

[Report 1907] / Medical Officer of Health, East Retford.

Contributors

East Retford (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1907

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/tu5wpkjm>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

EAST RETFORD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1907

BY

HANWAY R. BEALE, M.D. LOND.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

RETFORD :

PRINTED BY WINTER & SON, 24, GROVE STREET.

1908.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29184290>

TO THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF EAST RETFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my third annual Report for the year 1907.

The slight rise in the birth-rate reported last year has not been maintained, and there is a fall in the number of children born of 41 less than last year. This brings the percentage of births to total population down to 20·5 per thousand, the lowest birth-rate of which I have any record, and 3·7 below the average of the last ten years. The total number of births registered was 292. This fall is accompanied by an increase in the number of deaths of infants under one year of age, and the infantile mortality is 113 per thousand births.

The number of cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease has increased to 89. Last year was exceptionally good, there being only 27. The increase is due mainly to Scarlet Fever, of which

there has been a total of 73 cases, occurring mostly in two epidemics, of which I shall have more to say later on.

The number of deaths of residents belonging to the district is 211, being three less than last year, and giving a death-rate of 12·82 per thousand living.

The deaths from Phthisis, or Pulmonary Tuberculosis, are about the same in number as last year, but Cancer shows a slight increase.

There were 16 deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases, viz.: Measles one, Scarlet Fever four, Whooping Cough five, Diphtheria one, and Influenza five. There was one case of Puerperal Fever, and it was fatal.

You will find further information under the appropriate headings, and in the tables appended to this report.

Geology, &c.—The district is situated on the edge of what is apparently a large geological basin, whose centre is situated somewhere away to the east, and as one travels westward the successive geological strata show themselves at the surface in areas running nearly parallel, and in a north and south direction. These strata shelve away downwards to the east and south-east, being covered in succession by the more recent deposits. Thus from west to east we have pebble beds or conglomerate, superposed on sandstone, extending over nearly the entire district from north to south, and as far east roughly as the river Idle; this is succeeded to the north and east of the town of East Retford, through Clarbrough, by waterstones, and then follow the keuper marls, which are mixed in places with beds of sandstone, through which run veins of gypsum. This latter is very prevalent on the east of the district, and gives to the water from shallow wells a very hard character. There is a bed of alluvial deposit along the courses of the rivers Idle and Trent.

The district may be described as undulating, with a ridge of hills running nearly down the middle. It is drained to the west of these by the river Idle, and to the east by the Trent, and their tributaries.

As in most country districts, there is no general system of sewerage disposal, the drains and gullies from houses being conducted to the nearest ditch or watercourse. This, however, is being remedied gradually as to the older houses, and entirely as to new houses, by the construction of proper cesspools, which can be emptied frequently and their contents put on the land, or by the conduction, where possible, of the sewage from houses directly on to the land, where it becomes speedily oxidised and rendered innocuous. Sewers have also been laid down in some of the villages, and proper tanks constructed.

The drainage of the district is one of great difficulty, on account of the flat nature of the country, and to provide a really good fall in many places is almost an impossibility. Particulars as to new drains and sewers will be found in the report of the Inspector of Nuisances appended hereto. Much of the excrement disposal is by means of midden privies, and there are also water and pail closets in use. Many of the midden privies are of a bad form of construction, in that facility for emptying them seems to have been the last requisite thought of. I am glad to say, however, that many of them are being reconstructed, and better planned modern ones erected in their place as quickly as possible. For details see the Sanitary Inspector's report.

Water Supply.—This is almost entirely from shallow wells; there are, however, a few deep wells. The greatest difficulty is experienced on the east side of the district, where the soil is clay. Here the water is very hard, owing to the gypsum, and is in many places not fit for drinking purposes. Rain water is relied on in these cases. In some parts water from the Chesterfield Canal is used.

There is a scheme proposed by which the Corporation of Lincoln will take their water supply from borings in this district near Elkesley, and convey it out of the district. This is not the time nor the place to discuss this matter, so I leave it, having thus briefly noticed it.

The common lodging-houses are inspected by the Sanitary Inspector. The slaughter-houses are inspected by myself, and are in a satisfactory condition. One of them required lime-washing, and was in other respects dirty, but this was remedied.

Overcrowding.—The housing is sufficient for the needs of the district. Overcrowding has been found in three instances, and in each proceedings were taken to abate the nuisance. In every case the excuse was made that although cottages were plentiful, there were none sufficiently large to accommodate the family.

Cowsheds.—I am glad to be able to report that there is improvement here. At a farm at Laneham, the cowsheds have been entirely rebuilt, and the whole farm freshly drained. Both the Surveyor and I paid several visits to this farm, and the work was undertaken after consultation with us. At Mr. W. Peck's farm at Hayton, a new cowshed has been provided, and the old one repaired and thoroughly cleansed. New drains have been provided throughout the premises, and the foldyard filled up with clinker. In another house I visited where there is a drain opening inside the cowshed, steps will be taken to provide an open gully leading to the yard outside, to convey the liquids, and better ventilation provided. In another farm upon which I commented in my last report, one cowshed has been refloored with brick with a sufficient slope, and an open manure trench provided, with an open channel to the outside. At this farm I have been consulted as to the building of new cowsheds, and my advice sought. I advised as to suitable ones, giving due regard to air space, drainage, &c., taking as my basis the

directions laid down in the model bye-laws. I hope to be able to report still further improvements next year. Whilst I am anxious to get this branch of the sanitary administration of the district into perfect condition, I recognise that wholesale alterations cannot be made in a year, nor can we expect extensive building alterations to be made under the present conditions of agricultural profits.

The factories and workshops are treated of in a special report on page 20.

Systematic inspections of the district have been made, and I have had the assistance of the Sanitary Inspector.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The plan followed on the receipt of the notification of a case of infectious disease is to visit the house and make enquiries and give directions. In the case of a child, a visit is usually paid to the school, and enquiries and possibly visits made to the houses of other children who may be suspected of having the disease. Printed leaflets of directions and disinfectants are supplied gratis. At the termination of the cases, instructions are given as to disinfection, and in certain cases where there is doubt as to its being done properly, the work is carried out by employees of the Council.

There is no Isolation Hospital in the district. This is a disadvantage, because when a child is affected and the infection lasts a long time, as in Scarlet Fever, it is almost impossible to prevent the infection being communicated to other children; but were there one, there would be difficulty as to conveyance to and fro, and there would be difficulty to get parents to allow their children to be taken to a distance, as would be the case in many parts. There is no steam disinfecting apparatus.

The cases of infectious disease occurring in each month are given in the following table.

Month.	Diph-theria.	Erysip-elas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerp'al Fever.	Total.
January -	...	1	4	...	...	5
February -	...	1	7	...	...	8
March -	...	...	7	...	...	7
April -	...	...	3	...	...	3
May -	1	...	3	...	...	4
June -	...	...	10	...	1	11
July -	...	...	5	...	...	5
August -	4	...	4	1	...	9
September -	2	...	12	1	...	15
October -	...	...	11	...	...	11
November -	1	1	2	...	...	4
December -	...	2	5	...	...	7
Totals -	8	5	73	2	1	89

Cases notified in each locality and at various ages are given in Table III.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of notifiable disease shows a marked increase over last year. This is due to the increased prevalence of Scarlet Fever.

Diphtheria.—Eight cases were reported, four of them being in one family, and of which one was fatal. The origin of the outbreak was due to the visit of a relative from Shireoaks, where there were cases, who was affected, although slightly and unknown to himself, and who infected some members of the family. The outbreak occurred in an isolated farm house, and there was no difficulty in keeping it to that locality. One of the cases was fatal.

Erysipelas.—There were five cases, none being fatal.

Scarlet Fever.—Of this there were 73 cases, being 55 more than last year. A reference to the table will show that they occurred in the younger years of life, the chief age incidence being the quinquennium 5 to 15, which is usually the case.

Three cases occurred in the Convalescent Home at Gringley, one of which was fatal. In February and March there were 12 cases reported from the two neighbouring villages of Dunham and Ragnall. I was not able to find the origin of this outbreak. It is noticeable that the children from these two villages attend the same school.

There were two cases at North Wheatley in April and May in the same house. This was due to imported infection; a brother came home with a sore throat, supposed to be due to Tonsillitis, and infected the others of the family. It is these mild cases which are so dangerous from a public health point of view, as they can infect others whilst themselves going about apparently well.

In June an outbreak occurred at Gamston, and in this case also it could be traced to a child who had a sore throat, which was not recognised as Scarlet Fever, and who infected others attending the school. In many of these, owing to the late recognition of the disease, all the children in a family were affected.

There was a good deal of Fever occurring in Markham throughout the year, fresh cases occurring from time to time.

There were three fatal cases in all, one a child at Gringley aged five, one an infant aged seven months at Ragnall, and one aged twelve at Dunham.

Enteric Fever.—There have been two cases, both occurring in the same house. I was not able to trace the origin satisfactorily, but the whole family had recently suffered from diarrhoea, and the patient himself had been some time previously in Canada in a district where it was prevalent. It is possible this may have been the cause, as the specific micro-organism of Enteric Fever can reside for a long time in the body.

Puerperal Fever.—One case was notified from Tuxford, in a woman aged 28; it was fatal.

A large number of the poorer people are attended in labour by midwives. These are inspected periodically by the Lady Inspector of the County Council, who sees that they maintain the proper precautions as to cleanliness, &c., and by this means it is to be hoped that Puerperal Fever will practically disappear. If a case occurs in the practice of a midwife, a special report is made to the County Council Medical Officer, and the midwife is suspended until she is thoroughly disinfected.

The district has remained free from Small-pox.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles.—Measles was prevalent in the first four months of the year, especially in the north-east portion of the district. School closure was necessary at North Wheatley, South Leverton, Misson and Hayton. After April the incidence subsided until the end of the year, when there was a slight increase in December.

Influenza.—Influenza was noted in the early months of the year, and was the cause of three deaths in the Tuxford district and two in Misson.

Whooping Cough.—Whooping Cough was very prevalent in June and July, and necessitated school closure in Sutton-cum-Lound, Laneham and the Infants' department, Clayworth. In November it was again very prevalent, and school closure occurred at Everton.

Chicken-pox.—Several cases were reported in March, and the Houghton school was closed to stop an epidemic. There were also a few cases in December. There has been much less than there was last year.

The following table gives the schools closed during the year and the causes for doing so.

Name of School.	Date of Closure.	Cause.
North Wheatley Church	January 7th ...	Measles
South Leverton	January 7th ...	Measles
Hayton Church	February 7th...	Measles and Influenza
Clarborough Council ...	March 1st ...	Measles
Dunham National	March 4th ...	Scarlet Fever
Misson Parochial	March 4th ...	Measles and Mumps
West Drayton (Houghton)	March 13th ...	Chicken-pox
Dunham National	March 25th ...	Scarlet Fever
(Extension of Closure)		
Gringley Infants'	May 8th	Measles
Mattersey National	May 20th	Measles
Mattersey National	June 10th	Measles
Gamston Church	June 17th	Scarlet Fever
Sutton-cum-Lound	June 17th	Whooping Cough
Laneham... ..	June 24th	Whooping Cough
Gamston Church	July 8th... ..	Scarlet Fever
Clayworth Infants'... ..	July 9th... ..	Whooping Cough
East Markham Council...	August 1st	Scarlet Fever
Torworth Council	September 12th	Diphtheria
Everton Council	November 4th	Whooping Cough
Gringley-on-the-Hill ...	December 4th	Measles

Tuberculosis.—Thirteen deaths occurred which were due to this disease, of which ten were due to the pulmonary form. The ages of these ten were between 15 and 44, one case being 55. This corresponds with the larger statistics, showing that it is usually those in the prime of life who are taken by this disease, and consequently those who are of most use to the State. In my last report to you I enlarged on the importance of this subject, here I can only reiterate what I said then. Much work is being done on the subject, and the Royal Commission have reported. There is no doubt that it is an infectious disease, and there is very strong evidence to show that a large number of cases are caused by the ingestion of tuberculous food, especially in the form of milk. This being so, our attention must be directed to the source of supply of the milk, and to the conditions under which it is obtained, hence the importance of maintaining the dairies and cowsheds in good, clean, hygienic condition.

Cancer and Malignant Disease.—The deaths numbered 13, a slight increase over last year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

For calculating the birth- and death-rates, I have used the number 14236, being the population ascertained at the census of 1901.

Births.—Last year I was able to report an increase over the previous year, but this year the increase has not been maintained, and there is a drop in the number of 41, the total being 292, giving a birth-rate of 20·5 per thousand of population ; this is the lowest birth-rate for years. The total number of births is 49 below the average for the last ten years. The excess of births over deaths is 81. The number of illegitimate births is 17.

From the following table you will see that the decrease in the number of births is maintained in all the Registration Sub-Districts.

Sub-District	Average for ten years.		Births in 1906.		Births in 1907.		Decrease in year.	
Gringley	...	73	...	74	...	65	...	9
Clarborough	...	77	...	63	...	61	...	2
East Retford	...	60	...	59	...	55	...	4
Tuxford	...	106	...	107	...	92	...	15
Misson	...	23	...	30	...	19	...	11
Totals	...	339	...	333	...	292	...	41

Of the 292 births, 142 were males, and 150 females.

Deaths.—The deaths registered in the district numbered 200, giving a general death-rate of 14·04 per thousand of population. In addition to these there were 11 residents belonging to the district who died in Institutions outside this district, so that the corrected number of residents belonging to the district who died is 211, giving a nett death-rate of 14·82. The number thus exceeds the average for the last ten years by one. One death occurred in an Institution in the district.

The Public Institutions outside the district from which deaths were reported and added as above were :—The Union Workhouse, the Retford Hospital, the Notts. County Asylum, the Royal Infirmary Doncaster, the Royal Infirmary Sheffield.

Infantile Mortality.—The deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 33, being one less than last year. The rate of mortality reckoned per thousand births is thus 113. This is higher than the average rate for the last ten years, and is too high especially for a rural district. Of these thirteen occurred under the age of one week, the principal cause being premature birth. In addition to the above there were two deaths of infants in the Union Workhouse.

Deaths of 65 and upwards numbered 96 being thus 45·49 per cent. of the whole. Of these there were six persons died aged respectively :—90, 90, 91, 93, 96, 97 years.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.—From these the deaths were 16, as follows:—Measles one, Scarlet Fever four, Whooping Cough five, Diphtheria one, Influenza five.

Diseases of the Lungs.—Deaths from Bronchitis were 17, of these 15 occurred in persons over 65 years of age. Other diseases involving the Lungs (Congestion, Asthma, Pneumonia, &c.) were 18, with Pulmonary Tuberculosis 10, total 45.

Heart Diseases.—These include all forms of Heart Disease, and were 21 in number.

Further details as to age incidence, locality, &c., will be found in the tables which follow.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HANWAY R. BEALE.

Medical Officer of Health.

Market Square,

Retford,

February, 1908.

TABLE I.
Rural District of East Retford. Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in District.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institutions in District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number	Rate.*
				Number	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897	13978	378	27.04	38	100.52	186	13.3	0	0	1	187	13.37
1898	13978	359	25.68	43	119.77	221	15.81	0	0	6	227	16.23
1899	13978	343	24.53	32	93.29	186	13.3	0	0	8	194	13.87
1900	13978	338	24.18	42	124.26	236	16.88	0	0	14	250	17.88
1901	14236	350	24.58	34	97.14	184	12.92	0	0	9	193	13.55
1902	14236	326	22.89	29	88.95	176	12.36	0	0	11	187	13.13
1903	14236	332	23.32	35	105.4	210	14.75	0	0	13	223	15.66
1904	14236	352	24.72	35	99.43	210	14.75	0	0	12	222	15.59
1905	14236	298	20.94	35	117.45	199	13.97	0	0	10	209	14.68
1906	14236	333	23.39	34	102.1	201	14.12	0	0	13	214	15.03
Averages for yrs 1897-1906	14133	341	24.13	36	102.73	201	14.22	0	0	10	210	14.9
1907	14236	292	20.5	33	113	200	14.04	1	0	11	211	14.82

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

Total population at all ages, 14236. Number of inhabited houses, 3089. Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 927.40.

Average number of Persons per house, 4.6. (At Census of 1901).

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District—Convalescent Home, Gringley.

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District—East Retford Union Workhouse—Retford Hospital—Notts. County Asylum

Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District—Royal Infirmary, Sheffield—Royal Infirmary, Doncaster

The Union Workhouse is not within the District.

TABLE II.

*East Retford Rural District.**Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1907 and previous years.*

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1.—GRINGLEY SUB-DISTRICT.				2.—CLARBOROUGH SUB-DISTRICT.				3.—EAST RETFORD SUB-DISTRICT.				4.—TUXFORD SUB-DISTRICT.				5.—MISSON SUB-DISTRICT.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
1897 ..	3036	79	30	9	3509	99	47	10	2364	67	30	6	4167	108	63	9	902	25	17	4
1898 ..	3036	93	41	10	3509	84	65	14	2364	61	38	6	4167	97	67	7	902	24	16	6
1899 ..	3036	75	47	8	3509	83	55	10	2364	57	19	1	4167	105	56	10	902	23	17	3
1900 ..	3036	83	57	12	3509	78	67	11	2361	57	31	4	4167	101	78	13	902	19	17	2
1901 ..	3019	60	52	7	3430	83	40	7	2395	63	34	6	4435	119	59	12	957	25	8	2
1902 ..	3019	72	45	6	3430	75	44	10	2395	49	32	3	4435	104	55	8	957	26	11	2
1903 ..	3019	70	45	7	3430	72	52	9	2395	61	41	7	4435	110	69	11	957	19	16	2
1904 ..	3019	75	43	8	3430	75	57	7	2395	69	35	5	4435	113	72	11	957	20	15	4
1905 ..	3019	52	44	10	3430	63	41	9	2395	58	38	8	4435	102	65	6	957	23	21	2
1906 ..	3019	74	55	5	3430	63	43	9	2395	59	34	6	4435	107	71	11	957	30	11	3
Averages of Years 1897 to 1906	3024	73	46	8	3461	77	51	9	2382	60	33	5	4327	106	65	10	945	23	15	3
1907 ..	3019	65	53	10	3430	61	45	6	2395	55	28	7	4435	92	74	11	957	19	11	1

NOTES.—(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded.

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

TABLE III.
East Retford Rural District. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.					NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.				
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years					Gringley	Clarboro'	East Retford	Tuxford	Misson	Gringley	Clarboro'	East Retford	Tuxford	Misson
		Un-der 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65										
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	8	...	1	5	1	1	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	5	...	...	...	1	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	73	1	12	47	10	3	9	4	25	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	89	1	13	53	13	8	12	8	32	37	...	...	...	...	...	...

No Isolation Hospital in the District.

TABLE IV.

*East Retford Rural District.**Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1907.*

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.					Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non- Residents in Public Institutions in the District. 14
	All ages. 2	Under 1 3	1 and under 5 4	5 and under 15 5	15 and under 25 6	25 and under 65 7	65 and upwards 8	Gringley 9	Clarboro' 10	East Retford 11	Tuxford 12	Misson 13	
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1
Whooping Cough	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) }	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	3	2	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Enteritis	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary) Tuberculosis)	10	...	...	...	2	8	...	2	2	...	6	...	...
Other Tubercular diseases	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	13	...	...	...	...	5	8	3	5	1	2	2	...
Bronchitis	17	1	...	...	...	1	15	3	1	2	10	1	...
Pneumonia	15	3	3	1	2	4	2	4	5	2	4	...	...
Pleurisy	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs)	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases	21	...	...	3	1	6	11	6	5	1	9	...	...
Accidents	7	1	3	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	4	...	...
Suicides	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
Apoplexy	17	...	...	...	...	3	14	5	3	3	6	...	...
Old Age	33	...	...	...	...	...	33	6	13	4	9	1	...
All other causes	37	15	2	4	1	10	5	9	8	7	11	2	...
ALL CAUSES	211	35	16	12	7	45	96	53	45	28	74	11	1

TABLE V.

East Retford Rural District. Infantile Mortality during the year 1907.

Deaths from stated causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
ALL CAUSES.																	
Certified	11	1	..	..	12	..	3	5	2	1	1	2	2	2	..	3	33
Uncertified	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.																	
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria, in. Mem. Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.																	
Diarrhœa, all forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, } Gastro-enteritis }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Gastritis, Gastrointestinal } Catarrh }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
WASTING DISEASES.																	
Premature Birth	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Congenital Defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast-milk, } Starvation }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	2	*1	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.																	
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Peritonitis : } Tubes Mesenterica }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	*1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
Suffocation, overlying ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Causes	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
	13	1	..	..	14	..	3	5	2	1	1	2	2	2	..	3	35

Births in the year	{ Legitimate .. 275	Total	Deaths of	{ Legitimate Infants .. 35
	{ Illegitimate .. 17	292		{ Illegitimate „ .. 0
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages .. 211			Total Deaths under One Year .. 35	

Population estimated to middle of 1907 .. 14236

* These two deaths occurred in Union Workhouse outside the District.

**FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT,
1901.**

TO THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF EAST RETFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to present the following Report as required by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, section 132.

The chief places to be inspected in a rural district such as this are carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, bakehouses, and dressmakers' workrooms. There is one factory employing 39 hands, but this is the only one of any size.

Section 32 of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890, is not in force in the district.

There are no underground bakehouses, and therefore no licenses for such were issued. Two bakehouses required cleansing and limewashing, and this was done on my representation to the tenants. In two the privy middens were in a neglected state, but after my visits and directions were attended to satisfactorily.

In two instances the Abstract of the Act was not affixed, and I directed that it should be obtained.

There are no factory or workshop laundries or dye works, and there are no offensive trades carried on in the district.

In a rod peeling workshop where women are employed, I found that the floor was dirty, unpaved, and wet, and that the workers were exposed to the weather, and there was no sanitary accommodation. Proceedings are now in progress, and in my next report I shall no doubt be able to say that the requirements have been carried out.

There are no outworkers employed in the district, and I have not been able to find any employed by persons outside but resident in the district.

There have been no prosecutions during the year, as in cases where defects have been found I have been able to have them remedied without resource to coercion.

I am, Sirs,

Your obedient Servant,

HANWAY R. BEALE.

**REPORT of the SANITARY SURVEYOR and
INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES on the Sanitary
Work completed in the year 1907.**

COMPLAINTS AND INSPECTIONS:—

Number of Complaints received during the year	...	7
Number of Houses, Premises, &c., Inspected	...	261
Number of Re-inspections of Houses, Premises, &c.	...	1566

RESULTS OF INSPECTION:—

Formal Orders issued for Sanitary Amendments of Houses and Premises :			
For the Abatement of Nuisances...	...	44	} 151
„ Provision of New Drains...	...	52	
„ „ Privies and Ashpits	...	48	
„ „ Wholesome Water ...	...	7	
Houses, Premises, &c., Cleansed, Repaired, &c.	...	3	
School Urinals Repaired	...	1	
Overcrowding Abated	...	3	
Drains to Houses and Buildings : New, Provided	...	55	
„ „ Repaired, Cleansed, Trapped, &c.	...	15	
„ „ Ventilated	...	2	
New Cesspools for House Drainage	...	13	
Water Closets : New Provided	...	0	
„ Abolished	...	0	
Privies converted into Pan Closets	...	3	
Pan Closets converted to Privies	...	1	
Old Privies Abolished	...	26	
Privies : New, Provided	...	60	
„ Repaired	...	10	
Ashpits or Ashbins : New, Provided	...	60	
„ „ Repaired	...	5	
Urinals to Public Houses Provided	...	2	
Waste Pipes connected with Drains, &c., Disconnected	...	4	
Animals Removed, being improperly kept	...	8	
Pigsties adjoining Houses Abolished	...	7	
„ Provided with Drains	...	15	
Privies and Ashpits Emptied and Cleansed	...	8	

WATER SUPPLY:—

Pumps and Wells : New, Provided	...	...	...	5
„ „ Cleansed, Repaired, and Covered...				9
Water Certificates for New Houses Granted	...	...		9

LODGING HOUSES:—

Number of Lodging Houses Registered under 35th Section of “ Public Health Act, 1875 ”	...	...	2
--	-----	-----	---

REMOVALS:—

Removal of Accumulations of Dung, Stagnant Water, Animal and other Refuse	...	...	...	6
--	-----	-----	-----	---

THE HOUSING OF WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890:—

Houses Closed	...	...	...	...	0
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

CANAL BOATS ACT, 1884:—

Canal Boats Inspected	...	...	...	...	21
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS:—

Summonses	...	...	...	...	0
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

During the year, I have had personal interviews with fifty owners or owners' representatives, upon their various premises, in order to explain the Council's requirements. In the ordinary course of events, an interview (also on the premises) with a builder follows, for the purpose of an estimate, and when the latter is settled, another interview for the purpose of setting out the work. These interviews have invariably resulted in the necessity of the sanitary improvements being appreciated, and the execution of the work has generally proceeded satisfactorily.

Houses Closed.—Four cottages at Sutton, and two cottages at Everton, have been closed by the owners, to avoid the cost of the sanitary work ordered to be done.

Unrecorded Inspections.—Many minor nuisances which entail an inspection are not recorded, but I frequently find that verbal notices are sufficient to ensure the emptying of privies and ashpits, and the removal of offensive accumulations.

Paved Causeways.—In several instances new paved causeways to houses, where none previously existed, have been provided through my advice.

Water Supply.—Three new borehole wells have been sunk into the sandstone by owners during the year.

NEW HOUSES.

Owners of new houses are required, in accordance with the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, to obtain a certificate from the Rural District Council that the water supply is wholesome, and within a reasonable distance from the house. I therefore make it a practice to send, to such owners, a leaflet containing extracts from the said Public Health (Water) Act, pointing out the owners' responsibility in this respect. I also see that a privy, ashpit, and drain are provided to each house, as required by the Public Health Act, 1875.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

No Building Bye-laws are in force in this District, and hence there are no restrictions upon the erection of new houses, beyond the provision of a wholesome water supply, and sanitary accommodation, as described above. This freedom does not apparently attract the speculative or any other builder.

NEW DRAINS.

New drains are now tested with the water test.

The construction of house and other drains has much improved in this District during the last six years, and bears no comparison with the methods of the "drainer," who was usually employed about ten years ago.

Builders now generally recognise, that with the water test, their work must be well done, and they appreciate the advice which I, as your Surveyor, give them ; in fact, in most cases, before commencing the work, the builder asks me to meet him upon the premises, and explain how I should like the work done.

VOLUNTARY SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

It is a frequent occurrence now for owners to voluntarily undertake sanitary improvements to their cottages, which is not recorded, and my advice is sought, and freely given, for such a desirable object.

SEWER WORKS, &c.

During the year, the following Works have been executed, in accordance with the directions of the Sanitary Committee, by the Council's workmen, under my direction. The new pipes used are Glazed Stoneware Socketed Pipes, generally known as Sanitary Pipes.

Askham.—The public pump in the Village, which was thoroughly repaired, and the well deepened, last year, continues satisfactorily, and is the only public supply in this Village.

Bothamsall.—The houses and premises which are the property of the Newcastle Estate, in this Village, have been repaired, and the sanitary arrangements improved, new pan closets and drains being provided.

The sewage ditch has been cleansed by the Council's men.

Clayworth.—The sewage ditch adjoining the road near Gray's canal bridge has been opened and cleansed by the Council's men.

Dunham.—New nine inch sewers have been provided for the larger portion of the Village, and the nuisance of the old outfall abated. The work was carried out by direct labour, by the Council's men. Three new trapped road gullies were fixed.

Dunham Schools.—Acting upon my advice, the School Managers have had the drainage system remodelled. A cesspool in the playground now receives the school and house drainage, instead of it discharging on to the road side as hitherto.

East Markham.—The Parish water supply consists of four public pumps in the valley, from near the Vicarage Lane to York Street. Some considerable repairs have been carried out to two of these wells, viz.: one in York Street, and one near Markham Hall. That in York Street is practically a catchpit or reservoir, receiving a supply of water from a horse shoe shaped drain tile. The reservoir was formed of rough stones, and being defective, was liable to pollution.

The whole of the old stonework was removed, and a new "reservoir" built in nine inch brick work in Portland cement, and covered with concrete. The pump was repaired, and a new case provided. A proper C I inspection cover was fixed.

The well, pump, and case, near Markham Hall, has been thoroughly repaired. The top of well concreted to prevent pollution, a new pump trough, and C I inspection cover fixed; also a paved stand for carts, with drain and gully complete, has been provided.

All this work has been carried out by the Council's men.

The sewage ditches in this Parish have been regularly cleansed.

Everton.—A blocked sewer at Harwell has been cleansed, but a new sewer is required.

Elkesley.—Three Parish cesspools have been repaired.

Finningley.—Owing to the very defective and inefficient state of the Village sewer, various Sub-Committee meetings were held in the Parish, with the result that it was decided to provide a new nine inch sewer in Croft Lane, made to discharge into another outfall in a field stream, the owner and occupier both being agreeable.

It was intended to execute the work during the ensuing summer, but in deference to a wish expressed through the District Councillor, the work was commenced by the Council's men in October, and about 1200 yards of nine inch pipes have been laid, with the necessary manholes, in some parts at a depth of 12 to 13 feet, and for its greater part in water and running sand, at a gradient of one in 360. "Hoyland" patent jointed pipes were used. Considering the limited appliances our men have at their disposal for such a job, the execution of the work, under the circumstances and the weather, reflects great credit upon the staff employed.

As soon as the new sewer could be connected to the Village Street sewer, the work was suspended. The latter sewer is of many and various sizes, but the climax was reached when it was found that *a three feet culvert, which received the greater part of the Village sewage, was made to discharge into a six inch sanitary pipe, and this was full.* No wonder the sewers were blocked.

Gringley-on-the-Hill.—The new cemetery provided by the Parish Council has been opened for interments.

A defective sewer has been repaired in the Village Street, opposite Horsewells, and one in Middle Road has been replaced with 18 inch diameter pipes.

Grove.—Mr. E. E. Harcourt Vernon, the owner of Grove Village, has provided all the houses with a supply of water from a deep well sunk on his estate.

Haughton Schools.—Various sanitary improvements have been made by order of the Managers.

Laneham.—The numerous Parish sewage cesspools and sewage ditches have been cleansed.

A defective sewer will shortly need attention.

Lound.—The sewers, which have very flat gradients, have been flushed when required, with the flushing cart. Sewage ditches regularly cleansed. One trapped road gully has been fixed in the Village Street.

Misson.—About 200 yards of nine inch pipes, with the necessary manholes and road gullies, have been laid in Middle Street, by the Council's men, thus abating a bad nuisance.

North Leverton.—About 60 yards of six inch pipes and one manhole have been provided, in lieu of old and defective tiles. One trapped gully fixed.

North Wheatley.—The beck receives the Village sewage, and has been cleansed for a portion of its length. It would be advisable to remove the sewer outlets from their proximity to the Village.

Rampton.—The Parish cesspools and sewage ditches have been regularly emptied and cleansed.

Ranskill.—The public catchpits and sewers have been regularly emptied, and the contents conveyed away in a sanitary tumbler cart. It has been necessary to have the sewage pump repaired.

A Committee has been appointed to report upon the advisability of removing the public catchpits from their present positions on the highways, to other and less objectionable spots.

Sutton.—The sewers, which have flat gradients, are flushed with the flushing water cart, and by means of valves in the manholes, when required, and the sewage ditches regularly cleansed.

At the suggestion of the District Councillor for the Parish, the Council called the attention of the Great Northern Railway Company to the absence of a waiting room, with lavatory accommodation, at the Sutton Railway Station. The Company at once promised to remedy this deficiency, and the work is complete and much appreciated.

Scrooby School.—A new school has been built by the County Education Authority, upon land adjoining the Great North Road. The drains were tested with the water test, and found satisfactory.

An Abyssinian tube well was at first provided, but it has been replaced or supplemented with an ordinary dug well.

Stokeham.—About 250 yards of six inch pipe sewer has been laid in the Village, in place of an old tile sewer, which was blocked everywhere.

Sturton.—A blocked sewer was cleared, and a six inch sewer laid, in Gainsborough Road, for about 100 yards. Two trapped road gullies provided.

Torworth Schools.—Owing to an outbreak of Diphtheria, an entirely new system of drainage has been provided, the old system and cesspools abolished, and the new system made to discharge into a deep cesspool in the playground, next the Great North Road. This work was carried out by the County Education Authority.

Three trapped gullies have been fixed in the Village Street, by the Council's men.

Tuxford.—The Scavenging operations have been regularly and satisfactorily carried out by Mr. G. Fletcher, and without complaints.

The Parish pumps in Eldon Street and Lincoln Street continue to give a fairly good supply of water.

SEWERS, SEWAGE DITCHES, & CESSPOOLS.

Several cases of blocked sewers have been effectively dealt with, by the aid of the drain rods, which have also been lent to various ratepayers, to cleanse their drains. This favour is appreciated.

There are sewage ditches in every Parish, and catchpits in most, and they have been regularly and thoroughly cleansed, and where necessary, deodorised, throughout the District. Many of these ditches are very flat, such as Sutton, Lound, Mattersey, Finningley, Rampton, Marnham, &c., and entail frequent cleansing for considerable distances.

COMMITTEES.

During the year Sub-Committees to consider proposed sewer extensions, and difficult cases of suggested sanitary improvements on private property, have made inspections in the Parishes of Gringley, Misson, Finningley, and Everton.

THOMAS HENRY,

Sanitary Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances.

January, 1908.

