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DONCASTER
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE ANNUAL
REPORT

for the Year 1947

of the

Medical Officer of Health

A. PENMAN

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

Public Health Department, Nether Hall, Doncaster



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	„ J. Yorke

DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
NETHER HALL,
DONCASTER.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Doncaster Rural District Council.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health conditions of the District in 1947.

The number of births was the highest for many years; the general death rate, although well below that for England and Wales, increased slightly; the infant mortality rate was five above the average for the previous ten years and the death rate from all forms of tuberculosis was above the pre-war average for the first time.

These unfavourable rates are mainly the result of overcrowded conditions due to arrears of housing provision and replacement.

The epidemic of measles was the largest since the commencement of notification, but the number of cases of diphtheria was the lowest yet recorded and the district escaped the country-wide outbreak of infantile paralysis lightly, with only five cases.

Mr. A. Reynolds, Chief Sanitary Inspector, has submitted his report on the sanitary circumstances, food and public cleansing, which is included.

I have to thank my staff for their help and support.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. PENMAN, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

A. PENMAN, M.D., ch.B. (University of Edinburgh), D.P.H., R.C.P.S. (Edinburgh and Glasgow). Appointed as Medical Officer of Health, Rural District Council, May, 1935. Appointed in joint appointment as Divisional Medical Officer of Health with West Riding County Council, January, 1947.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

A. REYNOLDS, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods. Appointed August, 1924.

SENIOR ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR

E. K. SMITH, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods. Appointed April, 1932.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTORS

F. RUTTER, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods. Appointed February, 1946; left February, 1947.

L. HAY, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. Appointed November, 1946; left August, 1947.

J. JONES, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods. Appointed December, 1947.

ASSISTANT AND DISINFECTING OFFICER

G. STEVENSON. Appointed September, 1938.

CLERKS

E. HEMINGWAY. Appointed April, 1946.

Miss B. BRADBURY. Appointed June, 1947; left November, 1947.

OFFICES OF THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

NETHER HALL, DONCASTER. Telephone Nos.: Doncaster 3427, 3428, 3429 (three lines).

Divisional Health Office No. 28—

NETHER HALL, DONCASTER. Telephone No. Doncaster 49867.

Public Cleansing Depot of the Rural District Council—

SUNNYSIDE, KIRK SANDALL. Telephone No. Barnby Dun 258.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The Rural District consists of 35 civil parishes with a total acreage of 73,755, and surrounds the County Borough of Doncaster and the Urban Districts of Bentley and Adwick-le-Street.

Braithwell, Stainton, Wadworth, Conisborough Parks, Sprotborough, Warmsworth, Edlington, Brodsworth, High Melton, Barmborough, Hickleton, Adwick-on-Deane, Marr, Hooton Pagnell and Hampole, in the west and north-west, are undulating and situated on limestone, the highest point being at Clifton (about 461 feet, O.D.).

Bawtry, Austerfield, Rossington, Awkley, Blaxton, Cantley, Armthorpe and Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall, in the south and east, are flat and on sandstone with gravelly sub-soils, while Thorpe-in-Balne, Owston, Fenwick, Moss, Kirk Bramwith, Askern and Norton, in the north and north-east, are mainly flat and alluvial.

The River Don, after receiving its tributary the Dearne, flows eastward through the district, and closely associated with it is the Hull-Sheffield canal. There are smaller rivers, such as the Idle and the Torne, which join the River Trent, while the River Went passes the northern boundary.

The London to York trunk road and the London and North Eastern Railway from London to Scotland traverse the district from south to north. The road and railway from Sheffield to Hull likewise cross from west to east.

The 1921 census showed a population of 26,269, and the 1931 census 49,047. This increase was mainly due to the expansion of the coal-mining industry in Rossington, Armthorpe, Askern and Edlington, and to the establishment of a glass works at Kirk Sandall. The Registrar-General in 1947 estimated the population at 52,810, showing that the general trend is for the population to rise in the district.

Coal-mining is the chief local industry, and agriculture next in local importance. There is also the glass and vitrolite works mentioned above and some lime quarries and gravel pits.

The district is well served with public water and electricity supplies, which are extending gradually to the most remote villages.

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	73,755
Registrar-General's estimate of the resident civilian population	...	...	...	...	52,810
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1947), according to rate books	...	...	...	...	14,928
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	£251,793
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£959/17/0

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

LIVE BIRTHS—

	M.	F.	Total	
Legitimate .	585	531	1116	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population: 22.36 (Birth Rate for England and Wales: 20.5).
Illegitimate .	33	32	65	
	—	—	—	
	618	563	1181	

STILL BIRTHS—

	M.	F.	Total	
Legitimate .	14	13	27	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population: 0.55, or 24 per 1,000 (live and still) births (Still Birth Rate for England and Wales, 0.50)
Illegitimate .	—	2	2	
	—	—	—	
	14	15	29	

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE—

	M.	F.	Total	
Legitimate .	31	30	61	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births: 58.4. (Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales: 41).
Illegitimate .	5	3	8	
	—	—	—	
	36	33	69	

DEATHS (*all causes*)—

M.	F.	Total	
273	237	510	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population: 9.66 (Crude Death Rate for England and Wales: 12).

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

Based on Registrar-General's Figures.

	Doncaster Rural District	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales
BIRTH RATE per 1,000 estimated population ...	22.36	21.3	21.5	20.5
DEATH RATE (all per 1,000 estimated population)—				
All causes ...	9.66	11.0	12.3	12.0
*Zymotic Diseases (seven principal) ...	0.38	0.16	0.16	§
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	0.62	0.41	0.39	0.47
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.08
†Respiratory Diseases (ex- cluding Tuberculosis of Respiratory System) ...	1.1	1.23	1.37	§
Cancer ...	1.2	1.59	1.80	1.85
‡Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	2.5	3.25	3.98	§
INFANT MORTALITY (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births) ...	58.4	47	45	41
DIARRHOEA (deaths in infants under two years of age per 1,000 live births) ...	15.24	5.74	5.31	5.8
MATERNAL MORTALITY—				
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	0.11	0.21	0.26
Other causes ...	2.46	1.63	1.07	0.91
Total ...	2.46	1.74	1.28	1.17

*Combined death rate from smallpox (if any), scarlet fever, enteric fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, also diarrhoea in infants under two years of age.

†Combined death rate from bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases, excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

‡Combined death rate from heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system.

§Figures not available.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population in 1947 was 52,810, which is 830 more than that of the previous year. This was due to the return of men and women from the forces and to the natural increase (excess of live births over deaths) of 671.

BIRTHS.

There were 1,181 live births (618 males, 563 females), or 44 more than the previous year, giving a birth rate of 22.4 per 1,000 of the population. The provisional estimate for England and Wales was 20.5.

Still births again fell to 29 from 34 in the previous year and 41 in 1945. The still birth rate was thus 0.55 (England and Wales 0.50).

DEATHS.

510 deaths from all causes were recorded (males 273, females 237) giving a crude death rate of 9.7 compared with a similar death rate for England and Wales of 12.0 per 1,000 of the population.

The principal causes of death were:

	1947	Compare with	
		1946	1945
Diseases of the heart and circulation, including intracranial vascular lesions ...	183	198	119
Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza ...	61	62	68
Cancer ...	59	58	60
Premature birth, birth injuries and convulsions ...	30	26	28
Tuberculous diseases ...	39	20	29
Accident and other violence ...	28	20	22

The number of deaths was greater by 100 than in the previous year. Diseases of the heart and circulation accounted for 45 of this increase, infants deaths for 21, tuberculous diseases for 19, and accidents and other violence for 8, making a total of 93 of the increase of 100.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The number of deaths among mothers as a result of 1,210 live and still births (and an unknown number of pregnancies which did not reach term) was three, the same number as in 1946. There was no death from sepsis, all three being classifiable as from "other cause," viz.: Case A—shock, manual removal of placenta, anæmia; Case B—acute circulatory failure, post partum eclampsia; Case C—cerebral hæmorrhage, congenital aneurism, child birth. Two of the cases died in hospital.

The maternal mortality rate was thus 2.48 per 1,000 (live and still) births compared with 2.56 for 1946 and 1.17 for England and Wales in 1947.

1,027 women made 4,051 attendances at the seven ante-natal clinics in the area during the year. As the total number of known pregnancies throughout the year was 1,210 this shows a percentage attendance of 84.9 at ante-natal clinics. In addition it is estimated that about 7 per cent. of all expectant mothers took advantage of the County Council's arrangements for supervision by their own private doctors. That 92 per cent. of expectant mothers use these services in sufficient indication of their usefulness.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

69 infants (males 36, females 33) died before reaching the age of 12 months. The infant mortality rate was thus 58 per 1,000 live births, which is 5 per 1,000 above the average for the previous ten years and compares unfavourably with 41 for England and Wales.

There were 14 deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia, 14 from premature birth, 13 from diarrhoea and enteritis, 9 from congenital defects, and 7 from developmental and wasting diseases. Two of these deaths occurred in families intractably ineducable in matters of management of children and household affairs (i.e., problem families). A further five deaths took place among families suspected of being of the problem category.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES, 1938-1947.

Rate per 1,000 live births ...	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	48	56	67	61	41	54	42	61	42	58

INFANT DEATHS, 1947.

Cause of death	Total		Under 4 wks		4 wks to 3 mths		3 mths to 6 mths		6 mths to 9 mths		9 mths to 12 mths	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebrospinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (including Gastro-Enteritis) .	11	2	2	—	2	1	5	1	1	—	1	—
Premature Birth ...	4	10	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Defects (Malformation, atelectasis etc.) ...	3	6	3	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Developmental and wasting diseases .	2	5	2	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Convulsions ...	4	4	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	—	1	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	10	4	—	—	—	1	6	2	2	—	2	1
Other causes ...	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
All causes .	36	33	12	18	2	4	13	10	4	—	5	1

Section F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1947
(Other than Tuberculosis)

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE

arranged in the manner prescribed by the Registrar-General.

Age Group	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Acute Polio-myelitis		Acute Polioen-cephalitis		Whooping Cough		Measles	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 to 1 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	24
1 to 3 .	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	145	112
3 to 5 .	8	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	6	179	167
5 to 10 .	19	16	1	1	—	1	—	1	3	6	169	163
10 to 15 .	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
15 to 25 .	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
25 and over	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total ...	41	37	2	3	3	2	—	1	8	17	505	473

Age Group	Acute Pneumonia		Enteric or Typhoid Fever		Erysipelas		Cerebro-Spinal Fever	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 to 5 ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
5 to 15 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
15 to 45 ...	2	6	—	—	1	—	—	—
45 to 65 ...	4	5	—	—	1	1	—	—
65 and over ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	9	12	—	1	3	1	—	2

			M	F
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	...	3	2
Non-Civilians :				
Diphtheria ...	...	...	1	—
Infective Hepatitis ...	...	...	1	—
Measles ...	...	...	2	—

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifications				Doncaster Rural District	England and Wales
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	0.02	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	0.00	0.01
Cerebrospinal Fever	...	...	...	0.04	0.05
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1.48	1.37
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0.47	2.22
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0.09	0.13
Erysipelas	...	...	...	0.07	0.19
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	0.00	0.00
Measles ...	...	...	...	18.52	9.41
Pneumonia	...	...	...	0.39	0.79

TYPHOID FEVER.—There was one case of enteric fever, the first for many years. The source of the infection was untraced. It coincided with one other case in an Urban District a few miles away.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOENCEPHALITIS. — Acute poliomyelitis, five cases, incidence rate of .095 (two deaths); acute polioencephalitis, one notified (one death).

Judged by the number of notifications the District escaped lightly. Even so, there were three deaths and at least two cases of poliomyelitis had extensive residual paralysis. Several suspected cases were sent into hospital in which the diagnosis was not confirmed and at least two cases were discovered some time after the acute stage of the disease. All the cases of paralysis were put in touch with orthopædic treatment facilities at an early stage and one severe case was treated at a special hospital at Wakefield (Pinderfields).

SCARLET FEVER.—78 cases of scarlet fever in 1947 represents the best position since 1941, when there were 68. Whatever be the factor in the epidemiology of this disease that was responsible for this blessing, it has now ceased to operate, as 57 cases of scarlet fever were notified in the first four months of 1948. The overcrowded conditions caused by the housing shortage are bound to favour a high incidence when the causal organisms are about.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—This was not a year when large numbers of whooping cough cases were expected, as an epidemic had taken place in the previous year. Only 25 cases were notified and no death resulted. Parents of notified cases were warned of the need for isolation. Mild and unrecognised cases continue to spread the disease, however, and it is to the parents of such cases that the warning should more appropriately have been addressed.

DIPHTHERIA.—The number of cases of diphtheria notified was the smallest of all time, and two of these five cases were adults. Such a record can only be maintained by routine immunisation of infants and re-immunisation at appropriate intervals. There are indications that when this work falls behind, the number of victims again increases.

ERYSIPELAS.—The prevalence of erysipelas bears a high correlation to that of scarlet fever, and this is not surprising when the causal organisms of both belong to the hæmolytic streptococcal group. Only four cases of erysipelas were notified.

MEASLES.—The severe wintry conditions of early 1947 paralysed movement among the population so much that the onset of the expected epidemic of measles was delayed until the early summer and when it did come all records since the disease became notifiable were broken. No fewer than 978 cases came to our notice. The epidemic occurred mainly in summer weather and this accounts for the fact that only two deaths resulted since fewer attacks of broncho-pneumonia supervened.

Mortality is not the only index upon which to judge the effect of measles. How often does one come across a child in later years with a serious disability which resulted from measles.

PNEUMONIA.—The cases of acute primary and influenzal pneumonia were surprisingly few in view of the prolonged spell of severe conditions in the early part of the year.

SMALLPOX.—About Easter-time a case of variola major occurred in Doncaster County Borough, a man employed at a private school. Owing to his movements during the stages of incubation, invasion and rash, a fair number of contacts in the Rural District had to be vaccinated and supervised during quarantine. The diagnosis had been confirmed by a Medical Officer from the Ministry of Health. The success of the measures adopted is best shown in the failure of the infection to find further victims, a fortunate result not attained in several similar incidents in England about the same time.

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS INFESTATIONS.

During the year 81 cases of infestation with scabies were brought to the notice of this Department, comprising 30 adults and 51 children. This compares with 217 cases in the previous year. All were treated at the Doncaster Borough or Bentley Cleansing Stations. The Bentley and Adwick Cleansing Stations have now closed down.

The vast war-time increase in the prevalence of this infestation seems now to have abated, but whether a peace-time level has yet been reached remains to be seen. With the increase in our knowledge of the habits of the parasite and with new medicaments and methods of treatment, it should be possible with average care to reduce the endemic level to a very low mark.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1947.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
1 and under 5 years	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
5 and under 15 yrs.	3	1	5	4	—	—	—	2
15 and under 25 yrs.	14	4	1	2	1	9	1	—
25 and under 35 yrs.	5	6	—	1	2	5	—	1
35 and under 45 yrs.	6	4	—	1	4	4	—	—
45 and under 55 yrs.	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
55 and under 65 yrs.	6	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
Over 65 years ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Total ...	35	16	9	8	14	19	3	3

There were 78 new cases of tuberculosis (males 44, females 34) notified during 1947 compared with 68 in 1946, 60 in 1945 and 58 in 1944. All forms of tuberculosis accounted for 39 deaths (males 17, females 22). The number of new cases is the highest since 1936, when there were 83, and the number of deaths has only been surpassed by those of 1930, when there were 45.

Before the war tuberculosis was showing a gradual decline. This decline was arrested by the conditions prevailing during the war. 1947 is the first post-war year in which the mortality rate has exceeded the annual average of 1934-38.

At the beginning of the year there were 305 cases (males 171, females 134) on the register, and on December 31st there were 298 (males 168, females 130).

In 1947 the death rate per 1,000 from all forms of tuberculosis was 0.74, compared with 0.39 for 1946 and 0.55 for England and Wales in 1947.

There were 11 deaths (males 7, females 4) from tuberculosis of persons who had not been notified previous to death.

Section B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

AMBULANCES.

COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE. — The County Ambulance Service has provided one main depot for this district, at Bentley (Telephone No. Doncaster 49468). Under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, an establishment of six ambulances has been approved. A sub-depot will operate a 12-hour six-day week service from Rossington with one ambulance. Night cases will be answered from Bentley and Maltby.

Ambulances can be obtained from any of the following on request: (a) medical practitioners; (b) health visitors; (c) police officers; (d) members of the general public only on production of a certificate signed by a doctor; (e) emergency requests arising out of street accidents; (f) County Public Health Department, central office; (g) local authorities; (h) requests in cases of emergency maternity cases.

NURSING AREAS—HEALTH VISITORS.

Fenwick, Moss, Thorpe-in-Balne, Askern, Burghwallis, Owston—Nurse E. Dalton (Health Visitor), Nurse L. Moss (Centre Nurse), Nurse A. Meek (School Nurse).

Kirk Bramwith, Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall—Nurse M. Simpson (Health Visitor and Centre Nurse), Nurse E. Evans (part-time School Nurse).

Cantley, Blaxton, Auckley—Nurse E. Harding (part-time Health Visitor).

Austerfield, Bawtry, Braithwell, Loversall, Wadworth, Stainton—Nurse B. Scott (Health Visitor and Centre Nurse).

Rossington—Nurse F. E. Holloway (Health Visitor and Centre Nurse), Nurse A. Caygill (part-time School Nurse).

Edlington, Warmsworth, Conisborough Parks and Old Denaby—Nurse E. P. Llewellyn (Health Visitor and Centre Nurse), Nurse O. K. Cresswell (School Nurse).

Sprotborough, High Melton, Marr, Cadeby—Nurse O. Stewardson (Health Visitor and Centre Nurse).

Hickleton, Clayton-with-Frickley, Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth, Barmborough—Nurse L. Moss (Health Visitor).

Nurse E. S. Bond assists throughout the area as School Nurse.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES AND ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Armthorpe (Miners' Welfare Institute)—Infant consultation every Thursday, 2-0 p.m.; Ante-natal Clinic, second and fourth Tuesdays, 10-0 a.m. and 2-0 p.m., first and third Tuesdays, 2-0 p.m.

Askern (Baptist Church) — Infant consultation every Monday, 2-0 p.m.; Ante-natal Clinic every Thursday, 2-0 p.m.

Bawtry (25 Council Estate)—Infant consultation every Monday, 10-0 a.m.; Ante-natal Clinic, second and fourth Wednesdays at 2-0 p.m.

Edlington (Church Hall) — Infant consultation every Monday at 2-0 p.m.; Ante-natal Clinic every Thursday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Kirk Sandall (Congregational Church)—Infant consultation every Thursday, 2-0 p.m.; Ante-natal Clinic first and third Mondays at 2-0 p.m.

Rossington (St. Luke's Church Hall)—Infant consultation every Tuesday, 2-0 p.m.; Ante-natal Clinic first and third Wednesdays, 10-0 a.m. and 2-0 p.m., second and fourth Wednesdays, 10-0 a.m.

Sprotborough (Richmond Hill School)—Infant consultation every Wednesday, 10-0 a.m. and 2-0 p.m.; Ante-natal Clinic alternate Fridays, 10-0 a.m. and 2-0 p.m.

Section C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLIES.

PUBLIC SUPPLIES.

Distributors.	Sources of Supply.	Area of Supply.
Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board	Three deep boreholes at Austerfield	Austerfield, Awkley, Bawtry, Blaxton, Rossington, Wadworth, Conisborough Parks, Edlington, High Melton, Barnborough, Hickleton, Marr, Brodsworth, Hampole, Burghwallis, Askern, Norton, Braithwell, Stainton, Cadeby and part of Owston.
Doncaster Corporation	Several deep boreholes and Thrybergh Reservoir	Armthorpe, Cantley, Warmsworth, Sprotborough, Loversall, Edenthorpe, Sunnyside (Kirk Sandall).
Pilkington Bros.	Two deep boreholes at Pilkingtons' Works.	Kirk Sandall and Barnby Dun villages.
Hooton Pagnell Estate	Deep well	Village of Hooton Pagnell.
Clayton-with-Frickley Estate	Deep well	Village of Clayton-with-Frickley.
Adwick-on-Dearne	Two springs	Village of Adwick-on-Dearne.
Jarratt's Estate	One deep borehole	About 30 houses at Bessacarr (Cantley).

The Parishes of Moss, Fenwick, Kirk Bramwith and Thorpe-in-Balne are entirely supplied by private wells. The Ministry of Health has sanctioned the expenditure for the extension of the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board's mains to Moss, Fenwick and to Adwick-on-Deane (to replace the small supply there). These contracts are let and are awaiting fulfilment. The Ministry's sanction to extend mains into the parish of Thorpe-in-Balne has been sought mainly on the grounds of agricultural needs.

The village of Skelbrooke in the parish of Hampole is supplied by mains from the Hemsworth Rural District.

Only about 700 dwellings out of 14,928 are not on public supplies. These are situate in isolated parts or are a long distance from existing mains.

SAMPLING FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.—During 1947 the following samples were taken:—

Supply	Number of Samples	Satisfactory Results
Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board	10	10
Doncaster Corporation	7	7
Pilkington Bros.	3	3
Alverley Estate	1	1

Four private wells were sampled, all with satisfactory results.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.—Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board supply was analysed chemically with the following satisfactory result:—

RICHARDSON & JAFFE, Analytical Chemists.
Victoria Chambers,
Victoria Square, Bradford.
April 30th, 1948.

Water taken from Pumping Main at Austerfield Pumping Station.
Received April 23rd, 1948.

	Grains per gallon
Silica	0.60
Iron and Alumina	0.40
Calcium	2.21
Magnesium	1.04
Chloride	1.20
Sulphate	0.77
Carbonate	5.99
Sodium	1.15
	<hr/> 13.36

General Composition—

Calcium Carbonate	5.60
Magnesium Carbonate	3.64
Sodium Chloride	1.98
Sodium Sulphate	1.14
Silica, Iron and Alumina	1.00
	<hr/> 13.36

(Carbonates present in solution as bicarbonates).

Total Hardness (all temporary)	9.9
pH	7.4
Free Ammonia	0.0028
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0014
Nitrite Nitrogen	none
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.05
Lead, Copper and Zinc	none
Oxygen absorbed (4 hrs. at 80 deg. F.)	0.011

(Signed) F. W. M. JAFFE
(Richardson & Jaffe).

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

A full description of the conditions prevailing in each parish was given in the Annual Report for 1945, and need not be repeated.

Sewers have been extended to serve new properties and housing sites.

Section D.

HOUSING.

NEW HOUSES.—Towards the five-year programme of 2,300 houses put forward in 1945, the following houses were completed in 1947:—

Number of houses built by the local authority:				
(a) Permanent	...	...	...	26
(b) Temporary	...	...	...	27
Number of houses built by private builders (per-				
manent)	...	...	...	30
Total				83

In the pre-war period 250 new houses were necessary to meet the normal annual increase in the number of families requiring accommodation.

The requirement that new houses be let to miners and agricultural workers made it very difficult to relieve specific cases of overcrowding.

At the time of writing this report (in 1948) there are signs that the provision of new houses is being accelerated, mainly by the erection of pre-fabricated types.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector reports as follows with regard to housing repairs:—

Number of inspections for housing repairs	...	...	327
Number of informal notices to repair	...	...	74
Number of statutory notices to repair	...	...	38
Number of houses repaired	...	...	49

SCHOOLS.

20 schools were surveyed by the sanitary staff during the year. Overcrowding in classrooms was noted at Cantley, Cusworth Lane Infants' and Sprotborough Richmond Hill.

WATER SUPPLY.—All have a satisfactory water supply.

WASHING FACILITIES.—All had bowls provided. Hot water was provided in some in winter-time only. Soap was provided in all and roller towels were the rule.

LAVATORY ACCOMMODATION was adequate in all, but the conservancy type was in use in four instances; plans for conversion to the water-carriage system were formulated in three of these. Drainage was unsatisfactory in one instance.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.—Satisfactory in all cases.

CANTEEN ARRANGEMENTS.—Cooking facilities were centred on five or six kitchens, and meals distributed in hot containers.

Dining accommodation was in classrooms, school halls, cloakrooms and corridors, and only in a few instances can be said to be satisfactory. This is a service added to school life during the war, when the building of new premises was impossible. Even now such building ranks behind that of houses and new classrooms.

No school department or class was closed on account of infectious disease; 98 children in contact with notifiable infectious diseases were excluded for short periods.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. PENMAN, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Details of the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	No. on Register	Number of			
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occ'p'rs Prosecuted	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	7	2	1	—	
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	63	24	—	—	
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .	—	—	—	—	
Total ...	70	26	1	—	

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	No. of Cases in which Defects were found				No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness, s1	—	—	—	—	—	
Overcrowding, s2 ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Unreasonable temperature, s3 ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Inadequate ventilation, s4 ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Ineffective drainage of floors, s6 ...	1	1	—	—	—	
Sanitary Conveniences, s7:						
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ...	1	1	—	—	—	

Section C.—Continued.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT.

A. REYNOLDS, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Statement made to the Medical Officer of Health in pursuance of Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1926, in relation to inspections, notices, etc.:—

Total number of inspections during 1947	...	...	4,849
Nuisances reported during 1947 (including provision of pails and dust bins)	...	...	541
Nuisances in hand	...	...	216
Abated during 1947	...	...	708
Outstanding at the end of 1947	...	...	49

The total inspections relate to:—

Nuisances	...	...	937	Meat and Food:		
Lodging Houses	...	...	3	Slaughterhouses	...	5
Vans and Sheds	...	...	66	Butchers' Shops	...	39
Smoke Observations	...	...	5	Stalls and Vans	...	8
Shops Act	...	...	117	Fish and Chip Shops	...	36
Schools	...	...	17	Ice Cream Vendors	...	32
Factories	...	...	26	Bakehouses	...	11
Drainage	...	...	287	Food	...	159
Public Cleansing	...	...	670			
				Infectious Diseases:		
Water Supplies:				Disinfections	...	112
Samples taken	...	...	34	Investigations	...	226
Supplies investigated	...	...	63	School Notices	...	98
				Infestations:		
Milk and Dairies:				Bed Bugs	...	30
Producers	...	...	239	Other Vermin	...	11
Cowsheds	...	...	342	Scabies (including		
Retailers	...	...	19	treatment)	...	14
Samples	...	...	22	Dangerous Buildings	...	1
				Camps	...	28
Housing:				Hostels	...	20
Section 9	...	...	327	Spoilbanks and Tips	...	30
Section 11	...	...	—	Floods	...	143
Overcrowding	...	...	150	Piggeries	...	5
Re-housing	...	...	400	Conversions	...	117

INFORMAL NOTICES.

541 preliminary notices have been served relating to: —

Drainage and Conver-		Water Supplies	...	2
sions	...	Miscellaneous	...	29
Nuisances, Dust Bins	65	Housing Repairs	...	71
and Pails	...	Shops	...	4
Cowsheds and Dairies	360	Factories and Workshops	...	2
	8			

Shops Act, 1934:

Sections 10 and 13 (c)—

Number of visits paid during year	117
Unsatisfactory conditions found	4
Remedied	3

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN.

It is gratifying to note the decrease in the number of houses where it was necessary to deal with infestations for bed bugs and other vermin. During 1946 the numbers were 64 and 78; this year they are 30 and 11 respectively. In my opinion, since D.D.T. became available to the public at a reasonable price, plus its easy application and lasting powers of vermin eradication, householders have used it liberally and the result is now becoming apparent.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1947 (END OF YEAR).

PARISH.	No. of Inhabited Houses, 31/12/47	Water Closets	Pail Closets	Privy Middens	Dustbins	Dry Ashpits	Cesspools
Parishes closely built:							
Armthorpe	1367	1382	24	4	1497	—	5
Askern	1427	1437	3	—	1472	—	1
Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall	1192	1233	—	7	1263	—	8
Bawtry	372	357	10	25	396	4	1
Edlington	1467	1518	20	1	1581	—	7
Rossington	1884	1840	63	5	1834	—	10
Sprotborough	1673	1773	29	11	1809	—	212
Warmsworth	652	750	16	6	658	—	1
Total ...	10034	10290	165	59	10510	4	245
Parishes closely built in parts:							
Austerfield	137	117	8	16	99	2	12
Barnborough	241	183	47	20	220	—	32
Blaxton	110	53	58	3	35	6	30
Braithwell	186	139	43	21	162	2	48
Brodsworth	567	498	71	4	653	—	61
Cadeby	32	4	17	10	20	4	1
Cantley	309	270	77	38	258	6	161
Denaby (Old)	56	15	38	5	48	—	15
Marr	35	13	19	3	39	—	—
Norton	507	244	86	78	458	—	56
Wadworth	161	36	98	40	121	2	7
Total ...	2341	1572	562	238	2113	22	423
Parishes entirely rural:							
Adwick-on-Deane	36	20	20	—	42	1	4
Awkley	77	7	41	25	18	—	9
Burghwallis	53	31	20	2	55	—	18
Clayton-with-Frickley	68	16	25	28	26	6	1
Conisborough Parks	87	28	36	19	50	—	12
Fenwick	45	6	15	27	21	2	1
Hampole	52	16	35	1	33	2	8
Hickleton	36	28	12	—	42	—	1
Hooton Pagnell	80	23	55	—	98	—	1
Kirk Bramwith	51	7	30	14	21	2	5
Loversall	37	8	15	14	18	—	—
High Melton	65	53	6	6	64	—	—
Moss	69	4	37	28	10	—	3
Owston	44	8	23	16	40	—	8
Stainton	49	18	23	9	27	—	2
Thorpe-in-Balne	33	6	19	8	8	1	1
Total ...	882	279	412	197	573	14	84
Summary:							
Parishes closely built	10034	10290	165	59	10510	4	245
Parishes closely built in parts	2341	1572	562	238	2113	22	423
Parishes entirely rural	882	279	412	197	573	14	74
Total ...	13257	12141	1139	494	13196	40	742

CLOSET CONVERSIONS FOR 1947.

- 4 Privies to Water Closets.
- 20 Privies to Pail Closets.
- 11 Pail Closets to Water Closets.
- 2 Extra Water Closets to old houses.
- 91 Water Closets provided for new dwellings.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Infestation Order, 1943.

RODENT CONTROL.

The full-time rodent operative has continued his activities during the year with excellent results. Systematic attention has been given to refuse disposal tips, sewage disposal works and other places where major infestations of rats are likely to be established.

Minor infestations such as occur at private dwellings where poultry is kept or where a pair of rats nest under a garage or hut have been promptly and efficiently dealt with. Householders have reported such cases more willingly since the Council decided not to make a charge for treatment. This has proved to be all to the good, for the number of complaints received and infested premises found by inspection become less and less as time goes on.

The general position of rodent control is satisfactory in the part of the district for which the Council is responsible, i.e., all properties except agricultural hereditaments, which are still vested in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR.

Refuse disposal tips owned or rented by the Council: Armthorpe (12), Bawtry (12), Brodsworth (14), Rossington (10) and Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall (8). Two privately-owned tips also received attention.

Sewage disposal works owned by the Council: Armthorpe (7), Askern (12), Bawtry (12) and Rossington (10).

The pumping station at Barnby Dun had six treatments, and the Sprotborough pumping station 2.

Schools at Edlington (2), Rossington and Moss (1 each).

School canteens at Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall (4), and Rossington Colliery canteen (1).

Conisborough Isolation Hospital and The Hostel, Warmsworth, were also disinfested.

99 treatments of private houses and adjoining premises were carried out.

SPOILBANKS.

The burning spoilbanks, two at Askern and one each at Hickleton, Brodsworth and Edlington, have been kept under constant supervision. Remedial measures to control the fires have continuously been carried out during the year, with the result that the Alkali Works etc. Inspector of the Ministry of Health has ceased to visit all—with the exception of Hickleton, where the fire on the disused spoilbank continues to spread.

At Askern Colliery spoilbank the fires are slowly spreading in the direction of the colliery shaft. Slurry lagooning is keeping them under control and reducing the nuisance to a minimum.

The spoilbank at the Coalite Works, Askern, is due to be abandoned. By frequent blanketing with sand the small areas of fire should be entirely subdued and the nuisance abated.

At Brodsworth the position is the same as reported last year—there is no visible sign of fire.

Continuous spraying with water is keeping the fires fairly well under control at Edlington. The outbreaks are very persistent and it will be a long time before the fires are put out altogether.

Section E.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLIES.

The number of registrations under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Part 2 (Milk and Dairies) is: —

Cowkeepers, 224; Producer-Retailers, 52; Retail Purveyors, 69; there are 289 Cowsheds.

10 Retail Purveyors with registered premises in the areas of other local authorities are licensed to sell milk in the Rural District.

27 samples of ordinary milk were taken from supplies produced in this district; of these 15 were satisfactory, and 12 did not comply with the prescribed tests. The necessary action was taken with regard to the samples which proved unsatisfactory.

Three Cowsheds were reconstructed.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1936-1938.

The following licences were issued:

To pasteurise milk	2
Supplementary to sell pasteurised	6
Supplementary to sell tuberculin-tested	3
Accredited (granted by the W.R.C.C.)	8

10 samples of pasteurised milk were tested, all of which were satisfactory. From 18 samples of accredited milk submitted for test, 3 did not reach the prescribed standard. From 8 samples of tuberculin-tested milk, 5 were satisfactory.

One of the largest pasteurisation plants in South Yorkshire is situated in the Rural District of Doncaster. The premises are of modern design, fitted with the most up-to-date machinery for carrying out the high temperature short time pasteurisation, together with efficient means for sterilising the equipment, including churns, which is a most important part of any heat treatment plant. Supplies of milk from this dairy are distributed in Doncaster County Borough and the surrounding administrative areas, including nearly all the parishes in the Rural District. In addition, large quantities are supplied to the Education Authorities for consumption by school children.

MEAT AND FOOD.

During the year the following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption. All were voluntarily surrendered by the owners.

Roast Beef, 40 lbs.	Prem, 3 tins	Snoek, 2 tins
Pork Loaf, 2 tins	Apples (tinned), 2 tins	Rhubarb, 2 tins
M & V, 56 tins	Boiled Sweets, 1½ lbs.	Grape Fruit, 33 tins
Lemon Curd, 6 lbs.	Spam, 1 tin	Spaghetti, 31 tins
Marmalade, 24 lbs.	Meat Paste, 5 jars	Icing Sugar, 6 lbs.
Marmalade, 2 tins	Marmite, 1 bottle	Luncheon Meat,
Flour, 176½ lbs.	Honey, 4 jars	27¾ lbs.
Butter, 152¼ lbs.	Scone Mixture, 1 pkt.	Minced Beef, 25 tins
Cheese, 132 lbs.	Tea, 2¼ lbs.	Meat Hash, 2 tins
Brislings, 3 tins	Vinegar, 2 bottles	Eggs, 420
Pilchards, 23 tins	Chopped Ham, 2 tins	Pudding, 18 tins
Salmon Paste, 5 lbs.	Bramble Jelly, 2 jars	Sardines, 9 tins
Beetroot, 5 jars	Bloater Paste, 114 tins	Plums, 18 tins
Mixed Pickles, 18 jars	Chocolate, 1½ lbs.	Flaked Cod, 1 tin
Tomatoes, 89 tins	Orange Crush, 1 bottle	Sliced Cake, 12 lbs.
Beans, 491 tins	Banana Essence,	Sauce, 43 bottles
Golden Corn, 18 tins	2 bottles	Potted Meat, 5 jars
Carrots, 38 tins	Pearl Barley, 4 lbs.	Kippers, 56 lbs.
Bovril, 14 jars	Sage and Onions, 1 pkt	Tinned Apples, 110 lbs.
Fruit Cocktail, 10 tins	Torox, 12 cubes	Spinach, 3 tins
Cream Cake, ½ lb.	Raisins, 120 lbs.	Kreamy Kurd, 1 jar
Steak and Kidney,	Dessert Mould, 6 pkts.	Oats, 4 pkts.
6 tins	Veal Loaf, 8 tins	Cream Buns, 18
Cod Fillets, 6 stones	Sausage, 56 tins	Ham Loaf, 5 tins
Damsons, 1 tin	Jam, 346 lbs.	Cucumbers, 2
Prunes, 73 lbs.	Jam, 5 tins	Pineapple, 5 tins
Macaroni, 13 tins	Sugar, 12¼ lbs.	Bread, 10 loaves
Lemon Cheese, 7 lbs.	Evaporated Milk,	Kam, 2 tins
Orange Juice, 1 tin	767 tins	Palm Kernel Oils,
Brisket Beef, 10¾ lbs.	Margarine, ¾ lb.	173 lbs.
Sausage, 164 lbs.	Lard Compound, 2½ lbs.	Syrup, 10 lbs.
Bacon, 76 lbs.	Fish Cakes, 160	Mincemeat, 5 lbs.
Dried Milk, 38 tins	Fish Paste, 10 jars	Coffee, 2 bottles
Semolina, 1 lb.	Silver Hake, 8 tins	Slab Cake, 1½ lbs.
Parsnip, 49 tins	Beetroot, 16 tins	Puffed Wheat, 2 pkts.
Salmon, 26 tins	Pickled Cabbage, 11 lbs	Suet, 4½ lbs.
Bev, 3 bottles	Tomatoes, 110½ lbs.	Loose Peas, 1 lb.
Oatmeal, 18 lbs.	Stringless Beans, 5 tins	Barley Flakes, 16 lbs.
Mayonnaise, 1 bottle	Mixed Vegetables,	Cornflour, 1 pkt.
Crawfish, 3 tins	4 tins	Lime Essence, 3 botts.
Herrings, 3 tins	Peas, 196 tins	Apricots, 6 tins
Jam Rolls, 10 lbs.	Soup, 32 tins	Gravy Brown, 2 botts.
Peaches, 11 lbs.	Grapefruit Juice, 2 tins	Tinned Mackerel, 1 tin
Dried Egg, 4 tins	Dates, 70½ lb.	Mustard, 1 jar
Yeast, 1½ lbs.	Stewed Steak, 47 tins	Pears, 1 tin
All Bran, 2 pkts.	Condensed Milk,	
Tongue, 2 tins	41 tins	

REPORT UPON PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES.

Direct-labour public cleansing is undertaken by the Council in the whole of the 35 parishes. The 13,141 dustbins are emptied weekly; 1,137 pail closets receive weekly attention; and the 495 privy middens and ash pits (mostly in areas where there are no public sewers) are emptied monthly. The 742 cesspools, which vary in size from 250 gallons to 40,000 gallons, are cleared at varying periods. Some are done weekly, the service for a single house being monthly. Nuisances are kept down to a minimum. Very few complaints have been received relating to the public cleansing service.

Street cleansing is carried out in the populous parishes of Armthorpe, Askern, Edlington, Rossington and Warmsworth.

The Council either own or rent refuse disposal sites in the parishes of Armthorpe, Askern, Brodsworth, Bawtry, Cantley, Edlington and Rossington, each serving an area within easy access. No complaint has been received relating to these.

At the Public Cleansing Depot, Sunnyside, Kirk Sandall, the Council's vehicles are garaged, serviced regularly, repaired, painted and kept in good running order. Two mechanics undertake the work, which is a great saving in cost and certainly reduces the vehicular working hour loss to a minimum.

The Depot is also used as the Council's stores, from which all petrol, oil, spares, building materials, etc., are drawn on the chit system. This ensures strict economy and enables a check to be made of any commodity at any time.

Salvaged materials, paper and textiles, are brought to the Depot for sorting and baling before despatch to the merchants.

The Council's fleet of vehicles consists of nine modern covered refuse collectors, one open lorry and four 750 gallon capacity motor vacuum cesspool emptiers.

Protective clothing, including gum boots and waterproof coats, is provided for the staff by the Council.

Wages and conditions of service as laid down by the Provincial Joint Industrial Council are strictly complied with; in fact, they have been exceeded for some time past to the financial benefit of the workmen.

The Works Committee is still in being, consisting of three members of the Council and three from the staff. Meetings are held as necessity arises—which is not very frequent, owing to the feeling of goodwill which prevails between employer and employees.

SALVAGE COLLECTED AND SOLD

during the year ended March 31st, 1948.

	Weight				Value		
	t.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	£	s.	d.
Paper ...	93	0	0	0	592	17	6
Textiles ...	1	19	0	0	24	0	0
	94	19	0	0	£616	17	6

DETAILS OF WORK PERFORMED.

Population served	...	...	...	...	52,383
Total collections	...	...	...	...	681,251
Average weekly collections	...	...	...	...	13,101
Miles travelled by vehicles	...	...	...	...	135,012
Number of gallons of sewage removed	...	...	...	...	5,756,260
Petrol consumed (gallons)	...	...	...	...	17,381

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. REYNOLDS, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1947.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN.

Cause of Death				Males	Females
	All causes	...	...	273	237
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	—	—
3.	Scarlet fever	...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping cough	...	...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	14	19
7.	Other forms of tuberculosis	...	...	3	3
8.	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	—	—
9.	Influenza	...	...	4	3
10.	Measles	...	...	1	1
11.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	—	2
12.	Acute infectious encephalitis	...	...	—	1
13.	Cancer of the mouth and gullet (M), uterus (F)	...	...	4	1
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	5	7
15.	Cancer of breast	...	...	—	8
16.	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	18	16
17.	Diabetes	...	...	—	4
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	...	...	25	26
19.	Heart Diseases	...	...	75	44
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	8	5
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	19	14
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	10	11
23.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	3	3
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	7	1
25.	Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	...	...	14	4
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	2	1
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	3	9
28.	Nephritis	...	...	11	2
29.	Puerperal and post abortive sepsis	...	...	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	—	3
31.	Premature birth	...	...	5	10
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injuries and infantile diseases	...	...	5	10
33.	Suicide	...	...	2	—
34.	Road traffic accidents	...	...	5	1
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	11	9
36.	All other causes	...	...	19	19



