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WITH MAP

No. 22.

West Riding County Council.

REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

UPON THE

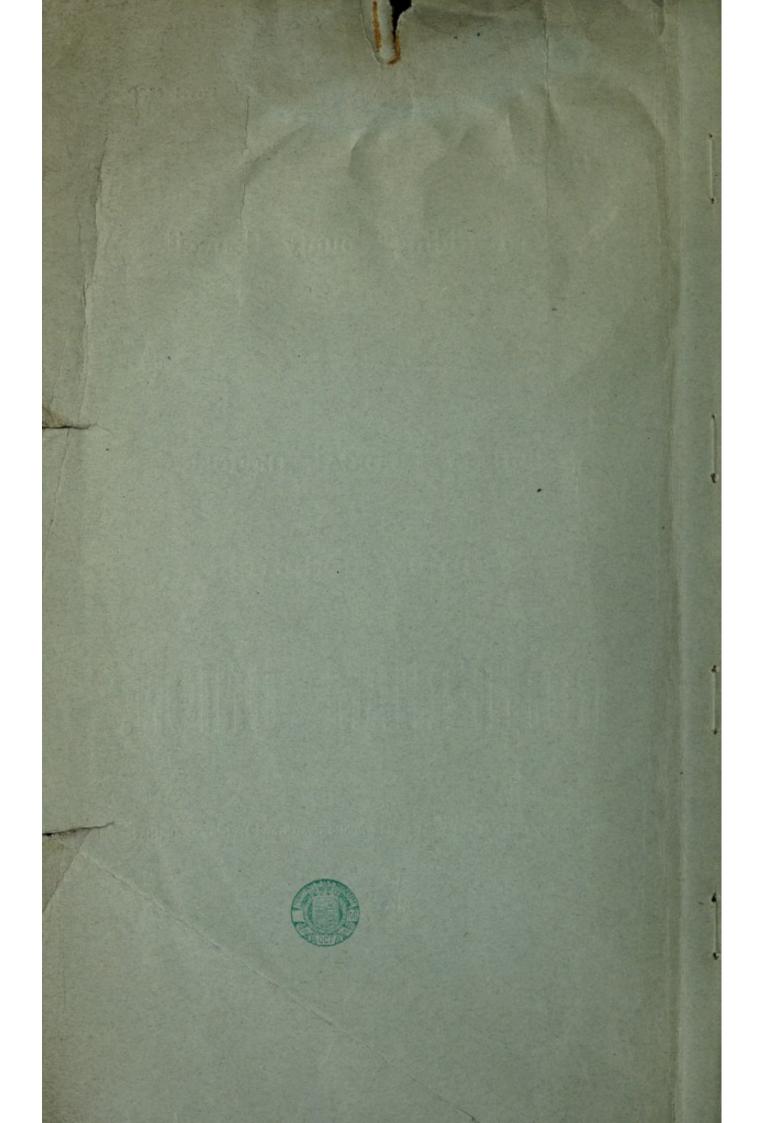
SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

ROTHERHAM UNION.

Printed by Order of the West Riding Public Health and Housing Committee.

MAY 1924.



8-OCT 1925

SPECIAL NOTE.—The County Medical Officer is indebted to the Officers and Members of the various Urban District Councils, and the Rotherham Rural District Council, as well as to the inhabitants of the district, who have courteously afforded information for the compilation of this Report. It is necessary to record here that for a variety of unavoidable reasons, the publication of this Report has been delayed. Naturally, improvements have taken place in these areas which have been recorded in the Annual Reports of the local Medical Officers, in addition to some up-to-date references in this Survey.

J. R. K.

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ROTHERHAM UNION.

The location of this Union is in South Yorkshire. It includes a portion of the County Boroughs of Sheffield (Tinsley Parish) and Rotherham. Reference to the map appended will show the relation to neighbouring authorities.

The greatest distance across the Union is about 15 miles from the western extremity of the parish of Wentworth to the eastern boundary of Maltby, and its width from Catcliffe to Hooton Roberts is about 9 miles.

The area of the Union is 50,161 acres, the portion within the administrative County being 42,742 acres, that in Rotherham 5,893 acres, and the portion in Sheffield 1,526 acres.

About four-fifths of the district is in the drainage area of the River Don and its tributaries, the Rother and Dearne, and about one-fifth of the area on the extreme east is in the drainage area of the Trent, the surface water flowing by the Firbeck Dyke to the Torne and on to the Trent.

The River Don enters the Union at Sheffield and flows in a north-easterly direction for about 7½ miles and leaves the area at Swinton. It divides the Union into two parts, the eastern portion being entirely rural, and in the western portion are the Urban Districts of Greasbrough, Rawmarsh, Swinton, and Wath, and the Rural Parishes of Brampton Bierlow and Wentworth.

In the Don Valley the altitude rises from 50 O.D. at Swinton to 518 O.D.—the highest part in the Union at Hoober Stand in the parish of Brampton Bierlow. On the eastern side of the valley the land rises to 483 O.D. on the Rotherham and Tickhill main road at the boundary of the Parishes of Bramley and Wickersley near Bramley village.

The River Dearne drains the north-western portion of the Union, including part of the parishes of Brampton Bierlow, Wentworth and the Urban District of Wath-upon-Dearne.

The River Rother is one of the main tributaries of the River Don. It enters the Union at the southwestern corner of the parish of Aston-cum-Aughton and passing by the parishes of Orgreave, Treeton, Brinsworth and Whiston joins the River Don in the County Borough of Rotherham.

In the Trent drainage area the altitude varies from 50 O.D. at the extreme eastern corner of the parish of Maltby to 483 O.D., as in the case of the eastern side of the Don drainage area.

As regards waterways, the Dearne and Dove canal enters the area in the parish of Brampton Bierlow, passes through the Urban Districts of Wath and Swinton and joins the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation in Swinton. The latter canal passes from Rotherham through Greasbrough and part of Rawmarsh to join the navigable part of the River Don at Aldwarke Lock. It again starts at the Kilnhurst Cut in Rawmarsh, passing through a portion of the latter district and Swinton and leaves the Union at the north-east corner of Swinton.

Geologically the Union is situate for the most part on the upper coal-measures, which are capped in the east by the magnesian limestone in the parishes of Hooton Levitt, Laughton-en-le-Morthen and Maltby.

The populous parts of the Union are well served by railways (vide the accompanying map), and the mineral transport needs of the eastern portion of the district are met by the two railways which pass through it.

Road transport is fairly good, there being about 38 miles of main roads in the administrative area and about 168 miles of district roads. Omnibus and electric tram traffic has notably increased of lace years.

The principal industry is coal mining, coal being won from under all the parishes in the Union.

The South Yorkshire coalfield extensions have now got a firm hold of the eastern portion of the area at Maltby, and at Thurcroft in the parish of Laughton-en-le-Morthen. The conspicuous extension of coal mining is evidenced largely by the growth of population in the parishes concerned. Naturally, this invasion has had its reflex on the social condition of the people—and to the student there is quite obvious still a marked distinction in the habits of the two types—and their pleasures are equally distinct. Football and picture houses are the more prominent.

Steel and heavy engineering industries have been established in the districts which abut on the River Don.

Agricultural pursuits are carried on in all the 19 Rural Parishes.

TABLE I .- AREA, POPULATION, RATEABLE VALUE, ETC.

,		1921 Cer	nsus Figs,		ity of on, 1921.	Rateable	Elevati			
	Area		turally	Persons		Value,	Sea L	evel.	Drainage	Industries.
The same by contain	Acres.	Popu- lation.	dwellings occupied,	Occupied Dwelling		1921.	Max.	Min.	Area.	Industries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
URBAN DISTRICTS:-						£				
Greasbrough	2413	3182	682	4.66	1.32	23693	375.0	75.0	Don	Coal Mining, Bye products, Iron
Rawmarsh	2550	17911	3656	4.90	7.02	85958	375.0	64.5		Steel, Agriculture Iron, Steel, Coa Mining.
Swinton	1730	13925	2853	4.88	8.05	46256	325.0	50.0	.,	Iron, Steel, Glass Chemical, Coal
Wath-upon-Dearne	2335	12866	2619	4.91	5.51	69470	325.0	75.0	Dearne	Mining. Coal Mining, Bye products, Glass, Soap, Chemical.
RURAL PARISHES:-										Soap, Chemical.
Aston-cum-Aughton	3009	4489	889	5-05	1.49	31625	400-0	125.0	Rother	Coal Mining, Agri
Bramley	1408	2037	403	5.05	1.44	7082	483.0		Trent	culture.
Brampton Bierlow	2619	1578	306	5.14	0.60	24357	518.5	100.0	Dearne	11 22
†Brampton-en-le-Morthen	1123	1170	241	4.85	1.04	4269	425.0	325.0	Don-Trent	
Brinsworth	1798	2421	429	5.64	1.34	36874	227.0	82.5		Coal Mining, Agri culture, Railways
Catcliffe	689	1771	323	5.48	2.57	9846	300-0	96.0	,,	Coal Mining, Agri
Dalton	1976	3571	520	6.87	1.80	21962	475.0	70-0	Don	
Hooton Levitt	549	125	23	5.43	0.22	428	450.0	250-0	Trent	,, ,,
Hooton Roberts	1057	187	43	4.35	0.17	2731	300.0	50.0	Don	" "
†Laughton-en-le-Morthen	3879	2679	522	5.13	0.69	22520	475.0	150-0	Trent	" "
Maltby	4100	7531	1365	5.52	1.83	20824	450.0	50-0	***	11 11
Orgreave	547	152	32	4.75	0.27	7425	250.0	100.0	Rother	
Ravenfield	1236	352	77	4.57	0.28	6074	427.0	75.0	Don	., .,
Thrybergh	1318	2859	472	6.06	2.17	10231	325.0	60.0		21 11
Treeton	1166	1903	386	4.93	1.63	13231	325.0	100.0	Rother	21 11
Ulley	934	225	50	4.50	0.24	2457	375.0	150.0	_ "	., .,
Wentworth	2328	1811	400	4.53	0.77	16253	475.0	150.0	Dearne-Don	11 11
Whiston	3431	2075	410	5.06	0.60	14357	400.0	75.0	Rother	11 11
Wickersley	1274	1004	228	4.40	0.78	5852	483.0	200.0	Don-Trent	" "
Total of Rural Parishes	34441	37935	7119	5.33	1.10	258398	518-5	50.0	-	-
*Rotherham Union	43469	85819	16929	5.07	1.97	483775	518.5	50-0	_	

^{*} Excluding the County Borough of Rotherham and the Parish of Tinsley, County Borough of Sheffield.

[†] Since the survey the parishes of Brampton-en-le-Morthen and Laughton-en-le-Morthen have been amalgamated, the reconstituted parish being called Thurcroft.

TABLE II .- GROWTH OF POPULATION IN TWELVE DECADES, 1801-1921.

		Present Area.						POI	ULA	rion.			1		
		Λcres.	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Urban Districts Greasbrough		0110	****	****	*****				2000			10000			
Rawmarsh		. 2413	1166			1290	1623	2017	2937	2782	2914	3217	3131	3134	
Classical and		2550	1011			1538	2068	2533	4374	6869		11983	14587	17185	17911
Wath-upon-D		Onor	473			1252		1817	3190		7968			13654	
wath-upon-1	carne .	2335	1222	1485	1843	2131	2597	2668	3009	3488	5491	7048	8515	11823	12866
Rural Parishes:	-														
Aston-cum-A	ighton	3009	586	601	556	564	678	862	995	1667	2352	2927	3158	4204	4489
		1408	238	229	301	290	353	386	335	360		454	431	1335	
Brampton Bie	erlow .	2619	300	350	421	480	560	568	619	625		1443			
+Brampton-en-	le-														1010
Morthen		1123	120	110	136	142	139	134	116	125	137	106	102	148	1170
Brinsworth		1798	183	208	225	227	241	266	238	210	182	153	953		100000
Catcliffe		689	135	170	202	196	252	273	279	336	349	532			
		1976	225	264	225	187	288	319	336	409	408	412			3571
Hooton Levit	t .	549	73	96	95	92	76	109	84	87	95	57	76	89	125
Hooton Robe		1057	158	143	190	178	175	218	241	216	235	225	209	191	187
†Laughton-en-	le-														-
Morthen		3879	465	614	652	780	742	734	736	683	663	660	631	1859	2679
Maltby		4100	527	602	679	752	763	815	774	718	795	709	716	1700	7531
Orgreave		547	45	42	47	35	52	57	72	93	81	101	132	128	152
Ravenfield		1236	172	183	187	229	241	180	183	168	172	177	217	316	355
Thrybergh		1318	247	272	315	332	214	239	235	216	207	245	489	2656	2859
Treeton		1166	312	338	364	345	419	386	368	330	482	1301	1969	1859	1903
Ulley		934	196	127	203	193	188	182	165	186	136	175	225	239	221
Wentworth		2328	978	1086	1269	1394	1497	1556	1650	1678	1792	1926		1949	1811
Whiston		3431	672	763	859	927	1103	1050	1185	1317	1388	1311	1982	1939	207!
Wickersley		1274	270	311	432	527	652	700	709	717	798	732	703	956	1004
Total of Rural	Parish	8 34441	5902	6508	7358	7870	8633	9034	9320	10111	11853	18616	16989	27819	3703
Total for Portio					20000					-0141	22000	10040	20002	-1040	
Law Union	in Wes	st													
Riding.		43469	9774	11202	12762	14081	16581	19000	00000	00/190	28040	45500	EE490	-	0501

[†] By Order of the County Council dated 10th January, 1923, confirmed by the Ministry of Health on the 8th March, 1923, the Townships of Brampton-en-le-Morthen and Laughton-en-le-Morthen were amalgamated and called Thurcroft.

TABLE II (a)—DENSITY OF POPULATION, &c.

		He	ouses.		Population.		Persons pe
District,	Census.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inhabited House.
Greasbrough	1911	659	15	1610	1524	3134	4·76
Urban	1921	682	11	1564	1613	3177	4·66
Rawmarsh	1911	3547	53	8929	8256	17185	4·64
Urban	1921	3662	37	9136	8749	17885	4·88
Swinton Urban	1911	2791	29	7202	6452	13654	4·89
	1921	2853	36	7198	6714	13912	4·88
Wath-upon-	1911	2356	41	6173	5650	11823	5:02
Dearne Urban	1921	2629	44	6603	6254	12857	4:89
Rotherham	1911	5395	128	14810	13039	27849	5·16
Rural	1921	7129	128	19644	18291	37935	5·32

TABLE II (b) .- Private Families classified by size of Family, Rooms Occupied, and Density of Occupation.

									To	otal			D	ensity o	d Occu	pation.	
Number of Persons in Family.						Famili er of l		-	Pr	ivate nilies.	Population in Private	Rooms Occupied.	Average Number of	den	pulation sities o coms p	f occup	ation son).
4114	1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	and over	No.	%	Families.		Rooms per Person.	Under	-3 and under -5		·7 and under 1·0
Greasbrough U	.D.																
1 .	2 3	9 33	6 10	10	2	1	3	-	30	4-0	30 246	95 158	3-17 1-86	-	-1	- 6	-
3 4	6	36 17	24	65	29	16 20	3	1	180	23-7	540 548	689 573	1·28 1·05	- 4	18	103	_
5	1	9 1	14	19 30	24	13 9	2	2	114	15-1	570 396	495 292	0-87 0-74	5	45 18	70 216	28 245
6 7	=	3 .	2	32 12	9 5	7	4 2	1	56 25	7.4	392 200	270 114	0-69 0-57	7 24	14	224	102 98
8 9	=	3	1	9	5	2	1	-	16	2.1	144 80	72 36	0-50 0-45	9	81	136 45 20	8 -
10 11 and over	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	0-3	24	9	0-38	-	24	-	_
Total Private Families	13	112	70	332	130	79	16	5	757	100-0	-	-	_	-	-	-	-
Population in Private Families	35	354	254	479	591	345	84	28	-	-	3170	-	-	49	263	893	481
Rooms Occupied	13	224	210	328	650	492	132	54	-		-	3103	0.96	-	_	_	-
			9-2 4-5		17-2	10-4	2.1		100-0 100-0	1921 1911	Percentage of	of families of families	living in var	rious ur rious ur	its of	occupa	tion.
Rawmarsh U.L).																
1 2	14 28			204		10 72	1 6	1	79 549			266 2065	3-37 1-88	1 -	-	56	-
3 4	35	124	62	371	109	123	4 7	-	828 827		2484 3308	3279 3504	1.32	=	105	372	=
5	10	52		309	96	114	7 5	3	622	15-6	3110 2772	2722 2077	0-88 0-75	10		100	200 1545
6 7	1	23	1.3	4	24	58	2 11 04	1	266	6.7	1862 1408	1195	0-64	93		1120	408 518
8 9	-	- 5	2	- 56	12	22	4		176	2.5	891 440	797 471	0-57 0-53	40	549	286	283 27
10 11 and over	-	- 2	-	17		9	1	_	44 53		378	205 162	0-47	20	230 275	1 200	10
Total Private Families	90	433	269	1914	542	689	41	7	3985	100-0	-	_	_	-	-	-	-
Population in Private Families	232	1459	1064	9033	2471	3322	212	35	-	-	17830	-		173	1704	5241	3087
Rooms Occupied	90	866	307	765	2710	4199	340	75	-	_	-	16743	0.94	-	-	-	_
	2·3 0·1	10-9				17-3	1.0	0-2	100-0	1921	Percentage Percentage	of families of families	living in va	rious u	nits of	occupa	tion.
Swinton U.D.																	
1 2	1 10	18	4 5	4 1	20		2 -	3 -	1 7	2 2-		266 1613	3-69	1 =	1 =	20	-
3 4	8	11/	8 8	2 2	57	61 11 71 12	4 1	8	3 65	7 21-	4 1971	2642 2457	1-34	1	24		
5 6	-	3/	6 6	8 2	19	64 10 39 6	1 3	3	3 45	94 16-	0 2470	2159 1549	0-87 0-74	=	180	340	1095
7 8	E	1		3 1	18 5		2	1 -	- 22	29 7-	1603	984 700	0-61 0-56	45	252	826	234 441
9	-		2 1	3	18	8 1			1 7	8 2	5 702	345 166	0-49 0-45	18		207	336
11 and over	-	-			9	_	6 -			9 0-	7,000	88	0-39	22	100000		_
Total Private Families	22	32	5 44	8 131	19 32	25 60	6 . 24	1	308	2 100-	0 —	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population in Private Families	51	1093	3 204	8 (2)	09 150	27 280	9 100	0 6	6 -	-	13903	0.5	-	133	1614	4132	2462
Rooms Occupied	32	650	134	4 52	76 165	25 370	200	0 15	1 -	-	-	12969	0-93	-	-	_	_
	0.7			5 42 9 49		5 19-		7 0-	4 100- 8 100-	0 1921	Percentage Percentage	of families of families	living in valiving in va	rious u	nits of	occup	ation.

	1795		/ A thu	1 155	Titre				To	tal	Carrie and	U STEELT	De	ensity of	Occup	pation.	
Number of Persons in Family.	ing						ies oc Room	g.		vate ilies.	Population in Private	Rooms Occupied.	Average Number of	dens (ro	lation a ities of oms pe	occupa r perse	ation on).
1 310	1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	and over	No.	%	Families.		Rooms per Person.		·3 and under ·5		
Wath-upon-Dea	rne.					-											
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 and over	1 1 1 - 1	19 62 82 58 55 10 7 7 2 1	14 23 37 37 41 23 19 9 4 1 5	13 142 203 222 157 135 164 50 40 19 6	5 59 98 106 97 67 58 25 19 5 3	8 63 97 114 92 63 60 21 22 8 8	1 2 6 9 10 6 4 3 -	1 3 3 5 3 2 2 1 1	64 373 527 550 437 307 255 117 87 35 23	2·3 13·4 19·0 19·9 15·7 11·1 9·2 4·2 3·1 1·3 0·8	64 746 1581 2200 2185 1842 1785 936 783 330 263	217 1540 2270 2455 2011 1431 1206 545 403 171 104	3-39 2-06 1-44 1-12 0-92 0-78 0-68 0-58 0-52 0-49 0-40	4 - - 56 56 18 10 67	3 175 60 133 72 396 200 107	10 246 236 205 948 728 600 324 100 39	144 785 402 777 168 45 30
Cotal Private Families	12	284	219	1091	552	556	41	20	2775	100-0	-	-	-	-	-	_	-
Population in Private Families	28	1000	981	5137	2612	2674	197	106	_	T	12735	-	-	211	1146	3486	2351
tooms Occupied	12	568	657	4364	27/0	3410	344	243	-	-	-	12358	0.97		-	-	-
1	0-4 0-1	10·2 3·6	7-9 3-6	39-4 47-7	19-9 20 1	20.0	1.5 1.6		100-0 100-0				living in var living in va				
Rotherham Ru	ral.																
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 and over	6 15 18 14 4 1 1 -	49 198 263 156 91 55 24 11 1 2 1	38 142 174 185 160 116 79 56 20 8 4	23 223 337 377 329 222 171 117 70 38 19	181 354 459 418 280 285 183 115 75	120 205 233	2 13 30 28 23 15 19 15 10 4	5 14 25 15 6 8 6 10 2 5	148 897 1396 1475 1279 872 708 463 291 160	1.9 11.5 17.9 18.9 16.4 11.2 9.1 5.9 3.7 2.1	1794 4185 3900 6395	3526 5860 6624 5927 4024 3419 2235 1534 799 612	5-30 1-97 1-40 1-12 0-93 0-77 0-69 0-60 0-59 0-50 0-48	56 20 33 175 98 18 20 72	54 94 455 318 553 543 810 460 938	30 789 608 300 2028 1197 2400 1548 1000 217	14 3 732 1645 1680 2744 600 117 100
Total Private Families	60	351	482	1926	2424	1297	163	96	7799	100-0	7.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population in Private Families	188	2939	4388	9325	12917	6649	847	533	-	-	37816	-	-	467	4060	10617	7635
tooms Occupied	60	1692	2943	7704	12120	7966	1363	1201	-	-	-	35049	0-93	_	_	-	-
	9-8	10-9	12-6	24-7	31-1	16-6	2.1	1.2	100-0				living in va-				

The figures below the heavy line in the above tables indicate the number of families living under overcrowded conditions on the Registrar-General's standard of two persons per room.

*The boundaries of this district having been altered since the Census of 1911, comparative figures are not available.

TABLE III.—DATES OF FORMATION OF THE SANITARY DISTRICT, AND ADOPTION OF ACTS.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

		Adoptiv	ve Acts in	Force.	By	re-Law	s with	Date	of Add	option.		Regulations under	
District.	Date of forma- tion.	Infections Disease Provention Act, 1890.	Public Health Acts Amend- ment Act, 1890.	Public Health Act Amend- ment Act, 1907.	New Streets and Buildings.	Cleansing of Footways & Pavements.	Prevention of Nuisances.	Common Lodging Houses.	Slaughter Houses.	Offensive Trades.	Other Matters.	Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders,	Private Stree Works Act.
Greasbrough Urban	1873	Yes	Yes Parts 1 & 3	No	1898	-	1898	-	1875	-	-	1900	No
Rawmarsh Urban	1868	Yes	Yes	Yes	1898	-	1898	-	1905	-	-	1891	1914
Swinton Urban	1876	No	Parts 2, 3, 4 & 5	Yes	1900	-	1900	1900	1900		Houses let in lodgings	1900	Yes
Wath-upon- Dearne Urban	1881	Yes	Yes	Yes Part	1883	-	1883	1883	1883	-		1906	Yes
Rotherham Rural	1872	1902	Part 3 so far as applic- able to a Rural District	Yes in part	1902		1877	1877	1905	-	-	1906	Yes

TABLE IV—ISOLATION, DISINFECTION, BURIAL GROUNDS, PUBLIC SCAVENGING, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.

District.	Isolation Hospital.	Disinfect- ing Apparatus.	Ambu- lance,	Burial Grounds.	Public Scavenging.	Destructor or Tip.	Baths & Wash Houses.	Public Mortuary.
URBAN	15	19						
DISTRICTS. Greasbrough	*	Yes	Yes	Cemetery,	Yes	Tips and Land	None	None
Rawmarsh	Own Hospital	"	**	St. Mary's Church. 2 Cemeteries St. Mary's Church.	.,	Land ,,	,,	"
Swinton	The second secon			Kilnhurst Cemetery, St. Margaret's, Swinton. St. Thomas's,			,,	Yes
Wath-upon-Dearne		,,	"	Kilnhurst. Wath Cemetery. Christ Church, Brampton, West Melton, Congregational. All Saints' Parish Church.	"		Yes	"
ROTHERHAM R. D.				Charles				
Aston-cum-Aughton	+		- 11	Cemetery and Churchyard	Yes, by Contract	Tips and Land	None	None
Bramley	+	"	**	Cemetery	"	**	**	21
Brampton-Bierlow Brampton-en-le- Morthen	*	"	**	=	No, by Colliery Co. and Owners	Land		"
Brinsworth	+	"	,,	Churchyard	Yes, by Contract	Tip and Land	**	,,
Catcliffe	+	,,		Cemetery	11	"	**	,,,
Dalton		33	- 11	Churchyard	"		,,	**
Hooton Levitt		"	"	E 17 10	No, by Owners	Land	,,	-11
Hooton Roberts	*	"	**	Churchyard extension	Yes, by Contract	"	**	"
Laughton-en-le- Morthen	1	"	"	Churchyard		Tip and Land	"	
Maltby	+	"	"	Cemetery Churchyard	**	,,	**	14
Orgreave	t	,,	33	_		Land		21
Ravensfield	1000	"		Churchyard	No, by Owners	"	"	- 11
Thrybergh		"	**	Cemetery	Yes, by Contract	Tip and Land	31	**
Treeton	1	99	**	Churchyard,			33	***
Ulley		"	"		No, by Owners	Land	"	"
Wentworth		,,	**	,,	,,	**	33	
Whiston	+	"	"	,,	Yes, by Contract	,,	"	"
Wickersley	1 4 1	**		,,		,,	31	,,,

[.] Wath, Swinton and District Joint Hospital Board's Hospital at Wath Wood and Smallpox Hospital at Hoober.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The Urban Districts of Greasbrough and Rawmarsh and the Rural Parishes of Wentworth and Whiston obtain water from the Rotherham Corporation, who receive water (gathered from a moorland gathering ground in the Valley of the Don) in bulk from Sheffield or from the Derwent Valley Water Board. The Corporation also supply the Rural Village of Whiston with water from their Pinch Mill supply.

Sheffield also supply water in bulk to the Rotherham Rural District Council, who distribute the water in the parishes of Aston-cum-Aughton, Bramley, Brampton-en-le-Morthen, Brinsworth, Catcliffe, Dalton, Hooton Levitt, Laughton-en-le-Morthen, Maltby, Orgreave, Ravenfield, Thrybergh, Ulley, Whiston and Wickersley and through the Earl Fitzwilliam to Brampton Bierlow and Wentworth

The Swinton Urban District possesses waterworks constituted by wells in their own area, viz. (1) Wortley Avenue Well, (2) Piccadilly Well, and (3) Crossley's Well.

Similarly, Wath-upon-Dearne Urban District is provided from a bore hole in their own district at their pumping station situate near to the Great Central Railway Station.

The Thurcroft Colliery Company supply water to Thurcroft Village.

General .- Isolated houses obtain their water supply from wells or springs.

[†] South Rotherham, etc., Joint Hospital Committee's Hospital at Swallow Nest and Smallpox Hospital in Brampton-en-le-Morthen parish.

TABLE Y .- WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

Comparison Com		Centre of	0	Arproximate	Wa	Water Supplies.		Sewerage.	Sewage.	age.	
Control Cont		Population.	Inhabited Houses, 1921.	Population, 1921.	Public.	Other.	System.	Kind.	Destination.	Treatment (if any).	
Strongh 490 220 Yes Yes Pipes and rubble Land and ditches Indian and filtration and filtrat	(0)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(1)	(8)	(6)	(01)	
Physical Roads	URBAN:	Gressbrough	430	2240	Yes	1		Pipes	1	Precipitation, filtration and	
## Reverse		Nether Haugh	818	192	2:	1.1		Pipes and rubble	1	land Precipitation and filtration	
Picker First Fir		Stone and Park-	SS	137		1			D.C. works	more man more distance	
Properties 200 2829 28		*Holm Flat and	13	09	10	1	1	1			
Section Sect		Rest of District	28	311			1				
House Hange Street Str		-	2010	9849			Yes .	-		Precipitation and filtration	
Stoke Hill 63 50 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		Sandhill, Ryecroft		3974	2 2	11					
Stubbin 5 25 1		Upper Haugh		309		1			and nare		
Statem									and land		
181 182 183		Top Stubbin	ug M	82 52	:	1.1	1		Colliery pond		
1551 7620 1551 7620 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		District	41	201	2 2	and springs	11		land		
an Terrace 631 3041	1	-	1581	7620	2		Yes		Outfall works (part to Warren		
Pipes and open Outfall works Freepols and open Outfall works Pipes Pipes and rubble Pipes and rubble Pipes and rubble Pipes and rubble Outfall works and cesspools and of Pipes Pipes and rubble Outfall works and cesspools Pipes Pipes Outfall works Pipes Pipes Outfall works			129	3041		T			Colliery	land	
Maily 110 452 112 1136 559 113 1136 559 113 1136 559 113 1136 559 1136 1136 559 1136 113		Kilnhurst	423	2039	ı	ı		Pipes and open	works, cesspools		
Wells and springs 128 12		Piceadilly	100	482	10	I		iners	works		
Wells and springs Yes Pipes and rubble Cosspools and land Precipitation and 1368 6278 1368 6278 1368 6278 1368		and High	710	690	12			1	works and		
1222 5513		Thorne	90	-0.5							
Methon 1222 3913 12.2 3913 12.2 3913 12.2 3913 12.2 3913 12.2 3913 12.2 3913 12.2 3913 12.2 3913 12.2 3913 12.2 3913 12.2 3913 12.2 3913 12.2 3913 12.2 3913 12.2 3913 12.2 3913 12.2 3913 12.2 3913 12.2 3913	Wath-upon-Dearne	Wath	1308	6278	::			Pipes and rubble	l land	Precipitation and filtration	
Wells Well		West Melton	1232	5913		1					
100 2633 2			44	211	2 2	1			land		
104 250 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 250											
Aughton Asian Asian Asia	II. RURAL:-	Sun Houseast	903	20011							
ton 104 520	manufactura manufactura		40	300	2 :					and i	
Terraces 110 550		Aughton	104	280		-				and	
erthorpe 22 110 "Wells "" " " " " " " To Aston Works and irred and ditches To Aston Works also and being and irred and ditches To Aston Works also and being and irred		Aston Terraces	110	550	. :	11				pup	
Veils Neils Neil		Netherthorpe	818	011		1				4	
of Dustrict 11 57 ". Wells " " " Ditches Ditches		Rest of District	3 18	1980		Wells	1		and		
refe		Rest of District		257		-	1 68			Settlement and irrigation	
Brook 111 572 ". Wells		Concrete Reamondon Village		248	2	1	:	-			
Brook 10 51 " Wells Cesspools and land		Packman Road		181	2 2	11	Yes		works	To Wath Works	
of District 111 572 ,, Wells "- "- Cesspools and land		root	81 2	113		1.1					
		rid	III	572		1	= 1	. 1	land		
	* Rehame under consid-	eration.									

TABLE V. (Continued).-WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

		9	Approximate	Wai	Water Supplies.	ŏ	Sewerage,	Sew	Sewage.
	Population.		Population, 1921.	Publie.	Other.	System.	Kind.	Destination.	Treatment (if any).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(7)	(8)	(6)	(00)
Brampton-en-le-Morthen	Brampton	31	170	Yes	11	No F	Pipes	Land Joint outfall works	At Laughton works
Brinsworth	(portion) Atlas, Duncan and Ellis Street	368	2016		1	:	1	To Sheffield Sewers	. At Sheffield works
	Area Brinsworth White Hill Lane	28	136		1.1	No P	Pipes	Land and ditches To Sheffeld Sewers	At Sheffield works
	Rest of District Catcliffe	28 2	1771	11	111			Cesspools Outfall works with Treeton	ation and filtra
	Dalton Parva Dalton Magna	182	88	2 2 1	Well Springs	1 1	Pipes and rubble	Small tank and lar	
Hooton Levitt	Rest of District Hooton Levitt	R 81	283	Yes	:1	11		Sewers, cesspools, etc	
Laughton-en-le-Morthen	Hooton Roberts Brookhouse	30 47	152	Yes	Estate	Yes P	Pipes		Precipitation and filtration
	Laughton	128	647		1.1	11	Thes and rubble		
	Common Laughton Village	140	707	2	1	:			2
	Thurcroft	162	819	::	11	1 1	2 2		
	(portion) Rest of District	40	2002		Wells and springs	No	1 1	Land and ditches	
Maltby	Maltby Stone	1262	7345	2 2	11	Yes F	Pipes	Outfall works Land and stream	Precipitation and filtration
Orgreave	Rest of District Four Lane Ends	824	911	Yes	Wells	Yes P	Pipes	Outfall works	Septic tank and irrigation
Raventield	Land Sale Yard Rest of District Ravenfield	- 28	157		111	No I	1	Cesspools and land	
	Silverwood	× 9.	152		Wells	-		Cesspools	
Thrybergh	Whinny Hill	33	25 25	::	11	1	1 1 1	Cank and stream	Precipitation and filtration
Treeton	Treeton	22.4 0	1906			Yes P	Pipes	Outfall works with Catchiffe	Septic tank and Filtration Precipitation and filtration
Wentworth	Wentworth	156	888	Yes	Springs and Wells	Yes P	1 89	Outfall works	Both of section and a
	Harley	382	15.00	2 2	111			Outfall works	Precipitation and filtration
Whiston	Whiston	136	1961	:::	Wells	Yes P	Pipes	Outfall works To Rotherham	Tanks and land irrigation At Rotherham works
	Morthen Upper Whiston	150	8 2 2	111	Wells and water cart Wells and water cart	П	111	Cesspools and land	
Wickersiey	Rest of District	# 83	1004	Yes	Wells	In Parts Pipes	sadi,	Cesspools and land Tanks, cesspools, etc., and part to Bramley	A portion at Bramley works

TABLE Va.—SAMPLES OF DRINKING WATER FROM THE ROTHERHAM UNION ANALYSED FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SURVEY, 1924.

District or Parish Reference Numbe		Total Solid Matters.	Chlorine (combined).	Nitrites.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Amm	Albu- minoid	Hardness.
Acierence Numbe			Grains pe	er gallon.		Parts pe	r million.	Clark's Scale
Urban Districts— Rawmarsh	4	59.00	6.00	None	None	0.0014	0.0014	39-00
Swinton	2	50-00	2.30	71	0.4825	None	0.0021	30.00
,,	3	36.00	1.60	"	0.4655	0.0007	0.0007	20.00
Wath-upon-Dearne	1	60-00	5.80	.,	0.4655	0.0042	0.0021	37-00
Rural Parishes— Brampton Bierlow	19	58.00	2.80	,,	0.3885	0.0014	0.0014	35.00
., .,	20	35.00	1.60	"	0.8865	0.0014	0.0021	20-00
Dalton	6	25.00	1.30		0.3825	0.0014	0.0021	18.00
,,	7	25.00	2.00		None	None	0.0014	15.00
Hooton Roberts	5	53.00	1.50	,,	0.4021	,,	0.0007	32.00
Thurcroft	15	26.00	1.50	,,	Trace		0.0007	19.00
Whiston	16	26.00	1.60	,,	0.0988		0.0007	20.00
,,	17	45.00	8.20		0.5845	0.0007	0.0007	32.00
,,	18	65.00	3.00	,,,	0.9856	None	0.0014	40.00
Wickersley	8	60-00	4.80		1.029	.,	0.0042	88.00
,, a dada	9	50-00	2.00	,,	0.9707	0.0021	0.0021	33.00
,,	10	19:00	1.30	**	0.6210	None	0.0021	12.00
,,	11	60.00	3.50		1.145	"	0.0035	38-00
,,	12	62.00	3.80	. ,,	1.028	0.0035	0.0007	40.00
,,	13	63.00	5.30	,,	0.968	0.0014	0.0014	41.00
	14	68.00	3.80	.,	1.029	0.0014	0.0035	43.00

TABLE VI .- MILK SUPPLIES.

	Numb	per of	ALC: HIS HELD IN	La La Contra	1 11 11
WHICH ADDRESS NAME	Cowkeepers.	Purveyors of Milk.	Regulations.	Registration.	Inspection
URBAN DISTRICTS—				,	No training
Greasbrough	14	8	Yes, 1900	No	Some
Rawmarsh	15	20	,, 1891	Yes	,,
Swinton	10	14	,, 1900		Yes
Wath-upon-Dearne	13	10	,, 1906	**	Some
ROTHERHAM R.D.—					
Aston-e-Aughton	13	9			Wall of the
Bramley	4	2			
Brampton Bierlow	10	2 3 2 8 2 7			
Brampton-en-le-Morthen	6	2			Profession
Brinsworth	6	3			
Catcliffe	3	2			
Dalton	11	7	I Here		
Hooton Levitt	1				
Hooton Roberts	7	5			1 100
Laughton-en-le-Morthen	14	5	Yes, 1906	Yes	Some
Maltby			1 200, 2000		
Orgreave	6 2 5	5 2 2			
Ravensfield	5	2			
Thrybergh	0	5			
Treeton	4	3	The state of		1 Pion
Ulley	_	_			
Wentworth	10	8	1		1
Whiston	13	7			
Wickersley	7	5			

The above table indicates that a large amount of milk is produced in this district by 180 cowkeepers, with accommodation for at least 1,800 cows. There are also 127 purveyors of milk.

Each of the District Councils have made regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885, and registration of cowkeepers and purveyors of milk is carried out by each of the Authorities except Greasbrough.

Detailed information in regard to each district is given in the appropriate sections relating to the various areas.

TABLE VI(a). -ANALYSIS OF COWSHEDS.

	Remarks.				Shed narrow from back to front;	Poor shed, light and ventilation	unsatistaciory		Surroundings wet		Wooden erection only partially constructed:	parts of walls, boxes filled with earth; surround- ings dirty Floor dirty; walls, celling and windows festioned with cohwebs
Food	store.		Separate	Do.	Do.	Do.		Do.	Do.	Do.	In shed	Separate
Head.	walk.		No	No	No	No		No	No	No	No	Yes
	Middenstead.		Open fold yard	Do,	Do,	In orehard		Yard surface	Do.	Open yard	Yard surface	Do.
Water	Supply.		Public	Spring	Public	Do.		Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Flooring and Drainage.		Brick floor, good,	outside Rough stone setted floor, drained to open	fold yard Stone flagged floor, channelled to open fold yard	Stone floor, drained to Do. drain inlet inside		Brick, no proper channel, liquid soaked up by litter	Brick, with bad channel to gully outside	Stone setted floor, no channel draining to	yard Concreted stands for cows, channelled to land outside; earth	
	Lighting.	1	Two hoppered windows, 2'x 2's and 2'x1' 6' respectively	Hoppered window, 3' 3' x2' 0'	Two windows over ventilators, 3' 6'×10" each	None		Fast window, 2' 6"×1' 0"	Two windows, 2' 4'x11"	Fast window, 2' 0' x10'	Two fast windows, 5' 9" x2' 3'	Two windows, 3' 0' x 2' 3', fast; Brick, with stone one window, 2' 8' x 2' 8', fast side
ation.	Temporary.		Two hoppered windows, Two hoppered hoppered portions 2'x 2'5' and 2'x1	I' 7" and I' 6" x I' 4" Hoppered window, opening portion 3' 3"	, in	ings, 20"×2" None		Hit and miss ventilator, Fast window, 2' 6'x1' 10', with six openings, 20'x2\frac{2}{3}''	it and miss ators, 2' 4" x2' 0", with five open-	None XZ XZ	None	Two his and miss ventilators, 3' 0'x1' 1', with seven openings, 10'x2!
Ventilation.	Permanent.	STRICT.	Air grate, 12° ×8"	None	Three air grates, 9"×6"	None	ř.	None	Wall opening, 6'×6"	Opening in door, 3' 0'	Many holes and open- ings in walls and roof	Four air grates, 12°×9°
Space per	Animal, Cubic feet.	RBAN DIS	570	453	619	615	DISTRIC	472	545	428	404	03 35
Number of cows for	stands are provided.	GREASBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT.	08	4	100	03	H URBAN	4	10	04	6 and horse	63
Number	Cowshed.	GREASB	48	12	101	13a	RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT.	ត	40	70	11	158

13

TABLE VI(a) .- ANALYSIS OF COWSHEDS, continued.

Remarks.			Poor, dilapidated	Bad, dirty unpaved yard		Unsuitable premises; manure pit leaks into cow-	Floor dirty; Surroundings unsatisfactory		Head wall of white glazed brickwork	Good building, light poor, floor dirty	Dirty	Dilapidated buildings, most	· unsatisfactory
Food store.			In shed	Separate	Do.	Do.	Do.		Separate	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Head-			No	No	No	No	No		No	Yes	No	No	No
Middenstead.			Field surface	Yard surface	Do.	Open pit	Open fold yard		Paved yard surface	Covered fold yard	Yard surface	Field surface	Do.
Water	Addas		River Don	Publie	Do.	Do.	Do.		Well	Public	Do.	Do.	Do.
Plooring and Drainage	0		channelled to sump	Stone setts, bad, channelled to gully	Stone setts and con- crete, bad, channelled	to drain outside Floor composed of wood, brick, stone and concrete, drained to gully outside	Stone flags and setts, bad, draining through hole in wall		Brick and concrete, channelled to gully outside	Brick and flage, drained Public over concrete channel to guillies	and brick, bad, ned on to land at	Fear Brick, bad, channelled to sump outside	Do.
	Tigoting.		Fast window, 2' 9' x 2' 3', and Brick and stone, bad, two glass pantiles channelled to sump	Roof light, 2' 6'x1' 3'	Six glass pantiles, each 10"x8"	None	None		*0	Two windows, 2' 6' x9'; one window, 3' 9' x1' 0', and two roof lights, 2' 0' x1' 8' and 1' 6' x1' 0" respectively	Fast window, 1' 8' × 1' 8'	Fast window, 2° 9° ×15° 0°	Fast window, 3 2"x3' 0"
tion.	Temporary.			lator, four		Opening, 3 0 × 3 0 with door to close same; opening in roof with consults cover 2 6			Hit and miss ventilator, Window, 3' 6' x 3' 1' 6' x 1' 0', with three openings, 15' x 2'';		×2 4', with eleven openings, 25'×2' None	None	None
Ventilation	Permanent.		Window with half area None unglazed	ventilator, 12"	A few holes in defective roof and walls		Ridge tile, 2' 0' x2'	WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT.		Two ridge tile vents,	None	None	None
Space per	Animal, Cubic feet.	DISTRICT	199	009	490	463	888	NE URBA	889	1086	475	829	612
Number of	which stands are provided.	SWINTON URBAN DISTRICT.	,	м	М		63	ON-DEAR		èo	61	61	м
Number		NOTNIWS	1	54	20	-	8	WATH-UP	1	74	8	134	138

TABLE VI(a). -ANALYSIS OF COWSHEDS, continued.

Number	Number of	Space per	Ventilation	ation.	No.		Water		Head-	Food	Demarks
Cowshed.	which stands are provided.		Permanent.	Temporary.	Lighting.	Flooring and Drainage.	Supply.	middensteau.	walk.	piole.	Demana.
ROTH	ERHAM F	ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT.	STRICT.								
72	60	785	Two raised ridge tiles, None 24" x 3" and wall open-		None	-	Do.	Open fold yard	Yes	Do.	Poor shed, wall and floor dirt
46		****	ing to loose box	:		and part to open fold yard	Pumm	Covered fold vard	Yes	Do.	Condition
	0	000	Iwo wall grates, each 2' 0' x 1' 0', boarded up	None	None	channelled to drain	dimin	ned pior paraco	1000		generally poo
19	9	720	Three air grates, 9"x6" each; two raised ridge	F.	Two windows, 4' 0" x1' 3" each	0	Public	Open fold yard	No	Do.	Good modern shed
940	7	402	None None	ings, 15"×23" None	000	Stone, channelled to covered fold yard	Do.	Covered fold yard	No	Do.	Walls dirty
82	7	703	Three air grates, each Two hit and miss ventilators, 27 0'x	Two hit and miss ventilators, 3 0' x2' 2',		Brick floor and con- crete channel drain- ing to open fold vard	Do.	Open fold yard	No	Do.	Fair shed
1981	60	808	None	ings, 24"×2" None	Two glass tiles in roof, each Fair flagged floor, drain. Do. about 6'x6'; two windows, ing to open fold yard	Fair flagged floor, drain- ing to open fold yard	Do.	Do.	No	Do.	Unsatisfactory surroundings
1044	м	464	Three 4" pipe openings in wall and opening.	None	2' 0' × I' 3' each None	Rough cobble floor with brick channel to gully	Well	Open	No	Do.	Unsatisfactory surroundings
121	м	322	16"×4" Three openings, 1' 10"× None 4' each	None	None	outside Brick floor, draining down face of cliff	Spring	Open middenstead	No	Do.	Bad light, ventilation ar surroundings
1278	00	643	Wooden grating, 3' 0' × 2' 6', with six openings, 33' ×24' each	Hit and miss ventilator, Four sets of 3' 6' x1' 6', with four area of each openings, 17' x6"		glass roof tiles, Good brick floor, obannolled to drain inlet outside	Public	Fold yard	No	Do.	bad Fair shed on whole

TABLE VII .- SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

District.	Number.	Bye-laws.	Registration.	Inspection
Urban Districts:-				
Greasbrough	1	1875	No	Some
Rawmarsh	15	1905	Yes	
Swinton	14	1900		"
Wath-upon-Dearne	12	1883	",	"
Rotherham Rural District :-				
Aston-cum-Aughton	5	1905		
Bramley	5		"	"
Brampton Bierlow		"	"	"
Brampton-en-le-Morthen		,,	"	
Brinsworth	1	,,	"	Some
Catcliffe		,,	"	Dome
Dalton	2	,,	"	Some
Hooton Levitt		,,	"	Dome
Hooton Roberts		"	"	
Laughton-en-le-Morten		"	"	Some
35 101	0	"	"	
0		"	"	"
D 0.13		,,	"	
Thusband		"	"	
The atom	3	"	"	Some
Tillen		"	"	Some
Wantomanth		>>	"	0
	1	"	"	Some
Whiston	2	>>	"	,,
Wickersley	1	"	11	,,

There are 67 slaughter-houses, and the remarks anent inspection in the above table are not satisfactory, as definite information should be available. Few butchers seem to realise that for the best keeping of meat cleanliness is the first essential. Any putrefying or decomposing matter in or about a slaughter-house affects very materially the keeping qualities of the meat.

matter in or about a slaughter-house affects very materially the keeping qualities of the meat.

All the slaughter-houses are licensed or registered except one in the Urban District of Greasbrough, where no register is kept.

The Councils in this area need to consider the Government Memorandum of 1900 issued after the publication of the report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis in 1898. The memorandum gives a series of rules for the guidance of Local Authorities when considering the licensing of premises for use as slaughter-houses.

The Public Health Act, 1875, Section 170, requires a notice bearing the words "Registered Slaughter-house" or "Licensed Slaughter-house" as the case may be, to be affixed to such premises.

TABLE VIII.—OFFENSIVE TRADES.

		Number and Description.	Bye-Laws.	Inspectors.
Urban Districts— Greasbrough	 	None	None	-
Rawmarsh	 	2 Tripe Boilers 2 Gut Scrapers	"	Some
Swinton	 	1 Tripe Boiler 2 Hide, Skin, Bone and Fat 1 Knacker 1 Rag and Bone 1 Maggot Breeding 13 Fish Fryers	Yes	"
Wath-upon-Dearne	 	1 Soap Boiler 1 Manure and Oil Works	None	Occasional
Rotherham Rural	 	None	None	_

The table shows that offensive trades have been established in three of the districts. Two of the three Authorities have no bye-laws which are necessary to assist them in regulating these trades.

Swinton Council alone have utilised their powers to declare by Order a business to be an offenve trade under Section 51 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, and included magget ding and fish frying, and have made bye-laws for both trades.

TABLE IX .- COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Distr	rict.			Number	r.	Bye-laws.	Registratio	on. Inspection.
Urban Districts								The state of the s
Greasbrough	***	***	***			-	-	-
Rawmarsh	***			_	201	_	-	
Swinton	***			-	111	Yes	-	10 10 di—0
Wath-upon-De	arne	***		1	18	",	Yes	Yes
Rotherham Rura	al			_		,,,	-	Lamberton L.

Apparently there is only one Common Lodging House in the Union, which is in the Wath-upon-Dearne Urban District.

Greasbrough and Rawmarsh, like Swinton and Rotherham Rural, should adopt bye-laws.

The Wath premises of brick (for 52 lodgers) are structually in fair condition and clean.

Washing provisions is made in a separate wash-house.

The necessary notice of registration is not affixed to the premises, nor the required notices in each room as to the maximum permissible number of lodgers. More beds were set up than are authorised: portable wooden screens are used in rooms provided for married people.

The yard surface was defective and dirty, aggravated by the keeping of fowls. Pig styes are too near.

There are three privies connected to a midden which was leaking on to the yard surface. These ought to be converted to water closets.

TABLE X.—MEAN ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 LIVING, DURING THE FIVE YEARS 1918-1922.

	Birth			DEATH	RATE.		Infant
District,	Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries, including Suicide,	Mortality
Greasbrough Urban	21.2	14.5	1.2	0.1	2.9	0.4	114
Rawmarsh Urban	26.6	14.4	1.6	0.9	2.8	0.5	113
Swinton Urban	28-2	15.5	1.0	1.0	3.8	0.7	108
Wath-upon-Dearne Urban	28.0	15.4	1.0	1.0	3.6	0.5	121
Rotherham Rural	29-7	13.3	1.2	0.6	3.0	0.7	110
West Riding Administrative County	01.4	14.0	0.9	0.8	2.5	0.5	96
England and Wales	20.9	18.7	0.7	1.0	2.4	0.5	85

TABLE XI.—SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, PER CENT. (Based on the Census of 1921.)

	SE	X.			AGI	is.		
LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65
Greasbrough Urban	49-2	50.8	10.2	21.7	18-3	26.7	17.5	5.6
Rawmarsh Urban	51.1	48.9	11:3	22.5	17.9	28.3	16.1	3.9
Swinton Urban	51.7	48.3	12.1	22.7	17.7	27:5	16.0	4.0
Wath-upon-Dearne Urban	51.4	48.6	11.1	23.0	17.9	28.2	16.2	3.6
Rotherham Rural	51.8	48.2	12.4	24.8	17.6	27.5	14.4	3.3
West Riding Administrative County	48.6	51.4	9.1	19.4	17:6	29:3	19.2	5.4
England and Wales	?	2	?	?	?	?	?	?

TABLE XII.—The following figures relating to the Rotherham Union, but excluding Rotherham C.B. and the Parish of Tinsley (Sheffield C.B.), are compiled from the Registrar-General's Returns for the 10 years 1911-1920.

Mean	n Population— (a) For purposes of Birth Rate—8: (b) For purposes of Death Rate—7	2,119. 9.267		per	1000
	Births, 24,715, of which 12,496 were mai	les, and	12,219	Annual Birth Rate	30-1
	females; 988, or 4.0 per cent., were	illegitin	mate	Male	29.6
	remaies, occ, or 10 per centr,			Female	30-6
	Deaths, 12,072, of which 6,365 were ms	ales, an	d 5,707	Annual Death Rate-	
	females			Male Female	15·6 14·8
	Infantile Mortality. See Table X.			remale	110
	Deaths from particular causes:—		-		
	Enteric fever	61)			
	Smallpox				
	Measles	546	1000	W. H. D. H. D.	
	Scarlet fever	52	1633	Zymotic Death Rate	2.0
	Whooping Cough	224		The second second	
	Diphtheria	631		And the second s	
	Diarrhœa, etc., under 2 years	654		Influenza	0.8
	Influenza	20			0.00
	Erysipelas	720		D. J	0.9
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	150)		Tuberculous Meningitis and	0 0.
	Tuberculous Meningitis Other Tuberculous Diseases	227	377	other Tuberculous Diseases	0.48
	Cancer, Malignant Disease	532		Cancer, Malignant Disease	0.6
	Rheumatic fever	46		Rheumatic fever	0.00
	Meningitis	108		Meningitis	0.14
	Organic Heart Disease	719		Organic Heart Disease	0.9
	Bronchitis	979)			
	Pneumonia (all forms)	1346	2492	Respiratory Diseases	3.1
	Other Respiratory Diseases	167			
	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	53		Appendicitis and Typhlitis	0.0
	Cirrhosis of Liver	36		Cirrhosis of Liver	0.03
	Alcoholism	4		Alcoholism	0.01
	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	221		Nephritis and Bright's Disease	0.28
	Puerperal Fever	35		Puerperal fever	0.0
	Parturition apart from Puerperal			Parturition apart from Puer-	
	fever	70		peral fever	0.08
	Congenital Debility	1013		Congenital Debility	1.28
	Violence	513		Violence	0.63
	Suicide	68		Suicide	0.08
	Other Defined Diseases	2721		Other Defined Diseases	3.48
	Causes Ill-defined	37		Causes Ill-defined	0.05

TABLE XIIa .- PREVALENCE OF ZYMOTIC DISEASE DURING THE TEN YEARS-1913-1922.

			Number of	Cases notif	ied or ascert	tained.			No. of st	ich cases
Year.		Diphtheria			FE	VERS.			isolated in	
	Small Pox.	and Memb. Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet.	Typhus.	Enterie.	Continued.	Puerperal.	Small Pox.	Other Infectiou Diseases
reasbrough Urban-										
1913	_	1	2	31	-	_	-	1	_	25
1914	-	2	4	35	-	1	_	1	-	32
1915	-	2	4	12	-	1	-	1	_	10
1916	_	2	4	9	-	-	_	-	-	5
1917	-	5	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
1918	_	6	-	10	-		-		-	9
1919	-	4	1	5	-			_	-	8 3
1920 1921	-	3	5 2	6		_		1	5	6
1922	_	1	2	5	=	=	=	î	_	5
otal for Greasbrough		00	26	105		2		5		109
		26	26	125				- 5		109
Rawmarsh Urban— 1913		28	18	148		6		1	_	163
1914		39	26	143	1	6	_	-		165
1915	_	27	18	112	_	3	_		_	115
1916	-	26	13	49	_	1	_	1	_	68
1917	_	21	13	38	_	7	_	_	_	55
1918	-	11	11	31	-	16	-	3	-	57
1919	_	13	11	20	-	7	-	2	-	37
1920	-	21	31	75		7	-	1	-	82
1921	4	24	18	22	-	-8	_	2	4	39 74
1922		5	14	67		- 0				- 19
otal for Rawmarsh Urban	4	215	173	705	_	61 .	_	10	4	855
winton Urban-		1000		-		01				00
1913	-	32	15	35		21 14	-	2	-	80 89
1914	-	17	17	68	-	26	_	2	_	92
1915 1916	-	37	15 14	26 15		1	_	1	=	25
1917	-	10	7	7	_	2		1		14
1918		15	6	í		1	_	î	_	15
1919		9	4	12	_	_	_		_	19
1920		13	10	44	_	2	_	1	_	54
1921	_	13	-	44	-	2	-	-	-	55
1922	_	13	9	20	-	1	-	-	_	32
Total for Swinton Urban		169	97	272		70	_	8	_	475
Wath-upon-Dearne-										
1913	-	10	17	66	-	6	-	1	_	69
1914		48	19	88	_	-	-	3	-	114
1915	-	29	9	99	_	4	-	2	-	111
1916	-	9	22	51	-	3	-	2	-	59
1917	-	5	11	29	-	2	_	1	-	32
1918	_	3	11	18	_	4	_	_	=	24 53
1919	-	16	15	43		1	_	1	_	50
1920	-	16	14 15	33 45	=	6	_		_	76
1921 1922	1	28	4	29	_	_	_	1	1	36
Total for Wath-upon-			105	501		97		11	1	624
Dearne Urban	1	172	137	501		27		11	1	024
Rotherham Rural—		33	36	111	1	23	_	3	-	157
1913	_	71	31	195	_	12	_	6	-	259
1915		36	38	177	_	4	_	3	-	196
1916	_	50	20	109	_	3	-	5	-	144
1917	_	53	12	29	_	6	-	5	-	85
1918	-	119	-	26	-	4	_	2	-	141
1919	-	59	17	41	-	3	-	5	-	97
1920	-	20	22	60	-	8	-	3	_	84
	-	10		37	-	4	_	7	_	49
1921			2.00	0.75		0				10.00
	=	21	17	97	_	8		3		117
1921	1000		17	882	_	75	_	42	7	1329

TABLE XIII: - MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND SANITARY INSPECTOR.

	Terms of	Date of	Annual	Salary.		Total	Annual
Names, etc.	Appoint- ment.	First Appoint- ment.	Amount.	Repay- ment by County Council.	Other Duties.	Annual Salary.	Report Printed
Greasbrough Urban.			14				-
E. B. Jago, Medical Officer of Health	Perma- nent	1915	£50	Yes	Private Practice	£50	Yes
P. G. Wilkinson, Sanitary Inspector	,,	1910	£45	"	Private Occupation	£45	,,
Rawmarsh Urban.							
G. H. Menzies, Medical Officer of Health	"	1909	£100	**	Private Practice Hospital Surgeon, £35	£135	,,
J. Whitehead, Sanitary Inspector		1883	£300		Rate Collector, Cleansing Supt., Canal Boats, Food & Drugs,	£425	**
				4	Allotments Inspector		
Swinton Urban. S. O. Hatherley,		1910	£160		Private Practice	£160	
Medical Officer of Health	1						,,
E. Adams, Sanitary Inspector	"	1921	£240	.,,	Canal Boats Inspector	£240	,,
Wath-upon-Dearne.							
T. Crowley, Medical Officer of Health	11	1921	£100		Private Practice	£100	,,
F. J. Allott, Sanitary Inspector		1914	£240		Hackney Carriage In- spector, Scav. Supt.	£250	,,
Rotherham Rural.							
L. J. W. Weatherbe,	,,	1897	£500	,,	_	£500	,,
Medical Officer of Health J. F. Heath, Sanitary Inspector	11	1912	£350	***	Scavenging Supt	£350	"

SCHOOLS.

The 49 elementary schools in the district were visited during this survey, with the results indicated in Table XIV following.

Most of the Council Schools are of fairly modern type. That at Maltby was the first elementary school in the Riding erected on the quadrangle idea, but is the only one aiming at really open-air principles. Of course, it is obviously futile to provide the means for open-air unless constantly and reasonably utilised. Upon the whole the schools are erected on sanitary principles, are well ventilated, provided with the public water supply, a water carriage system of closets, reasonable cloak rooms and lavatory accommodation, and asphalted playgrounds, but some of the latter are in need of repair and the privies at the Cortonwood School are unsatisfactory.

Some of the non-provided schools are old structures, deficient in ventilation, sanitary conveniences, water supply, lavatories and drainage, and have poor cloak rooms and playgrounds.

TABLE XIV .- SCHOOLS.

District or Parish, and Name of School.	Dept.	Date of erection.	Certified accom- modation	Average attend- ance.	Ventilation-	Closet accom- modation	Water Supply.	Lavatory and Drainage.	Cloak- room.	Playground.
GREASBROUGH								1		
URBAN. Greasbrough	L	1880	170	127	Satisfactory	W.C.'s	Public	Good	Satisfac-	Asphalted
Council		extended							tory	
Greasbrough Temp. Council	M.	1880	80	74	Unsatis- factory	Pail & C.P.M.'s	29	Unsatis- factory	Fair	Unpaved
Greasbrough C. of E.	M.	1889 extended 1894	343	242	Generally satisfactory	Troughs	,,	"	Satisfac- tory	Only part paved
Rawmarsh, Parkgate C. of E.	В.	1847 extended later	201	210	Fair	. ,,	"	Satisfac- tory	Poor	Unpaved
RAWMARSH URBAN. Ashwood Road	M.	1887	374	216	Satisfactory	W.C.'s & troughs	,,		Sufficient	Asphalted
Council	G.	1894	362	270	"	11	,,	Unsatis- factory	"	11
	I.	1894	243	132	.,	,,	**	Satisfac-	**	.,
Central Council	В.	1878	346	297	Fair	Troughs		tory	Unsatis-	Asphalted
	J. &. I.	extended 1901	444	365	39		19		factory Sufficient	.,
Haugh Council	M. Le.	1881	46)	43	Satisfactory	W.C.'s	,,	- 22	**	**
Rosehill Council	M.	1911	40 J 480	332	20	Troughs	,,	29	33	,,
Rotherham Road Council	I.	1901	168	93	"	Troughs	**	111	"	"
Ryecroft Council	J. M. I.	1	260 221	188 164	"	39	**	n n	Unsatis- factory	11
Rawmarsh C. of E.	B.	1637	287	216	Fair	23	23		Sufficient	
	G. I.	1	201 127	189 124	Satisfactory	33	"	33	"	"
Parkgate C, of E	G. I.	1872	224 140	184 93	Fair	22	10	33	Poor	29
SWINTON URBAN. Kilnhurst Council	M.	1879	325	234	Satisfactory			Fair	Sufficient	,,
	I.	73.00	111	90	"	"	32	Satisfac-	,,	**
Queen Street Council	M. I.	1908	180	225	"	W.C.'s		tory	n	13
Bridge Street Council	B. G.	1878 enlarged	289 293	267 257	33	n n	11	33	33	"
	I.	1895 1884	192	157 252	22	13	**	33	11	211
Roman Terrace Council	B. G.	1004	268 246	239	"	33	"	11	11	12
Kilnhurst C. of E.	I. M.	1872	269 122	211 116	Poor	Troughs	33	"	Poor	Unpaved
	I.		112	81	"	"	None	Unsatis- factory	22	Only part paved
Swinton C. of E	М.	1860	283	288	Fair	C.P.M.'s and Troughs	Public	Insuffi- cient	"	Mostly unpayed
	I.		122	114	.,	Troughs	None	22	**	Asphalted
WATH-UPON- DEARNE URBAN. Park Road Council	M.	1907	500	362	Satisfactory	W.C.'s	Public	Satisfac-	Satisfac-	Asphalted
Victoria Council	I.	1912	300	140		"		tory	tory	
VICTORIA COUNTRY	S. M.	1911	250	259	Fair	11	33	11	Fair	Asphalted, but
	J. M.	1000	192	190	Fair	. 10	19	Dain		defective
	I.	1888	338	248	11	33	27	Fair.	Satisfac- tory	"
Wath-upon-Dearne C. of E.	M.	1	350	343	Satisfactory	Troughs	**	Satisfac- tory	33	Unpaved
St. Joseph's R.C	I. M.	1895 1881	181	167	.11	11	**	1)	22	11
St. Joseph a M.C		2002	1	129	Poor			Unsatis- factory	Poor	Unpaved
Brampton Bierlow	I. M.	1738 extended 1914	35) 499	464	Satisfactory	C.P.M.'s	"	"	Satisfac- tory	Partially paved, unsatisfac-
	I.	1866 extended	155	135	Fair	Troughs	,,	Satisfac- tory	,,	Small and unpaved
ROTHERHAM RURAL.		1887								
Aston-cum-Aughton.	1219	PER	1 19 10	1			1999		-	1-2-2-3
Aston Council	J. M. I.	1861 extended 1887	261 24 }	141	Satisfactory	W.C.'s	"	Fair	Fair	Asphalted, but defective
Aughton Council	J. M.	1910	30)	66		,,	22	Good	Good	Asphalted
Fence Council	I. M.	1877	130 J 228	151	Fair .	33	33		Satisfac-	,,
	I.	1 10	101	68	,,	,,	**	33	tory	,,
Swallownest Council	S. M. J. M.	1909 1893	360 124	308 107	Satisfactory	33	31	23	Good	.,
Council	I.	1893	136	106	"	"	10	"	11	"

TABLE XIV .- SCHOOLS (Contd.).

-						1	1	1		
District or Parish, and Name of School.	Dept.	Date of erection.	Certified accom- modation	attend-	Ventilation-	Closet accom- modation	Water Supply.	Lavatory and Drainage.	Cloak- room.	Playground
Brampton Bierlow. Cortonwood Council	I.	1882	89	52	Fair	Foul privies	Public	Satisfac- tory	Fair	Asphalted
Brinsworth. Brinsworth Council	M. I.	1907	600 300	383 180	Satisfactory	W.C.'s	11	Good	Good	need repairs
Catcliffe Council	м.	1900	264	187	,,,	W.C.'s & troughs	,,	,,	Satisfac- tory	Asphalted
	1.	1876 extended 1896	171	141	,,	Troughs	37	,,	"	
Dalton Council		1912 extended 1921	420	249	Good	W.C.'s	**	11	Good	Part asphalted
Dalton C, of E	M. I.c.	exten- sions 1887	79	79	Fair	C.P.M.	**	**	Too small	Asphalted, but small
C. of E	M. I.e.	exten- sions 1884	54 19	36	,,		**	Satisfac- tory	Satisfac- tory	Asphalted
Laughton-en-le- Morthen.	w	1911	000	071	Card	W.C.'s		Cond	Cond	
Laughton-en-le Morthen Council Laughton-Thur-	M. I. M.	1914	270 150 324	231 105 259	Good Satisfactory	W.C. 8	"	Good	Good	Asphalted Unpaved
croft Temporary Council	Ĩ.		150	120	er er	"	**	"	"	"
Laughton-en-le- Morthen C. of E.	M. Le.	1622	90 }	66	Fair	Privies	93 33	**	Poor Fair	"
Malthy Council	S. B. J. B. S. G.	1912	320 300 410	267 277 436	Good	W.C.'s & some troughs	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Good	Good	Asphalted,
Malthy C, of E,	J. G. & I. M. I.e.	1878	440 72 55	325) 116	Satisfactory	C.P.M.'s	Not laid on	Unsatis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Small for Girls and Infants, Boys in
Stone C. of E	M.	1897	30)	31	Fair	C.P.M.'s	Not laid on	Unsatis- factory	Satisfac- tory	roadway None
Ravenfield Council	M. Le.	1909	80 40	80	Satisfactory	Pails	Public	Good but to cesspool	Good	Only partially paved
Thrybergh Council	B. G.	1907	360 300 }	564	11	W.C.'s	11	23	,,	Asphalted, needs repai on Boys'
The Fullerton	I.e. M. I.e.	1877	348 51 33}	236 63	Fairly good	C.P.M.	**	No W.H.B. for boys, other fair	Fair	Too small, asphalted
Treeton Council	M. 1.	1880 & 1887 extended 1901 & 1913	335 180	230 98	Fair to good	Troughs	"	Fair Unsatis- factory	Fair	Asphalted
Ulley Council	M.	1	66)	44	Fairly good	C.P.M.'s	,,	,,	Unsatis-	Too small,
Wentworth,	I.c.		31)				1		factory	Asphalted
Wentworth Non- Provided	В.	1697 extended later	137	81	Fair	Troughs	33	Satisfac- tory	Fair	Asphalted
Whiston.	G. I.	1837	194 135	81 54		"	17	11	Small	Satisfactory
Whiston Non- Provided	M.	1873	181	190	Poor	Foul privies	Not laid on	Fair	Fair	Good
Wickersley.	I.	1906	107	70				Poor	1	
Wickersley, Bramley and Wickersley Council	M. I.	1910	300 120	279 116	Good	W.C.'s	Public "	Good	Good "	Asphalted
Wickersley Non- Provided	M. I.e.	1855 extended later	110 }	122	Fair	Pails	Not laid on	Fair	Small & unsatis- factory	Asphalted, needs repair

TABLE XV .- SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Five	e Years, 1918-2	2.	Samples taken.	Reported Genuine.	Adulterated.	
Rotherham Union,	number	***	 	749	703	46
Do.	percentage		 	100	93.9	6.1
West Riding	,,	744	 	100	92.1	7.9

GREASBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT.

This area became an Urban District in 1873. It lies on the undulating land on the left bank of the River Don, to which river several tributaries flow. Its southern boundary abuts on the County Borough of Rotherham. The area is 2,413 acres, carrying a population of 3,182 living in 696 houses.

The population, though progressive since 1841 till 1891, when it reached 3,217, has since remained almost stationary, and at the 1921 Census it was 3,182.

Its principal industries are coal mining, with bye-product works, iron and steel, and agriculture.

Aggregations of population occur at the village (490 houses), Mangham Road (53 houses), Nether Haugh (42 houses), Stone and Park Gate Rows (30 houses), with at Holme Flat (13 houses). The remainder of the houses are scattered.

Water Supply.—Most of the houses have the public water supply laid on from Sheffield source through the Rotherham County Borough.

Government Assisted Housing Scheme.—The Council put before the Ministry of Health under the 1919 scheme a site, lay-out and plans for 20 houses, which were all approved, and the work has been put in hand.

Slaughter-houses.—Its one slaughter-house is ill-placed, abuts on the public footpath in the centre of the town, and is within 12 feet of a house. It has unsatisfactory surroundings—a pig-sty is near by, and the slaughter-house refuse is thrown into an open midden. No notice is affixed to it, nor do the Council keep a register of the premises.

Cowsheds.—There are 14 cowkeepers, 27 cowsheds and 160 cows.

The following table shows how the requirement of 800 cubic feet by the Council's Regulations has been met.

		Cubic feet of air space per animal.							
	Less than 400	400 to 500	500 to 600	600 to 700	700 to 800	Over 800	Cowsheds.		
No. of Cowsheds	3	8	7	5	2	2	27		

It will be noted that 85 per cent. of the cowsheds have only 700 cubic feet or less per animal. Some of the cowsheds have insufficient depth from back to front of the sheds, so that it is impossible to keep the walls clean at the rear of the animals.

Improvements are needed in regard to lighting and ventilation. One shed has no lighting, and six have no permanent ventilation. Open fold yards are general, and their surfaces need improvement.

The water supply generally is satisfactory.

Yards.—Many common yards are unpaved and have unequal surfaces which are muddy after rain. Some of the modern houses have yards with brick or asphalted surfaces.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Generally the houses are provided with sinks, with wastes discharging over trapped gullies in the open air. In a few instances there are defective waste pipes which allow leakage into the walls and foundations. The populous centres are sewered, and the sewage is treated at outfalls off Scrooby Street, and at Mangham Road. Some houses are drained to the Rawmarsh sewers, a few to streams and ditches, and a few to cesspools.

Sanitary conveniences form one of the worst sanitary features in the district. They number 307 midden privies in connection with 173 middens of the covered type and 66 with open middens, 21 pail closets, and 128 water closets. In the village some conversions have been carried out, but much remains to be done. In some instances there are more than two houses to one privy. Some privies are badly placed—one abuts on a house; others are in a dilapidated condition.

Scavenging and Refuse Disposal is undertaken by the Council, through a Contractor at £450 per annum. Upon the whole, it was being done fairly well at the time of our inspection. Dry refuse is tipped in Low Wood and at Mangham Quarry. Use of the latter place ought to be discontinued, as it is too near houses.

Keeping of animals, fowls, etc.—The keeping of pigs and fowls in gardens and yards close to dwelling houses is common and needs urgent attention, as this is undoubtedly a nuisance or injurious to health. The Council's Bye-laws as to nuisances should be brought up to date, then there would be a specified distance from houses within which pigs must not be kept.

GREASBROUGH VILLAGE.—Situate on a spur of land between the Wentworth and Ochre Dikes, and contains many old houses built of local sandstone, with blue slate or grey stone slab roofs. In some instances the walls have been rendered with plaster, which in some cases has perished and parts fallen away, giving the houses a dilapidated appearance. Many have side slipping windows which open for half their area, and the usual defects of low rooms, small windows, dampness of wall from being built to earth or from missing or defective eaves and fall spouts, are exhibited; some of the houses are unfit for habitation.

The modern houses are built of brick and are through houses, with sash windows. Some of these have minor defects or dampness due to lack of pointing or damp-proof course or defective spouting. Many of them have gardens. There are a few back-to-back houses, and some overcrowding on area at the junction of Green Street and Church Street.

NETHER HAUGH embraces about 42 houses on the extreme northern boundary of the district. The houses are old, built of local sandstone, some of the walls having been covered with plaster now in need of repair. The principal roofing material is grey slating, but a few have pantiles and others blue slate. The windows in some cases are too small for effective lighting. Some are of the side slipping type, and others hung sashes. Dampness is prevalent in floors and walls, and from this cause one house is unfit for habitation; other houses are earthed up or have defective spouting. Some old one-storied houses are unfit for habitation. Pig sties and privy middens are too near houses, and some of the middens are large, open, wet and foul. Those covered are of modern type.

Mangham Road comprises about 53 houses in the south-east corner of the district, which are drained into a small outfall works. The houses are a mixture of ancient and modern dwellings, the older type possessing the same characteristics as have been already referred to in other parts of the district, and are in need of special attention, particularly a block of eight back-to-back houses. Privy middens prevail, and there are five of the open foul type and several others are in a dilapidated state.

Stone Row and Park Gate Row contain about 30 through houses in fair condition. Public water supply is laid on, and the sewage is taken into the Rawmarsh sewers by agreement. The covered privy midden is the type of sanitary convenience in use. The back street here is in bad condition and needs attention.

GREASBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PAST OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Heading.	Reference in Annual Reports of Medica Officer of Health since 1911.	Condition when inspected by County Medical Officer in 1921.		
1 Cleanliness of Roadways and Domestic Premises	Many back yards in a bad condi- tion and unpaved, and inade- quately drained			
2 Sewerage and Drainage	Want of sewers at Nether Haugh Works off Scrooby Street suffi- cient for present requirements of village.	factory in village except for		
3 Excrement Removal and Disposal	Substitution of water closets for privies required throughout the district. Many privies and mid- dens are at certain seasons a serious menace.	middens are open type. Several		
4 Scavenging and Refuse Removal	Scavenging by contract. No in- adequacy in scavenging. Re- fuse disposed of to farmers and in tips.			
5 Water Supply	Water supply good and sufficient being supplied from Rotherhan by agreement.			
6 Dwelling Houses	Many defective; several low stand ard and unfit houses. Scheme prepared for the erection of 20 houses. General scarcity o houses in the district.	noted in old class property. Several unfit and many other		
7 Abatement of Nuisances	Years. Nuisances Nuisances reported. abated.	Undoubted room for improve- ment. Numerous nuisances to be noted requiring urgent action.		
	1911-1915 1916-1920 97 84 20 20			
8 Isolation Hospital	Wath. Swinton and District Join Hospital Board's Hospital a Wath Wood.			
9 Disinfector and Ambulance	At Hospital.	As in Column 2.		
10 Public Mortuary	None.	As in Column 2.		
11 Adoptive Acts	Infectious Diseases (Prevention Act, 1890. Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, Parts and III.	8		
12 Bye-laws and Regulations	New streets and buildings, 1898 Prevention of nuisances, 1898 Slaughterhouses, 1875; Dairies Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations, 1900.			
13 Burial Grounds	No need for extension.	As in Column 2.		
14 Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	No references.	See Table XV.		

RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO GREASBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT.

Summary of Sanitary Matters requiring attention.

- (1) Increased activity in regard to unfit houses and houses not in all respects reasonably fit.
- (2) Street and yard surfaces need better attention; heed should be taken of the local Medical Officer's repeated recommendations. Poultry-keeping so as to be a nuisance close to houses calls for attention.
- (3) Sewerage and sewage disposal needs improvement.
- (4) The use of Mangham Quarry as a refuse tip should be discontinued.
- (5) Conversion of privies to water closets where water and sewers are available, and provision of extra closets to meet insufficiency.
- (6) Provision of a full set of bye-laws for the better government of the districts. Those for slaughter-houses are obsolete.
- (7) Enforcement of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order to bring the milk producing premises up-to-date.
- (8) Adoption of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT.

Rawmarsh became an Urban District in 1868. The area is 2,550 acres, and the population 17,855, living in 3,656 houses.

The chief industries are iron and steel, also coal mining and its bye-product works.

Rawmarsh abuts on Greasbrough and the north eastern boundary of the County Borough of Rotherham. It lies on the left bank of the River Don, which forms the district boundary on its eastern side, from which the land rises in a north-westerly direction from 64.5 to 375 O.D. at Higher Stubbin. The greater portion of the town stands on a spur of land formed by the intersection of the Wentworth Dike Valley into the main valley of the Don. The land is flat about Broad Street and its subsidiary streets near the Parkgate Ironworks, then rises at Rawmarsh Hill with the main road running on the ridge of the spur with side streets branching from it on both sides. There are centres of population at Ryecroft and Sandhill.

The growth of the district since 1801 was gradual during the first three decades, being about 100 in each period. In 1831 it became more rapid, but at each intercensal period the growth has been accelerated, and from 1861 to 1911 it increased very rapidly to a population of 17,911 in 1921.

The original part of the district is at the top of Rawmarsh Hill, where the houses are built in an irregular manner before building bye-laws were in existence. The oldest houses are built of stone and exhibit all the characteristics of old South Yorkshire houses; some are worn out and unfit for habitation, and others fall definitely below a reasonable standard.

The houses on the west side of Rawmarsh Hill are of the modern through type of brick house in bye-law laid out streets and are generally in fair condition, whilst the houses on the eastern side in Victoria Road, Lloyd Street, and those on the east side of Rotherham Road near the gasworks, contain many defective conditions. There are many houses in the district which have suffered from subsidence due to coal workings.

The most recent developments have taken place in the northern part of the district at Rosehill, Ryecroft, etc.

The Council under the Government Assisted Housing Scheme of 1919 had a site of 42·2 acres of land approved by the Ministry of Health; also house plans for 100 houses and tenders for the same, and these were completed. Later approval was asked for 52 more houses, but sanction was only given for 12 which are now occupied.

Generally it may be taken that there is a need for much improvement in the housing conditions at Rawmarsh.

Water supply is obtained from the Rotherham Corporation in bulk and is distributed by the Council to most of the houses. A few outlying houses at Higher Stubbin obtain water from the Greasbrough mains, and a few houses at Warren Vale obtain water from the "Drift," and some cottages at Blackamoor Road, near the boundary, have to go about half a mile for water in the Swinton district.

Sewerage and Drainage, etc.—The populous parts of the district are sewered, and the sewage from the low levels is pumped to outfall works in the north-eastern part of the district. The sewers at the low levels are liable to distortion by subsidence, have very flat gradients, are not self-cleausing and easily overflow.

The drainage of 12 houses at Low Stubbin goes to a small filter with an overflow into a water-course, and small works are provided for the northern part of Upper Haugh, while the houses south of the Chapel drain to land and the old brickworks.

The sink waste pipes are generally discharged over trapped gullies, but the waste pipes themselves are untrapped, and many of them were defective and fouled the dwelling house walls. Sanitary Conveniences.—The local Medical Officer has stated that 69.6 per cent. of the sanitary conveniences are water closets, 30.4 per cent. privy middens, and that 50 per cent. of the refuse receptacles are portable dust bins, 26 per cent. (so called) dry ashpits, and 24 per cent. open and covered privy middens.

Some of the water closets are of the undesirable and insanitary trough closet type, some of which are quite modern constructions. The Council should prohibit their use.

Generally a water closet is provided for one house, but there are many instances of two houses, and some where there are three houses, to a closet. Defective fittings, walls, roofs and floors were noted in these closets. Many privy midden closets are in bad condition, deep, wet and foul, leaky and dilapidated. Many open ashpits exist that are little better than open privy middens. There is room for much improvement in this connection.

Public scavenging is undertaken by the Council, and the refuse is disposed of at four tips and the nightsoil to farmers. Upon the whole the scavenging is systematically carried out, but in many instances there is much fouling of yard and street surfaces where the refuse is first thrown on to the yard surface, then wheeled to the front street and again deposited there until the scavenging cart arrives.

The local Medical Officer of Health has on several occasions advised the provision of a refuse destructor.

Yards and Open Spaces.—At the modern houses the yards are in fair condition, but at the older property much requires to be done to make them satisfactory. Surface drainage needs improvement. Piggeries and poultry pens add to the foulness from domestic refuse and offensive accumulations.

Roads and Streets.—The adopted streets are as a rule kerbed, channelled and provided with asphalt footpath. There are many unadopted streets that call for action under the Private Street Works Act.

Factory and Workshops.—There are 101 workshops on the Register, 5 being bakehouses; some of them are unsatisfactory.

Canal Boats.-Canal boats pass through the district, and boats are inspected from time to time.

Slaughter-houses.—Registration is carried out of the 15 slaughter-houses, but the requisite notice is not apparent on some of them.

The more modern premises are in fair structural condition, but there are a few old buildings unsuitable for the purpose. Cleanliness of floors, walls, stocks, etc., needs attention. In only one case are the walls rendered with a smooth impervious material to a sufficient height. Town's water is absent in only one case. All are within 100 feet of dwelling houses; one abuts on a house, others are within 2½ feet, 10 feet, etc. Some of the approaches are unsatisfactory, one being by a passage 3 feet wide between two houses. The refuse receptacles and their removal need attention.

In some cases the refuse is deposited in open or covered manure pits. All but one of the premises are supplied with town's water, and that one has a supply from a well.

Cowsheds.—One cowshed is not registered. The 15 cowkeepers in the district utilise 26 sheds, with accommodation for 169 cows.

The following table shows how the local requirement of 800 cubic feet of air space per animal has been recognised.

		Total No. of				
	400 to 500	500 to 600	600 to 700	700 to 800	800 & over	Cowsheds.
No. of Cowsheds	8	4	4	2	8	26

That is to say, 65 per cent. of the sheds have 700 or less cubic feet of air space per animal.

A few of the sheds would be quite satisfactory with some modifications.

Lighting, ventilation, flooring and drainage are in need of improvement. Seven sheds have no permanent ventilation, and one no lighting.

Many of the sheds were in a dirty condition.

Town's water is laid on to all the farms.

The surroundings of the house of one of the purveyors were very unsatisfactory.

Offensive Trades.—Rawmarsh has two offensive trades, viz., tripe boiling and gut scraping, but the Council possess neither register nor regulations.

At each of the tripe boiling places the vapours from the boiling pans are not properly dealt with. The premises were clean, but the floor of one, brick paved, needs improvement, and the drain inlet inside should be removed outside, and the open privy midden that abuts on the gable wall should be removed.

Gut scraping was being carried on in two of the slaughter-houses where pigs are slaughtered.

RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PAST OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Heading.	Reference in Annual Reports of Medical	Condition when inspected by County
Artumb.	Officer of Health since 1911.	Medical Officer in 1921.
1 Cleanliness of Roadways and Domestic Premises	Disgraceful state of unadopted streets, yards and surroundings, insanitary and unhealthy, due to fowls, pigs, pigeons, etc. Many improvements required.	Similar conditions prevail as regards streets, yards, keeping of poultry and animals.
2 Sewerage and Drainage	Sewage from Upper Haugh, Stubbin, and parts of Sandhill into old watercourse and land. Unsatisfactory drains and sewers at Sandhill. Rain water pipes direct to drain. Complaints of flooded cellars during heavy rains, low part of Parkgate. Sewers and drains not self cleansing.	bin for part of sewage. New sewers provided at Haugh and Sandhill. Drains improved. Many rain water pipes discon- nected. Cellars low part of
3 Excrement Removal and Disposal	Closet accommodation, 1920, approximately 70% water carriage, 30% privy middens. Average of 46.7 conversions of privies to water closets per year for last ten years.	Many remaining privies dilapidated and defective with sunker and foul middens. Ranges of automatic flushed trough closets provided in some instances to dwellings, unsatisfactory type. Many interior walls of closets dirty. Open dry ashpits to new and old property.
4 Scavenging and Refuse Removal	More frequent cleansing of mid- dens required. Refuse de- posited on tips. Excreta to farmers. Large deposits of offensive matter made immedi- ately north, south, east and west. Refuse destructor recom- mended.	Refuse deposited on tips and land. Much nuisance necessarily created during cleansing of privy middens.
5 Water Supply	Supply received from Rotherham. Shortage in various parts of district during last few years. Mains barely sufficient to supply Haugh and Stubbin. Pump provided in Rawmarsh to increase supply at Haugh. Supply of north ward requires improvement.	Improvements carried out at various periods. A few cases only of shortage noted. One or two houses dependent upon wells and springs.
6 Dwelling Houses	Shortage of good houses. Many houses do not get sufficient sunlight; in narrow streets and yards air is stagnant. General overcrowding of houses. Few houses contain baths. Town Planning Scheme under conconsideration and Assisted Housing Scheme prepared. Housing inspections during last 10 years total 5,453.	Need under the Assisted Housing Scheme for 500 houses. Many modern houses of fairly good design and construction. Old houses of stone and many early brick built are defective and of low standard. Some unfit for habitation. South of Parkgate Works houses crowded in portions on narrow streets.

Heading.	Reference in Officer	Annual Repo of Health si	orts of Medica nce 1911.	Condition when inspected by Count Medical Officer in 1921.		
7 Abatement of Nuisances	Years.	Nuisances reported.	Nuisances abated.	Dilapidations and defects to p perty would appear to have creased during war years. Ma		
in the part of the part of	1911-1915 1916-1920	1527 1176	1280 1069	nuisances exist requiring abatement. Improvement urgentle needed.		
	are also trict, W	of these rou in connection ater and Grand Stater and Grand 2,349 Nu is remedied	of premises ghly 58,000 on with Dis- is Rate De- isances re- during the			
8 Isolation Hospital	The Isolati in 1910.	on Hospital	was opened	As in Column 2.		
9 Disinfector and Ambulance	Hospital	sinfector a Purchase	t Isolation of Motor ended.	Horse drawn ambulance still i use. Horse hired when re- quired.		
10 Public Mortuary	None excep	t at Isolatic	n Hospital.	As stated in Column 2.		
11 Adoptive Acts	Infectious Act, 189 Amendm and III. Amendm II, III, and X, S Part V	Diseases (2) Diseases (2) Diseases (2) Public I Public E ent Act, 13 IV, V, VI dections 79-8	Prevention) Health Acts 90, Parts II Health Acts 1907, Parts VIII, IX 11 and 86 of	As stated in Column 2.		
12 Bye-laws and Regulations	Slaughter tion of 1 snow, 19 Grounds, 1902 and	r-houses, 19 Nuisances a 21; Parks at 1901; (1908; Reg Cowsheds	rising from ad Pleasure Cemeteries, ulations for	As stated in Column 2.		
	lation to	lealing with Prevention Keeping of	of Nuis-	As stated in Column 2.		
3 Burial Grounds	Two in use.			As stated in Table IV.		

TO RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT. Summary of Sanitary Matters requiring attention.

- (1) Much greater attention to houses not reasonably fit and houses that are unfit.
- (2) Improved water supply for houses in Blackamoor Road.
- (3) Improvement of the sewerage of the lower part of the town.
- (4) Attention to defective sink waste pipes.
- (5) Press on the conversion of privy middens to the water carriage system, providing extra closets where required and abolition of the "trough" closets.
- (6) Carry out the suggestions of the local Medical Officer for the provision of a refuse destructor.
- (7) Take up the question of yard paving and the prevention of the keeping of animals and poultry so as to be a nuisance.
- (8) Better supervision of the regulated trades, including the bringing of the cowsheds, slaughterhouses, offensive trades and bakehouses into a reasonable sanitary state as required by law.
- (9) Providing private streets with proper kerbs, channels and footpaths.
- (10) Provision of a full set of sanitary bye-laws
- (11) Appointment of a whole-time Sanitary and Housing Inspector, the present joint appointment of Rate Collector and Sanitary Inspector being unsatisfactory.

SWINTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Swinton became an Urban District in 1876. It has an area of 1,730 acres, and a population in 1921 of 13,925, living in 2,853 houses.

Since 1801, when the population was 473, every census has shown an increase of population; the first marked advance came between 1851 and 1861, when it rose by 75 per cent. The largest advance in any single census period was 2,818 in 1881, followed by 2,512 in 1901.

The chief industries are mining, transport, metal and glass, there being only 47 men engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The district lies on the sloping lands on the left bank of the River Don, at the point where the river turns eastwards into the Doncaster Union. From the river the land rises westwards from 50.0 O.D. to 325.0 O.D. at Roman Ridge on the western boundary.

The land from north to south through the centre of the district is of an undulating nature, there being three shallow valleys, the most pronounced being at the southern boundary, where the Collier Brook forms the district boundary.

The bulk of the houses adjoin the high level road which connects Wath to Mexborough past the racecourse. The old village is situate at the upper end of this road around the Parish Church and Highfield. Further down the road modern growth is evident on the south side between the old village and the London Midland and Scottish Railway and below the Dearne and Dove Canal; also at Roman Terrace on the northern boundary alongside the low level road from Wath to Mexborough. Aggregations of houses are situate at Bow Broom, Piccadilly and Birdwell Flatts. Again at the south-east corner of the district is Kilnhurst and Kilnhurst Bridge, alongside the Brampton Bierlow and Hooton Roberts main road.

. Water supply is provided by the District Council from wells and bore holes in the district. The principal source is the Piccadilly well with smaller supplies from Crossley's well and Wortley Avenue well. The supply has had to be restricted at times of drought. Most of the houses are connected to the supply.

The occupants of a few houses obtain water from private wells and a few from a stream.

Housing is by no means satisfactory. A considerable number of houses are not kept in a reasonable state of repair, and action is needed under Section 28 of the 1919 Act and Section 10 of the 1928 Act.

Other premises are unfit for habitation. Overcrowding is prevalent and cannot be abated until a sufficient number of houses are built. Special attention is drawn to Kilnhurst, which the Council should consider for assistance from the Government as an unhealthy area.

There are about 260 back-to-back houses, a large number of which are at Kilnhurst; others are at Roman Terrace, Cross Temperance Street, Walker Street, etc.

Under the Government Assisted Housing Scheme, 1919, the Council estimated the need for their district at 415 houses, and put forward a scheme for 240, but only 40 have been built.

Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.—As a general rule the house drains are trapped off from the houses, but there are many instances of sink waste pipes untrapped, and many of them are broken off flush with the wall or inside the wall, causing leakages into the foundations or cellars of the houses and producing insanitary conditions.

The populous parts of the district were sewered many years ago and outfall works were provided on the lowlands adjoining the River Don, on the east side of the Swinton Station.

There are a few discharges of untreated house sewage into either the River Don, the Dearne and Dove Canal, or to the pond at Warren Vale.

In times of storm the sewage from the sewer at Rowns Lane floods the yards of houses there.

Excrement and Refuse Receptacles.—Approximately two-thirds of the receptacles are privy middens. Most of these are of the covered type, deep, wet and foul, some uncovered with open ashpits. The remainder are "fresh" water closets, trough closets or "waste" water closets; the two latter types are insanitary.

There are two, four, and in some instances six closets to one midden.

Many middens require conversion to "fresh" water closets and more energetic action by the Council is called for in this direction.

At a recently erected block of houses in Rowns Lane, ashpits have been provided under the houses. This method of construction was prohibited in 1890 by Section 24 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, and the occupiers and owners are liable to a fine of 40 shillings and a daily penalty of 10/- for using or suffering to be used rooms over such ashpits.

Yards, and House Surroundings.—Common yards are prevalent, approaches to the rear entrances of the houses are by paths from 2 feet to 12 feet in width, of brick, asphalt, concrete or flags. Many of the brick ones are badly worn. Unsatisfactory yard surfaces are aggravated by the erection of poultry and pig pens, and the keeping of such live stock in undesirable conditions. Improvements could be made in yards by the more extended use of Section 25 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.

Scavenging and Refuse Removal.—Scavenging is undertaken by the Council's own staff, who use horse and motor transport. It appears to be fairly satisfactorily carried out where dry refuse is concerned, but the cleansing of wet and foul middens is a source of nuisance where the refuse has to be thrown out on unpaved yard surfaces, wheeled through passages, etc.

Nightsoil is removed during the night, and dry refuse by day. Covers for carts carrying refuse are needed.

Refuse is deposited on tips in the low lands, and some of the nightsoil is sent to farmers for use on the land.

Streets and Roads.—As a rule the street and roads are kerbed, channelled, paved or macadamised; several are unsatisfactory, as in the cul-de-sac streets at Roman Terrace.

Workshops and Canal Boats .- A Register is kept of workshops and canal boats.

Slaughter-houses.—Of the 14 slaughter-houses, 10 are registered and 4 licensed. All have the necessary notices affixed to the premises. Some of the older buildings are approaching a derelict stage. In three instances the slaughter-house opens into the butcher's shop. Another abuts on a house, and all are within 100 feet of dwelling-houses. Two of the most recently licensed premises are within 36 feet of houses. Some of the flagged floors are unsatisfactory, and only in two cases are the walls provided with a hard, smooth, impervious surface to a sufficient height.

In some cases the refuse is deposited in open or covered manure pits. All but one of the premises are supplied with town's water, and that one has a supply from a well.

Cowsheds .- Ten cowkeepers occupy 24 sheds for 91 cows.

The Council's regulations require 800 cubic feet of air space per animal, but 21 have less, as shown in the following table:—

BERRE	-	Cubic feet of air space per animal.											
		300 to 400.	400	to 500.	500	to	600.	600	to 700.	700	to 800.	Over 800.	Total No. of
No. of Cowsheds		3		6		7			5		1	2	Cowsheds.

Many premises are unsatisfactory owing to having haylofts over them, for which the sheds have been restricted to 7ft. 6in. in height.

Similarly the lighting, ventilating, flooring, or drainage is unsatisfactory. Ten sheds have no permanent ventilation and three no lighting. The insanitary open fold yard is common.

The public water supply is laid on to 21 of the 24 cowsheds.

Offensive Trades.—Swinton has a variety of offensive trades, 1 tripe boiler, 2 hide, skin, bone and fat works, 1 knackery, 1 rag and bone store, 1 maggot breeding and 13 fish fryers. Bye-laws have been made covering each of these trades, and the necessary Registers are kept.

The tripe boiler's premises are built of brick and are in poor condition. The walls, instead of having a smooth, impervious surface, are rough and open jointed. No arrangement exists for dealing with the vapour given off from the boiling process. The surroundings of these premises are very unsatisfactory for a place where food is prepared for human consumption.

The hide, skin, bone and fat premises are both carried on by the same firm and are principally used as a collecting station.

The knackery is on the sewage works estate; the upper part of the brick walls are white-washed and the lower part covered with tar. The walls ought to have a smooth, impervious surface that can be regularly washed, and the floor and arrangements for dealing with vapours from the boiling process need attention.

The rag and bone premises consist of two old pottery kilns; the walls have a hard, smooth surface and the floor is of concrete.

The maggot breeding premises are on the sewage works estate. There is no water laid on to the premises and water for cleansing purposes has to be obtained from the sewage works. The premises are not structurally effective as regards the escape of flies bred thereon.

The fish frying premises are not all satisfactory in respect to those parts used for the preparation of articles of food; some are deficient in lighting and ventilation, have bad floors and drainage, and there is need for more attention to cleanliness.

SWINTON URBAN DISTRICT.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PAST OFFICIAL RECORDS.

	The same of the sa	the state of the s	The same of the sa
	Heading.	Reference in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health since 1911.	Condition when inspected by County Medical Officer in 1921.
1	Cleanliness of Roadways and Domestic Premises	Insanitary surroundings. Footpaths and roads fouled during cleansing of ashpits, etc. Unpaved yards; miserable, untidy huts, fowl pens and pigstyes permitted, harbouring filth and disease.	Many surroundings most objectionable. Unpaved yards littered with garbage. Several streets require paving. Unsatisfactory conditions in regard to keeping of poultry and animals, erection of huts, etc. Scavenging of Station Street inadequate.
2	Drainage and Sewerage	Sewers in low-lying areas insufficient. House drainage and water closets discharged into Warren Vale Colliery Pond. Sewers required Warren Vale Road and Rockingham Road. Sink waste pipes 99% untrapped.	As stated in Column 2. Part of sewage at Kilnhurst discharged into River Don. Drainage from a few houses at Swinton Bridge discharged into Canal. Many sink waste pipes untrapped and defective. Inadequate surface drainage of yards.
3	Excrement Removal and Disposal	Conversion of privy middens required. Closet accommodation: 1911—water closets and waste water closets 567, privy middens 1,692; 1919—water closets and waste water closets 700, privy middens, 1632.	Many defective privies exist; also middens of sunken and open type. Others noted disgustingly foul and flooded, some leaking. Middens in many instances used for the disposal of slops and sullage, converting them into most dangerous cesspools liable to injuriously affect infant life and the incidence of zymotic disease.
4	Scavenging and Refuse Removal	Public scavenging undertaken by Council in 1912 and more effi- ciently carried out. Refuse disposed of on tips and land. Question of destructor raised. Complaints as to dis- posal on land.	Generally satisfactory except in the case of some middens which, due to the wet nature of the contents, cannot be cleansed satisfactorily. Much nuisance caused from fouling of walls and surface of ground. No covers used on the dry refuse day carts. Refuse deposited at Sewage Works and at Kilnhurst. One third to land.
5	Water Supply	During recent years supply has been restricted. Improvements carried out to the Piccadilly supply. Supply is all from underground sources.	Public supply laid on except to some houses in outlying parts of district in which a supply is obtained from wells and springs. A group of 14 houses at White's Square also obtain a supply from a stream which is open to pollution. (Since Survey connected to town's supply.)
6	Dwelling Houses	In 1914 the attention of the Council was drawn by the late L.G.B. to the unsatisfactory housing conditions prevailing. Scarcity of houses and many cases of overcrowding. Certain areas congested. Houses badly arranged, insufficient air space. County Medical Officer reported upon unsatisfactory housing conditions also in 1914.	Little action taken under the Housing Acts towards remedy- ing defects. A considerable number of houses in a defective condition. Several old houses unfit for habitation.

Heading.	Reference in Officer	Annual Repo of Health si	rts of Medical nce 1911.	Condition when inspected by County Medical Officer in 1921.		
7 Abatement of Nuisances	Years.	Nuisances reported.	Nuisances abated.	Abatement of nuisances compares most unfavourably wit		
	1911-1915 1916-1920	537 477	579 556	and the nuisances which arise.		
8 Isolation Hospital		Board's	istrict Joint Hospital at	As in Column 2.		
9 Disinfector and Ambulance	At Joint I	Iospital.		As in Column 2.		
10 Public Mortuary	Provided f	or accidents		As in Column 2.		
11 Adoptive Acts	Act, 189 Public F Act, 190	0, parts II,	III, IV & V. Amendment III, V, VI	As in Column 2.		
12 Bye-laws and Regulations	Trades, houses, Lodgings	es, 1900; Pres, 1900; 1913; Comm 1900; Hous, 1900; Dand Milksho	00; Slaugh- revention of Offensive on Lodging- ses let in diries, Cow- ps Regula-	Offensive Trades include those of Fish Fryers, Maggot Breeding, Rag and Bone Dealing.		
13 Burial Grounds	No reference.			As stated in Table IV.		
14 Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	No referen	ce.		See Table XV.		

RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO SWINTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Summary of Sanitary Matters requiring attention.

- (1) More progressive action in regard to all phases of housing.
- (2) Greater attention to defective sink waste pipes.
- (3) Improvement of sewerage at the several points indicated in the survey.
- (4) Expediting the conversion of privies, waste water closets, and trough closets to the "fresh" water carriage system.
- (5) Action in regard to yard paving, removal of poultry and pigs that are kept so as to be a nuisance.
- (6) Extension of water supply, provision of suitable softening plant, and regular examination of water both chemically and bacteriologically.
- (7) Consideration of the provision of a suitable refuse destructor.
- (8) Attention to the cul-de-sac street surfaces at Roman Terrace.
- (9) Better supervision of the regulated trades, improvement of cowsheds to bring them up to a reasonably satisfactory condition and improvement of premises used for offensive trades.
- (10) The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, should be adopted.

WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT.

Wath-upon-Dearne became an Urban District in 1881. It is situate in the northern corner of the Union, and is mainly in the valley of the river Dearne. This river—a tributary of the Don—forms the boundary for some distance in the north. The area comprises 2,335 acres and a population of 12,857 in 6,798 dwellings.

Since 1801 the population has increased at each intercensal period, more markedly between 1831 and 1841, and 1871 and 1881. The greatest advances, however, were 3,308 between 1901 and 1911, and 1,034 in 1911 to 1921.

The principal industry is coal mining, followed by resident railway employees, while only 74 men and 3 women were employed in agriculture.

The shafts of the Collieries—Wath Main and Manvers Main—are on the low lands in the northeast corner of the district, where, owing to the land subsidences, a large pool of water has accumulated, extending into the adjoining parish of Adwick-on-Dearne, which must influence the climatic conditions and health of the district.

From Low Common, parts of which are below 75 O.D., the land rises to the south-west to the height of 325 O.D. near Wath Wood.

The main line of the old Midland Railway crosses the north-east corner of the parish, and so does the Barnsley and Barnetby branch of the late Great Central Railway. The Wath branch of the Hull and Barnsley Railway commences midway between the stations on the two other railways and passes in a northerly direction out of the district.

The Dearne and Dove Canal passes from east to west between the 75 and 100 feet contours of the ordnance maps.

The two old centres of population were the villages of Wath and West Melton, about a mile apart—once the centres of separate parishes. They are now joined by modern growths alongside the main road leading from Barnsley to Mexborough. Around each of these centres modern growth has taken place. Another old centre is New Hill, which still retains in a great measure its isolation.

The housing conditions vary from the old unregulated structures in each of the old centres, to the bye-law regulated modern through houses built of brick. The older houses are built of stone, with heavy greystone slates or pantiles, and one instance was noted of thatch. The windows are small and of the side slipping "Yorkshire type," with as a rule half of their area openable. Much of the old property is in a decayed, worn-out condition, several houses being unfit for habitation. In a few instances there is overcrowding of houses on area and there is room for increased activity under the Housing Acts.

The modern houses are usually through houses built of brick, many of them having only two bedrooms, which results in overcrowding, and the compulsory use of the same bedrooms by upgrown children and their parents. At the census of 1921 there were 1,357 persons, equal to 10.7 per cent. of the total population, living in overcrowded conditions on the two persons per room basis. There were also five one to three roomed houses, 124 four to five roomed houses, 21 six to eight roomed, and 4 houses with nine or more rooms, each house containing two families, and a four to five roomed house with three families.

Many houses are built in long rows without back streets and many houses have very unsatisfactory food stores, or none at all.

The more modern practice has been to erect houses in shorter blocks, culminating in the Government Assisted Scheme of open irregular building on garden city lines.

A town planning scheme is needed under which the building of houses on the low lying lands could be prohibited, and the future development of the district settled on modern lines.

Under the Government Assisted Housing Scheme of 1919 the Council estimated their need to be 500 houses. They acquired a site of 41 acres and had plans and tenders approved for 462 houses, but the Government later cut the number down to 228 and these have been erected.

Water Supply is provided by the Council from bore holes at their pumping station in Station Road, near the Wath Great Central Railway Station. Most of the houses have water laid on, but in a few instances stand pipes are provided.

Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.—As a rule the house drains are trapped off from the sewers, but sink waste pipes are untrapped, many being defective, causing dampness and fouling of walls. Notes were made of several blocked drains, and some in Firth Street were reported to have been blocked for 12 months. Some obsolete bell traps were seen.

The district is sewered and the sewage treated at the works at Low Common. Owing to subsidences, the efficiency of some of the sewers has been impaired. It was noted that the sewage of Midland Terrace was being discharged into an adjoining stream.

Sanitary Conveniences.—About 60 per cent, of the sanitary conveniences are of the privy midden type, many with the floor of the midden below the ground level, and as a consequence they are wet and foul. A few are open and some have from two to twelve privies emptying into them. Many of the conveniences were in a neglected and dilapidated state.

During the last few years the Council have caused about 100 privies to be converted into "fresh" water closets, making about 39 per cent. of "fresh" water closets. One per cent. are either pails or "waste" water closets.

Scavenging is undertaken by the Council's own staff. Dry refuse is collected by day and night-soil by night. Many instances of overflowing middens were noted, showing that the interval during the period of scavenging was too long. The throwing of nightsoil on common unpaved yards, wheeling it through narrow exits to the front street, and the redepositing of it there prior to its being filled into carts, adds to the cost and aggravates the nuisance from the midden type of closet.

A large amount of nightsoil is used on land, and a considerable quantity of refuse is tipped on land between West Street and the canal. This tip is kept tidy.

Street and Yard Surfaces.—The district roads are generally in fair condition. In some cases street improvements are necessary. Some of the private streets are in a rough weather-worn condition.

The condition of common yards and the surroundings of houses leave much to be desired. Common yards are unpaved except for a narrow footpath at the rear of the houses, generally of ordinary bricks, which in many cases are dilapidated and uncleansable. The rest of the yard surfaces are in many cases weather worn, rutted, and usually in need of cleansing. These conditions are aggravated by the keeping of animals, fowls, etc., in unsuitable premises.

Factories, Workshops, etc.—Registers of Factories and Workshops are kept. Factories, workshops and canal boats that pass through the district are inspected.

Slaughter-houses.—The register shows 12 licensed slaughter-houses. The Council do not appear to have used their powers to fix the period of the license, which is usually an annual one. All the premises have the necessary notice affixed to them and all, with one exception, have the public water supply provided. The exception has only rain-water and the premises are otherwise unsatisfactory.

Structurally some of the brick and stone buildings are in poor condition. Two are unsatisfactory wooden structures, one of them being entirely unfit for the purpose. The walls of many of the places are not protected by a smooth, impervious surface to a reasonable height. The floors of six premises are of concrete, others are of stone in a fair state, and others need to be re-laid in concrete.

The receptacles for refuse are generally unsatisfactory, being in many cases simply manure pits, some of which were very foul. One slaughter-house abuts on a house, another on premises in which food is prepared for human consumption, and a house is within 6 feet of a slaughter-house door.

The surroundings of several of the premises leave much in the way of improvement.

Cowsheds .- Milk is produced at 13 farms in 24 sheds.

The local regulations require 800 cubic feet of air space per animal, and the following table shows the cubic space provided:—

	Cubic feet of air space per animal.						
	300 to 400.	400 to 500.	500 to 600.	600 to 700.	700 to 800.	Over 800.	Total No. of cowsheds,
No. of Cowsheds.	1	6	5	5	1	6	24

Seventy per cent, of the sheds give less than 800 cubic feet of air space per animal and 25 per cent, have over 800 cubic feet.

The lighting, ventilation, flooring or drainage are not satisfactory at many of the premises. Two of the sheds have no lighting and 10 of them have no permanent ventilation.

The cleansing of the cowsheds needs improvement. Open foldyards are the usual storage place for manure.

The public water supply is laid on to 20 cowsheds.

Offensive Trades.—Wath has only two offensive trades, viz.:—I soap works and I manure and oil works. These works adjoin each other and are extensive. There are no bye-laws to regulate their working. A large amount of yard space is taken up by the storage of material which is liable to become offensive in summer time. At the Oil Works there is a condenser and apparatus for dealing with the noxious vapours produced by the process, and it is stated that complaints against these works are rare.

WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PAST OFFICIAL RECORDS.

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Heading.	Reference in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health since 1911.	Condition when inspected by County Medical Officer in 1921.
1 Cleanliness of Roadways and Domestic Premises	Many roads and footpaths re- paired and asphalted. Dust nuisance reduced by tar spraying.	Scavenging of some streets un- satisfactory. Several back streets unpaved. Many un- paved common yards and inade- quate surface drainage. Com- mon and constant nuisance from the keeping of animals and erec- tion of insanitary wooden buill- ings on domestic premises.
2 Sewerage and Drainage	Adverse reports from West Rid- ing Rivers Board regarding efflu- ent. Outfall works small and in- adequate. Defects to sewers due to subsi- dence.	Outfall works enlarged and remodelled. Ventilating shafts provided to sewers in various places. Portions of sewers still unsatisfactory. House drainage in some instances also unsatisfactory.
3 Excrement Removal and Disposal	Conversion of all privies to water closets strongly recommended now that water supply is more plentiful. 1919—Privies 1,696; water closets and waste water closets 816.	Recommendations for conversion of privies cannot be too strongly endorsed. This type of convenience predominates, and generally they are most unsatisfactory. Many are defective and badly situated, with dirty interiors.
4 Scavenging and Refuse Removal	Public scavenging. Insanitary state of tip on Canal side. Pro- vision of destructor urged. New tip required.	Many middens noted full and over- flowing from doors. Canal tip on the whole fairly tidy, but needs more attention. Tipping of refuse here should cease and some other provision made. Part of refuse deposited on land.
5 Water Supply	Supply from Hoober Reservoir polluted and discontinued. Extensions carried out to mains, storage and service reservoirs. Supply from underground source improved by new bore hole.	Except for one or two houses, public supply laid on to all.
6 Dwelling Houses	Great scarcity of houses in all parts of district. Housing scheme considered in 1914. Good work done up to 1915 under Housing (Inspection of District) Regs., 1910. More houses needed to cope with increase in population. Overcrowding throughout district. 1919. Estimated need for 500 houses.	Several houses of old type unfit for habitation and many others be- low a reasonable standard, due to defective conditions. See text for particulars as to houses built under the Government Assisted Housing Schemes.

Heading.	Reference in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health since 1911.			Condition when inspected by County Medical Officer in 1921.		
7 Abatement of Nuisances	Years. Nuisances Nuisances reported. abated.			Many nuisances exist throughout District requiring abatement.		
	1911-1915 1916-1919°	2988 241	2954 233			
	*Figures for 1920 not available.			THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T		
8 Isolation Hospital	Wath, Swinton, and District Joint Hospital Board's Hospital at Wath Wood.			As in Column 2.		
9 Disinfector and Ambulance	At Joint Hospital.			As in Column 2.		
10 Public Mortuary	Provided for accidents.			As in Column 2.		
11 Adoptive Acts	Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Sections 52 to 67, parts V and VI.					
12 Bye-laws and Regulations	New Streets and Buildings, 1883; Prevention of Nuisances, 1883; Common Lodging-houses, 1883; Slaughter-houses, 1883; Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regu- lations, 1906.			As in Column 2.		
13 Burial Grounds	Three in district.			As in Column 2.		
14 Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	No reference.			See Table XV.		

RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT. Summary of Sanitary Matters requiring attention.

- (1) Increased activity in regard to action under the Housing Acts-much leeway to make up.
- (2) A town planning scheme should be prepared to prevent the erection of houses on undesirable sites.
- (3) Special attention to the conversion of privy middens to water closets and provision of extra closets where necessary, and substitution of dust bins for middens.
- (4) Defective sink wastes be repaired and obsolete "bell" traps be abolished, and closer supervision of house drains.
- (5) Make good deficiencies in the sewers caused by subsidences.
- (6) Improvement in scavenging by more frequent and systematic removal of refuse.
- (7) Improvement of private streets.
- (8) Action in regard to yard paving and removal of animals and poultry from the proximity of houses.
- (9) The regulated trades to be thoroughly overhauled and the defects indicated in the text remedied.
- (10) A full set of sanitary bye-laws be provided for the better government of the district.

ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

The Rotherham Rural District comprises 19 parishes, but the parishes of Brampton Bierlow and Wentworth are detached from the others by the Urban Districts of Greasbrough, Rawmarsh, Swinton, and Wath-upon-Dearne, and the County Borough of Rotherham.

The physical features of the western portion show a land rise from 100 to 518 O.D., the highest point on the watershed of the Rivers Dearne and Don, which passes through Brampton Bierlow and Wentworth. The drainage of the northern portion of this area passes to the stream forming the boundary of the Union, and that of the southern portion to the Wentworth ponds or small streams in the Rawmarsh or Swinton Urban Districts, and thence to the River Don.

The eastern portion of the district shows three drainage areas: (1) the southern part, embracing the eight parishes of Aston, Brampton, Brinsworth, Catcliffe, Orgreave, Treeton, Ulley and Whiston, drains to the River Rother; (2) the eastern part, embracing the parishes of Bramley, Hooton Levitt, Laughton and Maltby and part of Ravenfield, drains to the Firbeck Dike, thence to the River Ryton in Nottinghamshire, which later becomes the River Idle at Bawtry, and thence to the River Trent. The lowest part of this area is at the extreme eastern boundary of Maltby, which is 50 O.D., and the highest is 483 O.D. at the boundary of the parishes of Bramley and Wickersley on the main road from Rotherham to Maltby: (3) the parishes of Dalton, Thrybergh, Ravenfield and Hooton Roberts drain by small streams to the River Don.

The district is fairly well provided with main roads. The parishes in which coal is worked have been provided with railway facilities, the two most recent extensions being the South Yorkshire Joint Railway and the Midland and Great Central Railway, which pass through the eastern portion of the district.

The principal occupations of the male population in the order of numbers are as follow: Mining 7,409, Agriculture 854, Chemical Workers 811, Transport 560, Builders and Bricklayers 541, and Stationary Engine Drivers 346. Mining is the principal industry and is spreading eastwards. The latest new pits are at Thurcroft in the Laughton-en-le-Morthen parish, and at Maltby parish.

The growth of the District since 1801 was steady up to 1891, when the population reached 13,646; then the new colliery developments began to bring abnormal growth, the population reaching 16,982 in 1901, then 27,849 in 1911, and 37,935 in 1921.

Government Assisted Housing Scheme, 1919.—Under this scheme the Council estimated their needs to be 1,190 houses, and they put forward a scheme for 680 houses, but the Government in cutting down their scheme restricted the Council to 436 houses, and these are completed.

Water Supply.—The District Council have provided for most of the parishes a public water supply, obtained in bulk from the Sheffield Corporation. The provision of a water tower has improved the supply to the eastern parishes.

Public Scavenging is satisfactorily carried out.

Isolation Hospital.—The Council are partners with Kiveton Park in the General Infectious Diseases Hospital at Swallownest and Wathwood, and the Small Pox Hospitals in the Brampton-en-le-Morthen parish and at Hoober.

Slaughter-houses.—The 25 slaughterhouses are licensed annually. The rules of the Ministry of Health do not appear to have been followed as 4 premises abut on dwelling-houses, 3 are within 15 feet, 7—15 feet to 30 feet, and 2—5 to 100 feet, 2 only being 100 feet from houses. About 84 per cent. of the premises have the public water supply laid on, the remainder having water from wells. The floors upon the whole are good, being generally of concrete. A few, however, need attention.

About half of the premises have hard, smooth, impervious wall surfaces to a reasonable height, and the remainder ought to be brought into line with them. The drainage on the whole is good, a few premises needing attention.

The removal of garbage needs attention here and there. The provision of suitable galvanized iron bins should be insisted upon and the practice of depositing garbage into middens stopped. The affixing of notices to premises describing what they are has not been carried out, but is being put in hand.

Cowsheds.—The annual reports of the local Medical Officer of Health from 1914 to 1920 give the number of cowkeepers on the register as 158 and the cowsheds as 289. On an average 135 premises have been inspected per annum.

The following table shows that 68 per cent. of the cowsheds are below the required standard of 800 cubic feet of air space per animal.

	Cubic feet of air space per animal.				Total No.			
	300 to 400.	400 to 500.	500 to 600.	600 to 700.	700 to 800.	800 to 900.	Over 900.	of Cowsheds.
No. of Cowsheds	10	43	46	88	25	14	19	190

The deficiency is accounted for in many instances by the cowsheds being from 7ft. to 8ft. 6in. in height, so that a hay loft overhead may be provided. Forty-six of the sheds have no permanent ventilation and 28 are without windows or skylights. The lighting and ventilation of other sheds are unsatisfactory and so are the floors of many others. In some the drainage is defective and the cleansing of the sheds generally.

Town's water is laid on to 113 of the sheds and the remainder obtain their water from springs, wells, ponds or streams.

Other Public Health Services are dealt with in the notes on each parish.

ASTON-CUM-AUGHTON.

From 1801 to 1851 the population remained about stationary, but has been increased to 4,489 in 1921, due largely to mining, which is the principal industry. Centres of population number six, namely, Swallownest 526 houses, Aston 40 houses, Aughton 104 houses, Fence 74 houses, Aston Terrace 110 houses, and Netherthorpe 22 houses, the remaining houses being isolated. A public water supply is provided and laid on to most of the houses.

Aston.—Our notes record some low standard houses, some unfit; covered privy middens in two cases abut on houses. Conversions of privy middens to water closets are taking place. Yards and street surfaces need attention. Two houses in Well Lane obtain water from a well there.

Aston Terrace.—Some houses have leaky roofs, and in many instances walls are damp at ground level, and require pointing or rendering with cement. The common yards need attention, and the approach road is very bad. Covered privy middens are prevalent; at one block the midden measured 11' x 5' 6". (Privies have been converted since 1921.)

Aughton has some very old stone-built houses. Many are damp from lack of damp courses and being built to earth, or from defective eave or fall spouts; some are unfit for habitation. The modern houses are of the through type, built of brick. Privy middens are in use, two abutting on house walls; conversions to water closets have been made. Yard surfaces need attention.

Fence.—The houses here are of the through type, built of brick, but a few are back-to-back. Some of the older houses are built into the earth and are damp. Yard surfaces need attention, but some have recently been asphalted. Conversions of privy middens are being pressed. (Completed since

SWALLOWNEST comprises mostly fairly modern through houses, built of brick. In the older houses the usual defects exist. Some are unfit, a few are back-to-back, and there are some obstructive buildings. Privy middens were noted, some of them open. The modern houses have an asphalted space at the rear, but at the older property there are common yards that need attention, and private streets need to be made satisfactory. Pigs and fowls are kept in unsuitable places and premises.

Twelve houses have been built in this parish under the Government Housing Scheme of 1919.

NETHERTHORPE possesses some low standard houses, short of light, low and damp. The sanitary conveniences are in part privy middens, some of them open. The club room at the Inn is occupied as a dwelling. It is entirely unsuitable for this purpose, but now (1924) ceases to be occupied.

BRAMLEY.

The population from 1801 to 1901 varied from 238 to 431, but by 1921 it had increased to 2,037, owing to the growth of coal mining in the adjoining parishes.

The housing conditions in the older portion are of a low standard, the houses being built of stone, and many unfit. The modern houses are through ones, built of brick. Sixty-eight houses have been erected under the Government Assisted Housing Scheme of 1919.

The village is sewered, and outfall works are provided.

The public water supply is laid through the village, and quite recently a water tower has been erected in the parish to provide extra storage for this and other parishes, and give an extra head of pre-

The privy midden (127) is prevalent, and a few pan closets (5) exist.

Scavenging is undertaken by the District Council.

BRAMPTON BIERLOW.

Here the population increased from 300 in 1801 to 1,573 at the Census of 1921, due to colliery development. The principal centre of population is at Concrete, where the Colliery Company built 106 houses of concrete, hence the name. There are about 21 houses at Brampton, 35 at Packman Road, 22 at Street and 10 at Lee Brook, the remainder being scattered.

Sixty houses have been built in this parish under the Government Assisted Housing Scheme.

A public water supply is provided for Concrete, Brampton Village, Packman Row and Street. Some isolated houses have well supplies.

Public scavenging is in force in the district.

CONCRETE.—The 106 houses here are in eight blocks, built of concrete, some of which are exhibiting cracked walls, others the cement rendering is falling away, and chimneys present a dilapidated appearance. Repairs to yard surfaces are necessary. (Work in progress-1924.)

Street surfaces are bad, and surface drainage is inadequate.

The privy midden prevails, the floors of which are below ground, and they need conversion to water closets.

At the time of inspection the scavenging was unsatisfactory. (Now improved-1924.)

The sewage is taken to sewage works and treated there.

BRAMPTON.—Here is some old property with low rooms, inadequate lighting, some houses back to earth, others damp, and with fall and eaves spouting in disrepair.

The privy midden prevails, there being only seven water closets.

Some houses are drained to a ditch, which was offensive.

PACKMAN ROAD consists of fairly modern through houses, with water closets drained by agreement into the sewers of the Wath-upon-Dearne Urban District Council.

Some of the house cellars become flooded in rainy weather.

Street has some low standard old houses, with perished walls, low rooms (5' 6" to 6' 9" in height), bad lighting, and dampness; some are unfit.

Privy middens are in use-some fairly good, but three are open.

The sewage is discharged untreated into Brook Dyke.

At LEE BROOK, open, wet and foul middens of large size were noted.

The sewage goes to the same stream as from Street. From some old low standard houses at Western Cottages the sewage goes to a pond. At Counting Houses are some open privy middens, and the drainage goes to a cesspool with overflow to the roadside ditch. Lee Cottages have open privy middens, and exhibit a deposit of household refuse (about 19 yards in length), which needs attention, as also does that at Coaley Lane Cottages.

BRAMPTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN.

Up to the opening of the Thurcroft Colliery in the adjoining parish of Laughton-en-le-Morthen, this parish was purely rural with its population centred in the village of 31 houses. To-day the bulk of the population is a mining one with 180 houses at a new centre called Thurcroft on the eastern boundary of the parish, at the junction of Woodhouse Green Lane with Green Harbour Road.

The Village of Brampton-en-le-Morthen consists almost entirely of old houses, built of local stone, which exhibit extensive signs of decay and dilapidation, there being scarcely a house that does not call for action under the Housing Acts—in fact most of them are worn out.

A public supply of water has been provided for the village, which is considered a great boon in comparison with the old well system. There is no proper system of sewerage; sewage is discharged on to the land off Toad Lane in the east side of the village, and to a roadside pond at the south end of the village, and some to a cesspool.

The privy midden is the principal excrement receptacle, and some of them are of the open type.

There are six farms in the village which produce milk.

Thurcroft—Brampton Portion.—All the 180 houses have been built since the opening of the Thurcroft pit. There is a public water supply and a sewerage system, the sewage being connected with the Laughton portion of Thurcroft, and is treated at the joint works of Slade Hooton.

Seventy-six houses have been built here under the Government Assisted Housing Scheme of 1919.

BRINS WORTH.

This parish showed little variation in growth between 1801 and 1891, then the railway and colliery influences caused a rise to 891 in 1901, and to 2,421 to-day inhabiting three centres, viz., Rotherham Main (about 358 houses), White Hill (25 houses), and the old village of Brinsworth (24 houses). The modern through houses at Rotherham Main belong to the Colliery Company or the Midland Railway Company. All are in fairly good condition, but a few defective fall and eaves spouts claim attention.

There is a public water supply.

Good work has been done in regard to conversion of privies to water closets.

The scavenging is fairly satisfactory.

The house drains are trapped from the sewers, and the district is sewered and outfall works are provided. (Now—1924—drained into Borough of Rotherham sewer.)

The front streets are in fair condition, but back and side streets and some of the common yards are not. Poultry is kept in a few yards.

At Whitehill the houses are of the good modern through type.

Brinsworth Village is the original centre of the parish, and shows some poor low standard houses with the usual defects of bad lighting, low ceilings, defective walls and spouting, also privy middens—some foul and open. A drainage scheme is needed. (Sewer has been extended to take whole village and most privies have been converted and repairs completed—1924.)

Under the Government Assisted Housing Scheme of 1919, 40 houses have been built in this parish.

CATCLIFFE.

Remained practically stationary as regards population till the colliery influences became felt and raised the number of inhabitants to 1,771 in 1921. The houses (326) are clustered in the north east corner of the parish, the old village being a nucleus with the usual story of time. Some good work has been done to some old property in School Lane.

The modern through type houses of brick developed minor defects in some during the war, which call for attention, likewise the surfaces of Frederick and Victoria Streets, and those of several of the common yards.

The public water supply passes through the village, and has been a great aid to the conversion of privies to water closets. The Council have done good work in this respect, 75 per cent. of the sanitary conveniences being water closets.

Public scavenging by contract is in operation, and the work was being done in a satisfactory

The village is sewered, and the sewage is treated at the Catcliffe and Treeton Joint Outfall Works, which were being extended at the time of our inspection.

DALTON.

Numbered in 1801 some 225 persons and showed no marked alteration till 1911, when the opening of the Silverwood Colliery accounted for the increase to 3,248, which further rose to 3,571 at the Census of 1921.

The population is concentrated in three centres, (1) Dalton Magna (12 houses), (2) Dalton Parish (33 houses) and (3) Dalton Brook (430 houses), this latter locality being the modern centre built near the foot of Near Dalton Lane.

The bulk of the Dalton Brook houses was built to the specification of the Dalton Main Colliery Company by a private contractor, and, as was the practice at that time, the Company leased the houses from the builder.

Under the Government Housing Scheme of 1919, 20 houses have been built in this parish.

Privy middens were provided at first, but by the assistance of the Rural District Council these have been converted into water closets, there being one for each house.

The district is sewered, and the sewage conveyed to the Dalton and Thrybergh Joint Works.

Water supply and public scavenging are provided.

Dalton Magna consists mainly of old farms and low standard cottages. The water supply is from springs and wells. The sanitary conveniences are privy middens. There is no system of drainage.

Dalton Parva.—Here, too, the houses are mainly old and of low standard; some are built back to earth, and others are unfit. Privy middens prevail, with a few pail closets. Sewers are provided, and are joined up with the Dalton Brook sewers.

HOOTON LEVITT.

This parish increased in population from 73 in 1801 to 125 in 1921, owing to the opening of the Maltby Coal Pit.

Eighteen of the 22 houses are cottages, which, with the exception of two, are old; some present a neglected, worn-out appearance.

The public water supply is provided, but in some instances only by stand pipes.

There is no system of sewerage, and the drains discharge into cesspools or on to land. Privy middens, some foul and open, are in use.

HOOTON ROBERTS

with its population tells a different story. It was 158 in 1801, 241 in 1861, and in 1921 only 187, probably owing to its isolated position away from the centres of new development in the coal field.

The village is situate alongside the Rotherham and Doncaster main road, with the characteristic, badly weathered local stone houses of a low standard type, some damp, built to earth, lacking eaves or fall spouts, deficient in light; some are unfit.

The water supply is one provided by Earl Fitzwilliam from a spring. There is a storage reservoir, and mains are laid through the village and into most of the houses.

There is no system of sewerage, and sewage is discharged into a stream.

Privy middens prevail, and scavenging is undertaken by the Council's Contractor.

LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN.

This parish has had its ups and downs in population since 1801, when it had a population of 614, until the opening of the Dinnington Coal Pit, when it rose in 1911 to 1,859; then, on the opening of the Thurcroft Pit at Laughton, it further increased to 2,679 in 1921.

It was an agricultural parish until the colliery development caused new erections at Laughton Common and in Laughton Village, and later at Thurcroft.

Brookhouse consists of about 30 houses adjoining the Hooton Brook, which are the usual low standard stone built houses, many bordering on unfitness; some are unfit, and others are built into earth 5' to 7' 6", damp, and others need repairs to walls and roofs, and the spouting is bad generally.

Privy middens are prevalent, some open, and there are some pail closets. Drainage goes to the Thurcroft and Laughton Joint Sewage Works.

Sheffield water is distributed, but the householders prefer local well waters.

Care is an old hamlet, with about 14 scattered houses, weather worn and in need of repair, with no systematic drainage, and sewage flows to cesspools, streams, or land. Privy middens prevail. The water supply has been deficient. A scheme is under consideration for a public supply.

SLADE HOOTON is another old centre of population, consisting of about 15 more or less decayed houses. One is unfit. Privy middens prevail. The hamlet is sewered to the Thurcroft and Laughton Outfall Works.

LAUGHTON VILLAGE, of about 140 houses, was the principal centre of population in olden days. It has been considerably enlarged by the erection of modern through houses mainly at Workhouse Hill, alongside the St. John's Road.

The older houses are built of local limestone and are of a low standard, similar to what have been described at other villages hereabouts. Some are unfit.

Privy middens prevail at both the old and new houses, some foul and open, with a few pail closets. Water supply and scavenging are provided. Some good road improvements have been recently carried out. The village is sewered, and the sewage is dealt with at the joint works below Hooton Bridge.

LAUGHTON COMMON, of about 128 houses, came into existence owing to the sinking of the Dinnington pit in the adjoining parish.

The houses are of the modern through type. Those near the railway station have gardens at the rear, while those at Granville Street have common yards.

Streets and Yards.—Near the station the main road is curbed and channelled. The footpath at the northern end of Hangman's Lane is dangerous, especially for travellers at night. The front street at Granville Street is macadamised, curbed, and the footpaths asphalted. The back streets or common yards were unsatisfactory, and this condition is aggravated by the field alongside the ashplaces being open to the yards and used as a playground by the children, and, as it contains pools of water mixed with household refuse, there is danger to health.

The conveniences at Granville Street have been converted to water closets. This area is sewered and drained to a sump, from whence it is pumped to the Laughton Village sewers, and then to the joint outfall works.

Thurcroft is an entirely new centre of population, built at the junction of Sandy Lane with three other lanes, to meet accommodation for the workers at Thurcroft Pit. The houses are all through houses, built of brick, and laid out on up-to-date methods.

The water supply is obtained from the Colliery Company. The area is sewered and the sewage treated at the joint works at Hooton Bridge.

The sanitary conveniences are mainly water closets.

MALTBY.

The population did not reach more than 815 till the opening out of the Maltby Main Colliery between 1901 and 1911, which caused it to rise to 1,700. At the 1921 Census a population of 7,531 was recorded.

Now there is an intermingling of the old and new centres of population, although when the new village was designed it was separated from it. The old agricultural village forms a small part of the housing area of the parish. Many of the dwellings are of low standard. Closing Orders made in 1919 on unfit houses have not yet been discharged or the houses made good, or demolished; defects exist as have been recorded on similar houses, and already described in regard to old houses in adjoining parishes.

The new colliery village was one of the earliest of the so-called model villages erected in mining centres in South Yorkshire. Its principal feature was a circular open space, with four radial roads running from it. In the quadrants nearest the centre there was a ring of superior type houses, built in pairs, or a church, parsonage, etc., then another circular road with three blocks of eight houses in each quadrant, then the intervening space between the Retford Road and Muglet Lane was suitably divided into plots for houses, a school, institute, etc. At the date of our inspection 926 houses had been built in seven types, and a new centre for 524 houses was being developed by the Colliery Company at Herne Hill, and 58 of them were then in course of construction.

The Rural District Council had acquired the Maltby Hall estate under the Government Assisted Housing Scheme of 1919. Of the 16 acres, $2\frac{1}{2}$ are set apart for recreational purposes, and the remainder for 160 houses, of which 42 parlour houses had been erected. On another site adjoining the Rotherham and Bawtry Road 16 scullery houses have been erected under the same scheme.

The District Council in the earlier days of the growth of the model village experienced special difficulties in the provision of sewers and sewage disposal works. Sewers were provided and outfall works in the valley alongside Hooton Dike below Hooton Levitt Mill, but these works became insufficient to deal with the later growth, and new works were projected at Maltby Low Common.

A public water supply has been provided by the District Council, but owing to the rapid growth of the district became insufficient, and the construction of the water tower in Bramley was intended to overcome this defect.

Sanitary Conveniences.—In the old village privy middens prevailed, which are, however, being converted into water closets. At the new houses, water closets and ash bins are provided, and public scavenging, which was not quite satisfactory, is in force in the district.

The surface drainage of the streets in the new village is not adequate, and the kerbs provided for the footpaths are of very poor material and are already in a badly worn state.

Stone.—A hamlet of about a dozen houses lies in the eastern part of the parish alongside the Retford Road at Sandbeck Park. There are three pairs of modern cottages and the rest are very old, low standard houses, in need of extensive repairs, some being unfit. There is no proper system of drainage, and fouled water has to be thrown on to gardens, etc. The public water supply is laid on to the houses. Pail closets and privy middens are provided.

ORGREAVE.

In 1801 it had a population of 45, and in 1921 152, owing to coal workings in the neighbourhood. There are 31 houses, mainly at the Four Lane Ends, where there are 12 modern brick through houses, which have the public water supply laid on and are drained to a small septic tank. The closets are privy middens.

Six houses at the Land Sale Colliery yard are of an older type. Some have had their walls rendered, but it is falling away in patches. The privy middens need attention. These houses are said to be drained to an old pit shaft.

The rest of the houses are scattered.

RAVENFIELD.

The population fluctuated from 172 in 1801 until 1901, when it reached 217, then the opening of the Silverwood Colliery caused a rise to 352 at the census of 1921.

The population has concentrated at Ravenfield with 35 houses, and Silverwood with 34 houses, the remainder of the houses being scattered.

RAVENFIELD.—This ancient village gives evidence of the scars of time and exhibits a neglected appearance. Some houses have step-ladders for access to bedrooms, and some are unfit.

A public water supply is laid on to most of the houses. The house drains are trapped off from the sewer, which discharges into the fishponds in the park. (Tank and filter provided since 1921.)

Refuse disposal is by privy midden closets, some open. Scavenging has to be done by either owners or occupiers, and is unsatisfactorily performed.

SILVERWOOD consists of modern through houses erected by the Colliery Company for their workpeople, and they have a public supply of water. They are drained to one of the spoil banks of the pit.

The houses have privy middens, which, when proper outfall works are provided, should be converted to water closets.

There are a few bungalows of wood or iron in isolated places. Some of them are without a proper water supply. (Water laid on and sewer extended since 1921.)

THRYBERGH.

In 1801 a population of 247 was recorded. The colliery developments at the Silverwood Pit in the adjoining parish of Dalton have influenced the population movements. In 1901 the population was 489, but in 1921 it had reached 2,857.

This parish demonstrates again the extraordinary effect on an old agricultural parish of the opening of a new colliery. The old village straggled for about half a mile alongside the Doncaster and Rotherham main road, with the Parish Church and the school in the centre, and the bulk of the houses around the smithy at the southern end. As the colliery developed, houses were built at Whinney Hill on the triangular piece of land between the main road and Old Gate Lane.

Seventy-two houses under the Government Assisted Housing Scheme of 1919 have been built in this parish.

Theybergh comprises about 40 houses built of badly weathered local limestone, showing damp walls and the usual defects as to light, etc., already described in this type of house. The public water supply is laid on to most of the houses. There is no proper drainage scheme. About a dozen houses at the northern end drain to a tank, and about 20 at the southern end to a stream and the fishponds in Thrybergh park. Two houses drain on to the Doncaster main road, causing a nuisance, so does the drainage from the Old Oak Farm.

The privy midden system is utilised and the scavenging is done by the Council's contractor.

Whinney Hill has about 440 houses, all of modern construction and all through houses. Most of the yards are asphalted, and at one large common yard, where about 9 feet adjoining the rear of the houses are asphalted, some of it is breaking up and needs re-laying.

A public water supply is laid on to all the houses.

Originally most of the houses were provided with privy middens, but the Council have done good work in having them converted to fresh water closets.

The area is sewered and the sewage dealt with at the Dalton and Thrybergh joint outfall works.

The public scavenging appears to be well attended to here.

As a rule the front streets are in good condition, but the back streets need better surface drainage, and Cross Street has a bad surface.

TREETON.

Had a population almost stationary until 1871, when the colliery influence raised it to 1,969 in 1901, at which it still remains, and is centred around the old village of 40 dwellings with modern extensions on the west side of the railway, along Well Lane, Bole Hill and Treeton Wood, and the condition of these houses depends largely on age. Mill Cottage abuts on a slaughter-house and is built to earth. The modern type through houses are unfortunately built in long rows, as a rule. Some show lack of repair, and others subsidences due to coal workings.

Sewers are provided and sewage is treated at the Treeton and Catcliffe Joint Outfall Works. A few houses are drained to cesspools.

A public water supply is distributed. Three use springs.

Pail closets and privy middens exist. The Council are taking steps to convert to the freshwater flushing system. Some dilapidated ashpits were noted. (Many conversions carried out since 1921.)

The scavenging is undertaken by a contractor to the Council, and appears to be fairly well carried out.

Common yards are prevalent. Most of them have been asphalted, but some of them, especially at Bole Hill, need renewal.

The front street surfaces are generally in fair condition. Some of the back streets need attention and the side street between 206 and 207 Bole Hill.

Twelve houses have been built under the Government Assisted Housing Scheme in this parish.

ULLEY.

An agricultural village where the population varied very little since 1801, when it was 196, in 1911—239, and in 1921 declined to 225. Of 50 houses in the parish 44 are in the village. There are 6 isolated houses. The majority of the houses are built of stone, very old and weather worn; some are unfit for habitation. The few modern houses are built of brick.

A public water supply passes through the village and most of the houses are connected to it. At the time of our visit a lead pipe about a quarter of a mile in length was being laid to two houses.

There is no proper system of sewerage. The sewage of the western portion of the village (about 16 houses) is carried to a small purification plant on some waste land in Ulley Lane, the effluent flowing down the lane to the Ulley Reservoir of the Rotherham Corporation. About 16 houses are drained in an easterly direction to some tanks in Carr Lare from whence the effluent goes to a roadside ditch, and five cottages at the ponds are drained to cesspools, one of which overflows into and pollutes the pond.

The privy midden is the type of convenience. Some are open.

The village school is not in a satisfactory condition.

The churchyard appears to be in need of extension.

WENTWORTH.

This parish shows a gradual growth of population from 978 in 1801 to 1,949 in 1911, after which it fell to 1,811 at the census of 1921.

There are three centres of population—Wentworth 156 houses, Harley 83 houses, and Thorpe Hesley 93 houses.

Wentworth.—Most of the houses are old and built of local stone, which has weathered badly, some with outer walls showing a dilapidated appearance. Some are built back to earth. Dampness is a common defect. Special features are the paved approaches to the houses, yard paving and house drainage.

Most of the houses are connected to the water mains that pass through the village.

Privy middens prevail, open, wet and foul. They should be superseded by ashbins and water closets. Several places are provided in the village for the reception of ashes and no public scavenging, owners or occupiers arranging for the removal of refuse, etc.

Harley is situate at the north-west corner of the parish. Some of the more modern houses were built about 60 years ago, others are of the old stone type, which need attention. Instances were noted where the fall pipes are too short, and as a consequence rain water flows down the wall into the foundations.

A public supply of water is laid on to the houses.

Sewers are provided which discharge into small outfall works on the eastern side of the village. Privy middens prevail, some badly placed; here and there is insufficient accommodation.

Poultry is kept in some places so as to be a nuisance.

No public scavenging; refuse is deposited on land at the east side of the village too near houses.

Yard paving and street surfaces need attention.

THORPE HESLEY. The parish boundary here is most complex and absurd, so that it is difficult for the uninitiated to distinguish houses in Wentworth and in the County Borough of Rotherham.

Many old houses present a general dilapidated appearance. Some are unfit. There are a few modern houses in Barnsley Road. There is a public water supply, and the village is drained by a Joint Scheme and treated at joint outfalls with Rotherham Corporation. Privy middens are provided, some of them open, wet and foul. Scavenging by owners or occupiers. Evidences of neglect were noted. (Scavenging by Council since 1921.)

Of the isolated properties in the parish, Barley Hill Cottages (12) are in a very defective state. Some are unfit. Closing orders were made on some of them in 1920, but the houses are still occupied.

WHISTON.

Had a population of 1,311 in 1891, then new colliery developments caused it to rise to 2,075 in 1921.

Population centres at Whiston Village (200 houses) and Canklow (136 houses), with small aggregations at Guilthwaite, Morthen, and Upper Whiston.

Whiston Village is built on rising ground on both sides of Whiston Brook. Many old stone-built houses tell the same story of defects. Most of the houses obtain water from stand pipes fed from the Pinch Mill supply of the Rotherham Corporation; a few houses have the water laid on, and others use wells.

Sewers and outfall works are provided. Privy middens are common, some open, wet and foul, others badly placed, insufficient, and in need of reconstruction.

Public scavenging is by contract, and was not entirely satisfactory.

Yard paving is needed in places, and pigs and poultry are kept too near houses.

Canklow. The houses here are modern—built to meet the needs of the colliery development at the Rotherham Main Pit. The public water supply is laid on to the houses and good work has been done by the Rural District Council in the conversion of privies to the water carriage system.

The houses are well drained, and sewers provided, together with outfall works.

There are many common backyards which have been asphalted, but at the time of our inspection they were breaking up and needed repair.

MORTHEN consists of about 15 houses, old, but generally in fair condition; some need repairs. The water supply is from wells; the drainage is to cesspools, and privy middens are the usual form of sanitary convenience.

Guilthwaite comprises about 20 houses, mostly old and defective, with a worn out appearance. The privy middens are common. No systematic sewerage, cesspools being in use. At the time of our visit the water supply, which was from wells, had failed, and the Rural District Council were carting water to the houses. (Water laid on since 1921.)

UPPER WHISTON comprises 7 houses. Poplar Farm cottages need improvement. The others are fairly modern. The public pump failed at the time of our visit and the Rural District Council were carting water to the houses. Drainage to cesspools. Privy middens are the type of sanitary convenience. (Water laid on since 1921.)

WICKERSLEY.

The population was 270 in 1801, but colliery developments in adjoining parishes caused a rise to 1.004 in 1921.

This village of about 220 dwellings is situate on the Trent-Don Watershed, in a wind swept position alongside and off the Rotherham and Tickhill main road. The houses are mostly old, built of local stone badly weathered, and many rooms are low, some only 6' 8" to 6' 9" in height, some badly lighted, damp and dilapidated, and some unfit.

A few modern houses, some of them of wood, have been built since the war, and some of brick and concrete were in course of erection at the time of our inspection.

A public water supply is laid on to the village, but utilised by only half of the houses, the occupants of the others being dependent on wells. In some cases water was having to be carried an unreasonable distance, owing to the failure of some of the wells. (Most of the houses connected to main since 1921.)

No proper system of sewerage exists, about 45% of the houses draining to cesspools. Some primitive drainage exists and some houses have no drainage, fouled waters, etc., having to be thrown on to gardens, etc. (Sewerage system and two outfall works completed since 1921, but about 50 cesspools still exist.)

Privy middens are the principal refuse receptacles. There are some pail closets and a few water closets. Many of the middens are defective and some are open, wet and foul.

Scavenging is carried out by the Council's Contractor, but was not satisfactory. (Improved—1924—recently.)

It was noted that pigs were kept too near houses.

ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PAST OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Heading.	Reference in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health since 1911.	Condition when inspected by County Medical Officer in 1921.
1 Cleanliness of Roadways and Domestic Premises	More attention required to the construction of streets and roads and paving of back yards.	In more populous parts some private or back street surfaces are not satisfactory, and yard surfaces in some localities are in cases unpaved and in others have strips of paving. In other localities such as Dalton and Whinney Hill yard paving is satisfactory.
2 Sewerage and Drainage	Populous parts are sewered to out- fall works, but there is want of sewers at Ulley, Brampton old village, Brinsworth and Wick- ersley, and some sewage dis- posal works are now inadequate.	The larger villages have been dealt with as stated in Column 2, and outfall works provided. R.D.C. energetic except at such places as Ulley, Brampton old village, Wickersley, and Brinsworth village which need attention, and some outfall works are getting inadequate owing to growth of population.
3 Excrement Removal and Disposal	In 1913 systematic conversion of middens and pail closets under- taken. Up to end of 1920 no less than 1516 conversions had been effected.	Approximately 70 per cent. are on water carriage system. Conversions are being energetically put through. The Rotherham R.D. will compare favourably in this regard with any Rural District in County.
4 Scavenging and Refuse Removal	Public scavenging provided except in Wentworth, Ulley, Ravenfield, Hooton Levitt, where scavenging is done by owners or occupiers, and in Brampton-en-le-Morthen, where Thurcroft portion is scavenged by Colliery Coy. and other by occupiers.	Improvement of scavenging needed at Concrete; public scav- enging should be adopted at Wentworth and Thorpe Hesley.
5 Water Supply	Many extensions to works of water supply. At end of 1920 there were: 5,215 houses connected to Council's mains; 1,317 houses on other branch supplies; 451 houses supplied from wells, springs, etc.	Wells had given out at Guil- thwaite and Upper Whiston, and supplies were being afforded by water cart.* At Bramley, Laughton, Whiston and Wick- ersley, many houses still de- pendent upon springs, wells, etc., or water not laid into- houses.
6 Dwelling Houses	Scarcity of houses. Housing schemes in hand, and some houses are being erected by private enterprise. In 1919 estimated that about 1,000 new houses required to relieve overcrowding, a further 250 to 300 to replace condemned houses and those comprising unhealthy areas, and possibly a further 2,000 to meet new requirements at Maltby, Thurcroft, Orgreave and Brampton Bierlow, and replace other houses falling below a reasonable standard.	Overcrowding prevalent at such places as Dalton, Maltby, etc. Housing schemes in hand, but inadequate. Unfit houses occupied because of housing shortage.
	falling below a reasonable stand- ard.	* Water main since extended these places.

Heading.	Reference in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health since 1911.	Condition when inspected by County Medical Officer in 1921.
Abatement of Nuisances	1919 1920 1921 Inspections made 3,000 3,259 3,649 Nuisances reported 590 599 603 Nuisances abated 620 601 609 Still outstanding 40 38 32	Abatement of nuisances energetically carried on, so far as the limited staff permits. Cases of animals or fowls kept so as to be a nuisance, and dirty yard surfaces also exist. (A qualified Assistant Inspector has since replaced an unqualified one.)
Isolation Hospitals	There are two for general infectious diseases, viz.: (1) The South Rotherham and Kiveton Park Hospital at Swallownest (32 beds); (2) Wath, Swinton and District Hospital at Wath Wood (45 beds). Also two smallpox hospitals: (1) Brampton-en-le-Morthen (12 beds); (2) Hoober (13 beds).	The Swallownest Hospital is in need of extension.
Disinfectors and Ambulances	The disinfecting apparatus and ambulances are at each Hospital. Two modern motor ambulances and two horse-drawn smallpox ambulances kept.	As in Column 2.
10 Public Mortuary	None, except at Hospitals.	As in Column 2.
11 Adoptive Acts	The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, part III, so far as applicable to an R.D. Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—certain Sections in parts II, III and IV within the whole of the district, and section 47 in the parishes of Brinsworth and Tinsley only. The Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888, Section 3.	
12 Bye-laws and Regulations	Prevention of Nuisances, 1877; Common Lodging-houses, 1877; Houses let in Lodgings, None; Offensive Trades, None; New Streets and Buildings, 1902; Slaughter-houses, 1905; Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, 1906.	
13 Burial Grounds	No reference to condition.	Eighteen in district.
14 Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	No samples taken.	See Table XV.

RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT. Summary of Sanitary Matters Requiring Attention.

- (1) Provision of additional Inspectorial Staff.
- (2) Increased activity in regard to unfit and defective houses.
- (3) Improvement in the scavenging in some parishes, and the adoption of public scavenging in populous parts, where it is still done by owners or occupiers.
- (4) Better supervision of the Regulated Trades, Slaughter-houses, Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops, to bring them up-to-date, and the keeping of suitable records for the same.
- (5) Improvement of yard surfaces and private streets.
- (6) Provision of Bye-laws for Offensive Trades.
- (7) Press on with the good work in regard to privy conversions wherever a suitable water supply and sewers are available.

Mest Riding County Council, ROTHERHAM UNION Map to accompany County Medical Officer's Report

Scale: 1 Inch to 2 Miles.

