintending disinfestation of verminous premises	14
39	Verminous persons disinfested	21
3	Inspections of houses prior to re-housing	7
46	Inspections of Hairdressers' premises	45
633	Visits re testing of drains	225
44	Visits in connection with food poisoning enquiries	102
1,078	Other visits	487

Caravans and Control of Development Act 1960:

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
294	Inspections of tents and vans	200
1	Number of licensed sites	1

Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964:

	Number of applicants registered	44
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HOUSING

<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>
	Number of new houses, flats and bungalows erected in the Borough during the year:	
59	(1) by the Local Authority	178
39	(2) by private enterprise	102
27,188	Total number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the rate books	27,251
	Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:	
	Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied after formal action by Local Authority:	
137	By owner	127
	After formal notice under Public Health Acts:	
5	(a) by owner	12
4	(b) by Local Authority	1
	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act 1957:	
3	(a) by owner	4
-	(b) by Local Authority	-
	Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act 1957:	
-	(a) Number of Clearance Areas declared	-
-	(b) Number of houses included in Clearance Areas	-
-	(c) Number of compulsory purchase order made	-
	Number of houses demolished during the year in clearance areas declared under Section 42 of the Housing Act 1957:	
194	(a) Unfit for human habitation	192
-	(b) Included by reason of bad arrangement	-
24	(c) On land acquired under Section 43(2) of the Housing Act 1957	11
	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
1	(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:	
8	Under Sections 16(4) and 17(1) of the Housing Act 1957	9
	<u>Certificates of Disrepair</u>	
	Rent Act 1957:	
2	Number of applications for certificates of disrepair	-

