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# ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR 1897,

TO THE FOLLOWING DISTRICT COUNCILS:

DONCASTER BOROUGH.

DONCASTER RURAL.

BALBY AND HEXTHORPE URBAN.

GOOLE RURAL.

GOOLE URBAN.

RICCALL RURAL.

SELBY RURAL.

SELBY URBAN.

TADCASTER RURAL.

TICKHILL URBAN.

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**J. MITCHELL WILSON, M.D., D.P.H., Cambs.**

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.





POPULATION AREA.  
SUMMARY OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES  
IN EACH DISTRICT DURING 1897.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	POPULATION.	AREA IN ACRES.	RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
			BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES.
DONCASTER BOROUGH ... ..	29,354	1,629	27·5	15·3	1·9
DONCASTER RURAL ... ..	29,458	93,524	36·3	19·0	1·7
BALBY AND HEXTHORPE URBAN	5,600	1,613	39·8	15·2	1·2
GOOLE RURAL ... ..	8,318	38,328	29·7	15·4	1·0
GOOLE URBAN ... ..	17,000	1,331	33·1	15·0	1·9
RICCALL RURAL... ..	3,126	16,735	26·0	14·8	0·0
SELBY RURAL ... ..	5,950	34,726	26·7	13·4	0·5
SELBY URBAN ... ..	6,300	3,757	29·7	17·3	2·0
TADCASTER RURAL ... ..	27,700	72,865	34·0	18·2	1·2
TICKHILL URBAN ... ..	1,450	5,579	30·0	18·6	1·3

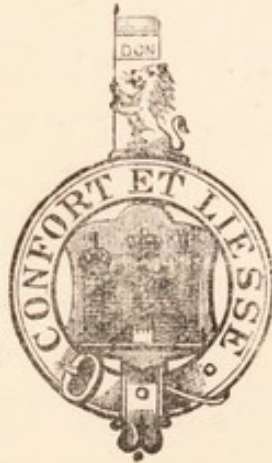








Borough of




Doncaster.

# DONCASTER URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

DONCASTER :

THE "GAZETTE" PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD.

—  
1898.



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# DONCASTER URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

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## Annual Report

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year ending 31st December, 1897.

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POPULATION CENSUS, 1891	...	...	...	25,954
ESTIMATED POPULATION DURING 1887	...	...	...	29,354
PART ESTIMATED AS BUILT UPON IN ACRES				1,629

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TO THE DONCASTER SANITARY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

It is now my duty to present to you my annual report for 1897.

Adopting the same standard of the increase of the Population. population as in past years, I have estimated that up to the middle of last year the population of the Borough was 29,354. In distributing the proportions of the increase in each of the 6 wards, there is no satisfactory guide, but as the largest number of new houses were last year built in the North Ward, a corresponding larger increase of the population there has been allowed for.

820 births were registered last year, males 419, females 401. Births. That number is less than those registered for several years past, therefore the birth-rate was exceptionally low 28·0 per 1,000

of the population; the average rate for the previous ten years was 32·2. The following are the birth rates in the Wards :—

Central Ward .....	25·5
East „ .....	20·5
North „ .....	34·3
South „ .....	29·7
St. George's Ward .....	26·5
West Ward ... ..	27·0

The birth rate throughout the whole of England and Wales last year was again only 29·7 and with that of 1896 was the lowest recorded.

**Death Rate.** 474 deaths were registered in Doncaster last year, males 236, females 238. As in previous years the deaths at the Workhouse and the Infirmary of those who did not belong to Doncaster are deducted—these were 28. I have received notice of the death of 5 Doncaster persons at the Asylums in the West Riding and have added these. After these corrections the total number of deaths is 451 and the death-rate for the year is 15·3 per 1000. The average rate for the previous 10 years was 17·6. That of last year is, I believe, the lowest yet returned in Doncaster, the next lowest was in 1881, when it was only 15·8. For the whole country the death-rate in 1897 was 17·4.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	In the Central Ward the death-rate was 17·2.			
	„	East	„	11·6.
	„	North	„	17·3.
	„	South	„	15·2.
	„	St. George's	„	15·0.
	„	West	„	14·6.

The exceptionally low birth and death rates in the East Ward rather points to an over-estimate of the population there.

58 deaths were caused by zymotic diseases.

5 were due to scarlet fever.

6 „ diphtheria.



- 2 were due to membranous croup.  
 5 „ „ measles.  
 3 „ „ whooping cough.  
 1 resulted from enteric or typhoid fever.  
 1 „ „ English cholera.  
 35 „ „ diarrhœa.

These figures show that a little over one-third of the list were deaths from really infectious diseases. From all of these the number of deaths was below those registered in the previous year with the exception of measles. The death-rate represented by the 58 deaths was just under 2 per 1,000. But for the deaths from diarrhœa the rate last year would only have been 7 per 10,000.

The deaths in this group were distributed throughout the town, the extremes as will be seen were 2·9 per 1000 in the South Ward and only 0·9 in the East Ward.

Death rate from zymotic diseases in the—

Central Ward .....	2·9	per 1000
East „ .....	0·9	„
North „ .....	1·5	„
South „ ... ..	2·9	„
St. George's Ward.....	1·9	„
West Ward .....	1·5	„

From all forms of disease of the lungs there were 129 deaths : the death rate was 4·4 per 1000. The average rate for the previous 10 years was 4·5. There were, however, a larger number of deaths in this group last year than there were in 1896. The increase was caused by deaths from phthisis or consumption. There were 48, males 27, females 21. I find that the average age at death of the females was 41 years, among males 52. Those who were engaged in out-door work the average age was 49, and among indoor workers 56. Extreme cold weather is supposed to have a very injurious effect upon persons suffering from phthisis. It is probably true, but the bad results do not immediately follow, for in 1897

Deaths from  
Diseases of  
the Lungs.



a larger number of deaths were registered in the months of June, July, and August than in December, January, and February. The average age of the females who were mainly housekeepers and the well-known bad influence of imperfectly ventilated rooms is an argument in favour of securing and always retaining the largest allowable free air space about dwelling-houses. The 78 deaths from bronchitis, pneumonia, &c., were a few less than in the previous year.

Deaths at different ages.

Among infants under 1 year the deaths were in the proportion of 165 per 1000 registered births, the 10 years average is 166. In England and Wales last year the deaths were 156 in the 1000 births. Again we find that the large number of deaths from diarrhoea has contributed largely to this group, for of the 34 deaths among children from that disease 27 were under 1 year. Of all the deaths that occurred during the year 40 per cent. were among children under 5 years of age. When we examine the returns from the poorest part of the town, viz., in the common yards, we find that of all the deaths which occurred in such houses 60 per cent. were of children under 5 years of age, and that nearly one-half of these died from various forms of debility and wasting disease. We may reasonably hope that the work of the District Nurses will by instructing mothers in better means of feeding as well as nursing very young children, help to lessen this excess of deaths among children.

It is equally important to note that last year 25 per cent. of all the deaths were of persons who had reached 65 years of age.

37 deaths were registered on the certificate of the Coroner ; 17 were returned as due to natural causes, 17 were caused by accidents, drowning, or by burns, 2 by poison, and 1 was a case of suicide. No death was returned as uncertified.



During 1897, 230 cases of infectious disease were notified :		Cases of In fectious Disease Notified.
133	cases of scarlet fever.	
26	„ diphtheria.	
5	„ membranous croup.	
11	„ enteric fever.	
55	„ erysipelas.	

These figures show a large reduction when compared with those for 1896 ; then the total was 430, so that there were last year 200 fewer cases reported. A large share of the lessened prevalence of cases of infectious disease was among cases of scarlet fever.

133 cases of that disease were reported last year. Among these there were 5 deaths ; the death-rate was therefore 3·7 per cent. of the persons attacked. Ninety of the 133 patients and 35 others were treated in Carr House Hospital, and it is satisfactory to report that only 3 deaths occurred among the 125 patients, so that the death-rate at the hospital was 2·4, and lower than the general average. The influence of the epidemic prevalence of scarlet fever of 1896 was felt until April of 1897. Since then the cases each month have varied from a total of 5 during August to 14 in September, of these latter 10 were notified after the 17th of the month, a probable connection with the re-opening of the day schools after the holidays.

We have had again repeated cases where 2, 3 and 4 patients have been all notified on the same day from the same house. 41 cases of fever were reported from 15 houses, in all of these there were 2 or more persons ill when the notification was received, or within a very few days, one exception extended to 3 weeks, when the 4th case was reported. Last year there was only one distinct case of infection reported on the discharge of a fever patient.

The disease was found in nearly equal proportions according to population in each Ward of the Town.

Last year there were 11 cases of enteric or typhoid fever, one-half the number reported in 1896. 2 of last years cases

Enteric or  
Typhoid  
Fever.



were really ill with typhoid when they arrived in Doncaster, one had been recently nursing cases of the same fever. Omitting these, no case of this disease occurred in Doncaster until August last ; there were 2 in September, 3 in October, and 1 in December. Among these there was one death. 4 of the 9 were treated at Carr House, the 2 early ones were treated at a hospital in a district near. Of only 2 of these cases was there a suspicion of infection ; the houses were near, and the cases began within a fortnight of each other. The others lived widely apart with no common relations of work, food, &c.

The same care was taken as before to secure all infected matters being kept out of the drains and closets. There was no second case at any house.

The inspection of the sanitary arrangements at the several houses showed several serious defects at 3, and these no doubt helped to make the persons more susceptible to illness such as enteric fever.

Diphtheria,  
&c.

30 certificates were received of cases of diphtheria and diphtheritic croup. Among these there were 8 deaths, the death rate was 26 per cent. of the cases. Of the 30 persons attacked 12 were children under 5 years of age, among whom the deaths equalled 41 per cent., and of the 18 over 5, the deaths equalled 16 per cent. These figures show what a very fatal disease diphtheria, diphtheritic croup, or membranous croup is, for all illness under these names may be considered as the same disease. To children under 5 the danger is very great and therefore the utmost care should be taken to prevent such becoming infected when the disease occurs in any household ; only 2 cases were treated in the hospital. In 4 houses 2nd cases followed, in 3 other houses, the case of diphtheria immediately followed within a week a case of scarlet fever in the same house. The history of other cases was clearly one of infection from others, which had very recently occurred. While of some there was no history of how the disease originated, the inspection made of each house showed that serious sanitary defects existed at 8 houses, chiefly as to the condition of the house



drains. They were found very insufficiently cut off from the sewers through defective traps which were in 4 cases inside the houses, 3 of these houses were near to each other and these cases occurred within a period of 5 weeks.

The sanitary inspection made at the houses where cases of infectious diseases are reported is one of the helps to ordinary sanitary work, springing out of the Notification Act, for the case of illness is a strong reason for every sanitary defect being remedied as a likely means of preventing other cases of illness.

More cases of erysipelas were notified in 1897 than in 1896, 57 as compared with 53. It is at least doubtful if all the 57 cases should be classed as genuine cases of the disease. My inquiries led me to report to that effect to the Committee.

Cases of measles and whooping cough are not notified. As a rule outbreaks of these occur so suddenly, and often so very many children are attacked that personal dealing with each case becomes impossible, therefore notification at present could not be followed by any very direct beneficial action. Last year cases of measles became very prevalent among the children in attendance at 3 schools, and whooping cough at another, these were closed for a period of 3 and 4 weeks by order of the Sanitary Committee. In Schools where fewer children were attacked, the scholars from infected houses were prevented from returning to school for a few weeks, for all of these a certificate is granted as provided for by the Code of the Education Department.

Measles and  
Whooping  
Cough.

From measles and whooping cough there were 8 deaths of children all under 5 years of age.

139 cases were treated in Carr House Hospital last year.

28 remained in the hospital on the 31st December, 1896, and 111 cases were admitted in 1897, of whom 7 remained in the hospital on the 31st December last. 125 of these were from the Borough and 14 were from Balby, Hexthorpe, and Wheatley. Of those admitted last year 104 suffered from scarlet fever, 4 from enteric or typhoid fever, and 3 from diphtheria.

Carr House  
Hospital.



The average stay in the hospital of the cases of scarlet fever was 7 weeks ; of the cases of enteric fever 5 weeks, and of those ill of diphtheria 4 weeks.

The Sanitary Committee sanctioned a new Ambulance being obtained. The carriage is specially adapted for the removal of patients with every consideration for their safety and comfort. Improvements were also carried out to make the drainage at the hospital more perfect, and a good asphalted play ground has been provided for the convalescent children. It was also decided that a ward maid should be trained as an assistant nurse, and for that purpose to be trained for 3 years.

The Steam Disinfector continues to work satisfactorily, and no complaints have been made of injury to any of the large number of articles (1033) which the caretaker disinfected last year. He also disinfected 159 rooms in different houses.

#### WaterSupply

A circular was recently sent from the Local Government Board to all Sanitary Authorities urging that a strict supervision should be maintained over the area from which water supplies are obtained. This circular followed the serious outbreaks of enteric fever that occurred notably at Maidstone and Lynn, which were suspected to have been caused by fouling the source from which the water supply came. The care advised has been taken, and is I know constantly exercised over the gathering ground of the supply for Doncaster, and works have been carried out to anticipate the danger to which the official circular refers. It may again here be repeated that during 1897 only 9 cases of enteric fever occurred, a smaller number than in any recent years.

In August last the connection was made between the water main from Sheffield and that to Doncaster, and the water supply is now several degrees softer. It is of interest to the inhabitants of Doncaster to know that the supply of water for many of the cowsheds and houses from which so much of the milk supply is sent from Balby, Hexthorpe, and Wheatley is obtained from the Doncaster mains rather than from wells.



The quality of the milk sold is tested by samples sent every quarter to the public analyst. Last year 2 persons were convicted for selling adulterated milk.

The food supply, including meat, fish, and vegetables, are constantly under inspection. At the public slaughter-house and market, where nearly all the meat sold in the town is either prepared or brought for inspection, the best opportunity is given for detecting and preventing the sale of unwholesome food. Last year it was considered necessary to condemn and destroy

7 carcasses of beef.

6 sheep.

3 calves.

1 pig and several stones of meat cut up.

These cases chiefly occurred in the early part of the year. In April. 2 persons were convicted for attempting to sell a carcase of unsound meat. By comparison with the large number of animals slaughtered the number which it was considered necessary to destroy was very few.

No. of Animals slaughtered at the Public Slaughter House:—

Cattle .....	3429
Calves .....	549
Sheep .....	10526
Lambs .....	1153
Pigs.....	5971

The bakehouses are also inspected and the preparation of food is there carried on in clean and well ventilated rooms.

Workshops are subject to a double inspection, by the Factory Inspectors as well as by the officers of the Sanitary Authority. Notice is taken of any over-crowding, bad ventilation or want of cleanliness of the work rooms, and also that sufficient closet accommodation is provided for the workers. Last year defects under each of these matters were required to be amended at some of the workshops inspected.

There have been notices served requiring over-crowding in dwelling-houses to be abated, arising from large families, and



also lodgers occupying houses with only 2 bedrooms. A report was made upon a group of houses, which were defective in having very little air space, and want of thorough ventilation, some of the obstructive buildings have been removed.

According to Inspector Thompson's report the greatest amount of sanitary work carried out was the repairing or trapping of 205 house and yard drains. These are found mainly through the inspection made in houses where cases of infectious disease occurred, from complaints and during sundry inspections. These defects, which do include drains inside as well as those outside houses, occur among all classes of houses.

The want of paving in several of the common yards has been reported to the Committee, and notices served to remedy what is often a wet and unwholesome condition. Last year a very large number of back streets or passages were ashphalted and drained. It would be a great sanitary improvement if all common yards were made as clean and dry as these back streets now are.

I remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MITCHELL WILSON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

DONCASTER, 24th February, 1898.

## INSPECTOR'S TABLES.

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 NUISANCES ABATED, ETC., DURING 1897.
 

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Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	459
Written and Verval Notices given	...	...	...	...	...	183
Ash-pits covered and ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	26
House and yard drains repaired or trapped	...	...	...	...	...	205
Ash-pits, etc., scavenged	...	...	...	...	...	9024
Other nuisances under The Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	105
Canal boats inspected	...	...	...	...	...	107
Notices for breach of the Canal Boats Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	15
Common lodging-houses on the register	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bakehouses on the register	...	...	...	...	...	20
Dairies and milkshops on the register	...	...	...	...	...	43

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 SAMPLES OF FOOD SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS,  
 ETC.
 

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1. New Milk (1 superior, 2 genuine, 4 fair, 1 inferior)	...	...	...	...	...	8
2. Old Milk (1 genuine, 2 inferior)	...	...	...	...	...	3
3. Lard (genuine)	...	...	...	...	...	6
4. Butter (genuine)	...	...	...	...	...	2

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 18

Cases summoned before the magistrates :

2 persons fined with costs for exposing meat for  
sale unfit for human food,

2 persons fined with costs for selling adulterated  
old milk.

JOHN THOMPSON,  
INSPECTOR.

BEDDING, ETC., DISINFECTED BY STEAM AT THE  
PUBLIC DISINFECTING APPARATUS—1897.

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Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Mattresses	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	98
Pillows and Bolsters...			...	...	...	...	...	448
Pairs Blankets	...		...	...	...	...	...	113
Pairs Sheets	...		...	...	...	...	...	66
Counterpanes	...		...	...	...	...	...	99
Articles of Clothing	...		...	...	...	...	...	8
Sundry Articles	...		...	...	...	...	...	51
<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 10px auto;"/>								
Total	...		...	...	...	...	...	1033
Houses or Rooms Disinfected	...		...	...	...	...	...	159



**TABLE I.**  
Summary of Birth and Death Rates in the Borough, and in each Ward, during 1897, compared with the Returns for the whole of England and Wales.

	Population in 1896.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.						Deaths in Children under one year per 1,000 Births.
		Births.	Deaths.	From Zymotic Diseases.	Diarrhoea	From Phthisis.	From other Respira- tory Diseases.	
BOROUGH ... ..	29,354	27.5	15.3	1.9	1.2	1.7	2.7	165
CENTRAL ... ..	5,324	25.5	17.2	2.2	0.9	2.2	2.4	141
EAST ... ..	4,050	20.3	11.6	0.9	0.3	0.9	1.6	120
SOUTH ... ..	5,346	29.7	15.2	2.9	1.6	2.4	2.6	142
NORTH ... ..	4,661	34.3	17.3	1.5	1.3	1.6	2.5	160
St. George's ... ..	4,028	26.5	15.0	1.9	1.2	1.6	2.7	205
WEST ... ..	5,945	27.0	14.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	3.3	200
ENGLAND & WALES ...	...	29.7	17.4	2.1	...	...	...	156



TABLE II.

DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES,  
DURING 1897, AND THE FIVE PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892
Small-Pox .....	0	0	0	0	3	0
Measles .....	5	0	22	10	3	25
Scarlet Fever.....	5	11	10	7	9	10
Enteric and Continued Fevers ...	1	5	3	6	9	6
Diarrhœa & Dysentery .....	35	3	38	9	43	10
Whooping Cough..	3	14	2	16	8	18
Diphtheria .....	6	11	2	1	4	5
Membranous Croup .....	2	2	3	3	2	1
Cholera .....	1	0	0	0	2	0
Total for each year	58	46	80	52	83	75

TABLE III.

SUMMARY OF THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN DONCASTER  
DURING THE TEN YEARS—1887 TO 1896.

Year.	Rates per Thousand of the Population.					Deaths among Children under one year per 1,000 Births registered.
	Births.	Deaths.	From Zymotic Diseases.	From Phthisis.	From other Respiratory Diseases.	
1887	35·4	19·6	1·5	1·6	3·7	154
1888	32·4	18·0	2·3	1·0	3·5	167
1889	31·4	17·0	2·3	1·4	2·4	179
1890	29·5	19·9	2·3	1·3	3·5	183
1891	32·0	19·0	2·2	1·0	4·5	168
1892	32·0	17·6	2·7	1·2	3·1	150
1893	33·3	21·0	3·0	1·3	3·3	188
1894	32·0	17·4	1·8	1·2	2·9	154
1895	33·7	20·0	2·3	1·4	3·1	181
1896	30·6	16·7	1·6	0·9	2·9	139



**TABLE IV.**DEATHS FROM SEVERAL GROUPS OF DISEASES IN THE  
BOROUGH.

	Total.	Deaths per 1,000 of the Popu- lation.	Preportion of Deaths in every 1000 from all causes.
From			
1.—Zymotic Diseases ...	57	1·9	126
2.—Pulmonary Diseases (other than Phthisis)	79	2·6	175
3.—Tubercular Diseases..	54	1·8	117
4.—Wasting Diseases of Infants .....	24	0·8	53
5.—Convulsive Diseases of Infants .....	35	1·2	77

1.—Includes Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Enteric or Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, and Diarrhœa.

2.—Includes Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and Asthma.

3.—Includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Tabes Mesenterica.

4.—Includes Marasmus, Atrophy, Debility, and Premature Birth.

5.—Includes Hydrocephalus, Menengitis, Convulsions, and Teething,





# TABLE B.

Table of POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES of INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1897, in the Doncaster Urban District; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

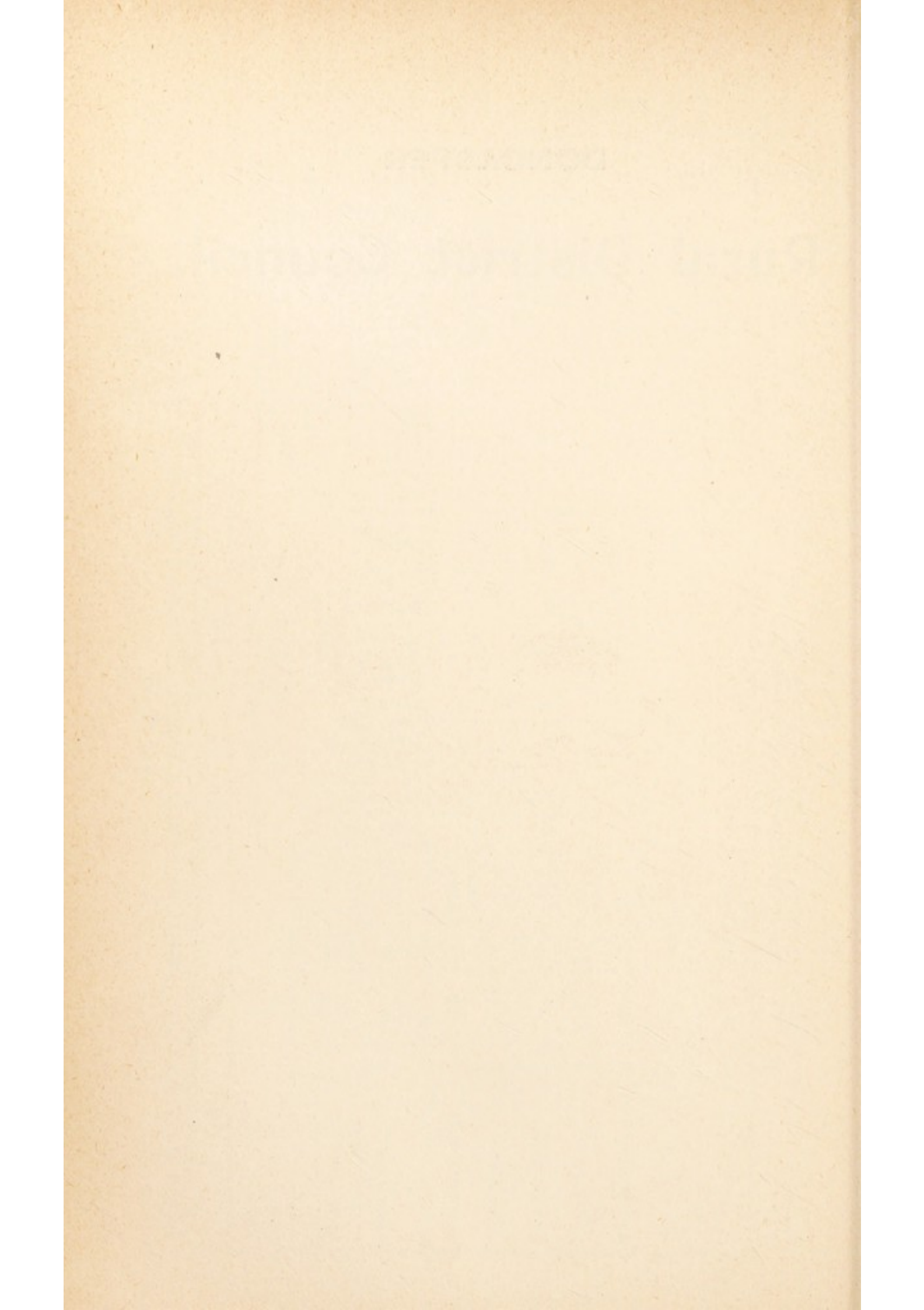
Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	Last Census.	Estimated Population.	Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health-									Number of such cases removed from their Homes in the several Localities for Treatment in Isolation Hospitals.												
					Small-Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Small-Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.
CENTRAL, WARD	The Division of the Town into 6 Wards sanctioned in 1894.	5324	138	Under 5 ... 5 upwards	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
EAST WARD .....		4092	84	Under 5 ... 5 upwards	...	23	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
NORTH WARD ...		4591	162	Under 5 ... 5 upwards	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH WARD ...		5376	164	Under 5 ... 5 upwards	...	11	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ST. GEORGE'S WARD		4028	109	Under 5 ... 5 upwards	...	18	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WEST WARD .....	25954	5943	163	Under 5 ... 5 upwards	...	16	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTALS.....		23354	820	Under 5 ... 5 upwards	...	41	12	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

"Notification of Infectious Diseases" is compulsory in this District since 17th March, 1893.  
The name of the Isolation Hospital used by the sick of the District is Carr House Hospital.

**DONCASTER**

**Rural District Council.**





Doncaster Rural Sanitary Authority.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

**FOR 1897.**

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J. MITCHELL WILSON, M.D.

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TO THE

# Doncaster Rural Sanitary Authority.

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## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1897.

Population of the District in 1891 .....	28,364
Population estimated in 1897 .....	29,458
Area in Acres .....	93,524

Population in Registration Sub-districts 1893 :—

		Area in Acres.
Barnburgh.....	16,166 .....	28,329
Bawtry .....	6,452 .....	22,381
Campsall .....	5,478 .....	27,216
Tickhill .....	1,362 .....	15,598

GENTLEMEN,

I have now to present my annual report for the year 1897.

Guided by the large number of new houses recently built and occupied in several parishes, I have estimated the population to the middle of last year as being 29,458.

### POPULATION.

Through re-arrangements in the Registration Sub-districts the populous parishes of Conisborough and Denaby have been taken out of the Tickhill Sub-district, and added to that of Barnbrough. The estimated population of the sub-districts is as follows :—

Barnbrough .....	16,166
Bawtry .....	6,452
Campsall .....	5,478
Tickhill .....	1,362
	29,458



## BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

During the year 1,072 births were registered, Males 545, females 527. The increased number over the previous year was 74, and that fairly agrees with the estimated increase of the population. The birth-rate was 36·3 per 1000, as compared with an average rate, for the previous 10 years, of 33 per 1000.

In the Barnbrough sub-districts the birth-rate was 43·4 per 1000.

„	Bawtry	„	„	26·9	„
„	Campsall	„	„	27·0	„
„	Tickhill	„	„	34·3	„

In Bolton and Thurnscoe parishes the birth-rate was over 50 per 1000. It is, therefore, probable, that the rapid increase of the population, which has been allowed for, may be under-estimated in these parishes; on the other hand, we know that in colliery districts, among the young married people, who are there in a great majority, the birth-rate is nearly always considerably in excess of the general average, for in Denaby parish, where there is little increase of the population beyond the usual average, the birth-rate last year was 46·5 per 1000. In Conisborough it was 43.

546 deaths were registered in the district last year—males 290, females 256. A correction is made by adding 15, being deaths of persons belonging to the district who died at the Workhouse, the Fever Hospital, the Infirmary, and 5 at the Asylums in the West Riding. The total of 561 is equal to a death-rate of 19·0 per 1000. That is nearly 2 per 1000 above the 10 years' average rate.

In the Barnbrough sub-districts the rate was 21·0 per 1000.

„	Bawtry	„	„	12·8	„
„	Campsall	„	„	16·2	„
„	Tickhill	„	„	28·6	„

The great excess in the now small Tickhill sub-district is due to exceptional causes in parishes with only small populations, *e.g.*, in Stainton parish the death-rate was 39 per 1000, and in Loversall 20. The causes of these will be again noticed. In Denaby parish the



death-rate was 31, in Thurnscoe 22, in Conisborough 20·7, in Bolton 19·2, Bentley 16·3, and in Wheatley 14·3. In Cantley parish, having a population of 547, there was only 1 death registered last year.

#### DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

From the zymotic group of diseases there were 57 deaths, including 3 which occurred at Balby Hospital.

From Enteric or Typhoid Fever there were 10 deaths.

„	Scarlet Fever	„	„	6	„
„	Diphtheria	„	„	6	„
„	Membranous Croup	„	„	2	„
„	Measles	„	„	12	„
„	Whooping Cough	„	„	3	„
„	Diarrhœa (among infants)	„	„	17	„
„	Puerperal Fever	„	„	1	„

The death-rate was 1·9 per 1000 of the population.

In the Tickhill sub-district that rate was 4·4.

„	Barnbrough	„	2·2
„	Bawtry	„	0·9
„	Campsall	„	0·3

These wide differences are explained by the following returns from several parishes, *e.g.*:—In Stainton the zymotic rate was 8 per 1000, Thurnscoe 5·5, Denaby 3·7, Conisborough 2·2, Bolton 2·4, Wheatley 1, and Bentley 0·8.

#### DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

From phthisis or consumption there were 29 deaths; from bronchitis and other forms of disease of the lungs 103. Together these are equal to a death-rate of 4·4 per 1000. In this group there was an increase as compared with the average of previous years. That excess was greatest in the Tickhill sub-districts. The rate there was 7·3 per 1000. In Stainton parish it was 13, in Wadworth 10; these are in the Tickhill sub-districts. In the Bawtry sub-districts the rate was 4 per 1000; included in these are Barnby



Dun, where diseases of the lungs caused a death-rate of 7·7, Bawtry 4·2, Wheatley 5·5 per 1000. In the Barnbrough sub-districts the rate was 4·0, in Denaby parish it was 5·8, Conisborough 3·8, Thurnscoe 4·7, and in Bolton 3·6. These figures help to explain the causes of the increased death-rates for the year, and also the particular parishes which have been affected.

#### DEATHS AMONG YOUNG CHILDREN.

When the ages at which the several deaths occurred are examined it will be noted how large a share of the mortality of the year has been borne by the very young and by aged people.

Among infants under 1 year the deaths were in the proportion of 175 out of every 1000 births registered during the year.

In the Barnbrough sub-districts the proportion was	200
„ Tickhill „ „	191
„ Bawtry „ „	126
„ Campsall „ „	108

I previously noted the very high birth rates which are usual in colliery districts ; there also is an excessive loss of young lives. In Denaby the deaths under one year equalled 267 per 1000 births ; in Thurnscoe 210, Conisbro' 217, Bolton 173. In these four parishes 65 per cent. of all deaths registered there during last year were among children under five years of age. As a comparison, if the returns of the four largest parishes in the Bawtry sub-districts, including Wheatley, are examined the deaths of children under five years equalled 46 per cent. of all the deaths registered. Probably if several district nurses could be employed in the colliery districts to teach the young mothers as to rearing, and especially nursing children when ill of any disease, the proportions in the two groups of parishes might be brought nearer.

Among persons over 65 the deaths equalled 22 per cent. of the whole numbers. In Askern and Norton these equalled 50 per cent., in Wadworth, Barnborough, and Bawtry there were 40 per cent., and



in several parishes with small populations their deaths equalled 66 and 75 per cent.

#### NON-CERTIFIED DEATHS.

18 deaths were returned on the Coroner's certificate : nine were the result of accidents, 6 were due to natural causes, and 3 were cases of suicide. No less than 13 deaths were returned as "not certified," either by a medical attendant or the Coroner ; 6 were under one year, 4 were between 2 and 7 years, and 3 were between 48 and 86 years. It is very unusual to have so many persons, and at such varying ages, for whom no satisfactory cause of death was certified.

#### CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED.

During 1897 there were 304 cases of infectious diseases notified :—

150	were cases of scarlet fever,
23	„ „ diphtheria,
3	„ „ membranous croup,
91	„ „ enteric fever,
2	„ „ puerperal fever,
34	„ „ erysipelas,
1	was a case of smallpox,

#### SCARLET FEVER.

Among the 150 cases of scarlet fever there were 5 deaths ; the death-rate was a little over 3 per cent. of those attacked, which shows that a large proportion of the cases were slight. Although cases were reported from 20 separate townships, yet far the largest number occurred in Conisbro' parish, where the disease has been very prevalent during the latter half of the year. At Bolton and Goldthorpe, Denaby and Wheatley, there have been repeated cases throughout the year, but not in the epidemic form as was experienced at Conisbro'. In 12 other parishes there were less than 5 cases in each, and repeatedly when two or three cases occurred they were in the same house as the first attacked. Second cases followed in twelve houses, third cases were found in six other houses, and the infection continued to spread until seven inmates in one house were ill of fever. These



were cases where the patients for some reason could not be removed to the hospital, and the method of nursing them in small cottage houses usually results in others in the family being attacked. The infection of scarlet fever is very easily carried by clothes, and, although other children in the house may never enter the infected room, those who nurse the patient and freely mix with others in the house can very readily convey the infection to others. When there are several other children in the family, or when two families occupy one cottage, the spread of the infection is nearly certain to occur, with no power to prevent it so long as the patients are in the house. In such a case at Goldthorpe the Council gave instructions for an order to be obtained for the compulsory removal of the case of fever when the disease was first reported. The child was removed, and no other case occurred in that house. It was under these conditions that seven persons, adults as well as children, in one house, were all attacked during the month of May. At that time the wards of the hospital were fully occupied with cases of enteric fever, so that no case of scarlet fever could be admitted. It is at such times that the need for more hospital accommodation is greatly felt, so that more than one kind of infectious disease may be treated safely, apart from those suffering from some other disease.

A good illustration of the usefulness of the Notification Act was given by the returns received from Askern. A very exaggerated statement was sent to the Local Government Board, from Askern, of a serious outbreak of scarlet fever there, and stating that no steps had been taken to prevent the disease spreading. The actual facts were that 4 cases in 3 houses had occurred, and that each house had been visited two and three times and every possible precaution advised and taken.

#### ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

During last year there were a large number of cases of enteric or typhoid fever reported, viz., 91. Single cases occurred in the parishes of Bawtry, Clayton-with-Frickley, Norton, Sandall, and Wheatley. At Bolton-with-Goldthorpe there were 4 cases. The



remainder were at Conisborough and Denaby. Three of the four cases at Bolton were the result of infection, previous cases having been ill in the same house ; but the experience of the long-continued outbreak at Conisborough and Denaby very strongly points to a far greater risk of infection from patients ill of this disease than is now commonly acknowledged, even by the medical profession. The public also have the idea that there is little to be feared from this disease, and this belief influences their actions in the management of the case. Last year's figures show that in 3 houses 4 cases of enteric or typhoid occurred, one soon after the other ; in 2 houses there were 3 cases, and in 5 houses there were second cases. As further proof of the risks attending such cases, even when nursed by those experienced in the work, last year three trained nurses who had been nursing such cases—one in a hospital and two at private houses—soon afterwards contracted the disease. The outbreak in Denaby was a continuation of the cases reported during the last months of 1896. In March a fresh outbreak occurred in the parish of Conisborough, both in the old and new portions. A majority of these were neither tenants of the Colliery houses nor worked at those works. Their water supply was from different sources, and, after a careful inquiry, the disease appeared to be associated with infection from foul closets. Many of the cases in Denaby were undoubtedly contracted from a similar source. It was most marked that not only members of the same household who used the same closets, but those living in next houses where an ash-pit was common to two or even more privies, were soon after attacked with fever. Eleven cases were reported in September, 14 in October. I then obtained permission to supply pails with disinfectants for the use of every house ; the householders were urged to place all infected matters in these pails, which were cleansed and replaced three times a week. An extra cleansing and disinfecting of the closets and ash-pits was also carried out, and since then only 3 cases of typhoid have been reported. Other conditions having remained the same, the sudden improvement did appear to be due to the more efficient means of dealing with the infected matters. The water supply for the colliery houses was repeatedly examined. In the early part of the year there were many complaints, which were borne out by the analyses made, both



by the County medical officer and by myself. The water as originally drawn from a bore-hole at Cadeby Pit is pure at the source, but was fouled in its distribution. This supply was at times intermittent. Handbills urged the householders at Denaby and Conisbro' to see that all water used for drinking was first boiled. Some of the causes of the pollution have been cut off, and arrangements are being made to provide a large reservoir, from which the supply will be continuous. It will also be necessary to replace many of the old pipes, which were found to be thickly coated with deposits from old water which was not pure. Several of the groups of closets with only one common ash-pit have been replaced by new ones.

Among the 82 cases reported from Conisborough and Denaby as cases of enteric or typhoid fever there were several which were at least doubtful cases, and passed through a short illness without showing the usual symptoms which are characteristic of that disease. Many were called cases of influenza at first, and only one or two of those ill in some houses were reported as cases of enteric fever. From January to the end of June 50 cases were reported; 32 of these were removed to the hospital.

Among the 91 cases reported from the whole districts there were 10 deaths, the death rate was 11 per cent. of those attacked. Three deaths from enteric fever occurred at the Hospital, but one of these was brought from a neighbouring district; but, including that one, the death rate among the hospital cases was just under 9 per cent.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

Twenty-three cases of diphtheria were notified, 6 of these died; there were also 3 cases of membranous croup with 2 deaths; these 26 cases may be considered as alike and both highly infectious, with a high percentage of fatal cases. Many of those attacked were young children, 11 were under 5 years of age; the ordinary history of these cases is an illness considered as a common cold suddenly showing serious signs of difficult breathing. But the disease attacks



persons of all ages ; one patient was over 60 years. It is also very infectious, although it was only in two houses at Stainton that second cases occurred last year. In one of these six in the family were attacked, 2 of the first to be reported died, but in the other cases the serum treatment was believed to have favourably modified the disease. The outbreak at Stainton was evidently due to cases of cold sore throats, and children so ill being allowed to meet with others who contracted a severe form of the disease. Although unsanitary conditions were noticed about a few of the houses affected, yet these were not of so serious a kind as to have originated the disease. None of the cases were removed to the hospital.

In the early part of the year a case of small-pox was reported, the patient was isolated, and, by re-vaccinating those in the house, and, with the help of a trained nurse, no other case followed.

#### HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In the hospital, which belongs to the Rural District Council, at Balby, there are two wards under the same roof. It was originally designed to treat twelve patients, but under times of pressure a larger number of patients, if children, are admitted. It is only safe to treat one class of disease at the same time, but under special emergency, when only very few cases of scarlet fever were in, a case of typhoid has been admitted into one ward with a special nurse and cooking arrangements completely cut off from the other ward.

During 1897, 35 cases of enteric or typhoid fever were treated there, 32 were discharged cured and 3 died. The average stay in the hospital of these patients was 39 days.

There were 58 cases of scarlet fever treated, 9 were left in the hospital on December 31st, all the others were discharged cured, the average stay in the hospital of these cases was 38 days. The patients



were removed from Thurnscoe, Goldthorpe, Conisbro', Bawtry, and Denaby, and it is good proof of the care taken in the removal of the patients from places so distant, and of their subsequent treatment in the hospital, to report that all the cases recovered. It is also a good indication that treatment in the hospital is being more appreciated, for the 50 cases received since July were equal to one-half of the cases reported during these six months, and on more than one occasion the patients for the vacant beds, as they occurred, had to be chosen from houses where there was the greatest likelihood of the infection spreading. On reporting to the Sanitary Committee that the present hospital accommodation was insufficient, as patients could not be admitted who were willing to be removed, the Committee submitted a resolution to the Council which was passed to the effect, that adequate hospital provision should be made for the treatment of all infectious diseases, and if possible in conjunction with all the Sanitary Authorities in the Doncaster Union. The first meeting for this object was held on December 30th, when representatives from Balby and Hexthorpe, Mexbro' and Tickhill attended, and discussed the subject with a special Sub-Committee of the Rural Council. Some information is now being obtained, and will be considered at another meeting to be held on the 27th inst.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply throughout the Doncaster Rural Districts is nearly all obtained from sources within the district. The exceptions are the supply for Wheatley, (population 2718), which is obtained from the Doncaster mains. The village of Warmsworth is also supplied with Doncaster water. The mains of the Dearne Valley Water Company are laid throughout the parish of Bolton, but the chief users of the water are the inhabitants of the new district at Goldthorpe; so far as I can learn very few houses have the supply in Bolton village. The houses in Denaby and all the houses known as New Conisbro', are supplied with water pumped from a bore hole sunk near to Cadeby pit and supplied by the Colliery Company.

Barnborough is supplied from works constructed in 1893. The Council recently authorised the extension of one of the mains



there by 420 yards in order to supply additional houses.

Mr. Warde-Aldam last year supplied the village of Clayton with good water, conveyed from a distance. There are stand-pipes at convenient distances from all the houses.

In Bawtry three additional deep wells have been sunk, bored to a depth of 82 feet in the red sandstone. There are now six public wells at Bawtry, and one of them is within a reasonable distance of the great majority of the houses.

Brodsworth and Pigburn are also supplied from a main which runs through the parish ; the water is obtained from a spring away from any houses.

In the remaining parts of the district the water supply is obtained from wells. The quality of the supply varies according to the site and surroundings of the well. Of the 17 well waters I analysed last year, 9 were found to be unsafe to drink, 4 were pure, while 4 were not in all respects satisfactory. The water is not now used from wells reported as being polluted. Twenty-nine new wells have been provided, 2 cleansed, 1 closed.

The Local Government Board last year sanctioned a scheme for the water supply of Thurnscoe at an estimated cost of £2,430. The water is to be drawn from a deep boring in the pit yard at Hickleton Main Colliery, and is delivered by the Company into a reservoir. From there the Council are to lay the necessary mains, and the works are now being carried out.

The water supply for Conisborough has been long under consideration. A committee of Councillors for that district recently presented a report to the District Council suggesting that the water should be obtained from the Cadeby Colliery Company, who agreed to pump it to a reservoir, the Council to carry out the required works for its distribution in Conisborough. This scheme was accepted by the District Council, but the Parish Council for Conisborough do not approve of this supply, and the



further consideration of it was adjourned. In the meantime the Parish Council are in communication with the Town Council at Doncaster, seeking to obtain a supply from their mains, which pass through the parish of Conisborough. One of the sources of the present supply for Conisborough being open and liable to be fouled, has been ordered to be covered in.

#### WORKS FOR SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The extensive scheme for the drainage of Conisborough and Denaby, completed in 1896, is still under the charge of the Engineer who laid out the works. He has also had the superintendence of the connections which have been made from the houses. In the purification of the sewage the results have not been quite satisfactory, owing, it is said, to the very large addition of surface water to the sewage.

The Conisborough Brook, now free from sewage, was last year cleansed out, and it is proposed to cleanse out the large accumulation from the dam in the village, for, in the summer, the stuff is very offensive.

The scheme to deal with the sewage of the rapidly increasing district at Thurnscoe, at an estimated cost of £6,000, received the sanction of the Local Government Board in the early part of 1897, and the whole works are now nearly completed. It is proposed to purify the sewage by bacterial filters and land. The scheme of sewage purification for Bolton-on-Dearne, including the rapidly increasing portion of the parish at Goldthorpe, was also sanctioned last year; the estimated cost is £7,500. These works are now being carried out.

In addition to these large undertakings, the condition of the sewers, and the best means of disposing of the sewage in many townships, have been considered. Inspections have been made, the results reported to the Sanitary Committee, and in several parishes improvements have already been made, while others are being considered by sub-committees. Further details of the work of these sub-committees are to be prepared for the Council by Mr. Barrass.



## SCAVENGING OF ASHPITS.

The closets and ashpits at Bolton, Conisborough, Thurnscoe, and Wheatley continue to be cleansed by contractors appointed by the Council. In the colliery districts the scavenging is carried out once in six weeks ; in other places once in three months. That work has been done with few complaints. The construction of many of the old closets and ashpits is very defective, and serious nuisances are caused. When a case of enteric fever occurs in one of the houses near, the nuisance becomes very dangerous, and is a direct means of spreading the disease. It is satisfactory to report that no less than 46 closets and ashpits were last year provided in lieu of those complained of.

I have previously reported how frequently cases of infectious disease are found in houses with many inmates—large families and lodgers. That overcrowding helps in the spread of the infection, and also creates an unhealthy condition for all in the house. 25 such cases were ordered to be abated. Three houses were certified, owing to serious sanitary defects, as being unfit for human habitation.

The whole Rural District has now obtained urban powers to regulate new streets and buildings, the cleansing of ashpits, the regulation of common lodging-houses, slaughter-houses, and the new Bye-laws referring to all these several matters received the final sanction of the Local Government Board during 1897.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MITCHELL WILSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Doncaster, 15th January 1898.



STATEMENT SHOWING SANITARY WORK COMPLETED  
AND NUISANCES ABATED DURING THE YEAR  
1897.

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Number of Inspections made	...	...	...	4050
Number of Notices served by order of the Rural District Council relating to Defects of Drainage, Ventilation of Sewers and W.C.'s, Cleansing of Ashpits, &c.	...	...	...	30
Houses connected with New Sewers	...	...	...	223
Number of Cesspools abandoned by connecting House Drains to Sewers	...	...	...	20
Number of New Cesspools	...	...	...	21
Drains and Watercourses cleaned and repaired	8 miles			
Number of Sinks disconnected over trapped gullies	...	...	...	223
Number of W.C. Soil pipes ventilated	...	...	...	46
New Trapped Gullies for Surface Water	...	...	...	18
Houses stoved, disinfected, and cleansed	...	...	...	80
Houses closed, and over-crowding in Houses abated	...	...	...	25
New Wells sunk	..	...	...	29
Pumps and Hydrants repaired	...	...	...	19
Number of Houses newly connected with the Doncaster Water Mains in Wheatley	...	...	...	35
Number of Houses in Warmsworth provided with Doncaster water chiefly from seven stand pipes	...	...	...	216
Wells closed	...	...	...	1

Connexions to the new supply at Barnborough				
45, Harlington 18	...	...	...	63
W.C.'s	provided for New Houses			30
Privies and Ashpits	,	,	New Houses	220
Additional	,	,	Old Houses	46
Pigs and Manure Nuisances abated	...	...		10
Plans considered	...	...	...	83
These included : Dwelling-houses				216
" Other Buildings and Altera-				
tions	...	...	...	27
New Manholes provided to Sewers for Sewage				
Scheme in Thurnscoe and Bolton-on-Dearne				
and other parishes				
Old Manholes repaired and altered	...	...		6
New Ventilating Shafts for Sewers	...	...		2
Number of Inspections of Houses where cases				
of Infectious Disease reported				224
Cow-sheds on the Register	...	...		180
Slaughter-houses inspected	...	...		18
Number of Houses in Conisbro' 1818, Wheatley				
613, Bolton-on-Dearne 552, Thurnscoe 263 ;				
the ashpit for each house in these parishes				
is cleansed every three months under the				
supervision of the Authority				3246

C. C. BARRASS,

Surveyor and Inspector.



*Table of Deaths during the year 1897, in the Rural Sanitary District of Doncaster, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Locumms.*

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics ; public institutions being shown as separate localities.										Mortality from all causes at subjoined ages.							Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing deaths of Children under 5 years of age.																
At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Fever.																	TOTAL.									
							Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Phthisis.		Bronchitis, Pneumonia, & Pleurisy	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases					
Barnburgh Sub-Registration District	340	141	64	13	15	57	50	Under 5 upwds.	...	5	3	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	11	1	13	...	...	2	30	...	21	2136	205		
Bawtry Ditto	81	22	9	5	5	16	24	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	9	1	...	16	135		
Campsall Ditto	89	16	7	2	2	27	35	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	14	50		
Tickhill Ditto	36	9	7	4	1	3	12	Under 5 upwds.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	5	23		
Total	546	188	87	24	23	103	121	Under 5 upwds.	...	6	4	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	11	3	17	...	1	4	48	1	2176	215			
										2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	625	55	28	12132	271			

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto										Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.												
17	...	1	...	...	11	5	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	10	16
2	...	...	...	...	2	...	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2



TABLE B.

*Table of Population, Births, and of New Cases of Infectious Sickness, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1897, in the Rural Sanitary District of Doncaster; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.*

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics ; public institutions being shown as separate localities.	Popula- tion at all Ages.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.								Cases Removed &c. to Isolation Hospitals.										
	Census in 1891.	Estimated in 1896.			Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Fevers.					Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.
Barnburgh Sub-Dist.	4139	16166	703	Under 5 5 upwds.	5	34	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Bawtry	6531	6452	174	Under 5 5 upwds.	6	73	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	
Campsall	5185	5478	148	Under 5 5 upwds.	1	19	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	
Tickhill	12509	1362	47	Under 5 5 upwds.	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Totals .....	28364	29458	1072	Under 5 5 upwds.	8	43	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	

“Notification of Infectious Disease” is compulsory in the District since 1st March, 1890.  
Hospital for Infectious Cases provided at Balby.



TABLE I.

STATISTICS FOR THE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT AND  
REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS DURING 1897.

	Rates per 1000 of the Population.				Deaths under one year to every 1000 Births.	Percentage of Deaths among persons 65 years of age and upwards.
	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	Deaths from Respira- tory Diseases.		
The Rural Sanitary District ..	36.3	19.0	1.7	4.4	175	22
Barnburgh .....	43.4	21.0	2.2	3.9	200	14
Bawtry .....	26.9	12.8	0.9	4.0	126	30
Campsall .....	27.0	16.2	0.3	3.6	108	39
Tickhill .....	34.5	28.6	4.4	7.3	191	33

TABLE II.

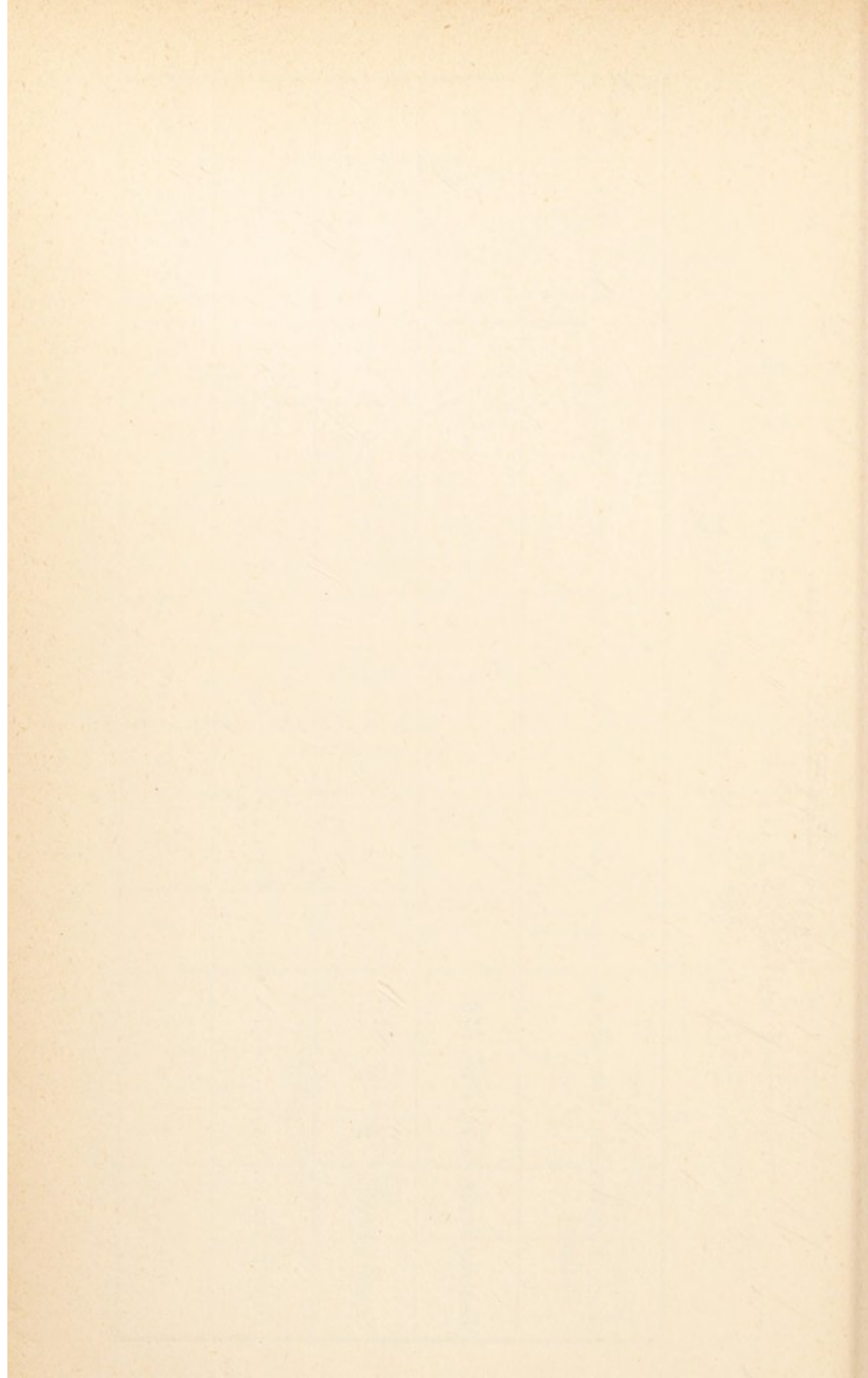
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN THE LARGEST PARISHES  
DURING THE YEAR 1897.

Parishes.	Popula- tion 1896.	Rates per 1000.				Deaths under one year to every 1000 Births.	Percen- tage of Deaths among persons 65 years of age & upwards
		Births.	Deaths.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	Deaths from Respira- tory Diseases.		
Askern .....	593	16.8	18.5	..	..	..	50
Barnby Dun .....	516	31.0	15.5	..	7.7	62	25
Bawtry .....	947	22.1	10.5	..	4.2	86	40
Bentley-with-Ark- sey .....	2325	28.3	16.3	0.8	4.3	106	28
Bolton-on-Dearne..	2494	50.9	19.2	2.4	3.6	173	6
Cantley .....	547	20.1	1.8	..	1.8	..	100
Conisboro' .....	7560	43.2	20.7	2.2	3.8	217	10
Denaby .....	1848	46.5	31.3	3.7	5.8	267	10
Norton .....	509	34.0	20.0	..	..	176	50
Thurnscoe .....	1267	59.1	22.0	5.5	4.7	210	7
Wadworth .....	561	33.8	17.8	..	10.6	260	40
Wheatley .....	2718	30.9	14.3	1.1	5.5	159	20

TABLE III.  
BABY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.  
NO. OF CASES TREATED DURING 1897.

Disease from which Patients Suffered.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Died.	Re- covered.
Enteric Fever.	7	2	6	5	9	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	32
Scarlet Fever..	2	2	...	3	...	...	9	10	10	6	10	6	...	58
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	9	4	6	8	9	5	10	10	10	6	10	6	3	90





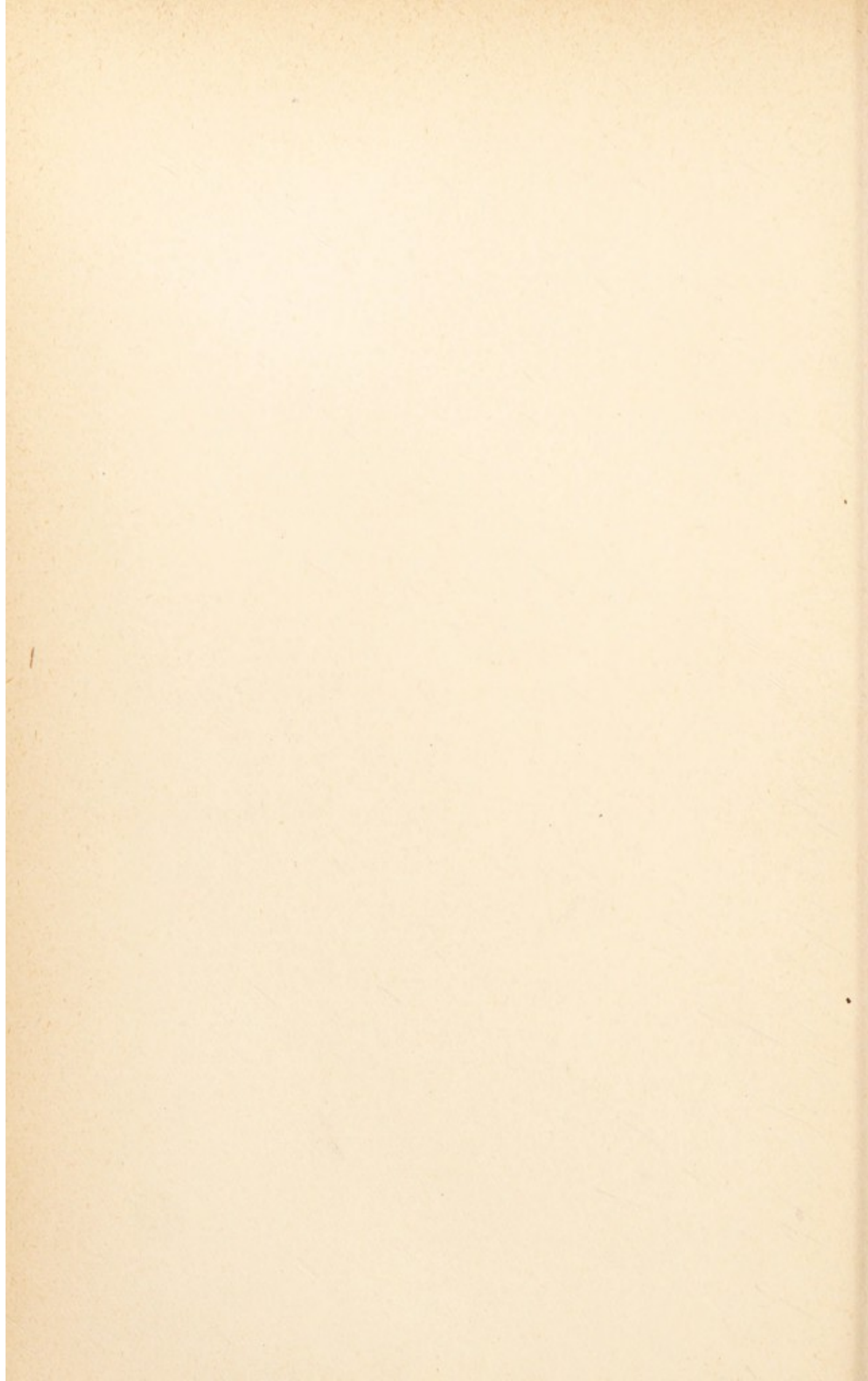








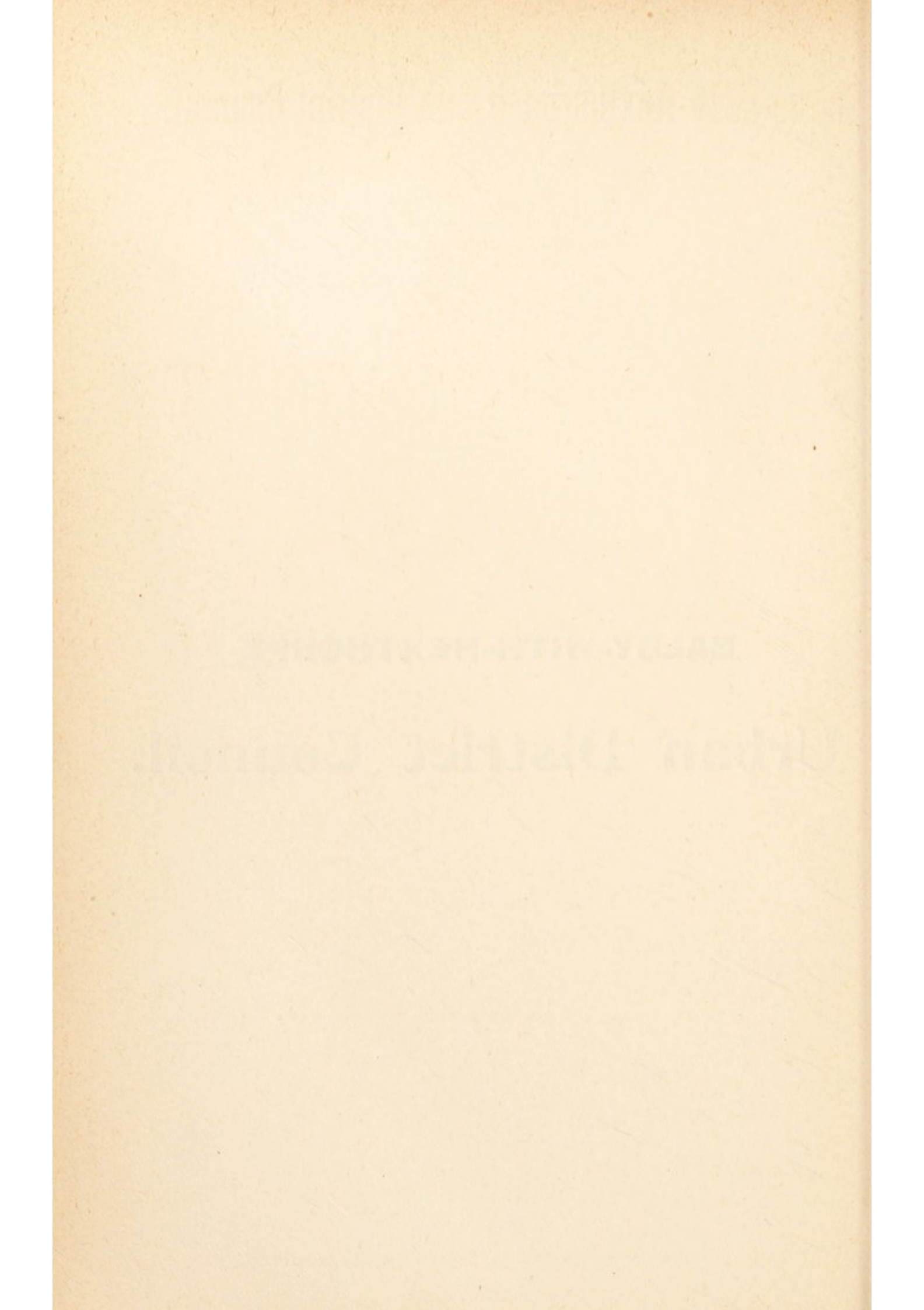




**BALBY-WITH-HEXTHORPE**

**Urban District Council.**





Balby-with-Hexthorpe Urban District Council.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1897.

---

J. MITCHELL WILSON, M.D.

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# Balby-with-Hexthorpe Urban District Council.

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1897.

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Population in 1891 .....	4,270
Ditto estimated to the middle of 1897 .....	5,600
Area in acres.....	1,613

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To the Chairman and Members of the Balby-with-Hexthorpe Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have now to present to you my annual report for 1897. It is prepared in agreement with the regulations of the Local Government Board.

As the births registered yearly are in excess of the <sup>Population.</sup> deaths, and numerous new houses are being built and occupied, we know that there is a steady increase in the population of the district taking place. There is a tendency to over-estimate that increase, and the result is that the birth and death rates are proportionately reduced. I have added 300 as a reasonable



increase for the past year, i.e., from the middle of 1896 to the middle of 1897, that being the time of the year when the safest average for the whole year can be calculated upon. The estimate of the population upon which the following calculations are made is 5,600.

#### Births.

During 1897 219 births were registered—males 109, females 110. The birth-rate for the year was almost 40 per 1000 (39·8); that is above the average rate since 1891, but is equal to the average which prevailed during the 10 years 1881-90.

#### Death Rate.

Eighty-four deaths were registered in the district last year males 48, females 36. 3 of these were persons who died in the Fever Hospital, and belonged to the rural districts: these cases are deducted. At the Doncaster Workhouse, and at the Infirmary, there were 5 deaths of persons who had gone there from Balby or Hexthorpe; with the addition of these, the corrected number is 86, and the death-rate for last year was 15·2 per 1000 of the population. The average death-rate since 1891 was 17, and from 1881-90 it was 18 per 1000. Seeing that the birth-rate so closely agrees with the average of previous years, I do not think that the satisfactory low death-rate for last year can be due to any over-estimate of the population.

From the zymotic or infectious diseases there were 7 deaths in the district; 3 were caused by diarrhoea, 2 by enteric fever, and 2 from diphtheritic croup; the death-rate was 1·2 per 1000; the average rate is 2·7. From diseases of the lungs there were 18 deaths. 4 were caused by phthisis or consumption, and 14 from bronchitis, pneumonia, &c. The death-rate was 3·2 per 1,000, that is more than in 1896, but is exactly the average rate since 1891 to 1896.

#### Deaths among Children.

Among children the deaths in these districts are very high, considering the good situation of the houses, and the fairly comfortable condition of the great mass of the population. We can hardly say that there are any so-called slums in Balby or





Hexthorpe, and there are not many signs of great poverty, yet last year, out of every 1000 births registered, 169 infants died under 1 year, and 57 per cent. of all the deaths which occurred during the year were of children under 5 years of age. It will be noted, further on in this report, that a vigorous action has been taken to detect and deal with nuisances, especially near to dwelling-houses, and it may reasonably be expected that, in the near future, a lowered death-rate among children will be one of the good results following from that work.

During 1897, 62 cases of infectious diseases were notified. In 1896 there were 63 cases.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified.

47	were	cases	of	scarlet	fever.
9	„	„		diphtheria.	
3	„	„		enteric	fever.
3	„	„		erysipelas.	

The 47 cases of scarlet fever are less than those which occurred in 1896. All the cases recovered last year, so that the outbreak was, happily of a mild type. Cases were reported in every month during the year except May, but it was in July, August, September, and October that two-thirds of the whole number occurred. Cases were reported from houses throughout each part of the district, but the largest number were reported from Queen-street; 15 occurred in 9 houses there—in 2 houses there were four cases in each, and the infection was spread from the cases treated at their own homes throughout the last 6 months of the year.

Fourteen of the 47 cases were removed to a hospital—10 to Carr House and 4 to the Balby Hospital, the property of the Doncaster Rural District Council. At the meetings of the Sanitary Committee I reported the details of the several cases as to the means being used to separate the infected children from others, and frequently that I found that little or no attempt was being made to curtail the spread of the disease.



Nine cases of diphtheria were reported. Two were children reported as ill of diphtheritic croup. Six of these were persons over 14 years of age; hence the exceptionally favourable results of treatment, for, of the 9 cases, 7 recovered. One of the cases was removed to Carr House Hospital. There was no second case of the disease at any of the houses. On making inquiry at the houses there was no history of even previous cases of sore throat among others in the family. In three houses the trapping of the drains was defective; it was also noted that the ashpits of these houses, although covered, were much below the ground surface. These are nuisances, but scarcely sufficient to account for the origin of the disease among a few out of the many other houses similarly situated.

Three cases of typhoid fever were notified. Two of these died. At one house all the sanitary arrangements were unsatisfactory; at the other two houses no explainable cause for the infection could be traced. One case was treated in the hospital of the Rural Council.

During the early part of the year a large number of school children in Balby were attacked with measles. Very few cases occurred at Hexthorpe. For several weeks all children from infected houses were kept from school and the schools continued open. The houses were visited and the parents advised, but in May the disease had spread so rapidly that it was considered necessary to close the Board and National Schools for three weeks. That action appeared to control the outbreak. Two young children died from measles, older children in the family having been ill before.

Hospital  
Accommoda-  
tion.

The removal of the cases of scarlet fever to the hospital has been the cause of much expense. The question of providing, in conjunction with other sanitary authorities, suitable hospital accommodation for infectious cases is now being considered. As at present there is no disinfecting apparatus in use in the dis-



trict, and as a steam disinfecter would be essential at the new hospital, one provided there would be equally available for all the infectious cases from the proposed combined districts.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The majority of the householders in the district obtain their supply of water from the mains of the Doncaster Corporation. There are, however, many well waters still used. I was asked to analyse eight of these last year; all were impure in varying degrees, but none safe as supplies for drinking. On the Council requiring the owners of these wells to provide a wholesome supply, the Doncaster supply was in many cases laid on to the houses. Sixty-eight additional houses were last year provided with that water. The Council have ordered that the waters from other wells now being used should be, examined. A series of regulations applying to cow-sheds, dairies and milk shops have just been adopted, and the water supply in use at such premises should be from the purest source. Considerable improvement will be needed in some of the cow-sheds Cowsheds. in the matter of greater cleanliness of the sheds, the removal of the manure, and with far less accumulations of manure and liquid filth in the yards. Warm milk is specially apt to be tainted from such matter. Samples of milk from Balby cow dealers are occasionally analysed by the Doncaster authorities, but so far no sample has been taken by order of your Council.

The condition of the sewers, the sewage ground, and of the surface water drains, has been frequently considered during 1897, and on these matters the Surveyor (Mr. GLEDHILL) reports as follows :—

“During the year several defective sewers have been taken up, re-laid, and cleaned out. Also two extra man-holes have been put in, so as to gain access to the sewers for cleaning out, and flushing purposes.

The sewers are now regularly flushed with town's water.



Three sewer ventilators have also been fixed at different points in the township.

The main trunk sewer at Balby has been thoroughly cleaned out ; also two automatic flushes have been taken out on account of their being out of working order, and the Council have now in hand the fixing of new ones. At the Sewage Farm a new carrier has been built, and the old cast-iron rising main (3-inch) done away with, on account of the engine not being able to pump the sewage on to several parts of the farm. I am now pleased to inform you that, with the new carrier, any part of the farm can be flooded with sewage, and the engine can perform its work in a very satisfactory manner, it having no difficulty in pumping the sewage. The length of the carrier is about 400 feet, and is formed of 9-inch half-pipes on a brick foundation, with 4-inch outlets every 50 feet. The farm is now in a very satisfactory state, it being able to deal with all the sewage received. I have also presented a detailed report to the Council of the general sewage scheme, suggesting the fixing of storm overflows, flushing tanks, &c., and it is now under consideration.

I have also made an examination of the surface drainage, and the Council are giving this matter their careful consideration."

#### Scavenging.

The scavenging of the closets and ashpits is carried out by a contractor. In the early part of the year the way the work was done caused many complaints, but latterly it has been more satisfactorily done. I hope in the near future a better method will be adopted, viz., by depositing the refuse into skeps or large iron buckets, which are emptied directly into the carts, and thus the deposit of the filth on the surfaces of the main or back streets, or even the back yards, would never occur. When such matter is infected the present method is doubly dangerous.

A committee have been anxiously considering where to



obtain the most suitable land as a site for a cemetery. Nothing definite has yet been decided upon.

Systematic inspections have been made throughout the district, and many nuisances arising from foul wet ashpits, from badly trapped drains, over-crowding of houses, unhealthy dirty houses, and also from the keeping of animals, have all been many times reported, and many alterations and improvements have been carried out. The full details are given in the Inspector's report.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

**J. MITCHELL WILSON,**

Medical Officer of Health.

Balby, 19th January, 1898.

### List of Works Completed and Nuisances Abated in 1897.

Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	213
Nuisances found	...	...	...	...	...	214
Defective Sewers Relaid	...	...	...	...	65 yards	
Defective house drains relaid	...	...	...	...	25	
Gullies fixed instead of iron traps	...	...	...	...	76	
Surface water drains re-laid	...	...	...	..	1	
Defective spouts and rain-water conductors repaired	...	...	...	...	14	
Number of houses supplied with water from the Don-caster water mains in 1897...	...	...	...	...	68	
Wells closed, water not being wholesome	...	...	...	...	8	
Samples of well water taken	...	...	...	...	8	
Plans passed for new houses	...	...	...	...	72	
„ „ „ bath rooms	...	...	...	...	4	
„ „ „ W.C.S	...	...	...	...	5	



Also for 1 bakehouse, 1 workhouse, 1 waggon works, and  
1 mission chapel.

Overcrowding in houses abated	...	...	...	...	4
Filthy houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	7
Privies and ashpits covered in and repaired	...	...	...	...	93
Houses without closet accommodation	...	...	...	...	2
Cowsheds and dairies registered	...	...	...	...	33
Bakehouses do.	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisance from back passage yard	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ manure heaps	...	...	...	...	3

**GEORGE GLEDHILL,**

Inspector and Surveyor.



TABLE I.

TABLE I.

[illegible]



(B)

*Table of Population, Births, and of New Cases of Infectious Sickness, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1897, in the Balby and Hexthorpe Urban District; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.*

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities.	Population at all Ages.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.										Number of such Cases removed from their Homes in the several localities for treatment in the Isolation Hospital.											
	Census, 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1895.			Fever.					Fever.					Fever.					Fever.						
Balby and Hexthorpe Sub-District ...	4,270	5,600	219	Under 5 5 upwds.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup.	Typhus	Enteric or Typhoid	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.
Totals .....	4,270	5,600	219	Under 4 5 upwds.	...	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

The "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District since 14th September, 1896.  
 Carr House, in the Township of Carr House and Elmfield. The Balby Fever Hospital, the property of the  
 Doncaster Rural District Council







G O O L E

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



1800

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# Goole Rural District Council.

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POPULATION, CENSUS 1891	...	...	...	8,977
ESTIMATED POPULATION IN 1897	...	...	...	8,318
AREA IN ACRES	...	...	...	3,8328

THE SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS ARE:—

	POPULATION.	AREA IN ACRES.
GOOLE RURAL	1,400	9,105.
SNAITH	4,282	13,637.
SWINEFLEET	2,636	15,446.

---

TO THE GOOLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have now to present to you my annual report for 1897.

Population

I have estimated the population to the middle of the year to be the same as in the previous year, as the increase due to the excess of the births over the deaths is lost through householders who have left the district.

Last year 247 births were registered, males 129, females 118, the birth rate was just under 30 per 1000, that is less than the usual average. In the several registration sub-districts the birth rate very closely agreed.

Births

In the Goole Rural it was 30·7.

„ Snaith „ 29·4.

„ Swinefleet „ 29·3.

In Rawcliffe parish the birth rate was 39, in Swinefleet 36, in Airmyn and Reedness 31, in Snaith 30, but in Cowick and Hook it was only 20 per 1000.



## Deaths

121 deaths were registered in the Rural districts, males 64, females 57; in addition there were 6 deaths at the Workhouse of persons from the Rural districts, the death rate from the total was 15·8 per 1000. That is considerably under the rate for the previous year, and less than the average rate of several years past.

The same favourable report does not apply to the whole district, for

In the Swinefleet Sub-district the death rate was 19·7 per 1000.

„ Goole Rural ... .. 17·0 „

„ Snaith districts ... .. only 13·0 „

In Swinefleet parish the death rate was 27, in Snaith and Reedness 20, in Hook 17·4, in Airmyn 14·7, but in Rawcliffe it was exceptionally low, only 9 per 1000. At Adlingfleet owing to the prevalence of cases of measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria, the death rate was 33 per 1000.

From the zymotic class of diseases there were 9 deaths:—

4 caused by scarlet fever.

1 „ diphtheria.

2 „ measles.

2 „ diarrhoea.

From Zymotic  
Diseases

The death rate was 1·0 per 1000. In the Swinefleet district the rate was 3 per 1000, and in Adlingfleet parish it was 19.

From all forms of diseases of the lungs there were 28 deaths.

7 were caused by phthisis or consumption.

21 „ bronchitis, &c.

The death rate was 3 per 1000. Very few deaths from these occurred in the Hook and Airmyn districts, they were more prevalent in Snaith and Swinefleet.

Deaths at  
different ages

Among infants under a year the deaths equalled 14·5 per cent of the births; that rate varied from 13·5 in the Snaith districts to 16·5 in the Swinefleet districts. In Swinefleet parish the proportion was very high, viz., 26 per cent, and in Snaith parish it was 21.

Last year in several parishes the deaths among young children were greatly in excess of the proportion they bear to the rest of the population, *e.g.*

In Adlingfleet 75 per cent of all the deaths registered there were of children under 5, in Swinefleet there were 53 per cent, in Rawcliffe 50 per cent, and in Snaith 47 per cent





I think there is one unmistakeable lesson to be gathered from these figures, viz., that many more young children might recover from sickness if the mothers had some lectures on nursing, or better still if they had the benefit of a district nurse to show them how such important work should be done.

9 deaths were certified by the Coroner, 6 of these were the result of some form of accident, and 3 from natural causes. Only 1 death of a child, aged 3 months, was returned as not certified.

In 1897, 40 cases of infectious diseases were notified:—

30 were cases of scarlet fever.

4 „ diphtheria.

2 „ enteric fever.

4 „ erysipelas.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified

The total number is considerably less than occurred in 1896.

All the cases of scarlet fever, with a single exception, were in the districts of Adlingfleet and Swinefleet, for although the Goole Barracks are in the Goole sub-registration district, yet the persons ill there live close to Swinefleet, and the infection was conveyed from the latter place. 4 of the 30 cases reported died, which is an exceptionally heavy death rate among those ill. Only one case was removed to the hospital; the results of treating the cases at their own homes are that 21 cases occurred at 8 houses, in fact the infection only stopped when the whole family were taken ill. In the small cottage houses it is impossible to keep up any real isolation of the infected child, and I found in nearly all these cases that a bed was provided in the ordinary living rooms, under those conditions it would have been a wonder if the infection had not spread. That method of dealing with the cases helped to spread the disease among children in the houses near, the return of children to school after illness with their clothes not satisfactorily disinfected was shown to continue the infection; from one house in Swinefleet a case occurred which was not reported, that child I found attending school with free peeling of the hands. 3 children had been nursed at that house while the mothers were at work, 2 took fever, and one died.

Scarlet Fever

The 4 cases of diphtheria were at Reedness and Adlingfleet, in each case there had been cases first of mild sore throat which had not been considered as requiring any medical aid—one of the cases died.



There were only 2 cases of enteric fever in Airmyn and Hook parishes. I reported about the latter that there had long existed a very primitive condition of drainage which seriously endangered the well water. I had previously reported these defects.

Some cases of measles occurred at Rawcliffe, at Adlingfleet, and at Swinefleet, but there was no great spread of that disease in either parish.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply in the Snaith and Goole Rural sub-districts is obtained from wells, with the exception of Hook parish, there and throughout the Swinefleet districts the only drinking water is rain, which is collected in all kinds of cisterns and barrels.

Airmyn village is supplied from a deep well, the water is pumped by a wind mill into a large tank, and then distributed throughout the village by pipes. When the water is regularly pumped the supply is good. At Rawcliffe 3 public deep wells provide many of the householders with water for domestic purposes. A trace of iron in the water makes it not very acceptable to some. At Rawcliffe Bridge a good water is obtained from the underlying sandstone, one sample from a shallow well recently sunk there was not a wholesome supply.

The water supply for Snaith is not satisfactory, 2 public well waters were analysed and found to be very impure, they are not available for drinking, but the ordinary wells do not yield a supply of wholesome water. Snaith wells are sunk in the same red sandstone, but the upper layers have been fouled by leakages from cesspools, ash-pits, and cess-pits, until the ordinary well waters do not yield a pure supply. This year again the death rate was very high, viz., 20 per 1000. There are still some privy vaults sunk in the same subsoil of red sand from which the water supply is obtained.

In August last it was found that premises at Hook where a large number of milk cows were kept were without rain water, at other premises it was found that the cisters were nearly dry. 3 years ago the well waters at Hook were analysed, and found not to be wholesome.

During the same month there was a great scarcity of rain water throughout the Marshland districts, and there are very insufficient means of storing even the rain water that falls. Where



cisterns are provided there is less hardship, and better means of keeping the water pure. At present rain water is the only supply that can be used for drinking. Means should be provided by the owners of the houses, by which the largest possible quantity should be collected and stored. That expense would only correspond to that required in other districts in the sinking of wells.

In my last annual report the completion of the sewage scheme for Rawcliffe was noted, since then connections have been made from the houses to the new sewer.

Sewers and  
Drains

A revised scheme for the better drainage of Swinefleet was suggested by the chairman, considered, and agreed to by the Parish Council, the plans, &c., have been sent to the Local Government Board for their approval.

The existing sewers at Snaith were examined in detail by Mr. Tudor, and a report submitted to the District Council. A new sewer (170 yards) has been laid with man-holes and upright ventilators. By that sewer a good outlet is provided for the drainage from the new Court House, and other buildings on the line of the new sewer. Owing to complaints the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company have submitted plans and proposals to replace an open offensive sewer with large sanitary pipes.

A detailed inspection was made of the means of drainage at Ousefleet, a report was submitted, and the great majority of the houses have now been provided with trapped gullies outside the houses. Similar work was carried out last year for a large number of the houses at Airmyn. In both districts many old fashioned small cesspools often very near the houses have been filled up. The Surveyor reports that the sewers at East Cowick, Hook, Rawcliffe Bridge, and Reedness have been flushed on several occasions during the summer.

The open drain by which the church-yard at Whitgift is drained has been cleaned and deepened, and the cause of complaints about the condition of the church-yard so far remedied.

At the village of Adlingfleet where so much sickness occurred last year, the houses are spread over a long distance the drainage from these is not satisfactory, and better means for carrying off house sewage and water from the yards is needed. The houses would then be drier, and more healthy dwellings.



Scavenging  
of Refuse

The scavenging of the middens and box closets at Snaith and Swinefleet has been carried out by contract; from what I have seen of the work it is not done in a systematic or satisfactory way. A number of closets in bad condition, or placed too near the houses have been re-constructed.

The cow-sheds are kept regularly lime-washed, proper drainage is in some places difficult to secure.

Mr. Plewes reports that during the 6 months he has acted as Canal Boat Inspector he has inspected 30 boats, and the details of the deficiencies found, were overcrowding, a dirty cabin, no water supply on 2, and want of the required certificates. These defects in most of their particulars correspond to those found among the population on shore, so that all our work is on the same lines.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MITCHELL WILSON,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

GOOLE, 9TH MARCH, 1898.

INSPECTIONS MADE, WORK CARRIED OUT, AND NUISANCES ABATED  
DURING 1897.

Number of Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	291
Number of Nuisances found	...	...	...	...	...	...	510
Number abated after notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	467
New Main Sewers laid	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 yards
Houses connected with new and improved Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
House drains newly constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
New Gullies provided for Main Sewers and Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Sinks disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cesspools removed and Pot Gullies substituted	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Old Privies and Ash-pits re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Privies (new)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Houses cleansed, lime-washed, and disinfected after infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
New Houses and other Buildings, Plans passed for	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lodging-Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Slaughter-Houses cleansed and lime-washed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Well cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Cowsheds and Dairies Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Other Nuisances abated, referring to the removal of Manure, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Village Water Courses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,280 yards
Number of Notices requiring better Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pig-sties removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Ash-pits cleansed under contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	1208
Boxes	..	...	...	...	...	...	752

E. C. B. TUDOR.

SURVEYOR AND INSPECTOR.



TABLE I.

STATISTICS FOR THE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT COMPARED WITH  
SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS DURING 1897.

UNION AND SUB-DISTRICTS.	Rate per 1000 of the Population.				Deaths under 1 to every 1000 Births registered.
	Births.	Deaths.	From Zymotic Diseases.	From all Respira- tory Diseases.	
Rural Sanitary District...	29·7	15·4	1·0	3·3	145
Goole Sub-District.....	30·7	17·0	0·0	2·0	140
Swinefleet Sub-District...	29·0	19·7	3·0	3·0	166
Snaith Sub-District .....	29·4	13·0	0·0	3·5	135

TABLE II.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES DURING 1897 IN THE LARGEST PARISHES.

PARISHES.						Rate per 1000 of the population.	
						Births.	Deaths.
Cowick	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	15·0
Rawcliffe	...	...	...	...	...	39·0	9·0
Snaith	...	...	...	...	...	29·6	20·0
Swinefleet	...	...	...	...	...	36·0	27·0
Airmyn	...	...	...	...	...	31·0	14·7
Hook	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	17·4
Reedness	...	...	...	...	...	31·0	20·0

TABLE A.

TABLE OF DEATHS, during the year 1897, in the Rural Sanitary District of Goole, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES of LOCALITIES adopted for the purposes of these statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities.	Mortality from all causes at subjoined ages.								Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing deaths of Children under Five Years of Age.																		
	At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.		Small-Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Measles.	Diarrhoea	Whooping Cough	Erysipelas.	Rheumatic Fever	Ague.	Phtisis.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia	Heart Disease	Injuries.	All other Diseases	Total.	
	(A)																										
Goole Rural Sub-Registration District.....	21	6	2	1	2	10	5 upwds	Under 5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	6	8
Snaith do.....	52	17	4	2	2	14	13	Under 5	5 upwds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	7	4	3	13	21	
Swinefleet do.....	48	13	8	2	2	9	14	Under 5	5 upwds	3	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	2	1	11	21
Totals.....	121	36	14	4	5	25	37	Under 5	5 upwds	4	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	5	13	8	6	33	50	
The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.																											
Deaths occurring within the District among persons <del>not</del> belonging thereto.	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	5 upwds	Under 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6



TABLE B.

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES OF SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1897, in the Rural Sanitary District of Goole; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	Population at all ages.	Registered Births.		New Cases of Sickness in each locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.							Number of Cases removed from their homes in the several localities for treatment in Isolation Hospital.			
	Census Estimated middle of 1897.	Aged under 5 or over 5.		Small-Pox	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Peuperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Small-Pox.	Scarlatina.	Dihptheria.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.
Goole Rural Sub-Registration District.....	1400	43	Under 5 upwds	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Snaith do.....	4282	126	Under 5 upwds	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Swinefleet do.....	2636	78	Under 5 upwds	...	11	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	8318	247	Under 5 upwds	...	13	4	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	...

"Notification of Infectious Disease is compulsory in the District since 9th December, 1889. The name of the Isolation Hospital used by the sick in the District is the Fever Hospital, Goole.

G O O L E

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



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# Goole Urban District Council.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, FOR 1897.

POPULATION IN 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,416
ESTIMATED POPULATION IN 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,000
AREA IN ACRES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,331

TO THE GOOLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have now to present to you my annual report for 1897.

Population

At present there are not the signs of that increase of the population that prevailed between the census periods of 1881—91.

There is some increase year by year arising from the excess of the births over the deaths, but there is far less increase from new comers to the town, I have therefore estimated the population to the middle of 1897 as 17,000. I have no guide as to the numbers of the population in the separate Wards, and yet that knowledge would greatly assist in locating where the unsanitary areas which exist in all towns are, and which contribute more than the average number of deaths in proportion to the population.

The number of births registered in 1897 were 574, males 293, females 281, the birth rate was 33·7. The average rate for the previous 5 years was 36·8. The number of births were less than those registered in 1896—95, and the birth rate is considerably below the average rate.

Births

In the whole of England and Wales last year the birth rate was 29·7.





## Deaths

The deaths registered were 271, males 143, females 128. Among these there were 13 deaths at the Workhouse and Cottage Hospital of persons who did not belong to Goole, these are deducted. To be strictly accurate a small number ought to be added of Goole people who have died during 1897 away from the town, but of these I have no information. The corrected number 258 is equal to a death rate of 15·2 per 1000 for the year. The average for the previous 5 years was 17·5. The rate for the whole country was 17·4.

From the zymotic class of diseases there were 34 deaths :—

26 were caused by diarrhoea, 24 in young children.

5 „ enteric fever.

3 „ membranous croup.

1 „ diphtheria.

The death rate was 2 per 1000, the average is nearly 3.

From Diseases  
of the Lungs

From phthisis or consumption there were 21 deaths, equal to 1·2 per 1000; from other diseases of the lungs, such as bronchitis, pneumonia, &c. there were 39, the death rate was 2·3, together the rate from diseases of the lungs was 3·5 per 1000, that is less than in 1896, and also less than the average. Among those who died of consumption one was a child aged 6 months, 2 were between 15 and 20 years, 7 between 20 and 30, 9 between 30 and 40, and 2 were over 40. 6 of the 21 adults were out of door workers, the occupation of the remainder was at home or in-doors.

At different  
Ages

Among infants under a year old the deaths were in proportion of 167 per 1000 registered births, the average rate for the previous 5 years was 160, while the average for the whole country was 156.

This calculation is not influenced by the exact population, and last year there was more than the usual excess of mortality among this class.

Deaths among  
Infants

In Table IV I have endeavoured to trace out some of causes under which these deaths were returned; although classified in different groups there is one description which nearly applies to all, viz., weakness at birth, or wasting disease during a short life. In addition to these there is another group which last year made up two-thirds of all the deaths returned under the head of zymotic disease. I mean the 24 deaths of young children from diarrhoea. 2 of these occurred in July, 14 in August, and 8 in September. 7 of the deaths were in children not 3 months old, 8 were between



3 and 6 months old, 6 were between 6 and 12 months, and 3 were over a year. These figures show that the disease was primarily set up by the warm weather, that it affected most severely the very young, and that the actual source of the diarrhoea must have been some defect at the home of the child. That might have been inherited weakness, or unsuitable food, or more probably want of real cleanliness in or about the house which injuriously affected the child through its food.

22 deaths were registered on a certificate from the Coroner, 7 of these were returned as due to ordinary diseases, 14 resulted from some form of accident, including 4 deaths from drowning; one was a case of suicide. Only one death was returned as not certified.

71 cases of infectious disease were notified last year, a lessened number when compared with 1896, and a very great reduction when compared with 1895.

Cases of Infectious Disease

28 were cases of scarlet fever.

14       "       enteric fever.

8       "       diphtheria.

2       "       membranous croup.

18       "       erysipelas.

1 was a case of puerperal fever.

All the 28 cases of scarlet fever recovered. 23 of these were treated in the hospital, that is the largest per centage of cases removed since all the cases were notified. It is evidence of the confidence of the parents that their children will be well cared for in the hospital.

Scarlet Fever

Two-thirds of all the cases occurred in the east and north wards in nearly equal proportions. From one house 3 cases were removed, and from three houses there were 6 cases, these were slight cases overlooked until the second was attacked, and then both were notified together. There was no special cause which helped to spread the disease beyond the many times complained of practice of visiting among neighbours while infectious illness is in the house.

There were 14 cases of enteric or typhoid fever notified, among these there were 5 deaths. One of these was a case of phthisis, and so certified, yet the 4 deaths among the 13 cases is a high per centage, viz., 30 per cent of those attacked. 5 of the cases were removed to the hospital, of these 1 died. Only

Enteric Fever



4 cases occurred during the first six months of the year, but cases were reported from August to December. There was no special prevalence of enteric fever in any part of the town as the cases were distributed in almost equal numbers in the east, west, north, and south wards. The great majority of those attacked were between the ages of 5 and 20 years. Second cases occurred at 2 houses, in each case the second was reported within a week of the first.

The inquiries made regarding each case did not show that there was any special cause to explain the origin of the disease. Recalling the streets in which cases of the same fever occurred in recent years again this year new cases were reported from these, and in 4 cases from the same block of houses. At the 12 houses from which all the cases were reported there were box closets used, the contents of these are removed weekly. At one house where a second case occurred there was an old midden privy and open ash pit.

#### Diphtheria

8 cases of diphtheria were reported, and 2 of membranous croup. All the cases of diphtheria recovered, but the cases of croup died, and these were notified the same day. A death from diphtheria occurred in 1897, but that case began in 1896. Only 2 cases of diphtheria, both adults, were treated in the hospital, an endeavour was made to remove others, but that was objected to, because the doctor said "they were very slight attacks." I think it is a serious mistake to consider that only the more severe cases should be removed to the hospital. If the case is one requiring to be notified, that of itself is evidence that it should be sufficiently isolated. 6 of the 10 cases were reported from 5 houses in the east ward, one of these was a visitor to Goole, who was taken ill 4 days after her arrival. 2 of the cases were in a house where a previous case of the same disease was ill in 1896, the history given of the others was a chill followed by sore throat.

During 1897 33 cases were treated in the hospital:—

#### Fever Hospital

24	suffered from scarlet fever—one was from the Rural districts.
7	„ enteric fever—2 of these were admitted in 1896.
2	„ diphtheria.

2 deaths occurred among these, one certified as enteric fever, the other phthisis or consumption.



In connexion with the admission of different forms of disease to the hospital at the same time there is adequate provision, but additional nurses are not at once procurable, and to meet this difficulty to Hospital Committee have appointed a ward maid, who will during a 3 years' course of work acquire a sound knowledge in nursing infectious cases, and will be able to assist on an emergency until another nurse can be obtained.

No meeting has yet been held with the Rural District Council to consider the need of providing some suitable hospital accommodation for the treatment of cases of small-pox. In face of the present outbreak at Middlesbrough, I think the matter is becoming an urgent one.

A circular was lately issued by the Local Government Board to all District Councils, drawing attention to the need for constant oversight of the source from which the drinking water is obtained. That subject has been anxiously considered during the year by the Goole Council, and an endeavour is to be made to improve the existing supply by removing the objectionable oxide of iron which discolours the water, and also by removing some part of the lime which causes the hardness. Recent analyses have shown that the water is satisfactorily free from injurious organic matter. I last year analysed 3 samples of well waters, 1 was passable, and 2 impure.

Water Supply

2 additional sewers in the north ward have been improved last year, that of Fifth Avenue having been reversed, now discharges in Pasture road, and complaints having been made of that in Marlborough Avenue, it was ordered to be cleaned out. The flushing of not only the main, but the smaller sewers has been systemaatically carried out. Year by year more of the old cess-pools are being replaced with properly trapped gullies.

Drainage

After undergoing extensive repairs, including a new water supply, and a thorough cleansing, the slaughter-house, in Bridge-street was taken over by the Council, and re-opened in December, 1896. The caretaker is appointed by the Council, the premises are well looked after, and kept in every way suitable for the slaughtering of animals for human food.

Public  
Slaughter  
House

An increasing number of butchers have made constant use of the slaughter-house, especially after the Council gave notice



that they intended to take proceedings against persons using unsuitable and unlicensed premises as places for slaughtering.

The site for the proposed public baths has not yet been settled by the special committee who are considering the question.

The bye-laws for new streets and buildings as amended have not been finally considered, before being submitted to the Local Government Board.

#### Sanitary Work

There has not been any great improvement brought about in the back streets and common yards, which are often very wet, muddy, and generally in an unwholesome condition. The Inspector's notices to abate these conditions as nuisances can only have a very temporary and unsatisfactory effect.

Among ordinary sanitary work notices have been served to abate over crowding in dwelling-houses, and to close 2 as being unfit to be occupied.

#### Canal Boats

The Inspector's report shows that 243 canal boats have been inspected, no case of infectious disease was found on board, in fact it is rare to find on board now the full number of persons for which the boat is licensed to carry.

#### Scavenging

For the purpose of scavenging the refuse from the box closets and ash pits, the town is divided into three districts, the Inspector reports that the work is regularly and satisfactorily carried out. Two-thirds of the houses have boxes which are emptied weekly, from the remaining third the contents of the ash pits are removed every month.

Up to the present the Goole Council have not ordered any samples of milk to be taken for analysis in this large district. It would be to the advantage to the rate-payers if they could be assured that all their milk supply was genuine.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MITCHELL WILSON, M.D.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

GOOLE, 9TH MARCH, 1898.



TABLE I.

LIST OF NUISANCES ABATED, AND STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS  
MADE DURING THE YEAR 1897.

No. of Inspections made ... ..	2061
„ Verbal notices given ... ..	64
„ Written notices served ... ..	129
„ Notices complied with ... ..	234
„ Nuisances partly abated or in progress ... ..	6

The Nuisances abated include:—

No. of House drains repaired and defects remedied ... ..	150
„ Sinks and Cisterns disconnected from drains ... ..	4
„ Trapped Gullies fixed instead of Cespools ... ..	20
„ Houses disinfected and cleansed ... ..	44
„ Houses overcrowded ... ..	1
„ Other Nuisances abated ... ..	40
„ Manure Heaps removed ... ..	9
„ Closets and Ash-pits repaired ... ..	53
„ Closets and Ash-pits emptied monthly ... ..	892
„ Box Closets and Dry Ash-pits emptied weekly ... ..	2782
„ Dry Ash-boxes emptied every week ... ..	242
„ Loads of Night-soil removed ... ..	8326
„ Canal Boats examined ... ..	243

To hold Aft, 501½; Forward, 248 persons.

„ Boats on Goole Register ... ..	798
„ „ Registered in 1897 ... ..	14
„ Regulations cancelled ... ..	16
„ Canal Boats Notices served 19, Verbal 18... ..	37
„ „ Letters as to .. ... ..	62
„ „ Not Registered ... ..	4
„ „ Change of Owners not notified ... ..	14
„ „ Requiring better ventilation, cleansing, &c. ... ..	1
„ „ Transfer of Ownership and Certificate ... ..	36
„ „ „ Captain's and Boat's Names ... ..	4
„ „ Duplicate Certificate provided ... ..	19
„ Cow-sheds, Diaries, and Milk-shops registered... ..	50
„ Common Lodging-houses inspected ... ..	6
„ Bodies placed in Mortuary ... ..	2



TABLE II.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN GOOLE IN 1897, AND FOR THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS, COMPARED  
WITH THOSE OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

Year.	Rate per 1000 of the Population.						Deaths in Infants per 1000 Births.	
	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.		Goole.	England and Wales.
	Goole.	England and Wales.	Goole.	England and Wales.	Goole.	England and Wales.		
1897	33.1	29.7	15.0	17.4	1.9	2.1	167	156
1896	36.2	29.7	15.8	17.1	2.3	2.1	151	148
1895	36.0	30.3	18.8	18.7	2.8	2.14	161	161
1894	35.8	29.6	18.9	16.6	3.5	1.7	150	137
1893	36.6	30.8	17.4	19.2	3.0	2.4	187	159
1892	39.6	30.5	16.6	19.0	1.9	1.9	152	148

TABLE III.

DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN 1897, AND DURING THE FIVE PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892
Small-Pox .....	0	0	0	0	3	0
Scarlet Fever.....	0	0	8	3	1	0
Membranous Croup..	2	0	1	2	2	1
Diphtheria.....	1	5	10	6	2	1
Fever, Enteric.....	5	1	2	1	3	3
Puerperal Fever.....	0	1	1	1	1	1
Measles.....	0	15	0	21	0	7
Whooping Cough....	0	5	11	20	2	18
Diarrhoea.....	26	13	16	4	33	3
Total.....	34	40	49	58	47	35
Rate per 1000.....	2.0	2.3	2.8	3.5	2.9	1.9



TABLE IV.  
DEATHS IN 1895 FROM SEVERAL GROUPS OF DISEASES CHIEFLY AMONG CHILDREN UNDER  
FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

	Total.	Deaths per 1000 of Population.	Proportion of Deaths in every 1000 from all causes.
1.—Seven principal Zymotic Diseases .....	34	2 0	125
2.—Pulmonary Diseases.....	39	2 3	144
3.—Tubercula Diseases .....	31	1 8	114
4.—Wasting Diseases of Infants.....	26	1 5	96
5.—Convulsive Diseases of Infants .....	17	1 0	62

- 1.—Includes Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Enteric and Continued Fever, Diphtheria,  
Membranous Croup, and Diarrhoea.
2.       "       Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and Asthma.
3.       "       Phthisis, Scrofula, Tabes-Mesenterica.
4.       "       Marasmus, Atrophy, Debility, and Premature Birth.
5.       "       Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, and Teething.

TABLE V.

SUMMARY OF CASES TREATED IN THE FEVER HOSPITAL, GOOLE, DURING 1897.

DISEASES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jne.	July	Aug	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Recov- eries.	Died.
Scarlet Fever...	3	2	4	3		2	1	5	2	1	1		24	
Enteric Fever...	2			1					2		1	1	5	2
Diphtheria .....	1							1					2	
Totals .....	6	2	4	4		2	1	6	4	1	2	1	31	2



TABLE A.  
TABLE OF DEATHS, during the year 1897, in the Urban Sanitary District of Goole, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES of LOCALITIES adopted for the purposes of these statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities.	Mortality from all causes at subjoined ages.							Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing deaths of Children under Five Years of Age.																			
	At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.						Under 5 upwds.	Small-Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Members. Croup.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Erysipelas.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phtisis.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	Total.	
Goole Town .....	244	95	19	9	16	60	45	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	24	2	2	...	...	2	9	1	3	73	114	
The Cottage Hospital .....	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	
The Fever Hospital .....	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
The Workhouse .....	21	1	...	...	...	10	10	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	1	
Totals.....	271	96	19	10	17	74	55	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	24	2	2	...	...	2	9	1	3	74	115	
The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.																											
Deaths occurring within the District among persons not belonging thereto.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	...	...	...	1	5	5	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	11	



TABLE B.

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES OF SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1897, in the Urban Sanitary District of Goole; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES, adopted for the purpose of Statistics; Public Insti- tutions being shown as separate localities.	Population at all ages.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.						Number of Cases removed from their homes in the several localities for treatment in Isolated Hospital.			
	Census 1891.	Estimated middle of 1897.			Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Peuperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Small-Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.
Goole Town .....	15308	16892	574	Under 5 5 upwds	2 25	1 7	1 1	14	1	13	..	1 22	.. 2	.. 5
The Cottage Hospital...				Under 5 5 upwds	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Workhouse .....	108	108		Under 5 5 upwds	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Totals.....	15416	17000	574	Under 5 5 upwds	2 26	1 7	1 1	14	1	18	..	1 22	.. 2	.. 5

“Notification of Infectious Disease is compulsory in the District since 9th December, 1889.  
The name of the Isolation Hospital used by the sick in the District is the Fever Hospital.





RICCALL

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



PERAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

# RICCALL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1897.

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POPULATION IN 1897	...	...	...	3,126
AREA IN ACRES	...	...	...	16,735

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### TO THE RICCALL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

It is now my duty to present to you my Annual Report for 1897.

There have been no special changes occur during the year to affect the population, which I now estimate as 3,126, as I think the slight increase in the number of the Births over the Deaths scarcely accounts for others who leave the district.

The number of Births registered last year was 81, Males 38, Females 43. That is a smaller number than was registered in 1896.

The birth-rate last year was 26 per 1,000 of the population, which is considerably less than the average rate of previous year, viz., 30 per 1,000.



Birth and  
Death Rates.

In Barlby parish the birth-rate was only 25.			
„ Cliffe	„	it was	36.
„ Riccall	„	„	25·8.

45 Deaths were registered last year, males 21, females 24, adding another which took place at Selby Workhouse; the death-rate for the year was just under 15 per 1,000, that is, considerably less than during 1896, when it was 17·5; but the average death-rate for several years before was 15. Last year it would have been even less but for the exceptionally large number of deaths which occurred at Cliffe.

In Barlby parish the death-rate was only 11.			
„ Riccall	„	„	9.
„ Cliffe	„	it was	29·7.

The explanation of that excess is noted under several groups.

The deaths from all forms of disease of the lungs were 9, viz., 2 from phthisis or consumption, and 7 from bronchitis, and the death-rate was 2·8; 5 of these 9 deaths occurred in Cliffe, and the death-rate there was 9·1.

Infants under 1 year died in the proportion of 16 in every 100 registered births, but in Cliffe the proportion was nearly 43 per cent. of the births registered there.

In this purely agricultural district there is a larger share of very old people left, because many of the younger emigrate to town districts, therefore we find that in every year's death-returns a considerable proportion are of persons who had lived to the age of 65 and beyond.

In this district last year 36 per cent of the whole number had reached 65, in Cliffe parish the proportion was 42 per cent., and in Riccall parish it was 57 per cent.

No death occurred from any form of infectious disease last year.

6 deaths were registered on the Coroner's Certificate, 2 were the result of accidents, 1 was a case of suicide, and 3 were due ordinary disease.



The following 6 cases of infectious disease were reported last year, viz. :—

Cases of  
Infectious  
Disease.

- 3 of scarlet fever.
- 2 „ erysipelas.
- 1 „ continued fever.

The district was therefore exceptionally free from cases of infectious disease.

The 3 cases reported as scarlet fever were in three parishes, no satisfactory explanation could be obtained of the source of the infection, and from none of the houses did the disease spread.

The case of continued fever had been ailing for some time before it was notified, there was no insanitary condition either of the drains or closets, and the water supply is from a deep well.

The infection of measles was brought into Cliffe parish, but did not spread, a few cases also occurred at N. Duffield.

Nothing has been heard of the proposed joint hospital for the Eserick rural and this district last year, and the question is adjourned until the new Council meets.

The low death-rate which prevailed over the whole district last year, except in Cliffe, and the large proportion of old people among the deaths during the year might not appear as giving any reason for anxiety about the water supply. Still, in the face of serious outbreaks which have recently occurred in other parts of the country, and as the association of cases of illness with the use of an impure drinking water are far from rare in our own neighbourhood, I thought it very necessary to report upon the water supply now in use in the several parishes.

Water Supply.

Before the Riccall districts were separated from the Selby Rural Sanitary Authority, I had occasion to report upon several of the well waters in the 8 parishes which now form the new district.

During the last 5 years the water from 36 different wells in 6 parishes have been analysed, the results are far from satisfactory. Good water, having a reasonable standard of purity as



judged by the amount of organic matter, was only found in the water from the deep wells sunk at Kelfield and Riccall. All the others are comparatively shallow wells sunk in a subsoil of sand and gravel, and the analyses showed that the waters in the subsoil has been mixed with impurities which have soaked into the same soil from which the well water is drawn. Some of the sources of these polluting matters are still adding to the present amount. When such impurities can reach the drinking water, if the actual germ of, say, enteric fever is added to the ashpits or drains near a well, there is a strong probability that the water would receive the germs of the disease along with the other impurities from such places; in the water the disease germs rapidly increase and drinking such water would cause in many persons an attack of fever. That is a very plain statement of a real danger, and it is not wise to wait until the evil is done, far better to try and prevent its occurrence. In November last I reported upon the condition of a number of wells in Cliffe parish, and as I had inspected many during the year in other parishes, the conditions in the one parish equally applied broadly in the others. Some sort of well is usually found for a house or a small group of houses, the well is frequently open, built up 2 or 3 feet for safety above the ground level, these have rarely any protection against impurities getting into the well from the surrounding ground, the inner surfaces are often moss-covered, and sundry odd things get into the water. It is not surprising that many of these waters are acknowledged to be too bad to use, and the tenants get their supply from others. But merely raising a pump-case over such well-holes is not enough, the water is still liable to every polluting matter which the ground receives, hence so many well waters are so changeable, fairly usable at one time and so bad as to be unusable at another. Again, the pump-case gets broken and is neglected, the mouth of the pump is open to receive any impurity—the pump is out of repair and must be primed with any water. Another source of impure water is that there is no trough or gully into which the waste water, or the rinsing of pails, etc., might run, it is allowed to soak into the ground and so reaches the well. These are radical defects about the wells themselves, but the choice of a site for the well, the best method of sinking or making it, and the close observance of



every good rule to protect the water against any and every defilement, are all of the utmost importance when a new well is to be made.

Mr. Christie reports that since April of 1895, 30 notices have been served about impure well water; in 6 of these nothing has been done, 17 of the wells have been cleaned out, but 6 of these waters it can readily be seen are no wise improved, for the source of the impurity behind the walls of the well have not been removed, and a chemical analysis shows that scarcely 5 per cent. of these so-called cleansed wells yield a more wholesome water. It is earnestly to be hoped that more satisfactory means than merely cleaning out wells will be taken this year to provide a wholesome supply throughout the district. I shall always be ready to advise when asked as to the sinking of new wells, and Mr. Christie is equally ready to assist.

For the improvement of the means of drainage additional Sanitary Work. sewers have been laid at Cliffe, Barlby, Kelfield, and Riccall; these works necessitated the laying of new drains from private houses, and of improving the fall by relaying of previously existing drains. Each improvement was well considered usually by a committee and officials on the spot, it was shewn that the work was necessary, and it was carried out so as to be the greatest benefit to the householders specially interested. Smaller improvements have also been made in other parishes. Well-trapped gullies are substituted for the small cesspools frequently met with near to houses. The 7 cesspools are those provided in the line of the sewers in which road detritus collects. All the water-courses into which sewage enters have been kept in good order.

The closets and ashpits are slowly being improved; they are built further from the houses and walls, and so as to lessen the soakage of filth into the sub-soil.

I remain, &c.,

J. MITCHELL WILSON,

SELBY,

Medical Officer.

12th Feb., 1897.



## TABLE I.

TABLE SHEWING PARTICULARS OF NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY  
 WORK DONE IN THE RICCALL RURAL DISTRICT DURING  
 YEAR 1897.

Number of Inspections made ... ..	175
Number of nuisances found ... ..	51
Number of notices served ... ..	20
Number of water notices served ... ..	3
Old drains lifted and re-laid by Sanitary Authority...	1006 yds.
New drains laid by private owners ... ..	255 „
New drains laid by Sanitary Authority ... ..	553 „
Old drains lifted and re-laid by private owners ... ..	118 „
Old drains and water courses cleansed ... ..	3860 „
New privies and ashpits built ... ..	3
Old privies removed from dwelling-houses ... ..	1
Old wells cleansed ... ..	1
New pumps ... ..	1
New cesspools ... ..	6
Old cesspools filled up ... ..	3
New gullies ... ..	7
Canal Boats inspected ... ..	5
Cow-sheds inspected ... ..	14
New tube wells ... ..	1
New brick wells... ..	2
Old wells filled up ... ..	1
Butcher's slaughter-house floor cemented ... ..	1
Privies converted into earth-closets ... ..	1

T. CHRISTIE, Inspector.

TABLE II.  
STATISTICS FOR THE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT OF RICCALL, 1897, AND AVERAGE  
RATES DURING THE TEN YEARS, 1881-1890.

District. 1897.	RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.				Deaths under 1 to every 100 Births Registered.	Percentage of Deaths in Persons aged 65 years and over.
	Births.	Deaths.	From Zymotic Diseases.	From Respiratory Diseases.		
Riccall District... ..	26·0	14·8	0·0	2·8	16	36
10 Years' Average ... ..	30·4	15·1	1·2	2·9		



TABLE III.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN THE LARGEST PARISHES DURING 1897.

PARISHES.	POPULATION	RATES PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE POPULATION.				Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births.
		Births.	Deaths.	Zymotic Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	
Barlby ... ..	442	25·0	11·0	0·0	0·0	0
Cliffe ... ..	640	36·0	29·7	0·0	9·1	43
Riccall ... ..	736	25·8	9·0	0·0	0·0	0





TABLE B.

TABLE of POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES of SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1897, in the Riccall Rural District; classified according to Diseases and Localities.

NAME OF LOCALITIES.	Population at all ages. Census, 1891.	Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.											
				Fever.											
				Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	
Riccall District ... ..	3126	81	Under 5 5 upwards	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Totals ... ..	3126	81	Under 5 5 upwards	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

SELBY  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

SELBY:  
W. B. BELLERBY & SON, PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.

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1898.





SELBY  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1897.

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POPULATION IN 1897 ... 5,950

AREA IN ACRES ... 34,726

SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS :—

	POPULATION.	AREA IN ACRES.
CARLTON ...	2,251	13,293
SELBY RURAL ...	3,699	21,433

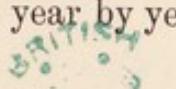
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TO THE SELBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have now to present you with my Annual Report for 1897.

There has been no special alteration in the districts during last year, and my estimate of the population remains as in recent years, for the increase arising from the excess of the births over the deaths barely balances those who leave it year by year. The estimate of the population is therefore 5,950.





Birth and  
Death Rates.

159 births were registered last year—males, 77 ; females, 82 ; the birth-rate was 26·7 per 1,000, which agrees with the previous average rate.

In the Carlton Sub. Districts the births equalled 25·7.

„ Selby Rural do. „ „ 27·3.

The largest birth-rate in any parish was at Cawood, where it was 30 per 1,000 ; in Wistow it was over 29 ; in Brayton it was 27 ; in Carlton 25 ; and in Hambleton and Drax it was 24 per 1,000. When compared with the birth rates prevailing in similar rural districts they closely agree.

There were 78 deaths registered—males, 41 ; females, 37. Two cases occurred at the Workhouse of persons belonging to the Rural Districts ; but two of those registered in the Carlton Sub. Districts were strangers, so that the death rate is calculated in the total as 78, which is equal to 13 per 1,000. In the Carlton Rural Sub. District the death rate was just under 13, and in the Selby Rural Sub. Districts it was just over 13 per 1,000. It is satisfactory to report that in 1897, like as in 1896, the death rate throughout these districts was exceptionally low, for the highest rate in any populous parish was in Cawood, where it was 15 ; in Brayton and Drax it was only 5 per 1,000.

Four deaths were caused by infectious diseases :—

- 2 from enteric fever,
- 1 from scarlet fever, and
- 1 from whooping cough.

Two of these occurred in Wistow parish, 1 at Carlton, and 1 at Hirst Courtney.

Eight deaths were caused by some form of disease of the lungs, there were 2 from phthisis or consumption, and 6 from bronchitis, &c.

The deaths among children under one year equalled 12 per cent. of the births; in the Carlton Sub. Districts they were equal to 14 per cent., in the Selby Rural only 11 per cent.

Last year a very large proportion of all the deaths were among aged persons, for 47 per cent. had reached 65 or over. In Cawood parish three-fourths of all the deaths were among such aged people, and in Wistow half the total was of persons over 65.

Five deaths were registered on the certificate of the Coroner; 3 of these were said to be due to natural causes, and 2 were the results of accidents. Five deaths were returned as not certified, the ages of these were 82, 73, and 49 years, and 15 days and 1 day.

In 1897 10 cases of infectious disease were notified :—

4	were cases of enteric or typhoid fever,
3	„ „ scarlet fever, and
3	„ „ erysipelas.

Cases  
of Infectious  
Disease notified.

The three cases of scarlet fever were in one house; the infection was brought home by a scholar, another child took it, and then also the mother who nursed them. One of the children died. A case of diphtheria occurred at the same house in the previous year. Several nuisances were then complained of, viz., from the privy and ashpit being far too near the house. That unwholesome condition was found unaltered.

The 4 cases of enteric or typhoid fever were reported from the parishes of Cawood, Carlton, Chapel Haddlesey, and Hirst Courtney. In none of these cases was there any history or clue to infection; one of the patients was a child, the three others were young adults. At none of the houses was there found such unsanitary conditions as would explain the beginning of the illness. Two of the cases, young men, died. One of these the parents seemed to think was suffering from acute consumption,



from which two other young adults in the same family had died. The other fatal case was nursed at his lodgings, in a cottage, where there was a large family. In none of the houses was there any spread of the disease.

In Drax and Carlton parishes children were found ill with some of the symptoms of scarlet fever and were for safety kept from school for a time. A few cases of measles were reported from among the scholars at one of the Carlton schools, but the disease did not spread. At Hambleton, also, it was agreed to keep the children away from school who were attacked with sore throats and influenza. I would advise all teachers rather to separate all such suspicious cases of illness, as they may rely that a certificate will be granted which will make up for all attendances lost by these scholars if I receive an intimation that the scholars are being excluded for that reason.

Hospital for  
Infectious Cases.

The question of providing a hospital in which cases of infectious disease may be treated has been considered by a joint committee of the Rural and Urban District Councils. After several meetings had been held an agreement was come to, and their recommendation, "that it is desirable that a hospital for the treatment of cases of infectious diseases," has received the sanction of the two Councils. Following upon that decision, an application has now been made to the Local Government Board to form a joint hospital scheme.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply throughout the whole district is obtained from wells. Many of these do not exceed 20 feet in depth, and hence the water is very liable to be polluted from the surrounding soil. Of those analysed last year four were found to be very much polluted, and yet these wells had been considered as yielding good water for years. It is very risky to continue the



use of such well waters, because no one is then actually ill with fever who has drunk the water, nor does the fact that there are a number of very old people in the district make it safer; the 4 cases of typhoid during 1897 were all young folks, as is usually the case. The Council have very often to serve repeated notices before action is taken to provide a better supply of water, and your officials feel compelled to bring up such cases again and again.

Last year three deep wells were provided; on analysing that obtained at the Drax Grammar School, I found it to be a very satisfactory supply.

A new well has been provided for Mr. Percy's cottages at Newland; previously there was no suitable water. That is partly a brick-made well, and also bored; the total depth is 35 feet.

Two additional bored wells have been sunk at Hambleton; one is 110 feet, the other 75 feet deep.

The North-Eastern Railway Company have provided for their cottages at Burn crossing, a tube well only 12 feet deep. Two wells were cleansed; the results are rarely satisfactory.

Many people are very indifferent about the condition of their water supply, and hence we find that the wells have obvious causes very near for polluting the water left unheeded; among these are that the drain which carries off the waste water is blocked up, and the ground over the well is sodden. A new well is made and left with only a wood cover, and everything that may get into the well. A wet uncovered ashpit is within ten feet of a shallow well. These facts are the results of inspections made recently in different parishes, and have been reported.

These inspections also showed that improvements in providing for the disposal of the house slops were needed. In the south end of High-street of Carlton a detailed report was given of the



cesspools in the yards of certain of the houses, while others have neither drains nor cesspools. A sewer should be provided as an outlet for these houses, as has been done for the north end of the same street. Complaints were also made of the stopping up of house drains in the Low-street of Carlton, of frequently recurring nuisances at Threadgold-lane, Cawood, and from a defective sewer at Camblesforth.

220 yards of 8-inch sewer was laid in Drax, and has provided a better outlet for the drains for several houses, and at Wistow also the Sanitary Authority have had 222 yards of 12 inch pipes laid in the open ditch at Cawood-road.

It was found necessary to re-drain the Cemetery at Cawood, and a very difficult work has been completed by re-laying 270 yards of 8 inch pipes. In several parishes also short lengths of sewers have been taken up and the fall improved.

The need for these several improvements is shown by the fact that private owners have also provided new drains to connect with the sewers; such works throughout the districts equalled nearly 1,000 yards of 4 and 6-inch sanitary pipe drains last year.

Twelve new cesspools or catchpits were made; eight of these were made as part of new sewers.

Thirteen trapped gullies were provided for badly-trapped brick catch-pits.

Thirteen better constructed closets and ashpits were built, and seven were removed on account of the nuisances due to their faulty position and bad sanitary state. The Bye-laws relating to New Streets and Buildings have not yet been adopted, and evident defects about the situation of rooms, closets, &c., in new houses cannot be remedied without bye-laws.

In the inspection of ten canal boats there was no cause for complaint. No women or children were on board, and no case of infectious disease was found.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

**J. MITCHELL WILSON, M.D.,**

Dip. Public Health, Cambs.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SELBY, 31st January, 1898.



TABLE I.

TABLE SHOWING PARTICULARS OF NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY  
WORK DONE IN THE SELBY RURAL DISTRICT DURING  
YEAR 1897.

Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	206
Number of nuisances found	...	...	...	...	72
Number of notices served	...	...	...	...	30
Number of water notices served	...	...	...	...	4
New sewers laid by Sanitary Authority	...	...	...	...	712 yds.
New drains laid by private owners	...	...	...	...	829 „
Old drains lifted and relaid by Sanitary Authority	...	...	...	...	190 „
Old drains lifted and re-laid by private owners	...	...	...	...	94 „
Old drains and water courses cleansed	...	...	...	...	3860 „
New privies and ashpits built	...	...	...	...	13
Privies converted into box closets	...	...	...	...	4
Privies and ashpits repaired or covered	...	...	...	...	7
Old privies demolished	...	...	...	...	7
New bored wells	...	...	...	...	2
New brick wells	...	...	...	...	2
Old wells deepened or cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
New pumps	...	...	...	...	6
New cesspools	...	...	...	...	12
Old cesspools filled up	...	...	...	...	1
New gullies	...	...	...	...	13
Canal boats inspected	...	...	...	...	10
Dairies and cow-sheds inspected	...	...	...	...	15
Old wells filled up	...	...	...	...	1
Sinks disconnected	...	...	...	...	1
New water closets	...	...	...	...	1
Pig styes removed from dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	1

*Many Cesspools and Gullies in the respective Parishes in this district have been frequently cleansed during the year. The open Dykes have also been attended to, some of them having been deepened.*

T. CHRISTIE, Inspector.

TABLE II.  
STATISTICS FOR THE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT OF SELBY AND THE  
SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS, 1897.

RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICT.	RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.				Deaths under 1 to every 1,000 Births Registered.	Percentage of Deaths among Persons aged 56 and over.
	Births.	Deaths.	From Zymotic Diseases.	From Respiratory Diseases.		
Rural Sanitary District ..	26.7	13.4	0.5	1.3	120	47
Carlton Sub-District ..	25.7	13.7	0.8	0.8	138	36
Selby Sub-District .. ..	27.3	13.2	0.2	1.6	110	50



TABLE III.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN THE LARGEST PARISHES, DURING 1897.

PARISHES.	POPULATION.	RATE PER 1000 OF THE AVERAGE POPULATION.	
		BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
Brayton .. .. .	370	27·0	5·0
Carlton .. .. .	759	25·0	12·0
Cawood .. .. .	1000	30·0	15·0
Hambleton .. .. .	489	24·0	14·0
Wistow .. .. .	674	29·5	15·0





TABLE B.

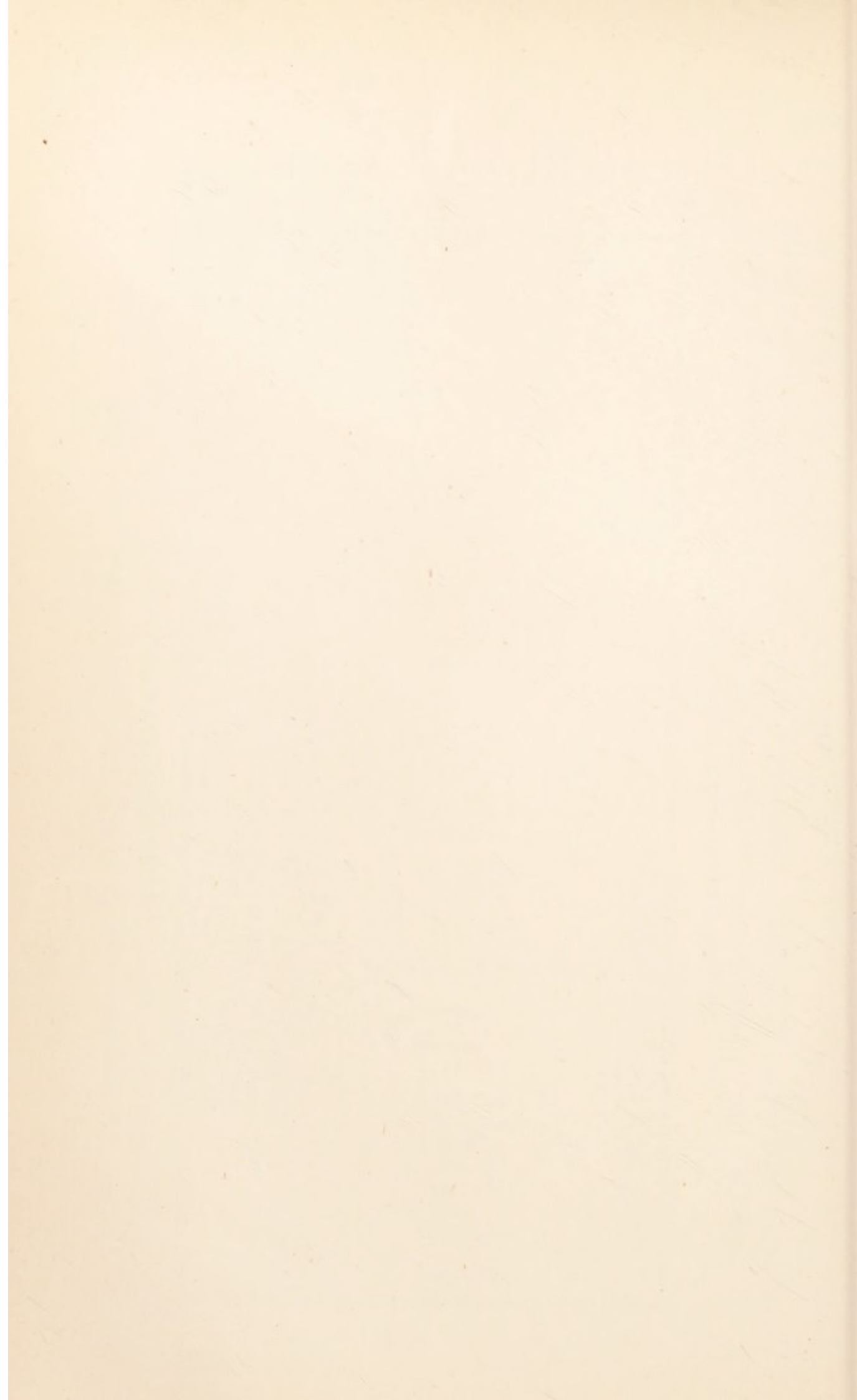
TABLE of POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES of SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1897, in the Rural Sanitary District of Selby; classified according to Diseases and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.				New Cases of Sickness in each Locality coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.											
	Population at all ages, Census, 1891.	Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	FEVER.											
				Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	
Carlton Sub-District .. ..	2261	58	Under 5 5 upwards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	
Selby Sub-District .. ..	3689	101	Under 5 5 upwards	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Totals .. ..	5950	159	Under 5 5 upwards	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	

*Notification of Infectious Disease is compulsory in the District since 1st December, 1889.  
There is no Isolation Hospital in or used by the Sick of the District.*







SELBY

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.





# SELBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1897.

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POPULATION, CENSUS, 1891	...	...	...	6,022
ESTIMATED POPULATION IN 1897	...	...	...	6,300
AREA IN ACRES	...	...	...	3,757

---

TO THE SELBY URBAN DISTRICT  
COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

It is now my duty to present to you my Annual Report for 1897.

I have estimated the population to the middle of the year as 6,300, as I think there is evidence that there is a steady but moderate increase of the population taking place.

The Births registered last year were 188, Males 94, Females 94, the birth-rate was just under 30 per 1,000, that is, below the average rate for the last 5 years, which was 31·8. In the whole of England and Wales last year the birth-rate was 29·7 per 1,000.

Birth and  
Death Rates.



113 Deaths were registered last year in Selby, Males 55, Females 58 ; 4 of these belonged to the rural districts, therefore the corrected number is 109, and the death rate was 17·3, while the average of the previous 5 years was 18·3

In the zymotic group there were 13 deaths :—

8 from diarrhoea	1 from scarlet fever
2 from enteric fever	2 from measles

The death-rate from these was 2·9, the average is 2·4.

From diseases of the lungs there were the following deaths :—

Phthisis or Consumption	...	...	8
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Influenza, &c.	...	...	14

The death-rate from these was 3·6 per 1,000 ; the numbers are fewer than in the previous year, and the rate scarcely equals the average. Of the deaths from Consumption, 6 were males and 2 females, 4 were at ages between 20 and 30, 3 between 30 and 40, and 1 was 50 ; 5 of these were indoor workers.

The deaths of infants under 1 year were in the proportion of 138 per 1,000 births registered, in 1896 it was 180. Of all the deaths which occurred during the year, those of children under 5 years of age equalled 33 per cent., while 28 per cent. were of persons who had reached the age of 65 years.

5 deaths were registered on the coroner's certificate ; of these, 3 were caused by some form of accident. No certificate was received as to the causes of death of 2 children aged 6 months and 12 hours.

Cases of  
Infectious  
Diseases.

The following cases of infectious diseases were notified last year :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	15
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	3
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1
				—
				20

The total is less than during 1896.

Scarlet Fever.

The 15 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in 12 houses, and three-fourths of them in the early months of the year. Latterly, isolated cases have occurred in different parts of the town with



no indication of the source of the infection, one young child died but the other cases were mild attacks, and separation of these for a sufficient length of time is difficult; 2nd cases followed in 3 houses. In the near future I hope we may have more reliable means of disinfecting the bedding and wearing apparel after these cases of scarlet fever, for the infection is not satisfactorily destroyed by the ordinary method now used, by exposure of the articles to the fumes of burning sulphur.

Although only 3 cases of enteric fever were notified, a death was registered from that disease in December, which was not previously notified. That was the 3rd death in the same house during the year, the 1st was Sept. 26th, and was returned as due to influenza and pneumonia, the 2nd was on 19th Nov. and certified as due to acute pulmonary phthisis. On the death from fever being reported an inquiry was made as to the history of all the cases of illness in the house. The family, which originally consisted of the father, mother, and 6 children, occupied a small house with only 2 bedrooms, in a yard. On the 9th Sept., a case of typhoid fever was reported in a house at the entrance of this yard. It was considered to be a mild attack of fever, the patient recovered. That family used the same water-closet as those in the yard, and the ashpit was common to both houses. The drainage by sink pipes was properly disconnected from the sewer at both houses. Guided by the date of the notification of the case of fever in the first house, the use of a common closet, and the cause of death assigned, viz., influenza and pneumonia, it is fairly reasonable to believe that there was in that case the infection of enteric fever. In the next case death was certified to acute phthisis on Nov. 19th; that patient was said to have suffered from diarrhoea. The mother, who had nursed the others, was taken ill, and her death was certified as due to enteric fever.

Enteric or  
Typhoid Fever

Another death was due to the same fever, after a very short illness, in August in another part of the town; the woman was a worker in the country, and no explanation of her illness was found at her house nor did any other case follow.

The only case of diphtheria came from York while ill of a sore throat.



It has been arranged that notice of cases of infectious disease among school children shall be sent to the master of the school where they attended.

Hospital for  
Cases of  
Infectious  
Diseases.

The question of providing a hospital for the treatment of cases of infectious diseases is now in a fair way of being settled. Joint Committees of the Urban and Rural Councils last year met on several occasions and agreed that a hospital should be provided at the joint expense of the two Councils. The basis of the cost and representation was also settled and an application has been made to the Local Government Board to confirm that action. In the meantime, the County Council of the West Riding have also, under the Hospital (Isolation) Act of 1893, decided that a hospital for the two sanitary districts is required.

Water Supply.

The Water Supply for Selby is obtained from a well 675 feet deep in the new red sandstone formation. The quality of the water is good, there is a plentiful supply, for the average amount pumped is equal to 25 gallons per head per day. That amount when compared with the average supply for other similar towns, is rather large; the surveyor states that on an average 10,000 gallons per day are used in flushing the sewers. There is no doubt, judging from the numerous and repeated warnings issued to householders by the Inspector, that a great deal of waste goes on. Very many of the existing water-closets are not provided with cisterns, and the flushing from the supply-pipe is known to be both wasteful and not very efficient.

In September last the Baths & Washhouses Act was adopted by the Council, and in November the sanction of the Local Government Board was sought for the erection of what will be a very complete set of public baths. These, when provided, will be another means of safeguarding the health of the inhabitants, as well as affording means of enjoyable recreation.

There is every indication that the population of Selby will be increased by newcomers, which the proposed new ship building yards will find work for. Last year more building land was sold, and plans passed for 4 new streets; more water will be used and hence there is the greater need for taking more thorough means of reducing the present waste. During recent years many deep



wells have been bored in the Selby rural districts to the West and South of Selby, and these are all drawing their supplies from the same rock, although not from so great a depth as the Selby town supply is drawn from.

What may prove to be a very important industry has been begun in Selby, I mean the new bacon factory. The Company are sinking a borehole on their own premises for their supply of water. It is expected that a large number of pigs will be slaughtered on the premises, and the proposed arrangements of the drains and salting tanks were carefully examined by the Sanitary Committee and Council before the plans were passed.

The only extensions of the sewers made last year are those required for the new streets, which will be completed by the owners; these will be connected with the Council's sewer in Brook Street. The sewer in Millgate has had an additional ventilator provided near to Cockret Dyke. The flushing of the sewers is carried out by 2 tanks placed in Millgate and Gowthorpe. These are filled and discharged at short intervals automatically. In addition there are 3 terminal manholes at Leeds Road, Green Lane and Armoury Lane, which are also filled with water at intervals, and on being discharged acts by flushing the sewers. It has been necessary to require alterations to be carried out at several houses where the covering-in of the yard to the rear and side of the house has brought the yard and sink gullies, and even the soil-pipe from the W.C., all within the house as extended. A number of cases of sore throat among teachers and scholars was found to have been caused by foul air entering a classroom from an old unsuspected drain under the floor.

Sewers and  
Drains.

4 houses were condemned as unfit to occupy on account of the excessive dampness of the walls, want of ventilation and light, and offensive nuisances against the walls. In such cases, the first notice of the Council is too often neglected, and another visit, another report, and notice has to be gone through.

Unsanitary  
Houses.

It has been necessary to serve several notices to abate the nuisance arising from overcrowding in houses. When sickness of an infectious kind begins in such, there is a greatly increased risk of



it spreading. The 3 fatal cases in one house reported earlier in this report is a sad illustration of the great risk in crowded and therefore unhealthy dwellings. Overcrowding in workshops is equally injurious, and the amount of air space for each worker is settled by the Factory & Workshops Acts; only one such case was found last year, and a better arrangement for the workers was made.

The bakehouses are found to be clean and in a satisfactory condition.

The common lodging houses Mr. Gray reports as being in good condition, but there are repeated cases of persons who let their beds to all comers and are not registered. It is intimated to these that all such houses have first to be registered.

Scavenging.

The scavenging of house refuse and from ashpits was ordered to be done at an earlier hour last summer; an increasing amount is now being removed weekly. Some of the closets used by more than one family are found in a dirty, almost unusable, state; the most effectual remedy and a very desirable sanitary improvement to bring the older houses to the level of the new, is to require a closet for every household or at the most 2 families to use one closet. The removal of some of the large ashpits and supplying boxes for only a week's collection of refuse, would provide the room for the new closets.

No cause of complaint was found at the dairies and cowsheds examined. One notice was served for slaughtering in unlicensed premises, three for keeping nightly lodgers in houses not registered, and two complaints among the 60 canal boats inspected. Arising out of the inspections of all the sanitary matters which influence the health of the townspeople are the long lists of work done and nuisances abated in Table I, prepared by Mr. Gray.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

**J. MITCHELL WILSON, M.D.,**

(Dip. Public Health, Cambs.)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SELBY, 17th February, 1898.



TABLE I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF NUISANCES ABATED AND OTHER SANITARY  
WORK FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

Inspections Made	...	...	...	...	...	1706
Verbal and Written Notices from Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	503
Notices from the Council	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of houses connected with new sewers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective drains cleansed and re-laid	...	...	...	...	...	25
Sinks disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	3
W.C.'s provided with flushing cisterns (7 new houses)	...	...	...	...	...	10
Defective W.C.'s cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	201
Notices issued for waste of water (W.C.'s)	...	...	...	...	...	183
New W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective and dilapidated privies and ashpits rebuilt	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ashpits, privies, etc., cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	4619
Number of loads of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	1285
Premises cleansed and limewashed...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Houses unfit for habitation...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding—Notices sent	...	...	...	...	...	6
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	20
Notices served for dangerous buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plans passed for buildings, dwelling houses, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	48
Yards repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
New spouts for houses	...	...	...	...	...	3
Houses connected with town water supply	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	20
Dairies and cowsheds registered	...	...	...	...	...	25
Bake-houses registered	...	...	...	...	...	29
Notices under Canal Boats Act	...	...	...	...	...	2
do. for using slaughter house without it being registered	...	...	...	...	...	1
do. for keeping lodgers without being registered	...	...	...	...	...	3
Common lodging-houses registered...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Slaughter-houses registered	...	...	...	...	...	8
Slaughter Houses repaired, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	2
Workshops do.	...	...	...	...	...	12
Canal Boats inspected	...	...	...	...	...	60

BRUCE MCGREGOR GRAY,

Surveyor and Inspector.



TABLE II.

BIRTH and DEATH RATES during 1897, and Five Previous Years, in the Selby Urban Sanitary District, and in England and Wales.

Year.	Rate per 1000 of the Population.						Deaths in Children under 1 year to every 1000 Births.	
	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.		Selby.	England and Wales.
	Selby.	England and Wales.	Selby.	England and Wales.	Selby.	England and Wales.		
1897	29·7	29·7	17·3	17·4	2·0	2·1	138	156
1896	29·7	29·7	18·2	17·1	4·0	2·1	180	148
1895	33·2	30·3	18·0	18·7	4·3	2·1	189	161
1894	30·0	29·7	17·5	16·7	1·3	1·7	141	137
1893	30·8	30·8	21·2	19·2	1·4	2·0	139	159
1892	32·3	30·5	16·9	19·0	0·9	2·4	109	148

TABLE III.

SUMMARY of the BIRTH and DEATH RATES during the 10 Years 1881-90.

	Average of the 10 years 1881-1890.
Birth Rate per 1000	31·2
Death „ „	18·4
From Zymotic Diseases	1·5
„ Phthisis or Consumption	1·4
„ other Lung Diseases	2·9
Deaths in Infants under 1 year per 1000 births	133

TABLE IV.  
MORTALITY FROM SEVERAL GROUPS OF DISEASES DURING 1897.

	Total.	Deaths per 1000 of Population.	Proportion of Deaths in every 1000 from all causes.
1.—Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases	12	1.9	103
2.—Pulmonary Diseases (other than Phthisis)	14	2.2	120
3.—Tubercular Diseases	9	1.42	77
4.—Wasting Diseases of Infants	9	1.4	77
5.—Convulsive Diseases of Infants	14	2.2	120

- 2.—Includes Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and Asthma.  
 3.—       "       Phthisis, Scrofula, Tabes Mesenterica.  
 4.—       "       Marasmus, Atrophy, Debility, and Premature Birth.  
 5.—       "       Hydrocephalus, Meningitis, Convulsions, and Teething.





TABLE B.

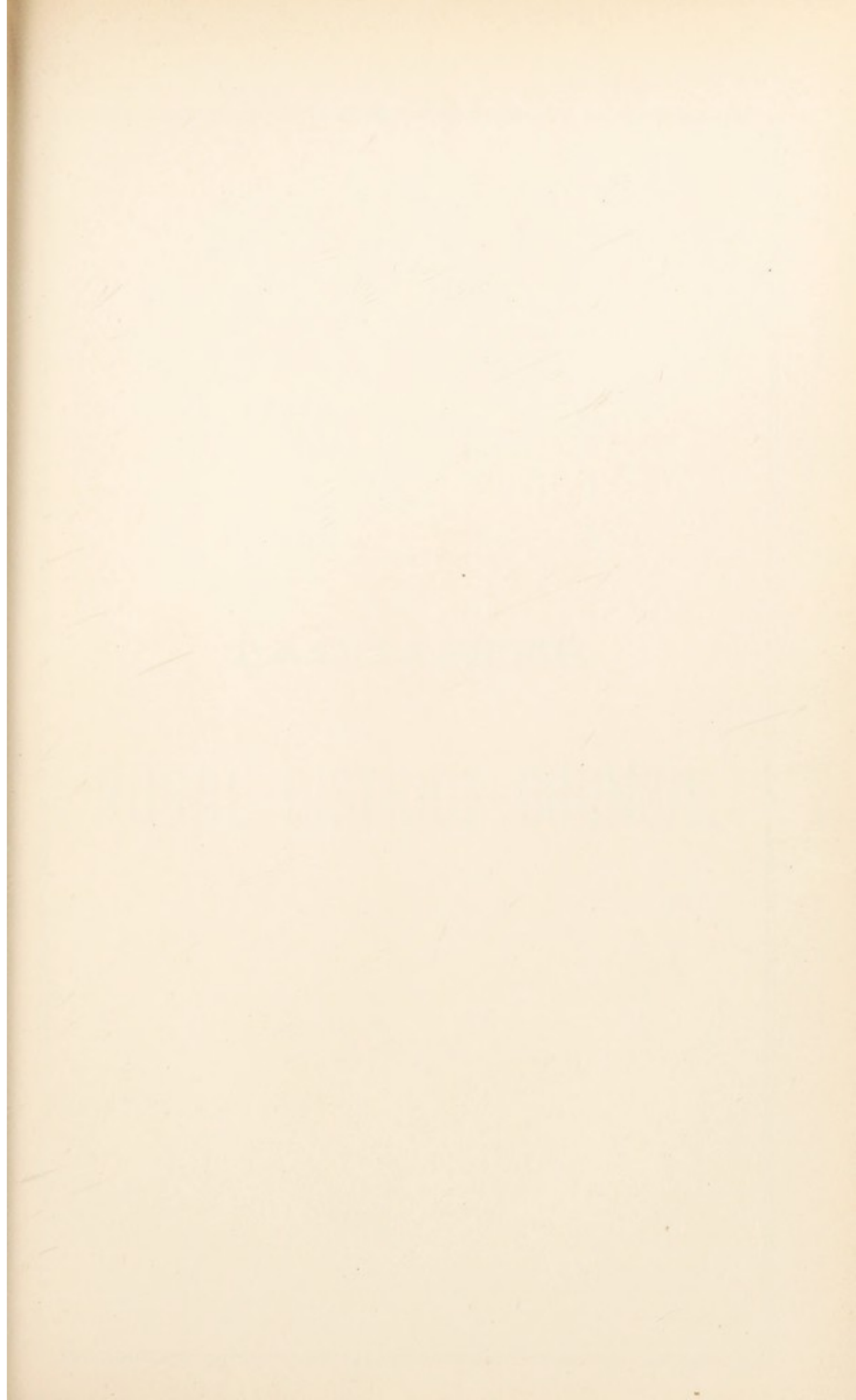
TABLE of POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES of INFECTIOUS SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1897, in the Urban Sanitary District of SELBY; classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities.

NAME OF LOCALITIES.	Population at all ages.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.															
	Census, 1891.	1897			Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	FEVERS.					Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.
SELBY LOCAL BOARD DISTRICT ...	5992	6192	188	Under 5 ..... 5 upwards.	4 ..... 11	..... ..... 1	..... ..... 1	..... ..... 1	..... ..... 3	..... ..... 3	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... 1	
WORKHOUSE ... ..	108	108	.....	Under 5 ..... 5 upwards.	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	
Totals ... ..	6107	6300	188	Under 5 ..... 5 upwards.	4 ..... 11	..... ..... 1	..... ..... 1	..... ..... 1	..... ..... 3	..... ..... 3	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... 1	

*Notification of Infectious Disease is compulsory in the District since 9th December, 1889.  
There is no Hospital for cases of Infectious Disease.*











TADCASTER

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.





# TADCASTER

## RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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### ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1897.

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POPULATION AT CENSUS, 1891	...	...	25,977
ESTIMATED POPULATION IN 1897	...	...	27,700
AREA OF DISTRICT IN ACRES	...	...	

#### REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS :—

##### ESTIMATED POPULATION.

	1897.	AREA.
ABERFORD ... ..	17,256	29,859
APPLETON ROEBUCK ... ..	5,568	25,038
TADCASTER ... ..	4,876	17,968

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### TO THE TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have now to present to you my Annual Report for 1897. No changes have taken place during that year in the area of the district, and for statistical purposes the 3 sub-districts remain unaltered.

I have estimated the population of the whole district as being 27,700 up to the middle of this year. There has been no special cause to bring about any marked difference in the increase or decrease in any part of the district. The greatest rate of increase, as measured by the large number of new houses, has been in the Ward of Cross Gates, in the Parish of Barwick. In the future there is the prospect of a very large increase in that district, as the plans for several new streets have been presented.



## Birth and Death Rates.

During 1897, 944 births were registered ; males, 475 ; females, 469 ; these numbers are nearly 90 in excess of the births registered during the previous year. The birth rate was 34·0 per 1,000.

In the Aberford sub-district the births equalled 36·3 per 1,000.

„ Appleton Roebuck	„	„	26·0	„
„ Tadcaster	„	„	34·0	„

In the following parishes, having a population of not less than 1,000, the birth rates varied very widely.

In Allerton Bywater it was very high ... 54·6 per 1,000.

„ Kippax...	...	...	39·0	„
„ Great and Little Preston	...	...	36·3	„
„ Tadcaster	...	...	34·6	„
„ Garforth	...	...	34·1	„

In the following group the birth rate was considerably below the general average :—

In South Milford	...	...	25·3	„
„ Sherburn	...	...	30·2	„
„ Micklefield	...	...	31·0	per 1,000.

On turning to consider the death rates throughout the district, it is necessary to bear in mind those places where these high or low birth rates prevailed, for as the percentage of deaths is highest amongst the very young, so the proportion of these in the whole population does greatly influence the death rate at all ages.

Last year 501 deaths were registered ; males. 261 ; females, 240 ; the death rate was 18·2 per 1,000 ; that rate is 1 per 1,000 above the 10 years average.

In the Aberford sub-districts the death rate was 17·0 per 1,000.

„ Appleton Roebuck	...	...	18·5	„
„ Tadcaster	...	...	22·2	„

In the 2 latter sub-districts, in which the population are chiefly engaged in agricultural work, it is surprising to find the death rates higher than in the Aberford districts, where so many are engaged in colliery and live in more crowded districts.

The increase in the Appleton districts is specially noticed in the following parishes:—In Milford, which has the largest population, the death rate was 20·8. In Church Fenton it was 23 ; while in Saxton, with a population of 320, the death rate was 28 ; and in Barkston Ash, population 270, it was 26 per 1,000.

In the Tadcaster sub-districts, after all the deaths at the Workhouse are distributed to the parishes from whence the individuals came, the death rate is exceptionally high, viz. 27·7. In the parish of East Tadcaster the death rate equalled 35 per 1,000, while in West Tadcaster it was 21. In the neighbouring parish of Sutton-cum-Hazlewood, after allowing for an increase



in the population of 180, making it to equal 500, the death rate was 28, and the birth rate as much as 44 per 1,000.

In several of the largest parishes, having a population of over 2,000, the death rate was—

Allerton Bywater	...	...	...	19·8 per 1,000
Garforth	...	...	...	18·3 „
Kippax	...	...	...	17·6 „
Barwick	...	...	...	16·2 „

In the wards of Cross Gates and Stanks the death rate was just under 14 per 1,000.

Last year 35 deaths were caused by what are called the 7 principal zymotic diseases. Deaths from  
Zymotic  
Diseases.

From Diarrhoea (among infants) there were	...	21
„ Enteric Fever	...	4
„ Diphtheria	...	4
„ Membranous Croup	...	3
„ Scarlet Fever	...	1
„ Measles...	...	1
„ Whooping Cough	...	1

The death rate from these was only 1·2 per 1,000, scarcely one-half the usual rate.

In the Aberford sub-districts it was 1·6, but in the Appleton-Roebuck and Tadcaster it was less than 1 per 1,000. In Allerton that rate was over 3, in South Milford 2·8, and in Garforth 2·5.

26 Deaths were caused by phthisis or consumption, that number is 9 less than last year; from other diseases of the lungs, as bronchitis, pneumonia, there were 62, together there were 88 deaths, and the death rate from all diseases of respiration was 31, which is equal to three-fourths the usual average. Throughout Barwick parish last year these diseases caused a death rate of 6, in Swillington 5·3, in Tadcaster 4·2 per 1,000. In parishes with smaller populations deaths from lung diseases made up a large part of their high rates. In Church Fenton it was 10·5; in Barkston also it was 10 per 1,000. Diseases of the  
Lungs.

21 Deaths were registered on the Coroner's Certificate, 8 of these were due to natural causes, 12 to various forms of accident, and 1 was a case of suicide.

Among infants under a year old the proportion of deaths was— Deaths at  
Different Ages.

157 per 1,000 registered births in the whole district.	
161 „ „	Aberford sub-district.
158 „ „	Appleton Roebuck sub-district.
145 „ „	Tadcaster sub-district.

In Swillington parish the proportion was very high, viz., 312; in Great and Little Preston, 206; in Tadcaster, 180; in Kippax, 189; and in Garforth, 171.



Cases of  
Infectious  
Diseases  
notified.

During 1897 the following cases of infectious diseases were notified :—

Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	73
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	37
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	6
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	7
Membranous Croup ...	...	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	27
					154

The total number shows an increase of 31, as compared with the cases reported in 1896.

The 73 cases of scarlet fever occurred in 11 parishes, 31 cases occurred in the Aberford sub-districts, but 42 cases were in the 3 parishes of South Milford, Sherburn, and Saxton, all in the Appleton sub-districts. There was no case of scarlet fever in any part of the Tadcaster sub-districts.

Among the 73 cases of illness there was only one death.

In 44 houses there was only one case of fever; in 11 houses there were 2 or more cases; in 6 houses in South Milford there were 18 cases, who were all treated at their homes.

Scarlet Fever.

Until the month of October there was no general prevalence of cases of scarlet fever; they occurred as separate cases usually, unless in Kippax parish, where more than the average number occurred. On October 15th the first case was reported from South Milford, with a clear history of infection from the neighbouring parish of Sherburn. The fever had evidently been prevalent at the latter place for some time, for within 10 days, 8 cases were reported scattered throughout that parish. I was not able to trace the origin of the first case, but it probably dated back several weeks, as cases of measles had been prevalent, and there is every probability that some of these supposed cases of measles were real cases of fever, followed very soon by others of the same family.

From October up to the end of the year 12 cases of fever were notified from Sherburn, and 26 from South Milford. I reported at your ordinary meetings in November and December on the occurrence of these cases; the great majority were in houses having only 2 bedrooms, and with families of 4, 5, and 6 children. While visiting these houses, I found very feeble attempts being made to isolate the infectious patient, and what little was done was carried out only for two or three weeks, and repeatedly the sick child was allowed to join the others when the acute stage of the fever had passed. An unsuccessful endeavour was made to remove the patients to the hospital, unless in one case. In one of the worst cases of over-crowding, I was authorised to apply to the Justices for a compulsory order for removal, the



healthy members of the family were then all removed to another house. Under the conditions of having very few bedrooms, and one of the family attacked with a highly infectious disease like scarlet fever, there is a strong probability that others in the house will be infected in spite of the mother's efforts, but the fact that 18 cases occurred in 9 houses is convincing that their avowed intention to take every precaution is very little protection to others, either of their own family or to their neighbours. Cases were soon after reported from Lumby, Saxton, Garforth, and Leeds, all directly traceable to Sherburn and South Milford. From the first it was arranged with the teachers that all children from infected houses were to be excluded from school, but now I am compelled to recommend that the schools be closed for several weeks.

Of enteric or typhoid fever there were 37 cases notified, of these 4 died, the death rate among those attacked was nearly 11 per cent. of the cases; 21 were removed to the hospital. One case was notified from the Tadcaster sub-district, all the others occurred in 9 parishes in the Aberford sub-districts. Although 37 cases were notified as suffering from enteric or typhoid fever, the enquiries made and the subsequent course of the illness showed that these were not all cases of the specific disease known as enteric fever. 3 of the cases removed to the hospital suffered severely from tubercular disease, and 4 others outside were doubtful, in fact 2 were only notified the day they died. But given a genuine case of this fever there is present always the conditions which constitute a dangerous and *infectious* disease. Every year's experience confirms this, for while in the majority of cases the disease was confined to one person, in 4 other houses second cases occurred. An enquiry was made regarding each case, an unsatisfactory well water was used at 4 separate houses, not including the cases from New Micklefield; in 3 others the foul condition of the closets, which received the infected matters, helped to spread the disease. 3 cases occurred in Allerton-between-the-bridges, when the smell from the river Aire was most offensive; 2 cases followed there in December. In September, 2 cases occurred in 2 houses at Barwick, there was a water supply common to many houses, and no very serious sanitary defect to explain the origin of the cases. A second case followed in each house. The almost universal prevalence of the midden privy into which infected matters are thrown increases the risk of this disease spreading to others who use the same closet, and the working among such infected matters has resulted in an attack of fever to the labourer. It would lessen the risk if the thorough disinfection of all infected matters was carried out by some workman directly under the Inspector's instructions. The providing sanitary pails has to my knowledge done much to reduce the spread of the disease, for by their use all infected matters are kept out of the closets, ashpits, and drains.

Enteric or  
Typhoid Fever.



6 Cases were reported suffering from continued fever. One came direct from another part of the district, where cases of enteric fever were then ill, and as the patients came into contact it was probably a slight attack of enteric fever. The remaining cases were slight.

#### Diphtheria.

There were 7 cases of diphtheria and 3 of membranous croup notified from 5 parishes; 7 of the 10 cases died; a very large percentage of fatal cases; so far as I could hear only one case was treated (unsuccessfully) with the antidiphtheritic serum. 2 of these were adults, who were attacked with sore throats, while other children in the same house were suffering from scarlet fever. 4 young children were suspected as merely ill from a slight cold, and the more serious disease was only suspected shortly before the children died, the notifications being received when death had occurred. 2 other cases were at houses where the drains and closets were found in a very unsatisfactory condition. These cases also died.

#### Measles.

Cases of measles are not reported other than from schools where it is arranged that certificates shall be given for all scholars absent at infected houses. Throughout the year outbreaks of measles have occurred at 6 parishes. In several of these cases the number of children suddenly attacked was so large that it was considered necessary to close the day schools as the only means of controlling the epidemic, and at the same time assisting the school managers in making up the required number of days in which the schools should be opened.

#### Cases in the Hospital.

During 1897 there were 32 cases removed for treatment to the hospital at Garforth Cliffe; 21 were cases of enteric fever; 2 of these died; 11 were cases of scarlet fever, who all recovered.

These patients were from the parishes of Astley, Allerton, Barwick, Garforth, Micklefield, South Milford, and Stutton.

### WATER SUPPLY.

Outbreaks of enteric fever in several parts of England have recently re-awakened the public concern as to the condition of our water supply. Many of the large towns now supply water to populations outside their own area, while the sources of that water is most probably in the district of a third authority, so that the question of any service of supply becoming polluted may have a very wide effect; again the quality of the water with which the milk cans are cleansed at a farm house may become a serious matter to the milk drinkers a long distance off. But the most urgent reason for concern about the water supply is to safeguard those in our immediate neighbourhood.

At present nearly 11,500 of the population of the Tadcaster Districts are supplied with water from Wakefield through Castleford, or from the Leeds supply through



Seacroft. Year by year more houses are supplied from these public supplies, and during 1897 the Wakefield water has been conveyed from the mains at Kippax to a reservoir at New Micklefield in order to supply the 170 colliery houses there. It is very urgent that these mains should also be extended to Old Micklefield, as it is well known that several of the wells there are seriously polluted, and last year 9 cases of enteric fever were reported from the whole parish of Micklefield. The Parish Council also urge that their present water supply ought to be replaced with a more wholesome supply.

A short extension of the water mains (Leeds supply) 125 yards was made for the supply of additional houses at Stanks. The water supply for Tadcaster was considered at a public inquiry held in January, 1897, the proposal to pump water from the river about one mile above Tadcaster, and to filter it before it was distributed, was submitted to the Inspector from the Local Government Board. Since then the particulars of all possible pollutions of the river water for many miles were obtained, and on considering the whole of the facts the Local Government Board have declined to sanction the scheme proposed. The question is now waiting to know the results of a deep boring which is being made in East Tadcaster by a gentleman for his private supply.

Throughout the rest of the district the water supply is obtained from wells. On the East side of it there are a few townships where the wells are shallow, sunk in layers of sand and gravel. On the West side, where the largest proportion of the population is found, the magnesian limestone formation prevails; the wells in this part of the district are generally of a considerable depth. The water in these is always hard, but it contains but small amounts of organic impurity. It is, however, found that subsoil impurities from a long distance can readily pass into these wells through the fissures in the rock, and so pollute the supply. To retain the supply, and yet to prevent these pollutions, is sometimes very difficult. The cause of the impurities in the shallow wells in the other part of the district are found nearer to the wells, and it is usually less costly and more satisfactory to sink a new well than to attempt to cleanse and repair the old one. I analysed 7 well waters last year, and found 5 to be so impure as to be unfit to drink. But many more notices were served last year requiring a wholesome supply to be provided; 3 of these cases were brought before the Justices, and orders made as required by the Council.

#### SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The requirements of a large part of the district in the matter of maintaining proper sewers and means of sewage disposal were frequently under consideration last year, and many improvements were carried out. The scheme for the drainage of East and West



Tadcaster has been submitted to the Local Government Board, and awaits an inquiry. Next in importance is the enlarged scheme needed to deal with the sewage from the houses which are to be built in the new streets at Cross Gates. A Committee have repeatedly met at Cross Gates, and the needs of Stanks and Manston, as well as Cross Gates, have been considered. It was found after levels were taken that one scheme for the whole district there was not workable, and the Committee are to meet immediately to arrange for two separate works. The methods lately proposed to purify sewage by what are known as "bacterial filters" have been examined by a deputation from the Council, and their report is very shortly to be considered. It is hoped that by such filtration a satisfactory means of purifying the sewage at Cross Gates and other parishes may be found. At present the Council are anxiously considering the results of similar treatment in other parts of the country.

After an inspection of the means of drainage of the villages of Ledsham and Ledstone, the report was sent to the owner; the reply is to the effect that schemes of dealing with the sewage will shortly be sent for the consideration of the Council.

In order to improve the treatment of the sewage at Kippax 2 settling tanks were provided at a considerable cost, and to secure that the very best use of their tanks and the land upon which the sewage is afterwards irrigated shall be made; a new caretaker of the ground has been engaged. It will be necessary to find some better means of dealing with the sewage from the groups of houses in Preston Lane, Kippax, the present cesspools are insufficient, even if they could be cleansed without causing a nuisance.

At Garforth also some repairs were made at the tanks, and the work of purifying the sewage is now carried out by a workman directly under the control of a Committee of Councillors for Garforth. The results of the treatment of the sewage by means of alumina ferric cake and filtration through peat was last year more satisfactory. 235 yards of a new sewer was laid in Field House Lane, Garforth, in order to abate a nuisance from sewage discharged into a water course, and also to provide an outlet for present and future houses. At Tadcaster 264 yards of an old rubble sewer was removed, and a 12 inch sanitary pipe substituted. The foul smells which were previously complained of have now been prevented. To provide for the effectual drainage of several houses a new 9 inch sewer has been laid for 240 yards in Station Road.

An inspection was also made of the sewers and their outlets at Barwick Village. From its well elevated site there should be no difficulty in purifying the large amount of sewage which is now discharged into the beck there. To divert sewage from an old water course in the ground now added to the Churchyard a new sewer 163 yards of 12 inch sewer pipes have been



laid in Potterton Lane. A nuisance has long continued from sewage being discharged into a ditch by the side of the Garforth Road at Barwick.

The outlet of the sewer in Allerton Village has been covered over for a distance of 160 yards. The details of an inspection of the present means of sewage at Allerton, Great and Little Preston, and at Saxton have been submitted and considered by the Sanitary Committee.

There is every likelihood that the sewage from New Micklefield will shortly be treated by a bacterial tank, on the advice of Mr. Dibdin, the eminent chemist.

In addition to the above report of new or extensions of present works carried out, the existing sewers in other portions of the district have been inspected, systematically flushed, the road gullies cleansed, and the outlets also cleansed, under the directions of Mr. Denham. Such work has been done at Aberford, Askham, Bilbrough, Colton, Church Fenton, East Tadcaster, Scholes, South Milford, Sherburn, and Ulleskelf.

A Conference was held with traders from the Tadcaster district, when it was resolved that the waste water from their works should be admitted into the sewers, on condition that the traders undertook to the satisfaction of the Council to purify such waste water by the best available means, and that means should be provided whereby at all times the condition of the effluent could be tested outside the works.

The removal of midden refuse is carried out by a contractor at Allerton Bywater and Kippax, and last year the same plan was adopted at Cross Gates and Stanks. The work has to be looked after, as neglect does occur, but the contractor works under an agreement by which payment is kept back until the work is satisfactorily carried out. The inspector reports that there is great difficulty in having the scavenging work done, he states that it was necessary to serve 220 notices requiring closets and ashpits to be emptied, and 7 summonses had to be taken to enforce such work being done at South Milford. For Garforth, South Milford, and also at Tadcaster, the removal of all such refuse at short intervals by a contractor would be, I think, a great sanitary improvement. Both in South Milford and Tadcaster the death rate last year was considerably above the average for the whole rural district. Scavenging.

57 Sets of plans were passed by the Council on the recommendation of the Sanitary Committee; these included 88 new houses and 43 for additions to and alterations of existing buildings.

The fuller details of other works reported to that Committee are given in the list prepared by Mr. Denham; these minor works



carried out and nuisances abated are the results of enquiries at houses where cases of infectious disease are reported also from systematic inspections made to premises under regulations of the Council, viz., Dairies and Cowsheds, Common Lodging Houses and Workshops. The Council recently agreed to also adopt a series of bye-laws, which would be applicable to slaughter-houses.

The Inspector's report on the condition of the canal boats inspected, shows that the great majority comply with all the regulations laid down for the clean and satisfactory condition of these as places of abode. There were only 54 persons found living on board, men, 39 ; women, 7 ; children, 8 ; although the boats are registered to carry 97. There was no case of infectious disease among those living on the boats.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

**J. MITCHELL WILSON, M.D.,**

Dip. Public Health, Cambs.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TADCASTER, 11th January, 1898.

TABLE SHOWING PARTICULARS OF NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY  
WORK DONE DURING 1897.

Number of Inspections made during the year—nuisances...	1,138
Number of Inspections of New Buildings ... ..	159
"                    Cow Sheds ... ..	169
"                    Lodging Houses by night and day	20
"                    Slaughter Houses ... ..	10
Nuisances found requiring abating ... ..	400
Notices served by Inspector ... ..	318
First Notice work carried out... ..	247
Number of Notices served by order of the District Council	
Authority ... ..	76
New Drains laid ... .. yards	2,690
House Drains—Trapped 29—Sink Pipes Fixed 21 ...	90
New Trapped Gullies provided ... ..	189
Old do. do. cleansed and repaired ... ..	199
Old Drains cleansed and repaired ... .. yards	875
Open Drains and Water Courses cleansed ... .. yards	5,887
New Privies, Ashpits, or Earth Closets built ... ..	37
Old do. do. repaired ... ..	34
Do. do. do. removed ... ..	19
New Water Closets and old ones repaired and ventilated...	3
Privies and Ashpits cleansed out after notice ... ..	220
Cesspools, new... ..	10
Do. old, cleansed or removed... ..	44
Houses whitewashed and cleansed ... ..	26
Do. disinfected after Zymotic Disease ... ..	110
Do. overcrowding abated... ..	3
Do. repaired and ventilated ... ..	20
Do. closed as unfit for occupation ... ..	24
Pigstyes removed from against dwelling houses ... ..	33
Manure heaps removed, found to be a nuisance ... ..	3
New Wells sunk and new Pumps fixed ... ..	2
Wells cleansed and Pumps repaired... ..	15
Rain Water Tanks made and repaired ... ..	4
Cowsheds and Dairies altered ... ..	2
Do. Do. whitewashed after notice ... ..	4
Plans passed for New Houses ... ..	88
Plans passed for other buildings and new street ... ..	43
New Houses occupied... ..	108
Canal Boats inspected... ..	22
Do. requiring painting, cleaning, or repairs ... ..	4
Do. without registration certificate ... ..	1
Urinals provided for licensed houses ... ..	3
Other Nuisances abated ... ..	21
Nuisances reported to District Council ... ..	37
Notices issued—Work carried out ... ..	65
Do. Do. —In progress or not executed ... ..	18

HODGSON DENHAM. *Inspector and Surveyor.*



(A)

TABLE I.

TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1897, in the Rural Sanitary District of Tadcaster, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES, adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; pub- lic Institutions being shown as separate locali- ties.	Mortality from all causes at subjoined ages.								Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing deaths of Children under Five years of age.																							
	(a)	(b) At all ages.	(c) Under 1 year	(d) 1 and under 5.	(e) 5 and under 15.	(f) 15 and under 25.	(g) 25 and under 65.	(h) 65 and upwards.	(i)	FEVERS.																						
										Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Pththisis.	Bronchitis, and Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	Total.	
ABERFORD ... .. (Sub-registration district)	284	101	23	8	17	73	62	Under 5 5 upwards	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	1	18	2	2	78	124	
APPLETON ROEBUCK (Sub-registration district)	97	23	6	7	7	29	25	Under 5 5 upwards	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	7	...	1	21	29
TADCASTER ... .. (Sub-registration district)	92	25	7	4	4	26	26	Under 5 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	2	27	32
WORKHOUSE... ..	28	...	...	1	...	9	18	Under 5 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	20	28
Totals ... ..	501	149	36	20	28	137	131	Under 5 5 upwards	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	17	...	...	1	28	2	3	...	...	1	28	2	3	126	185	
											1	1	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	22	31	...	16	205	316	



TABLE II.

TABLE of POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES of INFECTIOUS SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1897, in the Rural Sanitary District of TADCASTER; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	Population at all ages.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.										* Cases Removed.								
	Census, 1891.	1897.			Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup	FEVERS.						Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.
ABERFORD ... .. (Sub-registration district)	15,920	17,256	627	Under 5 5 upwards	8 23	3 3	2												1 19	2 18		20	
TADCASTER (H) ... .. (Sub-registration district)	4,553	4,876	172	Under 5 5 upwards		1							1						2			1	
APPLETON ROEBUCK ... .. (Sub-registration district)	5,504	5,568	145	Under 5 5 upwards	9 33		1							4					3	1			
THE WORKHOUSE... ..																							
Totals ... ..	25,977	27,700	944	Under 5 5 upwards	17 56	4 3	2 1												1 24	3 18		21	

*Notification of Infectious Disease is compulsory in the district since 1st December, 1890.  
Hospital provided in the Parish of Garforth.*

\* Number of such Cases Removed from their Homes in the several Localities for Treatment in Isolation Hospital.



TABLE III.  
STATISTICS FOR THE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT AND THE REGISTRATION  
SUB-DISTRICTS, 1897.

UNION AND SUB-DISTRICTS.	Population in 1896.	RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.				Deaths under 1 to every 1,000 Births Registered.
		Births.	Deaths.	From Zymotic Diseases.	From Respiratory Diseases.	
Rural Sanitary District ...	27,700	34.0	18.2	1.2	3.1	187
Aberford ...	17,256	30.3	16.4	1.6	3.1	161
Appleton Roebuck...	5,568	26.0	17.7	0.7	2.8	158
Tadcaster ...	4,876	35.0	25.0	0.8	3.6	145

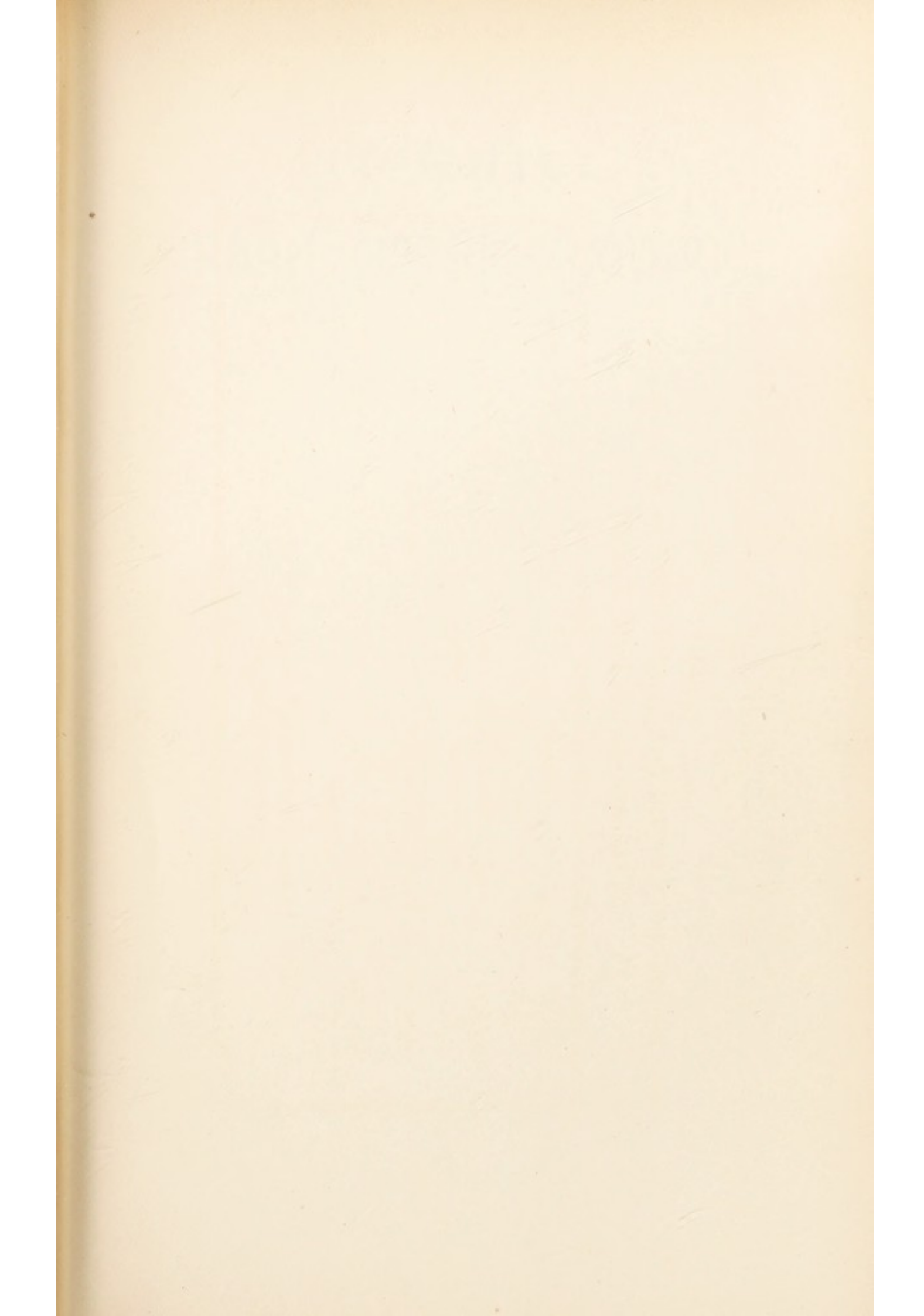
TABLE IV.  
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN THE LARGEST TOWNSHIPS DURING 1897.

PARISHES.	ESTIMATED POPULATION 1896.	RATES PER 1000 OF THE AVERAGE POPULATION.				Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births.
		Births.	Deaths.	Zymotic Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	
Allerton-Bywater, Township of	2563	54.6	19.8	3.1	3.9	142
Barwick                   ,,	2581	24.0	16.2	0.7	6.1	112
Garforth               ,,	2783	34.1	18.3	2.5	2.5	171
Kippax                   ,,	2962	39.1	16.8	1.0	2.3	189
Micklefield           ,,	1256	31.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	102
Great and Little Preston,,	1734	36.3	12.1	1.4	2.3	206
Sherburn               ,,	1883	30.2	15.4	0.0	2.1	157
South Milford       ,,	1104	25.3	20.8	2.8	0.9	142
Tadcaster             ,,	3030	34.6	27.7	0.0	4.2	180
Swillington           ,,	912	17.0	17.0	0.0	5.3	312



TABLE V.  
CASES SUMMONED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES for not complying with Notices  
served under the Public Health Act.

DATE.	OFFENCE.	MAGISTRATES' ORDER.
1897. 1st April.	5 persons refusing to remove night-soil and ashes off the premises	To do the work, and costs.
29th June.	Filthy, dirty house ... ..	To cleanse the house, and costs.
26th July.	Refusing to abate nuisance at Appleton ... ..	To abate the nuisance, and costs.
26th October.	3 persons refusing to lay water to their property at Garforth ...	A wholesome water supply to be provided, and costs.

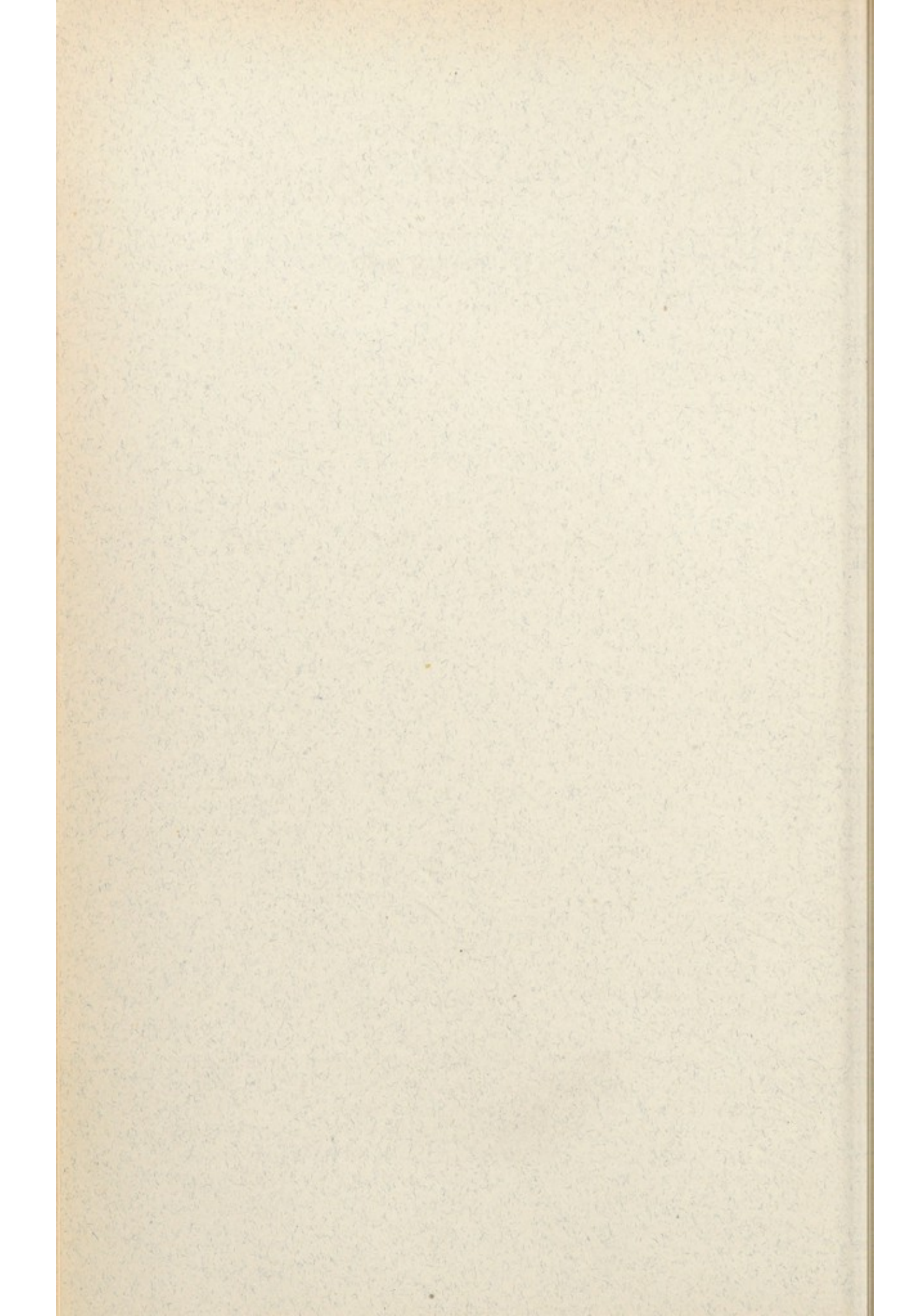






TICKHILL  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.







# TICKHILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1897.

POPULATION AT CENSUS, 1891	...	...	...	...	1,450
Do. 1897	...	...	...	...	1,450
AREA IN ACRES	...	...	...	...	5579

### TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE TICKHILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have now to present to you my annual report for 1897. I have taken the population to be the same as when the district was extended, viz., 1450.

The number of births registered last year was 45, males 21, females 24; the birth rate was 30 per 1000 of the population. That is higher than the average of recent years.

In Tickhill there were 29 deaths registered, males 18, females 11. Three of these were persons strangers to Tickhill and are deducted, a death at the Workhouse of an inmate from Tickhill is added, the corrected number is therefore 27, and the death rate is 18·6 per 1000. That is the same rate as in 1896, and is a higher rate than should prevail in a small rural town. Throughout the whole of England and Wales last year the death rate was only 17·4, and was one of the three years in which the lowest death rate was returned.

Birth and  
Death Rates.

Two deaths were returned among the zymotic diseases, viz., an adult from enteric fever, and an infant from diarrhoea.

The deaths from diseases of the lungs were more than the average, there were 2 due to phthisis, 27 from bronchitis, pneumonia, &c. The death rate was 6·2 per 1000, or twice the usual number. Four of these deaths, however, were of persons who had reached 60 years of age or over, but last year the number of deaths among those who had lived to the age of 65 at least was equal to 41 per cent. of the total deaths during the year. In Tickhill it has been the rule to find even a larger proportion of these aged persons.





Last year the deaths among very young children were equal to rather more than 18 per cent. of the registered births, that is considerably above the usual average.

One death of a stranger was registered on the Coroner's certificate, 4 deaths of persons aged 75, 64, 56 years and 2 days were returned as not certified either by a Doctor or Coroner.

Cases of  
Enteric Fever

During 1897 seven cases of infectious diseases were notified, one was a case of scarlet fever and six were cases of enteric or typhoid fever. The first of the latter cases had been nursing cases of enteric fever away from Tickhill, and was reported on the 30th August. She died on the 21st September. The sanitary arrangements at the house where she was attacked were satisfactory, the well water which was used for drinking was not analysed.

The second case was reported on October 18th, the patient was a lodger. Eight days after reaching Tickhill he was ill with "headache and diarrhoea," and typhoid was notified on the 16th day. These particulars show that it was probable that the disease was contracted before the man came to Tickhill. The house at which the case was reported was ill fitted for nursing a case of infectious disease. An unsuccessful attempt was made to have the patient removed to a suitable hospital in a neighbouring district, and a nurse was then engaged.

Three of the remaining four cases were reported from one house in November and December, the fourth was a near neighbour.

The origin of the first of these latter cases could not be satisfactorily explained. The patient had nursed her mother through an illness which ended fatally in the end of October, the death was certified as due to bronchitis. The sanitary conditions close to the house, arising from manure and liquid filth, were far from satisfactory. The water from the well on these premises on analysis was found to be very greatly fouled by organic impurities. This limited outbreak again emphasises the fact that cases of enteric fever are undoubtedly infectious. I suggested to the sanitary inspector in October, and also in a report to the District Council in November, that sanitary pails should be provided in order to prevent the infection being spread by infected matters which are otherwise thrown into the midden privies or the drains.

Last month one of the nurses who attended several of these returned to Doncaster ailing, her illness developed as enteric fever in a few days, and she unfortunately died.

Well Waters

The water supply for Tickhill is obtained from wells which are sunk in one half of the town in a subsoil of sand and gravel, in the other half in the upper layers of the magnesian limestone.

I last year analysed two well waters, both were unsatisfactory, and not safe to drink. While inspecting houses in Westgate another well water intended for the use of four houses was seen to be very much polluted, that case I reported in August.



Several years ago I analysed the water from the Cross Pump, and found it to be an unsatisfactory supply. Another was reported in a previous year, where a case of diphtheria occurred, but the Council made no order.

A deputation from the Tickhill Council has attended the conference recently held for the object of uniting all the Sanitary Authorities in the Doncaster Union in the providing of adequate hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease. The removal of the earliest cases in the outbreak of last year would most probably have prevented the enteric fever from spreading to other cases.

The sanitary work of the year consisted of an extension of the Westgate sewer and providing for it an additional six inch pipe ventilator. The surveyor and inspector tells me that the Northgate and Sunderland new sewers are regularly flushed once and twice a week. The sewage grounds are now managed on a more satisfactory plan. The ground is divided into 6 plots, and on one of these in turn the sewage is daily turned. The house connections to the new sewers are nearly completed, 22 additional houses were connected last year. The plans considered and passed only consisted of alterations to existing houses, and new out-offices to one house.

Sanitary  
work.

The scavenging of house and midden refuse is left to the tenants, and any who neglect this work are served with notices by the inspector.

The common lodging house has been visited, and the Council are taking steps to complete the register of the cowkeepers.

Yours faithfully,  
J. MITCHELL WILSON, M.D.,  
Medical Officer of Health.

Tickhill,  
8th February, 1898.

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#### Work done and Nuisances abated in 1897.

156 yards 6in. drains provided for dwelling houses.

194 „ 4in. do. do.

30 „ 9in. do. do.

23 House drains connected with new sewer.

15 Gully traps provided.

2 Wells cleaned.

Several ash-pits cleaned out after notice.

The Common Lodging House inspected.

R. H. RAWSON, Inspector.





