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DONCASTER

Rural District Council.

Annual Report

OF THE


MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1899.

J. MITCHELL WILSON, M.D.

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TO THE
Doncaster Rural District Council.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH FOR 1899.

Population of the District in 1891	22,905
Population estimated in 1899	33,484
Area in Acres	93,524

Population in Registration Sub-districts, 1899 :—

Barnbrough	18,430	28,329
Bawtry	7,384	22,381
Campsall	5,805	27,216
Tickhill	1,865	15,598

GENTLEMEN,

It is now my duty to present to you my annual report for 1899.

In October last the parish of Bolton-on-Dearne was constituted into a separate Urban District. The Local Government Board requires that a report shall be made of such separated districts for the part of the year before the new arrangement came into operation. I have therefore dealt with Bolton for the nine months as regards its birth and death rates, the prevalence of cases of infectious disease and sanitary work carried out in the parish during these months as a part of the rural district.

Population.

I have estimated the population of the whole district as 33,484, in the following Sub-registration Districts, viz. :—

Barnbrough	18,430
Bawtry	7,384
Campsall	5,805
Tickhill	1,865
	33,484

During 1899, 1101 births were registered, males 524, females 577 ; the birth rate for the year was 33·8 per 1,000.

Birth Rates.

The birth rate in the registration sub-districts was as follows :—

Barnbrough	42·1	per 1,000
Bawtry	26·0	„
Campsall	22·2	„
Tickhill	19·0	„
In the parish of Barnbrough it was	30	„
„ Bolton „	50	„ for 9 months
„ Conisbro' „	44	„
„ Denaby „	30	„
„ Sprotboro' „	19	„
„ Thurnscoe „	55	„
„ BarnbyDun „	38	„
„ Bawtry „	21	„
„ Wheatley „	28	„
„ Wadworth „	26	„
„ Bentley-with-		
Arksey „	27·6	„
„ Norton „	24	„
„ Askern only	6·7	„

In each of these parishes the estimated population exceeds 500, and the parishes are arranged together according to their registration districts.

552 deaths were registered in the whole districts. 15 Death Rates. deaths have been added of persons belonging to the rural districts who died in the Workhouse, Infirmary, or Asylum. The corrected death rate for the year was 17·2. That rate is very slightly above the average rate of the past five years, but it is 1 per 1,000 above the rate of 1898.

The following figures show that with the exception of the parishes in the Barnbrough districts the death rate was exceptionally favourable last year.

In the Barnbrough sub-districts it was 20 per 1,000

„ Bawtry	„	12	„
„ Campsall	„	13	„
„ Tickhill	„	11	„

The following rates in individual parishes are, unless in a few exceptional cases specially noted, an index to the sanitary state of the parish, and also of the parents' concern for the health of the children. This latter statement will be further noted immediately.

In Barnbrough the death rate was 21½ per 1,000

„ Bolton	„	„	22·7	„ for 9 months
„ Conisbro'	„	„	21·4	„
„ Denaby	„	„	18·0	„
„ Sprotboro'	„	„	20·8	„
„ Thurnscoe	„	„	18·6	„
„ Barnby Dun	„	„	17	„
„ Bawtry	„	„	14·7	„
„ Wheatley	„	„	11·2	„
„ Wadworth	„	„	18	„
„ Bentley-with-Arksey	„	„	12	„
„ Norton	„	„	22	„
„ Askern	„	„	13·4	„

These returns from parishes in the Barnbrough sub-districts are exceptionally high and are nearly all associated with a large number of deaths among children.

Deaths from
Zymotic
Diseases.

From the zymotic group of diseases there were 98 deaths.

From diarrhoea there were.....	58
„ measles	14
„ whooping cough	9
„ enteric fever	7
„ scarlet fever	6
„ diphtheria and membranous croup	3
„ puerperal fever	1

The death rate was 3 per 1,000, the average rate is only 2 per 1,000.

In the sub-districts of the Bawtry, Campsall, and Tickhill the death rate from these zymotic diseases did not exceed 1 per 1,000, in the Barnbrough sub-districts it was 4·6 per 1,000.

In the parish of Bolton it was	2·2	for 9 months
„ Conisbro' „	7·1	
„ Denaby „	4·7	
„ Thurnscoe „	2·4	

Diarrhoea.

55 infants died in the parish of Conisbro' from 3 zymotic diseases, viz., from diarrhoea 45, from measles 8, and whooping cough 2. If the excessive mortality in this parish is compared with that in other colliery districts the result is far from satisfactory, e.g., out of every 100 births registered in Conisbro' last year, 11 infants died from diarrhoea; in Bolton parish the percentage was only 1·5, and in Thurnscoe less than one per cent. These facts plainly show a very serious waste of life in Conisbro'.

Deaths at
different ages.

Throughout the whole districts last year, out of every 1,000 births registered 193 infants under one year died.

In the Barnbrough sub districts the proportion was	237
„ Bawtry „ „	130
„ Campsall „ „	116
„ Tickhill „ „	86

In the parish of Bolton	the proportion was	153
„	„ Conisbro'	240
„	„ Denaby	285
„	„ Thurnscoe	333
„	„ Wheatley	173
„	„ Bentley-with-Arksey	130

The same unfavourable returns apply to children under 5 years of age, in several parishes, for, of all the deaths which occurred there last year—

60	per cent.	in Bolton	were under 5 years of age.
71	„	„ Conisbro'	„
66	„	„ Denaby	„
50	„	„ Thurnscoe	„
56	„	„ Wheatley	„

The returns of the last census show that the number of children living under 5 years in the Doncaster rural parishes was equal to 13 per cent. of the whole population, yet in several parishes that small percentage contributed from 50 to 70 per cent. of all the deaths that occurred at all ages. For the whole of England and Wales, according to the same census returns, the average number of deaths under 5 equalled 38 per cent., in the whole of the West Riding it was 48 per cent. of all those registered. Admitting that the summer of 1899 had a temperature considerably above the average, yet mere heat does not destroy young persons, unless there are in or near the house unfavourable sanitary conditions.

It ought also to be noted that in several parishes the large majority of the deaths were among aged people, e.g., in Armthorpe 4 of the 5 deaths which took place were of persons over 65 years of age, in Austerfield 5 of the 8, in Askern also there were 5 of the 8, while in the parishes of Hooton Pagnell, Hickleton, Kirk and Long Sandalls, Edlington, and Warmsworth, all the deaths that occurred were of aged persons over 65.

29 deaths were caused by tuberculosis of the lungs or phthisis. 14 of these were males, and 15 females ; there were

Under 20 years of age	5
Between 20 and 30 years.....	8
„ 30 and 40 „	6
„ 40 and 50 „	3
„ 50 and 60 „	6
Over 60	1

Among children there were 5 deaths from other forms of tuberculosis, and the death rate was 1 per 1,000 of the whole population. There were no deaths from these diseases in the Tickhill sub-districts ; in the Barnbrough sub-districts it was 1·3.

Deaths from
Disease of the
Lungs.

From all other diseases of the lungs 71 deaths were registered, 60 per cent. of these were among children under 5 years of age ; the death rate was 2·1 per 1,000.

In the Barnbrough sub-districts it was 2·9, in the other sub-districts less than the general average.

In the parish of Bolton these deaths equalled 4 per 1,000.

„	Comsbro'	„	4·9	„
„	Thurnscoe	„	3·0	„
„	Bentley	„	2·4	„
„	Wheatley	„	2·4	„

Cases of Infec-
tious Diseases
notified.

18 deaths were returned on the Coroner's certificate ; 10 of these were caused by some form of accident, 3 were cases of suicide, and 5 were due to natural causes.

10 deaths, all in the Barnbrough districts, were returned as *not certified*. Five were deaths of young children, others were aged 32, 40, 45, and upwards.

During 1899, 266 cases of infectious disease were notified.

From scarlet fever.....	141
„ enteric or typhoid fever.....	75
„ diphtheria	15
„ membranous croup	4
„ small pox.....	11
„ puerperal fever	6
„ erysipelas.....	14

There were 11 more than the average number for the three previous years, but considering the great increase in the population the numbers of infectious cases were less per 1,000 of the population.

Among the 141 cases of scarlet fever there were 5 deaths, Scarlet Fever. a very favourable return. Three of these occurred in one house in Denaby, but no notification was received of these until the deaths were registered. The type of the disease was therefore very mild among 90 per cent. of the cases.

Owing to the hospital belonging to the Rural Council at Balby having to be removed, only 9 cases could be treated there during January and February. Afterwards there were 23 of the most urgent cases removed to Carr House Hospital with the consent of the town authorities; all these 32 cases were discharged cured.

45 cases of scarlet fever were notified from the parish of Bolton-on-Dearne (including Goldthorpe) up to October. Only 6 cases were removed to the hospital, and with no means of separation in houses often crowded with large families and lodgers the disease was hardly checked. The same experience was met with often in Conisbro' where the disease was very prevalent there were 34 cases; and in Thurnscoe there were 21. The only cases of this fever in Denaby parish were the 3 fatal cases in one house. But overcrowding of houses also occurs among comparatively small populations, for in Norton, Stainton, and Austerfield there were 16 cases of scarlet fever in three houses. Among small groups of houses the infection is easily traced, when the

care of the infected child becomes relaxed at home, for new cases are soon reported. Six cases at Cadeby in July and August, and 5 at Hampole in May, were clearly traceable to allowing infected children to mix with others.

Enteric or
Typhoid
Fever.

There were 75 cases of enteric or typhoid fever notified ; of these, 6 died, the death rate was therefore 8 per cent of the persons attacked. 16 of these cases were treated in a hospital, 5 in the Balby hospital before its removal, and 11 at Carr House. In my report for 1898 I stated " that among a group of 15 houses in Thurnscoe parish, 10 cases of enteric fever had occurred, due I believe to serious overcrowding of the houses, the use of midden privies, filthy yards." Up to the end of March 1899, 18 fresh cases of enteric fever occurred among the same group of houses, and to complete the list for the year there were also 7 cases of scarlet fever, 2 of diphtheria, and 2 of puerperal fever. As many as possible were removed to one or other of the hospitals, but infection seemed to have saturated the place. There were comparatively few cases of this fever in other parts of the district until the hot weather of the summer appears to have started the disease afresh in districts where it had been prevalent in other years. In Conisbro' parish 9 cases were reported in August, nearly in every case after the illness had lasted some time and had been suspected as one of influenza ; a few were removed but numerous others were left at their homes. 30 cases occurred up to the end of November. The patients were occasionally found in the living room amongst the rest of the family, and frequently in houses where the bedrooms were crowded when all the inmates were well, but when a case of infectious disease occurred the hope of separating the sick was very slight. Many would willingly have allowed the patients to be removed but the rural hospital was not erected. At these houses it is impossible to expect that disinfection of infected matters can be attended to ; closets become sources of infection, and careless scavenging

spreads the disease. Four cases were ill in one house, 3 in another, and the effect upon the neighbours was seen in that cases occurred at Nos. 77, 83, 89, 91, and 95, on the same side of one street, and at 80, 82, 98, 102, and 108, in another street. The 4 cases in Bolton parish were all among the new population at Goldthorpe; 4 cases occurred at 3 houses in Bentley parish. Isolated cases of this fever were notified from 7 parishes, the history of these was either of coming into the district ill or of illness beginning too soon after for the infection to have been contracted at their homes. Two of these cases died.

In the beginning of October ²~~22~~ cases of small pox were Small-pox. notified in Denaby parish; there was no doubt the infection had been brought from Hull, and by the same family who started cases in the neighbouring districts of Doncaster and Mexbro'. At the time the cases began the hospital was being erected and they had to be treated at their homes, 6 cases followed in houses near or among relations. Among these were 2 infants who were said to have been vaccinated but no marks of vaccination were seen. Among those living in the same house who consented in the beginning of the illness to be re-vaccinated no case occurred. Three other cases were reported from Wheatley and Pigburn, two of these were treated in the hospital for small pox cases belonging to the Doncaster Corporation. One of these was an infant never vaccinated, the father and mother had both suffered from the disease, but no report was made of them—so that 13 cases actually occurred. The first case reported died. Towards the end of November the hospital was erected in Conisbro' parish and 4 of the cases from Denaby have been treated there.

The 15 cases of diphtheria and 4 of membranous croup were from 10 separate parishes, in 5 of these there was only one case. Among the 19 cases there were 4 deaths, a fact which shows that every case of sore throat may develop into a serious disease. In Thurnscoe parish there were 4 cases; at Pigburn

Diphtheria
and
Membranous
Croup.

3 cases ; one was reported in June and two in November ; there was no evidence of infection, yet among the few houses it was an unusually large number of cases of this infectious disease ; one death occurred there.

Four of the six cases of puerperal fever occurred in Thurnscoe parish, but there was no evidence of infection through attendants, the cases were also separated by several months from each other.

HOSPITALS FOR CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During 1899 the need of such hospitals for ordinary infectious cases and also for cases of small-pox was repeatedly felt, and there can be no doubt that if they had been ready there would have been far fewer cases of infectious disease in the district. Now, however, the old temporary hospital is re-erected and 12 beds are available for one infectious disease. It is more hopeful to know that there is a prospect of an adequate permanent building being provided for all cases. The joint committee of the Mexbro' Urban and Doncaster Rural Councils have had several meetings during 1899. Land has been obtained, 7 acres as a site for cases of fever and 3 for cases of small-pox. Several existing hospitals have been visited and a meeting will shortly be held to consider competitive plans for the buildings for ordinary infectious cases, which it is proposed to proceed with first. It is expected that the new urban district of Bolton will unite with Doncaster Rural and Mexbro' Urban Councils. In the meantime if any case of small-pox should occur there it can be received at Conisbro'.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of Conisbro' is being considered by a sub-committee of the Rural Council and two interviews have been held between that committee and the Parish Council. An engineer has been appointed to report upon the best scheme and his report is now being considered. In my report for 1898 I drew attention to the insufficient water supply in the parishes

of Adwick-on-Deerne, Rossington, and Sprotboro'. Nothing has been done at the first-named place; as to the wants of the latter two villages there has been a good deal of correspondence and it is to be hoped that an improved supply will soon be provided.

One of the last sunk deep wells at Bawtry had to be bored deeper and a good water supply was obtained.

Arising out of inquiries made at houses where cases of fever had occurred notices were ordered to be served for houses in Butcher Street, Thurnscoe; at Bentley, at Bramwith, and at Bawtry, requiring wholesome water to be provided instead of the polluted well waters used.

An inspection was recently made of the water supply in Austerfield, and two suspected well waters are to be analysed. I am told that inquiries are being made as to the best means of supplying Loversall parish with water direct from St. Catherine's well; the supply is now from the open and polluted stream. One half the well waters analysed last year were found to be so charged with sewage matter as to be unfit to use, several of these were wells in Bentley-with-Arksey parish, in Bawtry and Norton.

80 additional houses in Wheatley parish were in 1899 supplied with the Doncaster water supply and 8 new wells were sunk in several parishes.

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Council having appointed an engineer to report upon the best means of sewerage and sewage disposal works for the parishes of Askern, Bentley-with-Arksey, Bawtry, and Adwick-le-Street. It was considered that the same engineer should first report upon the existing scheme for Conisbro' and Denaby as some complaints were made at two inquiries held in Conisbro' in 1899. The engineer is to make a report upon Conisbro' on the 19th inst.

The scheme for Bolton has not yet been sufficiently completed to allow the sewage to be cut off from the sewers which are now polluting the stream with the sewage from Goldthorpe below Thurnscoe. While cases of fever were rife at Goldthorpe many well-founded complaints were made of the serious nuisances caused by blocked house drains at Goldthorpe Green not connected with the sewers, and also of sewage in the cellars of several houses at Goldthorpe. As the effluent from the Thurnscoe sewage works has not been satisfactory to the West Riding Rivers Board an engineer has been appointed to examine the works and suggest what alterations will be necessary.

Cesspools are still required in some parishes as the only means of disposing of house sewage. Ten new ones were sanctioned last year, but 9 old ones were filled up as the houses had been connected with new sewers.

When reporting upon the cases of diphtheria at Pigburn I pointed out there was no means of getting rid of the sewage from the houses there.

At Armthorpe a sewer has been re-laid.

At Adwick-on-Deerne 150 yards of new outfall sewer has been laid, and an old much complained of nuisance has been remedied.

Plans passed,
New Houses.

Overcrowding

Plans were passed in 1899 for 248 dwelling-houses in the rural districts, and yet cases of serious overcrowding are constantly met with, frequently caused by lodgers being taken into houses where the two or three bedrooms are barely sufficient for the wants of the household, and experience shows that under these conditions disease is almost sure to spread if of an infectious kind. It was necessary to serve notices requiring such overcrowding to be abated, and often to require the houses to be cleansed so to prevent disease occurring among the inmates. It is in such houses that diarrhoea carries off so many children, and that sickness of any

kind cannot be treated with ordinary good results. I recently reported that a patient suffering from fever had to be brought down to her living room as the bedroom walls were so cracked that it was not habitable or weather proof. It was at one of the new houses in Thurnscoe parish which I reported upon in February last, and again in October, asking that they should be closed as being unfit for human habitation. The same action was taken about another group of back to back houses in Wheatley parish.

Houses unfit
to be
occupied.

But the sanitary or rather unsanitary conditions outside the houses have a large share in increasing the liability to sickness. Now that the building bye-laws are applicable to the whole district, at all new houses the drains are being provided in the best way, the closets and ashpits are being placed farther from the houses, and these are more frequently cleansed ; but this work is not yet satisfactory either as regards the methods adopted or the time of the day when the work is carried out. In addition more attention should be given to the paving and cleansing of the streets and yards in populous districts such as Bolton, including Goldthorpe, Conisbro', Denaby, and Thurnscoe ; in Wheatley similar work has been done after the necessary urban powers were obtained for having the streets made and the cleanliness there, the freedom from damp and dirt near to the houses is one of the reasons for a death rate of only 11 per 1,000. But new streets are being built upon in Wheatley and that paving work should be continued. It is far too common to see the streets in mud or pools of wet standing near the houses. The tenants try to remedy this state of things by depositing all kinds of house refuse amongst that mud and wet, and the children who live among the conditions suffer. Our bye-laws require good paving in back yards, and the streets can be put in proper order and kept clean if the Council will only take the question up. Happily a beginning is being made at Thurnscoe, as an engineer has been instructed to report upon the making and sewerage of several of the main

Unhealthy
Yards and
Streets.

streets there. The Council ordered the streets in Bolton to be named and the houses numbered and also at Thurnscoe, unless this is kept up there is great difficulty in notifying the houses where cases of disease exist.

Scavenging of
Refuse.

Scavenging by contractors was carried out last year in the parishes of Bolton, Conisbro', Thurnscoe and Wheatley. This work requires supervision to see that it is done thoroughly, as complaints were made of neglect, especially in Conisbro' parish. The disposal of the refuse becomes an increasingly difficult question.

Slaughter
Houses.

23 slaughter houses are on the register and are regulated by the bye-laws recently adopted. The condition of some of these require attention as to cleanliness, improvement of the drains and floors so as to conform to the bye-laws as suitable premises in which food is prepared.

Cowsheds.

There are 85 cowsheds and milksellers registered. A larger amount of air space for each cow, with better light and ventilation in the sheds will be required at many of these. Very good reasons were given for these improvements in the lecture given by Professor G. Sims Woodhead, at Leeds, on Tuberculosis. A copy was sent to each cowkeeper on the register. The Councils of large towns are seeking to obtain powers to examine cows and the conditions under which they are kept in all dairies in the rural districts from which milk is sold in these towns. But apart from that reason and especially noting the excessive infant mortality in some of the larger parishes the conditions under which the milk supply is produced the health of the cows are important sanitary matters for every district.

Many details of sanitary work carried out during 1899 are noted in the following table which Mr. Barras has prepared.

I remain, Gentlemen,

J. MITCHELL WILSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

DONCASTER, 13th JANUARY, 1900.

STATEMENT SHOWING SANITARY WORK COMPLETED
AND NUISANCES ABATED DURING THE YEAR

1899.

Number of Inspections made	4065
Number of Notices served by order of the Rural District Council relating to Defects of Drainage, Ventilation of Sewers and W.C.'s, Cleaning of Ashpits, &c.	28
Houses connected with New Sewers	423
Number of Cesspools abandoned by connecting House Drains to Sewers	9
Number of New Cesspools made	10
Drains and Watercourses cleaned and repaired $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles	
Number of Sinks disconnected over trapped gullies	433
Number of W.C. Soil Pipes ventilated... ..	99
New Trapped Gullies for Surface Water ..	71
Houses stoved, disinfected, and cleansed ...	186
Houses closed, and overcrowding in Houses abated	25
New Wells sunk	8
Pumps and Hydrants repaired	27
Number of Houses newly connected with the Doncaster Water Mains in Wheatley ...	60
Number of Houses in Warmsworth provided with Doncaster Water chiefly from seven stand pipes	216
Connections to the new supply at Barnbrough and Harlington	5
W.C.'s provided for New Houses	100
Privies and Ashpits ,, ,, New Houses	333
Additional ,, ,, Old Houses	7
Pigs and Manure Nuisances abated	6

Sets of Plans considered... ..	95
These included : Dwelling Houses	258
„ Other Buildings and Alterations... ..	40
Old Manholes repaired and altered	5
New Ventilating Shafts for Sewers	84
Cow-sheds on the Register	85
Slaughter-houses inspected	23
Number of houses in Conisbro' 1,600, Wheatley 855, Bolton-on-Dearne 616, Thurnscoe 409 ; the ashpit for each house in these parishes is cleansed every three months under the supervision of the Authority ...	

C. C. BARRAS,

Surveyor and Inspector.

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 1899, 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.	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 &c. to Isolation Hospitals.							
	Census in 1891.	Estimated in 1899.			Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Typhus.		Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox		
Barnburgh Sub-Dist.	10346	18430	745	Under 5 5 upwds.	1	34	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	4	1	
Bawtry	5509	7384	192	Under 5 5 upwds.	8	70	4	1	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	10	...	15	17	3
Campsall	5185	5805	129	Under 5 5 upwds.	1	8	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	3	2
Tickhill	1865	1865	35	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	14	3	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...
Totals	22905	33484	1101	Under 5 5 upwds.	2	45	7	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	14	...	...	7	25	2

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

TABLE I.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR THE RURAL SANITARY AND DISTRICT REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS DURING 1899.

	Rates per 1000 of the Population.				Deaths under one year to every 1000 Births.
	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.	
The Rural Sanitary District ..	33·8	17·2	3·0	2·9	193
Barmbrough.....	42·1	20·0	4·6	3·9	237
Bawtry	26·0	12·0	0·9	1·9	130
Campsall	22·2	13·0	0·7	1·4	116
Tickhill	19·0	11·0	0·0	0·0	88

TABLE II.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN THE LARGEST PARISHES DURING THE YEAR 1899.

Parishes.	Popula- tion 1898.	Rates per 1000.				Deaths under one year to every 1000 Births.	Per cen- tage of Deaths among persons 65 years of age & upwards
		Births.	Deaths.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.		
Barnby Dun	516	38·0	17·0	3·8	..	..	43
Bawtry	950	21·0	14·7	...	2·0	..	21
Bentley-with-Arksey	2500	27·6	12·0	·0	2·4	130	28
Bolton-on-Deerne..	3160	50·0	22·7	2·2	4·1	153	8
Conisboro'	8375	44·0	21·4	7·1	6·3	240	6
Denaby	2138	30·0	18·0	4·7	2·0	270	8
Norton	500	24·0	22·0	.	4·0	250	36
Thurnscoe	2048	55·0	18·6	2·4	3·0	333	..
Wheatley	3667	28·0	11·2	1·0	2·4	173	14

TABLE III.
 NO. OF CASES TREATED DURING 1899.
 IN THE ISOLATION HOSPITALS AT CARR HOUSE AND CONISBORO'.

Disease from which Patients Suffered.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Died.	Re-covered
Enteric Fever.	3	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	15
Diphtheria ...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Scarlet Fever..	4	5	3	1	4	2	4	2	3	.....	1	3	.....	32
Small-Pox	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	6
Total	7	10	7	1	4	3	4	4	5	1	4	5	2	53

