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183 Euston Road  
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WORSBOROUGH  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

*Medical Officer of Health,*

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1903.

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Barnsley :

E. CHEESMAN, PRINTER AND BOOKBINDER, 3, MARKET HILL.

—  
1904.

ROCKLEY DENE,

WORSBRO' BRIDGE,

*February, 1904.*

*To the Chairman and Members of the Worsborough  
Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on questions relating to the health of the Township of Worsborough, for the year ending December 31st, 1903, in compliance with the requirements of the Local Government Board.

A circumstance which makes the year 1903 a record one from the point of view of its health statistics, is the unfavourable meteorological conditions which were maintained during the whole year, when rain fell on at least 181 days. This will in a measure account for there being 69 deaths due to diseases of the Respiratory Organs out of a total of 203.

Another unpleasant feature of the health statistics for 1903 is the increase in the Infantile Mortality.

I have again to report that the Sanitary Inspectors have worked loyally and well during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. A. L. BANHAM,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

# REPORT.

## POPULATION.

It was estimated that the population in 1902 was 10,435, and as there has been 43 new houses built and inhabited during the year just ended, this will give, averaging 5 persons per house, 10,650, on which all statistics of this report are based.

Worsborough being all in one Registration District no separate information is available with regard to births, or even of the population in its various portions.

I have separated the District, and estimate the population of its various portions as follows :—

| YEARS. | Worsbro' Dale and Swaithe. | Worsbro' Bridge and Ward Green. | Birdwell and Worsbro' | Worsbro' Common and Highstone. | Blacker Hill. |
|--------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 1902   | 2,710                      | 2,650                           | 2,220                 | 1,560                          | 1,295         |
| 1903   | 2,765                      | 2,665                           | 2,365                 | 1,560                          | 1,295         |

(The figures given in these columns are only approximately correct.)

## BOUNDARIES OF DISTRICTS.

WORSBOROUGH DALE DISTRICT is bounded by Swaithe on the east, G.C. Goods Line on the south from Swaithe to Glass House Crossing, and a line from there to Vernon View on the Sheffield Road, and from there to Swaithe.

This, if my estimate is correct, is the largest in area, as well as the most populous portion of the district; part of it is situated in the neighbourhood of the Canal, a greater part lies low and is a clay soil. Many of the houses are old and not in a good sanitary condition, especially Houndsfields Court, Parkinson's Court in High Street, and Coward's Court in George Street; there are several other instances where houses stand back to back, and houses with no through ventilation. Some of the Courts have not sufficient privy accommodation. The inhabitants still persist in throwing refuse matter, such as vegetables, and allowing their children to evacuate their bowels

in the yards, it is in this part of the district where most overcrowding exists. Eleven new houses have been erected in Worsbro' Dale, all of which are good artisans' houses. Four cases of Enteric, 4 of Scarlet Fever, 1 Diphtheria and 1 of Erysipelas have been notified.

**WORBOROUGH BRIDGE AND WARD GREEN** includes the Bridge proper as far as Worsbro' Park gates, what is known as Barrow Houses (New England), Ward Green and King Well. A portion of this district lies in the valley adjacent to the basin of the canal, the houses in this part are old, but in a fair sanitary condition; Marriott's Yard has the worst houses in this locality. The Barrow Houses which are situated on the hill-side are densely populated. The houses at King Well and Ward Green are in a fair sanitary condition although better means for disposal of sewage is here required. Three houses have been erected, 13 cases of Enteric, 22 cases of Scarlet Fever and 3 cases of Diphtheria have been notified.

**BIRDWELL AND WORSBOROUGH** are situated on much higher ground, with the exception of Rockley, which is a small hamlet in the valley. It is in this portion of the district where 29 new houses have been erected during the last twelve months, the houses here are of a much better class, although there are a few old houses, *e.g.*, in Low Fold. Birdwell, and in Barrow Pit Yard, Worsborough, which cannot possibly be called model sanitary dwellings. One case of Enteric, 19 of Scarlet Fever, 4 of Diphtheria and 2 of Erysipelas have been notified from this part of the district.

**WORSBOROUGH COMMON AND HIGHSTONE.** This again is situated on a high level and is probably the oldest part of the district, there is some improvement here in that the houses are somewhat cleaner, as there are not so many domestic pets, such as pigeons, poultry, etc., kept in or adjacent to the houses; although during the last few weeks I have noticed signs of pigeon-cotes being put up adjoining some of the houses. Eight cases of Enteric, 3 of Scarlet Fever, 2 of Small-pox and 1 of Diphtheria have been notified.

**BLACKER.** This includes Dovecliffe, and is the most elevated and exposed portion of the Township. The houses are old, but in a fair condition. One case of Enteric and 11 of Scarlet Fever have been notified.

JANUARY.—The weather during the month was generally wet and unsettled, there were 18 deaths registered and 11 cases of infectious diseases notified.

FEBRUARY.—Not so much rain fell in this month as usual, there being only 10 wet days recorded. Nineteen deaths were registered and 3 cases of infectious diseases notified.

MARCH.—The weather during the greater part of this month was wet. Twenty-one deaths were registered and 7 cases of infectious diseases notified.

APRIL.—Rain fell on 11 days, only 13 deaths were registered and 6 cases of infectious diseases notified.

MAY.—This was also a wet month. Thirteen deaths were registered, 9 cases of infectious diseases notified, 7 being of Enteric.

JUNE.—On the whole this was a finer month, though rain fell on 10 days. Fourteen deaths were registered and only 2 cases of infectious diseases notified.

JULY.—Rain fell on 13 days of this month. Sixteen deaths were registered and 5 notifications of infectious diseases received.

AUGUST.—During this month the weather was wet and unsettled, rain falling on 17 days. Twelve deaths were registered and 5 cases of infectious diseases notified.

SEPTEMBER.—The weather continued changeable, with 15 wet days. Fourteen deaths were registered, 24 cases of infectious diseases notified, 7 of Enteric, 17 Scarlet Fever, mostly from Birdwell.

OCTOBER.—This was by far the wettest month of the year. Twenty-seven deaths were registered and 7 cases of infectious diseases notified.

NOVEMBER.—Seventeen deaths were registered and 11 notifications of infectious diseases received.

DECEMBER.—The weather during the month was changeable with heavy rains, wind, and some fog. Nineteen deaths were registered and 6 notifications of infectious diseases received.

## BIRTHS.

The number of children whose births were registered during 1903, was 441. 240 males, ~~201~~ 201 females as against 433 in 1902. 24 The birth-rate therefore is 41.40 per 1,000, as compared with 41.49 in 1902

(Refer to Table I. at the end of Report for Birth-rate for previous 10 years.)

## DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during 1903, was 203; this gives a mortality-rate of 19.06 per 1,000 of the population, a higher rate than last year, which was 17.34, though not higher than the average for the past ten years, which was 19.18.

The increased mortality is chiefly due to the unfavourable meteorological conditions, as no less than 69 deaths were registered as due to diseases of the Respiratory Organs. Sixty-eight of children under one year of age (4 uncertified, *i.e.*, not certified by a Medical Practitioner), and 18 certified by Coroner after enquiry as due to accident or natural causes.

Fifteen deaths of residents from this district who have died in public institutions have to be added, making the total up to 218, viz.: 5 in the Kendray Fever Hospital, 7 from the Workhouse and Beckett Hospital, 2 from Wadsley Asylum and 1 from York Lunatic Hospital, thus bringing the rate to 20.46.

For number and causes of deaths in separate localities see Table IV.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the year 1903 no less than 68 deaths occurred among children who had not reached one year of age, this gives an infantile mortality rate of 154.19 per 1,000 births registered; higher than last year which was 133.94.

I had occasion to draw your attention to this subject last year, and I take this opportunity of impressing upon you the necessity of some steps being taken to protect the lives of infants, especially as our birth-rate is steadily on the decrease.

There is not a shadow of doubt that on the methods of feeding and rearing infants during the early stages of their existence depend the health and strength of the children, in fact the strength and physique of the nation. I might add as an example that only in September last, when our Sanitary

Inspector had occasion to visit a house in Worsborough Dale where there were 5 children ranging from a few months to eight years of age, the mother admitted that they never used milk, in fact never had any in the house.

Advice given by medical men to mothers is, as a rule wasted, owing either to their ignorance or carelessness, for a medical man on seeing an emaciated infant, has to decide whether the child is being starved from lack of food or from taking food known to be unsuitable.

I have two schemes to suggest, one is that a trained nurse be appointed to visit the houses where there are infants and there teach cleanliness, show how foods should be prepared and how the child should be washed and clothed, for there seems to be a theory in this district "that the dirtier the child, the more it thrives." Instead of this being the case it is often through children crawling about the floor, then sucking their dirty fingers, which sets up digestive troubles and Diarrhœa.

If the expense of a nurse could not be taken from the rates I think there would be little difficulty in raising subscriptions privately for this purpose.

My other suggestion is that the Registrar shall be asked to hand to parents a printed form when the birth of a child is registered, containing advice as to simple methods of rearing infants, laying great stress on breast feeding.

(Below is the form of instructions issued in Manchester which we cannot do better than adopt here.)

### "HOW INFANTS SHOULD BE FED."

With some additional observations.

- 1.— Infants should, whenever it is at all possible, be fed at the breast for a period of six months at least; but, if that cannot be done, for as long a period as may be. Breast milk is, almost always, much more wholesome for an infant than cow's milk.
- 2.— They should have the breast not oftener than every two hours during the day, and every four hours during the night. At the end of three months they should be suckled at longer intervals. When they are fretful or suffer from indigestion, it will often be found that they are being overfed, and diminishing their diet will then put them right.

- 3.—The mother should, in order to supply wholesome milk to to her child, partake only of plain and wholesome food, avoiding intoxicating drinks, such as spirits and beer. If she suffers from sore nipples, they should be washed with warm water after the child has fed, and some glycerine should then be applied.
- 4.—When, from want of milk, or from an absolute necessity of going to work, a mother cannot suckle her infant, the next best thing, as a rule, is to feed it on cow's milk, prepared thus:—

Half-a-pint of good fresh milk, and one pint of water, with a small teaspoonful of white sugar are mixed and boiled, and then placed in a clean jug, covered with a clean cloth. Four tablespoonfuls of this should be placed in the feeding bottle, each time it is used, and after each time the child is fed the bottle should be cleaned, or a clean one used. The infant should not be fed oftener than every two hours in the day time, and every four hours during the night. This will be the diet up to the age of six weeks.

When the child is at least six weeks old, one pint of cow's milk may be added to one pint of water, and eight tablespoonfuls used to each meal, the interval between meals being increased. At the ages three to six months, two pints of cow's milk should be mixed with one pint of water, eight tablespoonfuls being used to each meal. The intervals between meals, and the quantity used at each meal, may be increased as occasion requires. But it is necessary always to bear in mind the danger of over-feeding. In all cases the mixture of milk and water should be boiled and kept in a clean jug, as before mentioned. Only a small quantity should be got ready at one time.

Up to the age of six months it will generally be found better to use no other food whatever than milk. On no account should "pobbies" or other solids be given.

- 5.—The above directions furnish a food on which children may thrive, but it is very poor in cream as compared with mother's milk, and those who can afford the extra milk and trouble would do better to proceed in the following manner:—

For infants under six weeks of age, purchase a pint of fresh rich milk in the evening and half-a-pint in the morning.

Place the evening pint in a shallow earthenware bowl, scrupulously clean, which should be placed in a basin of water for coolness, and cover the bowl with a plate.

In the morning skim four tablespoonfuls of cream from the bowl and add it to the freshly purchased half-pint. Add also a small teaspoonful of sugar, and as much bi-carbonate of soda as will stand on a sixpenny-piece.

Boil the mixture of fresh milk, cream, sugar and bi-carbonate of soda and stand it in a jug, freshly cleaned out thoroughly with boiling water, and if necessary, with a little washing soda in the water. This preparation will have to last 24 hours, and four tablespoonfuls should be placed in the feeding bottle each time it is used; and after each time the child is fed, the feeding bottle must be cleansed with hot water or a clean one used. The infant should not be fed oftener than every two hours during the day time, from six in the morning till eight in the evening, nor oftener than every four hours at night.

When the infant is six weeks old, a pint of fresh, rich milk should be purchased in the evening as before, and creamed, but a pint of the same milk will now be required in the morning, cream as before, and add the cream to the morning's pint of milk, also a teaspoonful of sugar, and a little bi-carbonate of soda as before.

Eight tablespoonfuls may now be used for each meal, passing gradually from four to eight tablespoonfuls. The infant may now be fed at intervals of three hours during the day.

After the infant has reached the age of three months the directions are the same as those given in 4.

In the above plan, the mixture is prepared for 24 hours, and, if carefully kept, will, after boiling for five minutes, be safe for this period. It is better, however, to bring what is left of the mixture at the end of 12 hours again to boiling point.

There need be no waste of milk. The pint of milk which has been creamed, and what is left over from the infant's mixture, may be made into a pudding or used for other cooking purposes.

Mothers must be careful to add bi-carbonate of soda to the milk (used for baking) and not washing soda, which is poisonous.

- 6.—When condensed milk is used, mothers should be careful to get only the best brands, and the unsweetened milk should be preferred. They should carefully examine the labels on the milk tins, as, by the new Sale of Food and Drugs Act, all condensed milk not made from whole milk, must have attached the words, "Machine Made Milk," or the words, "Skimmed Milk," in legible characters. The milk should be diluted according to the directions given on the tins.

The diluted milk, especially if unsweetened milk is used, should be tried undiluted. If the infant cannot digest this, it should be tried with an equal part of water. Care must be used to protect the milk after opening the tin.

- 7.—The bottle used should be boat shaped. The India-rubber teat comes off, can be turned inside out, and can be easily cleaned with water containing soda. The bottle and teat should be cleaned after each use, the bottle with scalding water. Bottle, teat, and a cleaning brush may be had for about a shilling. It is absolutely essential to keep the bottle and teat clean.
- 8.—In one of the Health Lectures for 1881-2, on "Infant Feeding," the following diets are given as useful.

"DIET FROM SIX MONTHS TO TWELVE MONTHS OLD."

Five Meals a Days.

First meal, 7 a.m., one teaspoonful of some farinaceous food to about twelve tablespoonfuls of sweetened milk, mixed and well boiled. Second meal, 11 a.m., the same quantity of pure milk. Third meal, 1-30 p.m., same as first. Fourth meal, 5-30 p.m., same as second. Fifth meal, 10 p.m., same as first.

"DIET FOR A CHILD FROM TWELVE TO EIGHTEEN MONTHS OLD."

First meal, 7 a.m., Bread and Milk, or oatmeal or homing porridge, with plenty of milk. Second meal, 11 a.m., Twelve tablespoonfuls of milk. Third meal, 1-30 p.m., bread crumbs and gravy, or a slackly boiled egg and bread and butter. Fourth meal, 5-30 p.m., bread and milk. Fifth meal, milk to drink.

For further instruction, the lecture alluded to, which may be had at John Heywood's, for 1d., should be consulted.

- 9.—Infants should not be placed on the floor, as they are thus exposed to draughts and infectious dirt. They should be suspended at a height of at least two or three feet from the floor.
- 10.—They should be warmly clothed, but not with many clothes. Their clothing should not fit tight about the body, but cling loosely, so as to give free play to the lungs. The limbs should be covered equally with the body. To allow a child to be cold is as bad as to deprive it of food while giving it all the effort of digestion.
- 11.—Mothers are strongly warned against giving children soothing medicines to send them to sleep.
- 12.—When an infant continues to suffer from indigestion or diarrhœa, in spite of every care in feeding it, the mother should consult a medical man, who will advise her how to act.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases were 16, four of these being from the Hospital, giving a rate of 1.50 per 1000; of these deaths 2 were from Measles, 1 Scarlet Fever, 3 Whooping Cough, 1 Diphtheria, and 9 Enteric.

(For the different districts in which the deaths took place see Table IV, and for the number of cases notified from each locality see Table III at end of Report.)

## TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER.

Of the 27 cases which were notified 9 proved fatal, 5 in their own homes and 4 in the Hospital. In three instances there was a second case from the same home, and in other instances cases followed each other from the same street; this I account for by the cases not being diagnosed in their early stages, and so no precautions could be taken.

The following Table shows the number of cases reported and the number of deaths in each month of the year :—

|           | Cases Reported. |   | Deaths. |   | Cases Reported. |     | Deaths. |     |   |
|-----------|-----------------|---|---------|---|-----------------|-----|---------|-----|---|
| January   | ...             | 1 | ...     | 1 | July ...        | ... | 0       | ... | 1 |
| February  | ...             | 0 | ...     | 0 | August          | ... | 3       | ... | 1 |
| March     | ...             | 1 | ...     | 2 | September       | ... | 7       | ... | 0 |
| April ... | ...             | 0 | ...     | 0 | October         | ... | 2       | ... | 0 |
| May ...   | ...             | 6 | ...     | 1 | November        | ... | 4       | ... | 2 |
| June ...  | ...             | 1 | ...     | 0 | December        | ... | 2       | ... | 1 |

Thirteen of the cases occurred in Worbro' Bridge, and 8 in Worsbro' Common; 16 from the total number of 27 were removed to the Hospital. All the infected houses were examined as regards their sanitary arrangements, and found defective sink traps in 3 cases, 3 waste water closets defective, 7 either wet or delapidated ash-pits, and 1 with insufficient closet accommodation. During the year four specimens of blood of patients have been examined by Widal's Test, and three gave a positive re-action. It would be better if more medical men availed themselves of the opportunity of having the blood of suspected cases examined.

In Typhoid Fever it is the motions from the bowels that are especially infectious, and it is therefore very necessary that the greatest care be taken for their proper disposal, that they and the vessel containing them should be thoroughly disinfected, for dejecta or urine of a Typhoid patient will retain virulent Typhoid germs for a long time.

Number of cases of Enteric Fever reported each year for the last ten years :—

| Year | No. of cases | No. of deaths | No. removed to Hospital |   |     |    |
|------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|---|-----|----|
| 1893 | ...          | 58            | ...                     | 9 | ... | 35 |
| 1894 | ...          | 26            | ...                     | 4 | ... | 9  |
| 1895 | ...          | 32            | ...                     | 1 | ... | 9  |
| 1896 | ...          | 16            | ...                     | 2 | ... | 3  |
| 1897 | ...          | 22            | ...                     | 2 | ... | 5  |
| 1898 | ...          | 11            | ...                     | 3 | ... | 4  |
| 1899 | ...          | 14            | ...                     | 3 | ... | 10 |
| 1900 | ...          | 23            | ...                     | 2 | ... | 9  |
| 1901 | ...          | 12            | ...                     | 2 | ... | 4  |
| 1902 | ...          | 9             | ...                     | 1 | ... | 3  |
| 1903 | ...          | 27            | ...                     | 9 | ... | 16 |

## SCARLET FEVER.

Although 59 cases of this disease were notified, 41 of which were removed to the hospital, only one death occurred, showing the mild form which it has assumed of late years. At least 2 cases broke out immediately after the return home of convalescents from the Hospital. There is no disease which requires more care and attention to prevent its spreading and to prevent injurious after effects which are often permanent.

There is at the present time a doubt existing in the minds of some Medical Officers of Health as to whether the benefits derived from Hospital Isolation are worth the money expended upon it. The following Table shows the number of cases reported from 1893.

| Year | No. of cases | No. of deaths | No. removed to Hospital |
|------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1893 | 36           | 5             | —                       |
| 1894 | 54           | 1             | 3                       |
| 1895 | 113          | 8             | 3                       |
| 1896 | 168          | 10            | 21                      |
| 1897 | 10           | 2             | —                       |
| 1898 | 6            | 0             | 2                       |
| 1899 | 29           | 0             | 7                       |
| 1900 | 66           | 0             | 25                      |
| 1901 | 69           | 3             | 14                      |
| 1902 | 47           | 1             | 14                      |
| —    | —            | —             | —                       |
| 1903 | 59           | 1             | 41                      |

## MEASLES.

This not being one of the notifiable diseases there is no record available of the number of cases; 2 deaths have been registered during the year. There is no disease so lightly thought of or treated with greater carelessness, consequently children suffering therefrom are allowed to be exposed to our variable climate, and to mix freely with their fellows. It is in the early stages before the appearance of the rash when this disease is most infectious, so little can be done to prevent the spread of the infection.

## WHOOPIING COUGH.

This again is not notifiable, it has been the cause of 3 deaths during the year. As in the case of Measles warm clothing and keeping the patient in an equable temperature would do much to mitigate the severity of, and decrease the mortality from this disease.

## SMALL-POX.

During the year two cases of Small-Pox were notified, both from Worsbro' Common.

The first case occurred on January 30th, of a man who had been a carter at the Small-Pox Hospital, the patient was removed to the Hospital within an hour of the case being notified, mattresses were burnt, bedding and clothing stoved, and the house thoroughly disinfected, the members of the family were re-vaccinated and kept in quarantine, necessaries provided and taken to them daily by the Sanitary Inspector.

The other case occurred on March 27th, of a man from Worsbro' Common, who had come in contact with another, suffering from the disease, in a public house at Pontefract.

The same precautions were taken in this case as in the former, with the result that although there were 14 people in the two houses who had been in contact with the affected persons there was no spread of the disease. Though we have had only two cases in our district, these are two too many, for if vaccination and re-vaccination were efficiently performed throughout the country, there would be no necessity for the large Small-Pox Hospitals which cost so much to keep up, but the carrying out of the Vaccination Act has nothing to do with Urban Authorities.

## DIPHTHERIA.

Nine cases were reported during the year, 5 were removed to the Hospital, and only one death occurred. Three of the cases were in one house at Rockley, and two in one house at Berry Row, one of which was returned from the Hospital as not suffering from Diphtheria.

In one of the cases which was reported, sewage was found in the cellar.

In almost all the cases anti-toxin was used with excellent results, I believe in the only case where this was not used, was the one which proved fatal. In this disease, as in Typhoid Fever, it would be advisable if the medical men would avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by the West Riding County Council of having a Bacteriological examination of the Membrane by Neisser's Method.

The houses of all the infected cases were visited by the Sanitary Inspector and necessary measures to prevent the spread of the diseases taken; all the cases were given the opportunity of treatment at the Fever Hospital, and 64 out of the 100 availed themselves of it. This is a distinct improvement on last year, when only 29 per cent. were removed.

### DIARRHŒA.

Or Enteritis only caused nine deaths during the year, this by no means represents the number of cases or the amount of suffering from this disease; apart from the climatic conditions, which have been favourable during the past year, there are other causes such as—

- (I.) Soil contaminated with liquid filth, or the excrementitious matter from privies
- (II.) Want of cleanliness in the houses.
- (III.) The Absence of pure air within and without dwelling houses.

For it is where proper care is taken in these matters; filth of all descriptions regularly and promptly removed, where there is good drainage and a free circulation of pure air maintained, that there is an absence of Diarrhœa. Apart from these causes, improper feeding has to be taken into consideration.

### TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

Sixteen deaths are due to this disease, rather less than last year.

### RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The deaths due to Respiratory Diseases are more numerous than usual, as I mentioned in the commencement of my Report.

In addition to the action taken respecting cases of infectious diseases, a systematic inspection has been made of the various parts of the district. One hundred and forty-one legal notices have been served for abatement of nuisances, 139 of which have been abated, in only two cases it was necessary to take out summonses, which were afterwards withdrawn, the defendants paying the cost of the summons and abating the nuisances.

Thirty-four new closets have been constructed and six re-constructed during the year.

Four hundred and sixty yards of nine-inch sewer has been laid, and 2,800 yards of eight-inch water main.

The scavenging as usual has been carried out satisfactorily by your own staff.

Fifty-four cow-sheds belonging to 28 owners are registered and were inspected, 9 slaughter houses, 2 tripe boilers and 9 canal boats have been regularly inspected, and are all in a clean and fair condition, the slaughter houses and cow sheds have been properly lime-washed.

## WORKSHOP INSPECTION.

Under the "Factory and Workshop Act" of 1901, four Domestic Workshops are registered, and have been inspected, these are small dressmakers where the persons employed are members of the same family, with (in some cases) an apprentice. These places are all clean, well-ventilated, not over-crowded while work is being done, and have sufficient sanitary accommodation.

Nine Workshops or Work-Places are registered, which include Joiners and Saw-Mills, Timber Yard, Gas Works, Mason's and Builder's Yards, 1 Corn Mill, 1 Sweet Manufacturer, and 2 Tripe Boilers. All these are carrying out the requirements of the Act. No over-crowding exists in the Joiners' Shops. The Corn Mill and Sweet Manufactory are kept clean and well ventilated and have sufficient sanitary convenience. The Tripe-Boilers Shops are regularly lime-washed and the floors kept clean, one has a defective roof and the building is in a rather delapidated condition.

There are no Retail Bakehouses in the district, and no list of out-workers has been received by our Council.

In concluding my Report I think it wise to draw your attention to the "Housing of the Working Classes Act," 1903.

I do so, for I have mentioned that there are several old and insanitary houses in the district, I do not feel justified in condemning these, as there are no other houses suitable for families, of the class of those who occupy them. Private enterprise will build houses which let at a rent of from 5/- to 8/- per week, therefore people able to pay this price can be left to take care of themselves, but it is necessary for you to meet the requirements of those who can only afford to pay from 2/6 to 3/- per week.

If the inhabitants of these old houses are turned out, it means that two or more families will herd together in the same dwelling.

The class of house required is one with a large roomy kitchen with plenty of light and a good fireplace, a small scullery with a moveable bath; while upstairs there should be two or three bedrooms.

The Act allows and recommends Urban Authorities to erect such dwellings, allowing 80 years for the repayment of money borrowed for the purchase of Freehold Land, and 60 for the repayment of money borrowed for the erection of Buildings. This works out taking the rate of interest at 3 per cent. £100 to be paid in 60 years requires £3 12s. 3d. per annum, £100 to be paid in 80 years requires £3 6s. 1d. per annum, or  $1/4\frac{1}{2}$  and  $1/3\frac{1}{4}$  per week respectively.

Thus taking the case of a house value £200 and letting at 3/- per week would leave a good balance for repairs.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of the whole District during 1903 and previous years.

| Year.                      | Population estimated to Middle of each Year. | Births. |        | Total Deaths under One Year of Age. |                                   | Total Deaths at all Ages. |        | Deaths at all Ages. |        |
|----------------------------|--|---------|--------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|
|                            |  | Number  | Rate.* | Number                              | Rate per 1,000 Births registered. | Number                    | Rate.* | Number              | Rate.* |
| 1893                       | 9,990  | 477     | 47.74  | 79                                  | 165.6                             | 202                       | 20.22  | 207                 | 20.72  |
| 1894                       | 10,030                                       | 404     | 40.27  | 55                                  | 136.13                            | 144                       | 14.35  | 152                 | 15.15  |
| 1895                       | 10,080                                       | 440     | 43.65  | 108                                 | 250.00                            | 260                       | 25.79  | 266                 | 26.38  |
| 1896                       | 10,120                                       | 448     | 44.26  | 68                                  | 154.01                            | 184                       | 18.18  | 197                 | 19.46  |
| 1897                       | 10,170                                       | 424     | 41.69  | 84                                  | 198.11                            | 219                       | 21.53  | 226                 | 22.22  |
| 1898                       | 10,210                                       | 410     | 40.15  | 79                                  | 192.68                            | 190                       | 18.60  | 198                 | 19.39  |
| 1899                       | 10,260                                       | 423     | 41.22  | 83                                  | 196.21                            | 211                       | 20.56  | 225                 | 21.92  |
| 1900                       | 10,300                                       | 423     | 41.06  | 73                                  | 172.34                            | 171                       | 16.60  | 181                 | 17.57  |
| 1901                       | 10,335                                       | 431     | 41.70  | 86                                  | 199.53                            | 194                       | 18.77  | 204                 | 19.73  |
| 1902                       | 10,435                                       | 433     | 41.49  | 58                                  | 133.94                            | 181                       | 17.34  | 186                 | 17.82  |
| Average for yrs. 1893-1902 | 10,193                                       | 431.3   | 42.31  | 77.3                                | 179.22                            | 195.6                     | 19.18  | 204.2               | 20.03  |
| 1903                       | 10,650                                       | 441     | 41.40  | 68                                  | 154.19                            | 203                       | 19.06  | 218                 | 20.46  |

\* Rates, calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District (exclusive of area covered by water) 3,378 acres.  
 Total population at all ages ... .. 10,335  
 Number of inhabited houses ... .. 2,207 } At Census of 1901.  
 Average number of persons per house... 5.009

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District—  
 Sheffield Royal Infirmary. Kendray Fever Hospital, Ardsley. West Riding Asylum.



TABLE IV.

*Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1903.*

| Cause of Death.                               | Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages. |          |                |                 |                  |                  |                 | Deaths in or belonging to Localities, at all ages. |                         |                      |                        |          |  |
|---|---|----------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------|--|
|   | All Ages.   | Under 1. | 1 and under 5. | 5 and under 15. | 15 and under 25. | 25 and under 65. | 65 and upwards. | W. Dale and Swaithe.                               | W. Bridge & Ward Green. | W. Com. & Highstone. | Birdwell and Worsbro'. | Blacker. | Total Deaths in Public Institutions not in the District. |
| Small Pox .. ..                               |   |          |                |                 |                  |                  |                 |  |                         | 2                    |                        |          |  |
| Measles .. ..                                 | 2   |          | 2              |                 |                  |                  |                 |  |                         |                      |                        |          |  |
| Scarlet Fever ..                              | 1   |          | 1              |                 |                  |                  |                 |  |                         |                      |                        | 1        |  |
| Whooping Cough                                | 3   | 2        | 1              |                 |                  |                  |                 | 1  | 1                       | 1                    |                        |          |  |
| Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup .. ..        | 1   |          | 1              |                 |                  |                  |                 | 1  |                         |                      |                        |          |  |
| Croup .. ..                                   | 1   |          | 1              |                 |                  |                  |                 |  | 1                       |                      |                        |          |  |
| Enteric Fever ..                              | 9   |          | 1              | 4               |                  | 3                | 1               | 1  | 2                       | 1                    | 1                      |          | 4  |
| Diarrhoea .. ..                               | 7   | 3        | 4              |                 |                  |                  |                 | 2  | 3                       | 1                    |                        | 1        |  |
| Enteritis .. ..                               | 2   | 2        |                |                 |                  |                  |                 | 1  |                         | 1                    |                        |          |  |
| Other Septic diseases                         | 4   | 1        | 1              |                 |                  | 2                |                 | 2  | 1                       | 1                    |                        |          |  |
| Phthisis .. ..                                | 11  |          | 1              |                 | 3                | 7                |                 | 3  | 3                       | 1                    | 3                      |          | 1  |
| Other Tubercular diseases .. ..               | 6   | 1        | 5              |                 |                  |                  |                 | 1  |                         | 2                    | 1                      | 2        |  |
| Cancer, malignant disease ..                  | 9   |          |                |                 |                  | 8                | 1               | 4  | 2                       | 2                    |                        | 1        |  |
| Bronchitis .. ..                              | 31  | 12       | 6              |                 |                  | 6                | 7               | 10   | 7                       | 5                    | 5                      | 4        |  |
| Pneumonia .. ..                               | 13  | 1        | 6              |                 | 1                | 5                |                 | 2  | 3                       | 4                    | 2                      | 2        |  |
| Other diseases of Respiratory organs .. ..    | 16  | 7        | 6              | 1               | 1                | 1                |                 | 3  | 3                       | 3                    | 4                      | 2        | 1  |
| Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver                 | 2   |          |                |                 |                  | 2                |                 |  |                         | 1                    |                        |          | 1  |
| Venereal diseases                             | 2   | 2        |                |                 |                  |                  |                 |  |                         | 1                    |                        |          | 1  |
| Premature Birth and Congenital Debility .. .. | 28  | 26       | 2              |                 |                  |                  |                 | 9  | 6                       | 4                    | 2                      | 7        |  |
| Diseases and accidents of parturition .. ..   | 2   |          |                |                 | 2                |                  |                 |  |                         | 2                    |                        |          |  |
| Heart diseases ..                             | 13  |          |                |                 | 1                | 7                | 5               | 3  | 4                       | 4                    | 1                      | 1        |  |
| Accidents .. ..                               | 9   | 2        |                |                 |                  | 6                | 1               | 3  | 3                       | 1                    | 1                      | 1        |  |
| Suicides .. ..                                | 1   |          |                |                 |                  | 1                |                 |  | 1                       |                      |                        |          |  |
| Nervous diseases                              | 29  | 10       | 2              | 2               | 1                | 10               | 4               | 1  | 4                       | 5                    | 7                      | 6        | 6  |
| Digestive system                              | 3   |          | 2              |                 | 1                |                  |                 |  |                         | 2                    | 1                      |          |  |
| Urinary system                                | 5   |          | 1              |                 | 1                | 1                | 2               |  | 2                       | 2                    | 1                      |          |  |
| Old Age .. ..                                 | 8   |          |                |                 |                  | 1                | 7               |  | 3                       | 3                    |                        | 1        | 1  |
| All causes ..                                 | 218   | 69       | 43             | 7               | 11               | 60               | 28              | 47   | 49                      | 49                   | 29                     | 29       | 15   |