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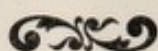
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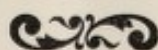
ANNUAL REPORT

For 1903.

BY


JOHN HOUSLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.



WORKSOP:

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To the Urban District Council of Worksop.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my fifteenth and last Annual Report, as my duties terminated on the thirty-first of December. The year will be remembered on account of the heavy rainfall and also for the outbreak of small-pox which occurred in the months of February and March.

The certificates received under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act were 44—being 20 less than in 1902.

The births registered were 609, and the birth-rate is 36·09 per thousand of the estimated population.

The deaths registered in the District were 275, and the general death-rate is 16·29 per thousand.

The deaths in the Union Workhouse were 28, and sixteen of these persons belonged to Worksop.

There were seven deaths in the Victoria Hospital, and one in the Kilton Hospital for small-pox patients.

The population of the town of Worksop continues to increase, and during the year 105 plans for new houses were passed by the Sanitary Committee. The inhabitants of the district are employed in various ways—trade, malting, agriculture and coal mining, and female labour is employed to a very moderate extent.

The house accommodation is sufficient for the working classes on account of the number of new dwellings which have been erected in recent years. The Surveyor exercises supervision over the erection of new houses. No cases of overcrowding have been brought before you during the year.

The sewerage system of the town of Worksop has been in existence for more than forty years. The sewage is collected at the Sewage Works, and pumped to the farm where it is disposed of by broad irrigation. The sewage at Shireoaks flows into settling tanks and is discharged into a stream. There is no treatment of sewage in any part of the District.

Excrement Disposal.—The excrement disposal is chiefly by midden privies, and the scavenging is done by a Contractor. The objections to this method of disposal are the retention of foul matter near dwellings for several months and placing this in a heap in the street before being carted away. Again, occupiers neglect to send Notice to the Inspector to empty the pit and trust to seeing

him when going on his rounds. In former Reports, I have suggested that when plans are submitted for new houses water-closets should be insisted upon and middens not allowed. Pail closets are very little used in the district.

House Refuse.—There is a weekly collection of house refuse and the work is done by the Scavenger.

Water Supply.—The water supply of Worksop is partly from the Waterworks, the water being derived from a deep well. It is wholesome and there is a sufficient supply. The Waterworks are the property of a Limited Company, and in 1902 your Council decided to purchase. An enquiry was held by J. C. Pottinger, Esq., at the Town Hall, Worksop, on 19th December, 1902, but the required loan was not sanctioned. There are several pump-wells and a few artesian wells, the water from the latter being slightly impregnated with iron. At Shireoaks the houses known as Shireoaks Row are supplied from an artesian well, and the farms and other houses from pump-wells.

Hardwick and Scofton are supplied from deep wells and the water is soft and of good quality.

The common lodging-houses are inspected by Mr. H. Simpson, Inspector of Nuisances, and the slaughter-houses, &c., by myself as well as by the Inspector. I reported that one slaughter-house was dirty and required lime-washing. I advised you to license the new slaughter-house of Mr. T. H. Moore, in Victoria Road. After inspecting the premises of Mr. Arthur Lane, 17, Cheapside, I approved of the plan provided the slaughter-house is supplied with tap water and that the boiler-house is not used for the preparation of articles for human consumption.

Cowsheds.—The dairies, cowsheds and milkshops have been inspected and I cannot too strongly urge the importance of these being kept clean. Cowsheds in some instances are dark and badly ventilated, and in all new cowsheds a headwalk should be provided. This has been done in Mr. Nicholson's new cowshed, in Eastgate, which has replaced a very unsuitable wooden building. I also inspected site and plan of a cowshed for Mr. Peter Lister, Kilton Road.

The following cases have been reported to the Sanitary Committee:—

Two cowsheds at New Farm, Broad Lane, are very dirty and the standings dirty from excrement.

Mr. Harris, Ratcliffe Grange:—Two cowsheds, very dark and require lighting and ventilating.

The bakehouses, factories and workshops form the subject of a special report to the Home Secretary.

The bone-boiling and artificial manure works are out of the town and no complaints have been received.

Nuisances.—Nuisances chiefly arise in connection with the old-fashioned sanitary conveniences.

In December, I reported that the closets at Nos. 81, 83 and 85, Low Town Street were out of repair and that the paving of the yard was uneven and out of repair.

There are water-closets without flushing apparatus belonging to houses in Portland Street, Clumber Place, Watson Road and Park Place. These must be a source of nuisance as the excreta remain until some one takes a pail of water. I should recommend that flushing apparatus be provided in all these cases. Frequent visits have been made to Slack's Hide and Skin Market and to the Hide and Skin Market in the Wheat Sheaf Yard. I have attended the weekly Cattle Market and no carcasses were exposed for sale which were unfit for human food. The Inspector and myself went on several occasions to White's Ground where Gypsies are encamped by permission of the owner.

In November, I inspected a building off Watson Road, where Mr. Frederick M. A. Hempel proposed to carry on the business of gut-scraping, but as this building was near dwellings, I could not advise you to sanction the arrangement. No legal proceedings have been taken before the magistrates during the year.

Infectious Diseases.—The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act has been in operation since February 1st, 1899, and 44 certificates were received in 1903. These were small-pox, 12; diphtheria, 3; erysipelas, 9; scarlet fever, 13; and typhoid fever, 7. The cases certified in each month are shown in the following Table.

MONTH	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Total
January .	1	—	—	—	1	2
February .	9	1	—	—	—	10
March . .	2	—	—	2	2	6
April. . .	—	1	1	2	—	4
May . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1
June . . .	—	2	1	—	2	5
July . . .	—	1	—	—	1	2
August . .	—	1	—	1	1	3
September .	—	2	—	—	—	2
October. .	—	3	—	—	—	3
November .	—	—	1	2	—	3
December .	—	1	—	—	2	3
Totals	12	13	3	7	9	44

In May, 1902, a wooden building was erected in Kilton Wood in the parish of Worksop, to accommodate twelve small-pox patients. This building remained unoccupied and unfurnished until February 2nd, 1903, when the first patient was admitted. The Isolation Hospital in the parish of Carlton-in-Lindrick for the Worksop Urban and the Blyth and Cuckney Rural Districts was ready for the reception of patients on 1st January, 1904, and will accommodate 16 persons. After infectious sickness, the room is fumigated by the Inspector of Nuisances and cleaned. This was all that could be done as hitherto there was no steam disinfecting apparatus, but a Thresh's Disinfector has been fixed at the Isolation Hospital which will be available for your district. Disinfectants are liberally supplied free of cost.

Small-Pox.—It will only be necessary to refer briefly to the outbreak of small-pox, as a special report was made to your Sanitary Committee, and copies were sent to the Local Government Board and to the County Council. Twelve cases were reported, the date of the first certificate being January 31st, and of the last, March 2nd. The following Table gives the sex, age and previous residence, and all the patients were removed to the Kilton Hospital.

No.	Name	Sex	Age Years	Admitted from
1	H.S.	male	40	Workhouse
2	G.H.W.	male	48	"
3	C.B.	male	47	"
4	E.W.	male	44	"
5	E.D.	male	39	"
6	A.M.	female	22	"
7	J.S.	male	70	"
8	G.H.	male	63	"
9	J.W.	female	26	Marsden's Lodging-house
10	H.N.	male	36	74, Portland Street
11	A.V.	male	42	Workhouse
12	A.B.	female	26	"

There were two centres of infection, viz.:—The Union Workhouse and Marsden's Lodging-house, and the persons attacked fall into three classes:—

- (1) Those connected with Marsden's Lodging-house;
- (2) Those at the Union Workhouse;
- (3) One person at a private house—case No. 10.

Respecting case No. 1, although he was admitted to Hospital from the Workhouse, he states that he came from Doncaster to

Willimott's Lodging-house in Low Town Street, on January 18th, and left on January 31st. During this time, he worked on the Railway in course of construction at Dinnington, and went to Marsden's on the evening of January 31st. In the afternoon of the following day (February 1st), spots were seen on his face by an inmate, and as the proprietor requested him to leave he went to the Workhouse.

No. 9, J. W., a female, who had been at Marsden's for five months, noticed the spots on the face of H. S., No. 1, and in her case the eruption was seen on February 16th.

As to those connected with the Workhouse, I believe that C.B., No. 3, infected the other persons. He was admitted to the Tramp Ward on January 20th, and as an eruption was seen on his face on January 23rd, he was placed in the Inspection Ward with other patients where he remained until his removal to Kilton Hospital on February 11th.

The first person at the Workhouse recognised as suffering from small-pox, was G. H. W., No. 2, who was admitted on January 2nd, 1903, and was placed in the General Ward.

A. M., No. 6—a nurse—had been employed in the Inspection Ward since February 4th. She was vaccinated in infancy, re-vaccinated on February 6th, and the eruption appeared on February 12th.

H. N., No. 10, resided at 74, Portland Street, and visited his father on January 29th, February 1st, 4th, 5th and 8th, who was a patient in the Inspection Ward with Nos. 3 and 4. The eruption appeared on the evening of February 16th.

At your Meeting on February 16th, I suggested that the inmates of Marsden's Lodging-house who had been in contact with J. W., No. 9, should be quarantined for 15 days. They were supplied with food by the Inspector, Mr. H. Simpson, and compensation paid. I strongly urged re-vaccination upon those who had been in contact with small-pox patients and I may also add that I had no reason to suppose that infection spread from the Hospital.

Typhoid or Enteric Fever.—Seven cases of typhoid fever were certified and there was one death—a female 59 years of age. One of these persons was a tramp staying at Willimott's Lodging-house, and was removed to the Workhouse. I could not hear that any of these patients had consumed oysters or any other shell-fish. The cause of the disease is the bacillus discovered by Eberth in 1880, which enters the body by the digestive tract.

Scarlet Fever.—The cases of scarlet fever were 13, being 24 less than in the preceding year, and it will be seen by referring to the Table that there were no cases in the months of January, March and November. There were no deaths from this disease.

Diphtheria.—The cases of diphtheria certified were three, viz.:—two at Worksop and one at Shireoaks. The patient at Shireoaks had two brothers who suffered from sore throats, but the medical attendant could not satisfy himself that these were diphtheritic. Persons may have sore throats which are due to the diphtheria bacillus and there may be no membrane developed.

Erysipelas.—There are no deaths recorded from erysipelas, but nine cases were certified, and in five instances the face was the part attacked.

No cases of puerperal fever and membranous croup were reported.

Whooping-Cough.—During the first and second quarters of the year there was an extensive outbreak of whooping-cough in Worksop, and nine deaths were registered. Five of these were of infants under one year, and the others were children above one year and under five. The immediate cause of death is generally bronchopneumonia.

Diarrhoea.—The deaths from diarrhoeal diseases were eight, and were thus distributed in each quarter, viz.:—1 in the first, 1 in the second, and 6 in the third. Five of these were infants under one year, and it will be noticed that the highest mortality was in the third quarter. The number of deaths from diarrhoea is very low and this may be attributed to the wet and cool summer. The rain purifies the air, cleanses the yards and streets and flushes the drains and sewers. This is a filth-disease, and cleanliness of the house and of rooms where food is kept is highly necessary.

Tubercular Diseases.—The deaths from tuberculous phthisis were eight males and six females, total 14, being an increase of five over the preceding year. One of these persons was an infant of five months and another was a child of 23 months. The rate of mortality is .83 per 1,000 of population. There were five deaths from other tubercular diseases.

The prevention of phthisis is a matter of great public importance and notices are frequently seen cautioning persons not to spit in the waiting rooms of Railway Stations and other places. Another important matter is that tuberculous persons should not marry.

Cancer.—The deaths from cancer and malignant disease were one male and eight females, total nine, being an increase of two compared with the preceding year. Seven are attributed to carcinoma, and one to sarcoma. The following Table gives the sex, age and parts attacked.

Sex	Age	Parts Attacked
Male	56	Rectum
Female	68	Stomach
Female	69	Uterus
Female	43	Uterus
Female	35	Breast
Female	64	Rectum
Female	63	Uterus
Female	71	Liver
Female	73	Stomach

In addition to the above, one person admitted from Woodsetts died in the Workhouse from malignant disease of the submaxillary glands. One Resident died at the Royal Infirmary, Sheffield, from malignant disease of the liver, and one at the Women's Hospital, Sheffield, from cancer of the right kidney.

Elementary Schools.—None of the Elementary Schools have been closed for infectious sickness. The closets have been frequently inspected and these are clean and in good order.

Vital Statistics.—Information relating to the population, births and deaths for 1903 and the preceding ten years is given in Table I appended to this Report. The population at census 1891 was 12,734, and at census 1901, 16,112, showing an increase of 3,378. The population estimated to the middle of 1903 is 16,872, and is used for calculating the birth and death rates.

Birth.—The registered births were :—

			MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
First Quarter	...	...	80	68	148
Second	„	...	82	54	136
Third	„	...	91	79	170
Fourth	„	...	84	71	155
TOTAL			337	272	609

From this Table it will be seen that the total births were 609, an increase of 10 over the preceding year, and the birth rate is 36·09 per 1000.

Deaths.—The total deaths registered were 275 (149 males and 126 females) and the general death rate is 16·29 per 1000. As this number includes persons dying in Public Institutions not belonging to the District, it is necessary to give the net deaths, which are determined in the following manner :—

Total Deaths registered in District	...	...	275
Deaths of Non-Residents in Public Institutions in District	...	...	12
			<hr/> 263
Add Deaths of Residents in Sheffield Hospitals	...		3
			<hr/> 266

Therefore the net deaths are 266, and the rate is 15·76 per 1000.

The deaths in the Union Workhouse, situated in the District, were 28; in the Victoria Hospital, Worksop, 7; and 1 in the Kilton Hospital (small-pox).

Infant Mortality.—The deaths of infants under one year were 91, and the rate of mortality per 1000 registered births is 149·42; per 1000 of total deaths, 330·9; per 1000 of population, 5·39. The deaths of children under five years were 121, and these were 44·0 per cent. of total deaths.

Aged Persons.—There were 61 deaths of persons of 65 years and upwards, and these were 22·18 per cent. of total deaths. These added to those of children under five years were two-thirds of the total number.

Zymotic Diseases.—The deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases were:—Small-pox, 1; typhoid fever, 1; measles, 1; whooping-cough, 9; and diarrhoea, 8; total, 20; and the rate of mortality is 1·18 per 1000 of population. By referring to Tables V and VI you will see their distribution in each quarter.

Uncertified Deaths.—The uncertified deaths were eight, and the supposed causes were:—heart failure, 2; apoplexy, 1; disease of heart, 2; convulsions, 1; premature birth, 1; and purulent meningitis, 1. In these cases a certificate cannot be given by a Medical Practitioner, and are reported to the District Coroner.

Inquests.—The inquests held in the District were 13, and these were 4·72 per cent. of total deaths. The verdicts returned were:—Accident, 9; alcoholic poisoning, 1; suicide, 2; and excessive drinking, 1.

Tables.—The usual Tables are appended, but Table II sent by the Local Government Board is not filled up as there are no sub-divisions of the District of known population.

In conclusion, as my duties will cease with the presentation of this Report to your Council, I have to express my thanks to the Members of the Local Board of Health by whom I was appointed, and to the Urban District Council for the kindness and courtesy I have always received from them. I must not omit to thank your Clerk, the Surveyor, and Inspector of Nuisances for the assistance they have always given to me.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN HOUSLEY, M.D., D.P.H.

Rockley, Retford,
25th January, 1904.

TABLE I.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WORKSOP.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1903 and previous years.

YEAR	Popula- tion estima- ted to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District	Deaths of Non- Resi- dents regis- tered in Public Institu- tions in the District	Deaths of Resi- dents regis- tered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT	
		Num- ber	Rate *	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages					Num- ber	Rate *
				Num- ber	Rate per 1000 Births Regist- ered	Num- ber	Rate *					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1893	12983	455	35.04	75	164.83	282	21.72	20	8	1	275	21.18
1894	13094	475	36.27	55	115.79	212	16.18	19	13	0	199	15.12
1895	13205	505	38.24	97	192.08	250	18.93	18	6	2	246	18.62
1896	13316	499	37.47	73	144.28	242	18.17	15	8	2	236	17.72
1897	13428	473	35.22	84	177.59	267	19.88	16	10	1	258	19.21
1898	13529	487	35.97	105	215.6	278	20.53	26	8	5	275	20.31
1899	13650	484	35.45	113	233.47	300	21.97	12	3	2	299	21.97
1900	13761	508	36.91	89	175.19	296	21.51	29	16	0	280	20.34
1901	16196	535	33.03	78	145.79	237	14.63	24	6	1	232	14.32
1902	16534	599	36.22	106	176.96	304	18.38	37	12	4	296	17.9
Aver- ages for years 1893- 1902	13969	502	35.98	87.5	174.15	266.8	19.19	21.6	9	1.8	259.6	18.66
1903	16872	609	36.09	91	149.42	275	16.29	36	12	3	266	15.76

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

At Census of 1901.

Total Population at all ages	16,112
Number of inhabited houses	3,258
Average number of persons per house ...	4.94
Area of District in acres (exclusive of Area covered by Water)	17,930

<p>I.</p> <p>Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District</p>	<p>II.</p> <p>Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.</p>	<p>III.</p> <p>Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.</p>
<p>Union Workhouse, Worksop. Victoria Hospital, Worksop. Kilton Hospital, Worksop (Small-Pox).</p>		<p>Royal Infirmary, Sheffield. Women's Hospital, Sheffield.</p>

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1903,
in the Worksop Urban District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT						
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years					
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up- wards
*Small-pox - - -	12				1	10	1
Cholera - - -							
Diphtheria - - -	3			1	1	1	
Membranous Croup -							
Erysipelas - - -	9		1		3	3	2
Scarlet Fever - - -	13		4	6	1	2	
Typhus Fever - - -							
Enteric Fever - - -	7		2	3		2	
Relapsing Fever - -							
Continued Fever - -							
Puerperal Fever - -							
Plague - - - -							
Totals - - -	44		7	10	6	18	3

* The Twelve Cases of Small-pox were removed
to the Kilton Hospital.

Isolation Hospital—KILTON HOSPIAL (Small-pox).

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1903,
in the Worksof Urban District.

Causes of Death	All Ages	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-65	65 and Upwards	In Public Institutions
Small-pox - - - -	1					1		1
Measles - - - -	1	1						
Scarlet Fever - - -								
Whooping-cough - -	9	5	4					
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup - - - -								
Croup - - - -								
Fever { Typhus - - - -								
Enteric - - - -	1					1		
Other continued - -								
Epidemic Influenza - -	2					2		1
Cholera - - - -								
Plague - - - -								
Diarrhœa - - - -	8	5	2			1		
Enteritis - - - -	7	4				2	1	
Puerperal Fever - - -								
Erysipelas - - - -								
Other Septic Diseases - -								
Phthisis - - - -	14	1	1	2	3	7		
Other Tubercular Diseases -	5	1		3	1			1
Cancer, Malignant Disease -	11					7	4	1
Bronchitis - - - -	17	5	2			2	8	2
Pneumonia - - - -	29	8	10		1	6	4	
Pleurisy - - - -								
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs - - -								
Alcoholism - - - -								
Cirrhosis of Liver } - - -	3					3		
Veneral Diseases - - -								
Premature Birth - - -	18	18						
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition - - - -								
Heart Diseases - - - -	21			1		9	11	6
Accidents - - - -	9	2	4			3		6
Suicides - - - -	2					1	1	
All Other Causes - - -	108	41	7	1	3	28	28	18
ALL CAUSES -	266	91	30	7	8	73	57	36

TABLE V.

Births, Deaths from all causes and from certain special causes, in each Quarter of 1903.

QUARTER ENDING	Births	DEATHS			DEATHS FROM			
		From all causes	Under One Year	65 Years and upwards	Zymotic Diseases	Tuber- culous Phthisis	Diseases of the Lungs	Heart Diseases
March 31 -	148	73	25	16	6	3	14	7
June 30 -	136	73	22	17	7	5	10	3
September 30 -	170	57	23	10	6	2	6	7
December 31 -	155	72	21	18	1	4	17	7
TOTALS -	609	275	91	61	20	14	47	24

TABLE VI.

Number of Deaths at Two Groups of Ages from the principal Zymotic Diseases,
in each Quarter of 1903.

QUARTER ENDING	Zymotic Diseases		Small-pox		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Typhoid Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough		Diarrhoea	
	Under 5	Above 5	Under 5	Above 5	Under 5	Above 5	Under 5	Above 5	Under 5	Above 5	Under 5	Above 5	Under 5	Above 5	Under 5	Above 5
March 31 -	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...
June 30 -	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	...
September 30 -	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
December 31 -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS -	17	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	9	...	7	1

WORKSOP URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

List of Nuisances abated and Improvements effected during the year 1903.

1.	Midden-privies abolished and Water-closets substituted...	4
2.	Privy and Ashpit Vaults raised to ground line and otherwise repaired and improved	6
3.	Pigstyes abolished	3
4.	Additional Privy accommodation provided where previously insufficient	3
5.	Flushing apparatus provided to Water-closets where previously no means of flushing except by carrying water and pouring it into the pan	3
6.	Bad, uneven and unpaved Yards, properly paved and channelled and put in good order	5
7.	Sink waste pipes disconnected from drains and made to discharge into the open air	12
8.	Well water condemned, wells cleaned, and proper supply of water provided	2
9.	Common Lodging-houses inspected	4
10.	Canal Boats inspected	27
11.	Plans for New Buildings approved and passed :—	
	For dwellings 105	} 146
	For other buildings 41	
12.	Old Cowsheds abolished and new provided :—	
	For four cows 1	} 2
	For eight cows 1	

H. SIMPSON,

Inspector of Nuisances.

Worksop,

15th January, 1904.

THE WORKSOP URBAN DISTRICT.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

SIR,

I have to report that during the year 1903, the inspections required by the above Act have been carried out. The bakehouses are eleven in number and are fairly clean. Two of these provide water-closets for the workmen, the others midden-privies.

It has not been necessary to inform H.M. Inspector of Factories that young persons were employed and that the Abstract of the Factory Act was not affixed in the workshop.

In four workshops the old Abstract was affixed, but in three of these the new Act has been supplied.

The floor of the Worksop Steam Laundry has been repaired.

As to the workplaces, I have placed three restaurant kitchens and two stable-yards on the Register.

The sanitary conveniences connected with workshops are frequently inspected, and these for the greater part are midden-privies. The tailors and others who are required to send notices of the employment of outworkers, have complied with the Act. The Inspector of Factories (F. J. Parkes, Esq.) has not sent any communications to the District Council complaining of the want of cleanliness or overcrowding in workshops.

I have kept a Register of workshops, &c.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HOUSLEY,

Late Medical Officer of Health.

Rockley, Retford,

25th January, 1904.

WORKSOP:

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1904.