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Worksop Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1913,

BY

T. C. GARRETT,

Medical Officer of Health.

WORKSOP:

E. J. CLARK, PRINTER, 9, RYTON STREET.



Report for the Year 1913.

To the Urban District Council of Worksop.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Report on the Sanitary Work and Health of the District for the year 1913.

J am,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. C. Garrett,

Medical Officer of Health.

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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1913.

The District is 17,930 acres in extent. Besides the Town of Worksop, it includes the villages of Shireoaks, Steetley, Scofton, Hardwick, and Gateford. The first two are mining villages, and the others purely agricultural.

The district generally is flat. The surface over the greater part is of light sand (new Red Sand-stone). In the western part the Sand-stone runs out, and the under-lying Permian Marls and Lime-stone come to the surface.

The only water-course in the district is the river Ryton, which flows from West to East to join the Idle.

The Town continues to increase at a fairly uniform rate, owing to the growing demand for labour in connection with the development of new coal pits in the neighbourhood. An increasing number of men are employed in quarrying (Lime-stone), while the older industries, Wood-yards, Malting, Brewing, and Milling, offer regular employment for a considerable number of men.

Housing accommodation for the working classes keeps well ahead of the present demand. At the last census there were 257 unoccupied houses in the district, and during 1912 only 50 new houses were built. The average number built in the previous 5 years was 120. At the end of this year it is estimated that only 150 houses were unoccupied, while 95 new houses were erected and occupied.

Water Supply.—Up to June, 1911, the water supply was in the hands of a private company. In 1910 the Council obtained Parliamentary Authority for the purchase of the Water Works, and the undertaking was transferred to the Council in the following year.

The water is obtained from a deep well in the Bunter beds. It is pumped into a reservoir, and runs directly into the mains, without filtration. The average daily quantity supplied was 407,309 gallons. The water has a total hardness of 13.4, but is otherwise of good quality.

At the village of Shireoaks, 65 houses and the Elementary School are supplied from an artisian well; the rest of the village from private wells, which give water of good quality and free from surface contamination.

Hardwick and Scofton villages are both supplied from deep wells, with a service of pipes to the houses.

Milk Supply.—The number of registered cow-sheds is 18. These have been regularly inspected, and also the premises of 16 milk sellers in the Town. One old shed, which was unsuitable, has been abolished. In the others, the animals are housed in good buildings, with sufficient space and means of ventilation.

All the cows are examined once in three months by the Veterinary Surgeon.

Slaughter Houses.—The number licensed is 22. Two old houses were closed in the year and one new license granted. They were all inspected frequently, and found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

There is no systematic inspection of meat, but carcases brought to the weekly cattle market are examined by the Inspector.

Number examined and passed, 13.

The following premises where food is prepared, or offensive trades carried on, were inspected by the Inspector of Nuisances:

Pork Butchers.
Tripe Boiling.
Ice Cream Making.
Gut Scraping.
Hide and Skin Company's Depot.
Knackers' Yard.

Sewerage.—No extensions have been made during the year. The sewers over the whole system are flushed systematically, under the direction of the Surveyor.

The sewage is collected in tanks, pumped to the farm at Kilton, and disposed of by broad irrigation. There is no visable effluent, and no water course within a distance to receive pollution from the Farm.

Excrement Disposal is partly by water carriage system and partly by midden privies.

The approximate number of each type in use at the end of the year was:—

Water Closets - - 2655 Privies - - 1865 Pail Closets - - 3

The 95 houses erected this year were all provided with water closets.

39 middens were abolished and water closets substituted.

The contents of privies is all disposed of to farmers in the neighbourhood, delivered at the farms by the Council's carts.

Dry ashes and trade refuse are deposited in a disused quarry near the town.

Scavenging.—Since 1909 the work has been done by the Council. A Foreman has charge of this department, and the work is now done regularly, and with as little nuisance as is possible with the system.

Householders are required to send notice to the Foreman when pits or middens require emptying. This rule has little to recommend it, for the reason that notices are often neglected, and usually not sent till the pits are overflowing on to the yard. Many of the old pits, too, are so large that to empty them only when full means that they are emptied once in 6 months, or even longer.

The material has to be wheeled in barrows from the pit, through a passage, deposited in the street, and filled into the carts. This necessitates the soiling of the yard, passage and street, causing a nuisance at the time of emptying.

In the case of new streets now being laid out, this might easily be avoided by providing means of access to the backs of the houses. The Bye-laws relating to New Streets and Buildings state (No. 6) "Every person who shall lay out a new street which shall be intended for use as the principal approach to any building, shall provide in connection with such street and communicating therewith or with some other street, a secondary means of access of the width of ten feet at least where necessary, for the purpose of the removal of house refuse and other matters."

In only very few cases has this Bye-law been carried out.

This want of proper access is again the main reason for the existence still in the town of two privies and four ashpits where the contents have to be taken through the house when they are emptied. Even with dry ashes this is most insanitary and objectionable.

The fixed pits on these premises ought to be abolished, and small moveable ash bins provided, which could be emptied at frequent intervals.

Household refuse (pots, glass, paper, &c.) is collected weekly by the Council's carts. The material is deposited at the tip, where it is sorted, and the dry part burnt.

Better arrangements ought to be made at the tip to control and burn loose paper. With high winds much of this material is blown out of the quarry, causing a nuisance in the streets and gardens in the neighbourhood, Infectious Disease.—The number of cases notified was 148, viz.: Scarlet Fever 137, Diphtheria 3, and Erysipelas 8.

The district was comparatively free from Infectious Disease in the previous two years, and for the first half of this year. When the Schools opened after the Summer holiday there was a severe outbreak of both Scarlet Fever and Measles.

At the end of July only 16 cases of Scarlet Fever had been notified. In August there were 20, and in September 18, and not till near the end of the year did the Epidemic begin to subside. 110 families were infected.

There is no doubt that in the holidays many cases of Fever occurred, which did not come under observation. The two diseases running concurrently, too, led to confusion, and cases of Scarlet Fever were considered by parents to be Measles, and allowed to go about when the initial symptoms were over. Two cases of this kind were discovered in Schools in the peeling stage, neither of which had been medically attended, and were only kept in the house for 14 days.

When children are at school this is less likely to occur, as these cases come to the notice of the School Attendance Officer, who has given valuable help in notifying suspicious cases for investigation.

Most of the cases were of a very mild type, and there was only one death, a child of 3 years. 106, or 77 per cent., were treated in Hospital.

The Hospital accommodation was fully taxed Since August and during the height of the Epidemic many cases had to be treated at home.

In order to obtain better isolation of cases treated at home, the Council appointed a qualified Nurse early in the present year to assist in the work of visiting cases and contacts.

To carry out this work efficiently during an epidemic, in a district of this size, is quite beyond the power of one Inspector, who at the same time has to carry out the usual and additional new work required, such as House Inspection.

The Council would do well to consider the advisability of appointing a permanent assistant to the Sanitary Inspector, and the work of which he ought to be relieved could be best done by a qualified lady.

Hospital Accommodation.—The Isolation Hospital is the joint Hospital for the Worksop Urban and the Blyth and Cuckney Rural Districts, with a combined population of 25,982.

The Laundry Block contains a Thresh's Steam Disinfector, washing and discharging rooms, and mortuary.

Scarlet Block-two wards with 8 beds in each.

Enteric Block-two wards with 2 beds each.

Patients admitted in the year, from the Worksop district:— Scarlet Fever 106, Diphtheria 1.

Accommodation for Small Pox is provided in a separate Hospital in Kilton Wood. The building is of wood, with galvanized roof; consists of two blocks, with kitchen and nurses' rooms, and two wards in each block with space for 24 beds.

Tuberculosis.—The number of cases notified was:

Pulmonary Tuberculosis - 15 Other forms - - 13

Of the 15 cases of consumption, 12 had some period of Institutional treatment—10 in Kilton Hill (Workhouse) Infirmary and 2 in the Notts. Sanatorium. Most of these cases were evidently in an advanced condition when they came under treatment, as seven of them died before the end of the year.

In the second group there were 3 deaths from Tuberculous Meningitis, and 2 from Abdominal Tuberculosis, and the rest were cases of tuberculous disease of Joints and Bones. Most of these patients were, for a time, under treatment in Hospitals.

Disinfectants are supplied, and properly constructed sputum flasks, to cases of Consumption treated at home. The attendants are advised as to the control and disposal of sputum and discharges in the way best calculated to diminish infection.

A special ward is provided at Kilton Hill (Workhouse) Infirmary, for the treatment of Consumptives, with accommodation for 12 beds, but only Poor Law patients are admitted.

Population.—The estimated population at the middle of the year was 21,496, an increase of 500 on the previous year.

Calculated on the number of houses in occupation, the actual population is greater than the estimate for the year.

The increase between the census of 1901 and 1911 was 4,275, and the increase in the previous intercensal period 3,378.

Births.—The number registered was 604—291 males and 313 females. Five of these belonged to other districts, making the net number 599, and the net birth rate 27.8 per 1,000. This rate is '3 below last year's rate, and 3.8 below the average rate for the last 10 years, and the lowest rate registered in the district.

Table I gives the number of births and the rate for the last six years. The rate shows a steady decline, while the actual number of births is less than five years ago, when the population was 19,109.

44 illegitimate births were registered. 39 of these belonged to the district, which is equal to a rate of 65 per 1,000 registered births.

The Infantile Mortality among illegitimate children under one year was 205 per 1,000 births, as compared with 105 among legitimate children.

Deaths.—The number registered was 277—134 Males and 143 Females. There were 29 deaths of non-residents, 24 of which occurred in the Hospitals (Kilton Hill Infirmary and Victoria Hospital), both of which institutions receive some patients from beyond the district. The deaths of 19 residents, occurring in other districts, are included in the net number, which was 267.

The net death rate was 11.9 per 1,000, which is slightly higher (4) than the previous year, but 2.7 below the average rate for the last 10 years.

The corrected death rate was 12 per 1,000.

Table III gives the cause of death and the number at stated ages.

The deaths from the ordinary causes show nothing remarkable. Deaths from Tuberculous Disease were six less than the previous year. Deaths from Cancer show an increase of seven, and there was an unusual number of fatal accidents connected with Quarries and Mines.

There was a considerable increase in the number of deaths among children from Epidemic Disease, namely, 21, as compared with 8 in the previous year.

Severe Epidemics of Measles and Scarlet Fever began at the end of July. Measles were prevalent for four months, and accounted for 13 deaths. Scarlet Fever continued till the end of the year, with only one death.

There were six deaths from Epidemic Diarrhœa.

The Epidemic death rate for the year was '9 per 1,000.

Infantile Mortality.—The number of deaths in children under one year was 63, and the rate of mortality per 1,000 births 105, as compared with a rate of 82 in the previous year. The average rate in the last 5 years was 98 per 1,000. The increase this year was under the headings Diarrhœa (5 deaths), and Debility and Premature Birth (30 deaths).

The work of the Ladies' Health Association has been carried on as usual by Nurse Inston. Her work was unusually heavy in August and September, when Diarrhoea was prevalent. The mortality, however, was low considering the number of children affected. In her report of the work the Nurse states that "During the year 493 Infants were visited, of these 436 were breast-fed, 40 breast and bottle, and 17 wholly bottle-fed. 6,063 visits were paid. In the visits to the houses, an endeavour is made to give plain instructions suitable to each case, and especially in the case of first and delicate babies, and neglected cases are visited more frequently."

The Notification of Births Act was adopted by the Council in May, 1912. The Register is kept at the Council Office, where it is available for the Nurse to obtain the necessary information for her work.

The number of Births notified was 587, or 97 per cent. of the total. The percentage notified last year was 92.

Housing (Inspection of District) **Regulations.**— The Inspector of Nuisances was appointed by the Council to carry out the inspections under these Regulations. A record of the work done during the year has been kept up to date.

The number of houses in the district which have been inspected is as follows:—

In 1911 ... 107 1912 ... 34 1913 ... 27

In 26 of the houses inspected in the year the defects found were remedied. These were mainly external defects, such as badly paved yards, dilapidated ashpits, insufficient or defective sanitary accommodation, and dampness of walls.

In 25, privies were abolished and water closets substituted.

One house was in a condition unfit for habitation, and was demolished by arrangements with the owner.

I have prepared a list of houses in the district which I consider ought to be dealt with this year.

The Inspector's report is appended on page 14.

Factories and Workshops.-

Number on the Register-Factories ... 18

Workshops ... 70

Work-places ... 8

Number of Inspections made 405.

In the workshops no serious cause of complaint was found.

Lists of out-workers were received twice in the year from employers. These houses, numbering ten, were inspected and found to be in satisfactory condition. There was one case of Infectious Disease. The child was removed at once, and the premises disinfected.

Fifteen Retail Bakehouses were inspected, and the regulations as to lime washing, cleanliness, &c., were, with a few minor exceptions, well observed.

The sanitary accommodation in Factories was inspected. Where persons of both sex are employed separate and suitable accommodation is provided. Number of inspections made—72.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

Inspections.		
Factories		72
Workshops		285
Workplaces		48
		405
DEFECTS FOUND. Nuisances under the Public	Heal	th Acts
Want of Cleanliness		5
Number of Defects remedied	5.	
Home Work.		
Lists (received twice a year)		10
Outworkers		20
REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.		
Bakehouses (Retail)		15
Bootmaking and Repairing		10
Dressmaking, Millinery, and Tailorin	g	25
Furniture and Upholstery		6
Harness and Saddlery		4
· Restaurants and Posting Stables		3
Shoeing Forges		7
Miscellaneous		8
Total number of Workshops on Regi	ster	78

TO THE WORKSOP URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Report of the Inspector of Nuisances as to Inspections made, Nuisances abated, and Improvements effected during the year 1913.

ı.	Bakeries, Cowsheds, Dairies, a	and Slaught	er-houses:		
	Number on Register—				
	Bakeries				15
5.0	Cowsheds	··· and lay			18
	Dairies				16
	Slaughter-houses				22
	Inspections made				871
2.	Common Lodging-Houses:				
	Number on Register				7
	Inspections made				91
3.	Canal Boats Inspected		000000		25
4.	Factories, Workshops, and W	Vork-places	:		
	Number on Register—				
	Factories	•••			18
	Workshops				70
	Work-places				8
	Inspections made				396
5.	Premises of Outworkers				7
	Inspections made				45
6.	Sink-waste pipes disconnected	from drai	ns and mad	le	
	to discharge into the open	air			4
7.	Pigstyes abolished				5
8.	Overcrowding Cases abated	10 190	inen leio'i		2

9.	Badly paved and uneven yards properly paved and	
	channelled	31
10.	Midden Privies abolished, and water closets substituted	39
II.	Additional privy accommodation provided where pre- viously insufficient	3
12.	Ashpit and privy vaults raised to ground level and otherwise repaired and improved	51
13.	Flushing apparatus and water provided to W.C. pans, where previously no means of flushing other than by carrying and pouring water into pan	4
14.	Rooms fumigated after cases of Infectious Disease and Tuberculosis	95
15.	Wells condemned, the water being unfit for drinking purposes	2
16.	Carcases inspected in the Cattle Market, and passed as fit for food	13
17.	Minor Nuisances, such as blocked drains and gullies, badly kept pigstyes, defective flushing apparatus to	
	water closets, and accumulations of manure and	12
	rubbish:—attended to and abated	83

HOUSING (Inspection of District) REGULATIONS, 1910

PARTICULARS OF INSPECTIONS, &c., DURING THE YEAR 1913.

ı.	Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909	27
2.	Number of dwelling-houses which, on inspection, were considered to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	* 1
3.	Number of representations made to the local authority with a view to the making of closing orders	* Nil
4.	Number of closing orders made	* Nil
5.	Number of dwelling-houses, the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders	26
6.	Number of dwelling-houses which, after the making of closing orders, were put in a fit state for human habitation	Nil
7.	The general character of the defects found to exist were— Badly paved yards, uneven channels, vaults of ashpits privies too deep, insufficient privy and w.c. accommoda	
	Number of notices issued during the year 1913:	
	Informal, or preliminary 43 Statutory 3	
	All complied with except two of the informal notices.	

* Inspector arranged with owner, and house was closed and demolished without closing order being made by the local authority.

H. SIMPSON,

Inspector of Nuisances.

TABLE I.

WORKSOP URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

	BIRTHS.			TOTAL I	ERED IN	740,000	TERABLE THS.	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.						
Popu- lation				NETT		TT	THE DI	SIRICI	of Non-	of Resi-	Under of a	ı year ge.	At all Ages	
Year	esti- mated to Middle of each Year	Uncor- rected Num- ber	Num- ber	Rate	Num- ber	Rate	resi- dents regis- tered in the District	dents not regis- tered in the	Num- ber	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Num- ber	Rate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1908	19109	637		33.3	270	14.1	14	20	72	113	276	14'4		
1909	19564	614		31.3	277	14.1	20	10	61	99	267	13.6		
1910	20030	611		30.2	278	13.8	16	9	69	112	271	13.2		
1911	20506	598	588	28.6	301	14.6	29	16	60	100	288	14		
1912	20996	597	592	28.1	252	11.9	22	13	50	84	243	11.2		
1913	21496	604	599	27.8	277	12.8	29	19	63	105	267	11.9		

AT CENSUS OF 1911.

Total population at all ages		20,387
Number of inhabited houses		4,394
Average number of persons per house		4.6
Area of District in acres (land and inland	water)	17,930.

TABLE II.

WORKSOP URBAN DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1913.

	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.									
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all		At Ages—Years.							
S I I I	Ages	Under	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up- wards	Hospi- tal.	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	3		I	2					I	
Erysipelas	8		I		I	5		I		
Scarlet Fever	137	115	23	95	16	2	I		106	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	15			3	3	7	2			
Other forms of Tuberculosis	13	I	2	5	5			No. 175		
Totals	176	I	27	105	25	14	3	I	107	

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

TABLE III.

WORKSOP URBAN DISTRICT.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.								whether of or "Non- Institutions istrict.	
CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages	Under 1 year	r and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total Deaths "Residents" in Residents" in
All Causes { Certified Uncertified	260 7							1197.04		
Measles	13		6	5	2					
Scarlet Fever	I			I			2211	MA	1.131	r ner i
Whooping Cough	I		I				* -			
Influenza	2						I	I		
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	12		1 8		I	5	4	I	I	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	1	I	1						
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2				2	AF.	hilto	il gi	edid	I
Cancer, malignant disease	25					1000	5	13	7	7
Rheumatic Fever	I				I			223	Vergia	TYE
Meningitis	5	1	2		I	I		20.23	500	I
Organic Heart Disease	27	1				2	4	8	12	6
Bronchitis	21	6		I		MAG.	2	2	10	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	21	5	4	3		Sente.	4	2	3	4
Other diseases of respiratory organs	I							I		
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	8	5		I				I	I	
Cirrhosis of Liver	5						-	3	2	I
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	8			I		I	I	4	1	
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition						I	5	CHA	UGL	
Congenital Debility and Malformation	I				1	1			1	
including Premature Birth	30	30								
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	II	2			1	3	3	2		3
Suicide	I							I	1	
Other Defined Diseases	68	12	2		I	I	12	11	29	32
	267	63	16	13	9	14	36	50	66	61

TABLE IV.

WORKSOP URBAN DISTRICT.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age. 1913.

Total deaths under r year	61	1172 1175 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 17	63
squow 6-15		ын и 4и н	12
sq1uom 6-9		нн	3
3-6 months		ни вн	5
r-3 months		н ан нен	6
Total under 4 weeks	23	44 11 11 10 3	34
3-4 meeks	I	нн нн	4
s-3 меекs		н	7
1-2 weeks		н н н 4и	6
Under Under	I	н 10 год н	19
CAUSE OF DEATH.	All causes { Certified	Tuberculous Meningitis	

Nett Deaths in the year { legitimate infants, 55. Nett Births in the year { legitimate, 599.