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ANNUAL REPORT

For 1906.

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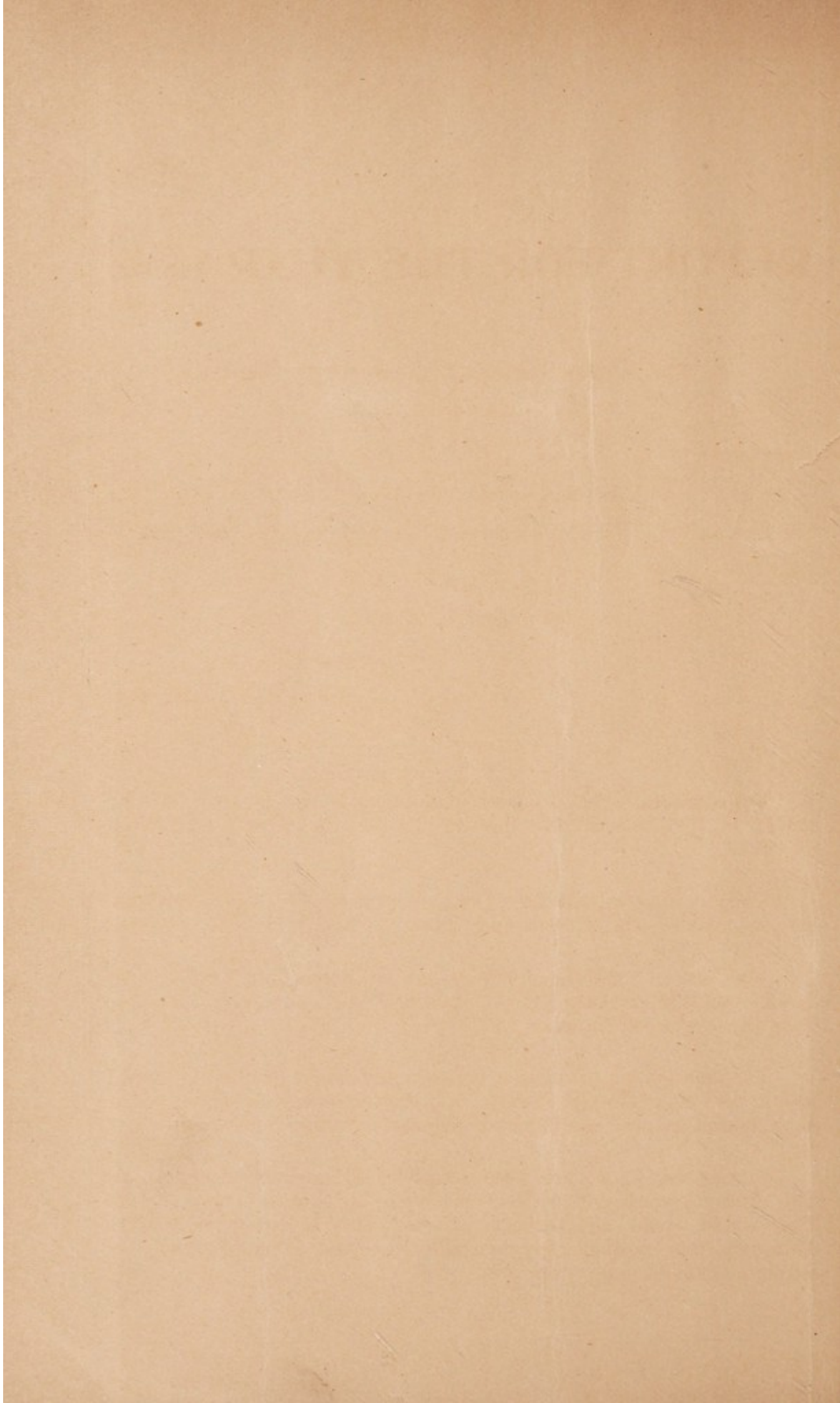
T. C. GARRETT,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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WORKSOP :

SISSONS AND SON, PRINTERS, "GUARDIAN" OFFICE.



REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1906.

To the Urban District Council of Worksop.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Report on the Health of the Urban District of Worksop during the year 1906.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

T. C. GARRETT,

Medical Officer of Health.

Population.—The *estimated* population of the district at the middle of 1906 was 18,203, showing an increase of 423 over that of 1905.

This number is calculated from the rate of increase shown between the census of 1891 and 1901.

The *natural* increase of population, by excess of births over deaths was 324, making the population, 18,131 or nearly 100 less than the estimated figure.

This method of calculation makes no allowance for immigration, which in this district must be considerable, owing to the development of coal mining and increase in other industries.

During the year plans were passed for 137 new dwelling-houses. The average number of persons per house at last census was 4·9. This would mean an increase of over 600 to the population. Although this method is unreliable it goes to show that the estimated population is not overstated.

Births.—During the year 608 births were registered in the district, corresponding to a birth-rate of 33·35 per 1,000 of the population, and showing a slight increase on the rate (33·33) for 1905. 15 more births were registered this year than in the previous one, but the birth-rate is slightly (·06) below the average rate for the previous 10 years.

In 1905 the birth-rate for the County was 28·6 and the average rate for the 15 Urban Districts 30·7.

The births and rate for each quarter, were as follows:—

Quarter ending—	Males	Females	Total	Rate
March ...	85	67	152	33·84
June ...	75	72	147	32·37
September ...	87	71	158	34·38
December ...	82	69	151	32·9
	329	279	608	33·35

32 of the births registered were illegitimate, giving a rate of 52 per 1,000 total births.

There is a striking contrast in the proportion of deaths to registered births among legitimate and illegitimate infants, as seen by the following comparison:—

Legitimate Births registered	576.	Deaths	79.	Proportion	13·7 %
Illegitimate Births	32.	Deaths	10.	Proportion	31·2 %

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered in the year was 284—144 males and 140 Females. Of these 89, or more than 31 per cent. occurred in infants under 1 year, and the number of deaths in children under 5 years amounted to 134 or 57 per cent. of the total.

The death-rate per 1,000 of the population was 15·5. Last year the rate was 14·5, and the number of deaths 258.

9 non-residents died in Hospitals in the district. These have been excluded, and distributed to their proper localities; while the deaths of 10 residents which occurred outside the district, have been included and make the net deaths 285 and the net death-rate 15·62.

Last year the net death-rate was 14·61 and the net deaths 260, while the rate for the County was 14·3.

Deaths in Public Institutions in the District :—

Kilton Hill Infirmary	...	...	...	31
(6 of these were non-residents.)				
Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	8

3 residents died in Sheffield Royal Infirmary.

2 in Notts. County Asylum.

1 in Nottingham General Hospital.

4 in Isolation Hospital, Carlton.

Table IV. at the end of the Report, shows the cause and age at death of all residents who died during the year.

Pneumonia claims the largest number, namely, 33; while Bronchitis and Heart Disease follow in order, with 24 each.

Deaths from Phthisis or Consumption numbered 21, and from Tuberculous Diseases 13, making the total deaths from this cause 34, or 1·8 per 1,000 of the population.

The average death-rate from Phthisis for this district for the past 10 years was ·84.

The rate for 1905 was 1·18 and for 1906 1·15, showing a very considerable increase, and there is a corresponding increase in the deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases, almost all the latter being among children under 5 years.

In the second Report of the Royal Commission on Human and Animal Tuberculosis, recently issued, the conclusions arrived at are of interest in regard to this subject. In the concluding paragraphs the Report states :—

“ There can be no doubt but that in a certain number of cases the tuberculosis occurring in the human subject, especially in children, is the direct result of the introduction into the human body of the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis; and there also can be no doubt that in the majority at least of these cases the bacillus

is introduced through cows' milk. Cows' milk containing bovine tubercle bacilli is clearly a cause of tuberculosis and of fatal tuberculosis in man."

. . . "A very considerable amount of disease and loss of life, especially among the young, must be attributed to the consumption of cows' milk containing tubercle bacilli. The presence of tubercle bacilli in cows' milk can be detected, though with some difficulty, if the proper means be adopted, and such milk ought never to be used as food. There is far less difficulty in recognising clinically that a cow is distinctly suffering from tuberculosis, in which case she may be yielding tuberculous milk. The milk coming from such a cow ought not to form part of human food, and indeed ought not to be used as food at all. Our results clearly point to the necessity of measures more stringent than those at present enforced being taken to prevent the sale or consumption of such milk."

Deaths from Cancer numbered 12, Apoplexy 15, Old Age 16. There were 13 Fatal Accidents as compared with 7 in the previous year. 16 Inquests were held, the verdicts returned being:—

Accidents	...	...	7
Burns	...	...	4
Over-laying	...	...	2
Manslaughter	...	...	1
Suicide	...	...	1
Natural Causes	...	...	1

Infantile Mortality.—Table IV. shows the deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under one year of age.

The number of deaths in children under 1 year was 89, and the rate of mortality per 1,000 births registered 146·3.

19 of these infants died in the first week of life, and 39 or 43 per cent. before the end of the first month.

The diseases most fatal to infant life, arranged in order of fatality, are as follows:—

Wasting Diseases (including Premature Birth)	31	deaths.
Respiratory Diseases	...	20
Diarrhœal Diseases	...	15
Convulsions	...	8
Common Infectious Diseases	...	5
All Other Causes	...	10

In the first group, nearly half the deaths were from Premature Birth and the remainder were attributed to Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus—indefinite terms often applied to deaths from immaturity.

This appears to be an increasing cause of infantile mortality and its increase is probably the chief reason why the death rate among infants continues so high,

Of the deaths included under Diarrhœal Diseases 10 were from Epidemic Diarrhœa, and 5 from Enteritis, Gastritis, etc., the latter being registered at times when Epidemic Diarrhœa was not prevalent.

In spite of the unusually warm summer, with rainfall below the average, and with an absolute drought of 18 days in August and September, the death rate from diarrhœa was remarkably low for this district; the number of deaths last year being 11 and in the previous year 36.

Although the disease was fairly prevalent, from the last week in July till the end of the second week in September, severe and rapidly fatal cases were not so numerous as in previous seasons, and the number of recoveries must have been greater.

These children are, however, always left in such a debilitated condition that numbers of them succumb later, to other acute diseases.

Zymotic Death Rate.—The number of deaths from zymotic disease was 25. The rate per 1,000 1·4.

Measles 2 Scarlet Fever 4, Diphtheria 5, Whooping Cough 4, Diarrhœa 10.

Usually the deaths from Diarrhœa form the greater part of the Zymotic deaths.

This year, however, the deaths from Specific Fevers amounted to more than half the total, the year being exceptional in the incidence of all the common infectious diseases except Typhoid Fever.

Infectious Disease.—The number of cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year was 143, giving a rate of 7·8 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 4·3 per 1,000 in the previous year.

The notifications were:—Diphtheria 21, Erysipelas 9, Scarlet Fever 111, Typhoid Fever 1, and Puerperal Fever 1.

Scarlet Fever was prevalent during the whole of the year, but did not appear in serious numbers until May. The first outbreak occurred at the Workhouse, an entire family of five developed the disease the day after they arrived in the town. The following month 9 cases were notified. In July 11, August 10, September 9, October 13, November 17, and 23 in December.

The majority of the cases were of a mild type, so mild as to be, in many instances, overlooked by the parents, and the children allowed to return to school.

Inquiries at the schools lead to the discovery of two families the children from which, were attending different schools while in the peeling stage of Scarlet Fever. In both cases the illness had been considered to be Measles by the parents, and the children were directed by the School Attendance Officer to return to school.

With the co-operation of the Principals of the Schools, an attempt has been made to prevent any similar occurrences in future.

The Head Teacher of each School has kindly consented to send to the Sanitary Inspector the names of children away from school, known or thought to be suffering from Infectious Disease, and for whom a Medical Certificate has not been received. These houses are visited and if it is found necessary a certificate of exemption from school is granted and other necessary precautions taken.

The School Attendance Officer is supplied with a weekly list of children excluded on account of Infectious Disease and the Head Teacher is notified at once, of the occurrence of Infection in any member of a family attending the school.

There were 4 deaths from Scarlet Fever, one of these being an infant of ten months.

86 or nearly 78 per cent. of the cases were treated in Hospital. The available space for Scarlet Fever was fully occupied from May to the end of the year, and during November and December a number of cases had to be treated at home.

Typhoid Fever.—Only one case was notified, from a rural part of the district.

Except for this case the district has been free from Typhoid since August, 1905.

Puerperal Fever.—One case was notified. This was reported to the County Medical Officer, and the usual precautions taken.

Diphtheria.—21 cases were reported and there were 5 deaths. Isolated cases occurred in January, April, and May, in different localities.

Two cases in July from the same district had no connection one with the other.

Ten cases occurred in September, October, and November. These were from separate localities, different schools, and in no family was there more than one case.

The only adult infected contracted the disease from a child in the same house. This child had the disease in a mild form and had attended school in this condition, before coming under observation, but no further cases were reported among children from this school.

In December there were 4 cases in two families.

Non-notifiable Infectious Disease.—A mild epidemic of German Measles prevailed during the last quarter, necessitating the exclusion of a large number of children from the Infant Schools. By the end of the year the disease had disappeared.

Whooping Cough appeared during the latter part of the year and is still prevalent. There were 4 deaths.

The following cases of Infectious Disease from the district were treated at the Isolation Hospital at Carlton :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	86
Diphtheria	...	...	9
Typhoid Fever	...	...	1
			<hr/>
		Total	96

Disinfection.—197 Rooms were disinfected with Formalin or Sulphur, by the Inspector after Infectious Disease.

A large amount of infected material was removed from patients' homes to the Hospital and disinfected with steam :—

Beds	...	...	...	45
Pieces of Bedding	...	...	...	420
Articles of Clothing	...	...	...	487
Sundries	...	...	...	215
				<hr/>
		Total		1,167

Excrement Disposal—In almost all cottage property the method in use is the middin-privy. The householder has to notify the Sanitary Inspector when the pit requires emptying, and he supplies the Contractor with a list of the work to be done.

The rule is that pits should be cleared in the week following that in which notice is received.

In June I reported to the Council the unsatisfactory manner in which the work was done in the early part of the year. For some time the delay was quite unreasonable, giving rise to much inconvenience, and in many cases causing a serious nuisance.

Sewerage System.—The question of the ventilation of the sewers is one demanding the attention of the Council. In many parts of the town, along the course of the main sewers, the escape of foul gas from the manholes is most offensive, especially in summer. A special ventilating shaft has been erected at the top end of the sewer, in Sandy Lane, and your surveyor is of opinion that a number of similar shafts erected at suitable positions, would effect an improvement, and diminish the escape of gas through the street grates.

The sewers are flushed regularly under the direction of the Surveyor, and sections where the nuisance is great receive special attention and extra flushing.

Several of the streets are already provided with separate surface water drains emptying into the river. It is hoped in the near future to have an entire separate system.

The Sewage is collected in tanks having a capacity of 337,500 gallons.

The estimated dry-weather flow, based on 20 gallons per head of the population, is 240,000 gallons. The tanks are emptied by two pumps, with a capacity of 1,814,400 gallons each per 24 hours. In ordinary circumstances the pumps are only worked during the day, and it is usual that before pumping is begun in the morning, the level in the tanks is higher than the inlet ; consequently the lower section of the out-fall sewer stands full for a time.

The sewage is disposed of by broad irrigation.

The area of the Farm is 400 acres.

The highest point to which sewage is pumped is about 90 feet above the level of the tanks, and from this point it can be distributed by gravitation.

The soil is of a loose sandy nature and the effluent disappears into the ground.

The Lease of the Farm expires in a year, but the Council have the option of renewal for a further period of 25 years.

The Council have the use of the land free of cost and give the owners all the sewage.

The **Private Slaughter-houses**, numbering 23, have been inspected; also the weekly Cattle Market, the Fish Market, the Hide and Skin Co.'s premises, and the business of gut-scraping carried on within the Market Place.

Cowsheds.—Seven new Cowsheds have been registered this year, making the total number inspected in the district 17.

In several sheds improvements have been effected, giving more light and better ventilation and drainage.

From inquiries it appears that an honest effort is being made at most places to carry out the precautions as to cleanliness, etc., suggested in the Regulations adopted by the Council last year, a copy of which was sent to each cowkeeper.

There is still room for much improvement in the direction of keeping the animals cleaner and freer from adherent matter, which may find its way into the pails during milking.

The habit of using inferior and dusty bedding was again found at one of the sheds.

Nine milk-sellers' premises in the town have been inspected.

The Council have not yet decided to take any definite steps with regard to the appointment of a Veterinary Inspector to examine the cows, in order to prevent the sale of milk from animals suffering from tuberculosis. The question, however, is under consideration.

Factories and Workshops.—There were at the end of the year 50 Workshops and Workplaces on the register, and 256 inspections were made.

15 Factories were inspected *re* Sanitary accommodation. In these no cause for complaint was found, and separate accommodation is provided where both sexes are employed.

In one workshop, where I reported last year the sanitary arrangement was defective, the necessary improvements have not yet been carried out.

6 lists of outworkers have been received from 3 employers, the number of workers names on these lists being 11.

26 inspections of outworkers premises were made.

Bakehouses.—These number 11.

In two, failure to affix the abstract was found. In another house, which is an old one, and inconvenient for the business, the walls and floor were found dirty. This was remedied temporarily and the use of the house will be discontinued next year.

INSPECTIONS.

Factories ...	...	...	...	75
Workshops	...	...	...	227
Workplaces	...	...	...	29
Total ...				331

DEFECTS FOUND. Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—

Want of Cleanliness	...	...	1
Want of Drainage of Floors	...	...	1
Sanitary Accommodation Insufficient	...	...	1

HOME WORK.

Lists received	...	...	...	6
Outworkers	...	...	...	11

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Bakehouses	...	...	...	11
Tailoring and Millinery	...	...	...	18
Bootmaking	...	...	...	5
Furniture and Upholstery	...	...	...	5
Shoeing Forges	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	7

Total number of Workshops on Register ... 50

TO THE WORKSOP URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

**Report of Inspector of Nuisances as to Inspections made,
Nuisances abated, and Improvements effected during
the year 1906.**

1.	Common Lodging Houses :—					
	Number registered	...	...	...	...	5
	Inspections made	...	...	...	...	107
2.	Canal Boats inspected	...	...	...	...	19
3.	Factories and Workshops :—					
	Inspections made	...	...	...	...	357
4.	Dairies, Cowsheds, and Slaughter-houses :—					
	Inspections made	...	...	...	...	575
5.	Pigstyes abolished	...	...	...	...	2
6.	Sink waste pipes disconnected from drain and made to discharge into the open air	...	...	...	...	4
7.	Minor Nuisances—such as blocked gullies and drains, badly kept pigstyes, accumulations of manure and rubbish, and defective flushing apparatus to water closets—attended to and abated	...	...	...	...	102
8.	Overcrowding, cases of, abated	..	...	..	...	2
9.	Badly paved and uneven yards, properly paved and channelled	...	...	...	...	2
10.	Midden privies abolished and water closets substituted	...				3
11.	Additional privy accommodation provided where previously insufficient	...	...	...	...	1
12.	Privy and ashpit vaults raised to ground line and otherwise repaired and improved	...	...	...	...	11
13.	Flushing apparatus provided to W.C. Pans where previously no means of flushing other than carrying and pouring water into pan.	...	...	...	...	3
14.	Wells condemned and Water Company's tap water provided					1
15.	Public House urinals repaired and improved	...	...			2
16.	Rooms fumigated after cases of infectious disease	...	...			197
17.	Cowsheds provided with additional light and ventilation	...				1

H. SIMPSON.

Inspector of Nuisances.

TABLE I.

WORKSOP URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1906 and previous years.

YEAR	Popula- tion estima- ted to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District	Deaths of Non- Resi- dents regis- tered in Public Insti- tutions in the District	Deaths of Resi- dents regis- tered in Public Insti- tutions 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 *
				Num- ber	Rate per 1000 Births Regist- ered.	Num- ber	Rate *							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1896	14408	499	34.63	83	144.28	242	16.80	15	8	2	236	16.83		
1897	14751	473	32.07	74	177.59	267	18.10	16	10	1	258	17.49		
1898	15102	487	32.25	105	215.6	278	18.41	26	8	5	275	18.21		
1899	15462	484	31.30	113	233.47	300	19.40	12	3	2	299	19.40		
1900	15830	508	32.09	89	175.19	296	18.69	29	16	0	280	17.69		
1901	16207	535	33.01	78	145.79	237	14.62	24	6	1	232	14.32		
1902	16592	599	36.10	106	176.96	304	18.32	37	12	4	296	17.84		
1903	16988	609	35.84	91	149.42	275	16.18	36	12	3	266	15.66		
1904	17392	583	33.52	104	178.39	291	16.73	32	11	3	283	16.27		
1905	17807	593	33.33	76	128.16	258	14.50	38	8	10	260	14.61		
Avrgs. for years 1896- 1905	16053	537	33.45	91	172.48	274	17.17	26	9	3	268	16.83		
1906	18230	608	33.35	89	146.3	284	15.57	39	9	10	285	15.62		

* 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.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
<p>Kilton Hill (Workhouse) Infirmary</p> <p>Victoria Hospital</p> <p>Small-pox Hospital</p>	<p>(1) The Workop and Blyth and Cuckney Isolation Hospital, Carlton</p> <p>(2) Notts. County Asylum</p> <p>(3) Royal Infirmery, Sheffield</p>	

TABLE III.
WORKSOP URBAN DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each locality.
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years						
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards	
Diphtheria.. ..	21		7	13		1		9
Erysipelas	9			1		8		
Scarlet Fever	111	3	52	48	6	2		86
Enteric Fever	1				1			1
Puerperal Fever	1					1		
Totals	143	3	59	62	7	12		96

Isolation Hospital—Worksop and Blyth and Cuckney Isolation Hospital, Carlton.

TABLE IV.
WORKSOP URBAN DISTRICT.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1906.

Causes of Death.	All ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	In Public Insti- tutions
Measles	2	1	1					
Scarlet fever	4	1	2	1				
Whooping-cough	4	2	2					
Diphtheria and Membranous croup ..	5		4	1				
Diarrhœa	11	10	1					
Enteritis	3		2			1		
Puerperal fever	1					1		
Erysipelas	1	1						
Other septic diseases	8	3	1		1	1	2	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	21		3	2	3	12	1	3
Other tubercular diseases	13	5	6	1	1			2
Cancer, malignant disease	12					6	6	3
Bronchitis	24	6	2			7	9	10
Pneumonia	33	14	12		1	5	1	1
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	2				1	1		1
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver ..	3					3		
Premature birth.. .. .	14	14						
Heart diseases	24			1		10	13	4
Accidents.. .. .	15	2	3	2	3	5		6
Suicides	1					1		
Old age	16						16	2
Convulsions	9	8	1					
Apoplexy	15					8	7	5
All other causes.. .. .	44	22	5	1		11	5	2
All causes	285	89	45	9	10	72	60	39

TABLE V.
WORKSOP URBAN DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1906. Deaths from stated causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under	1-2	2-3	3-4	Total	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	Total Deaths under 1 Year
	1 Week	Weeks	Weeks	Weeks	under 1 month	Months	Months	Months	Months	Months	Months	Months	Months	Months	Months	Months	
All causes	19	4	5	11	39	11	4	4	2	4	3	2	4	7	5	3	88
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diarrhoea, all forms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Premature Birth ..	13	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Congenital Defects ..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	2	1	2	..	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	12
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculous Peritonitis; Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Convulsions ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Suffocation, overlaying ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	19	4	5	11	39	11	4	4	2	5	3	2	4	7	5	3	89

Births in the year { legitimate, 576.
illegitimate, 82.

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants, 79.
illegitimate infants, 10.
Deaths from all causes at all ages, 285.

Population, estimated to middle of 1906, 18,230.