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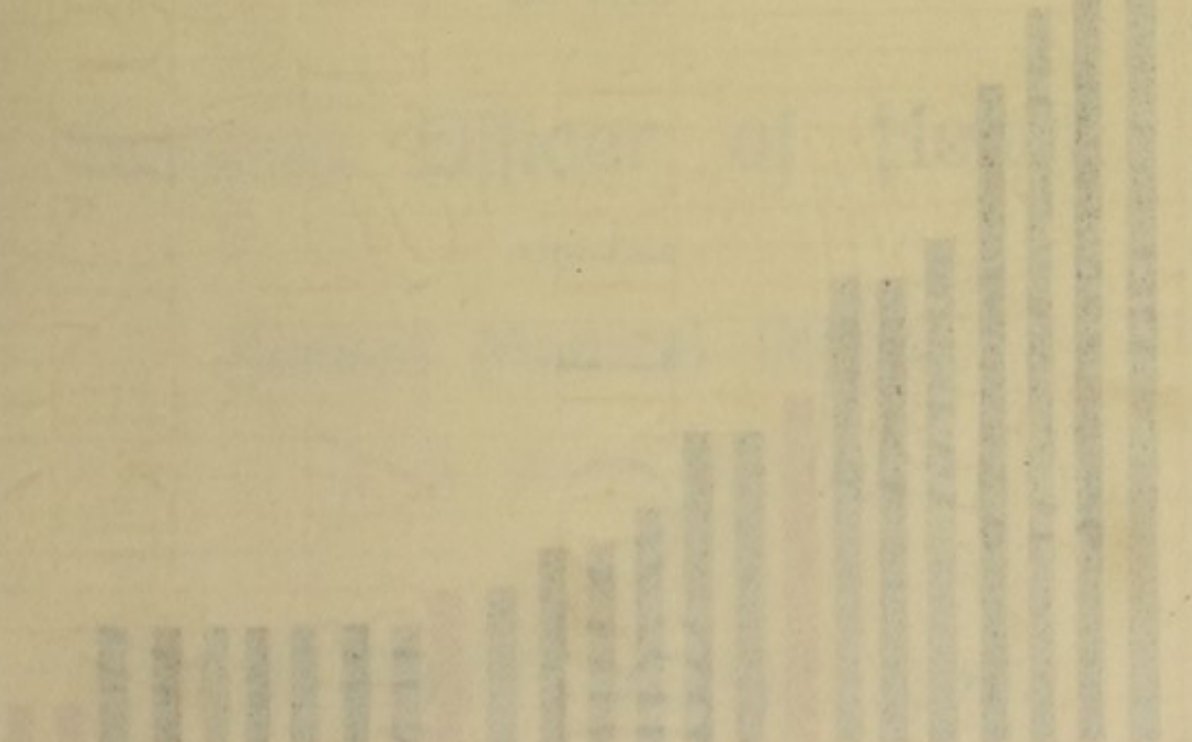


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Deaths from Zymotic Diseases

Deaths from other Diseases

REPORT

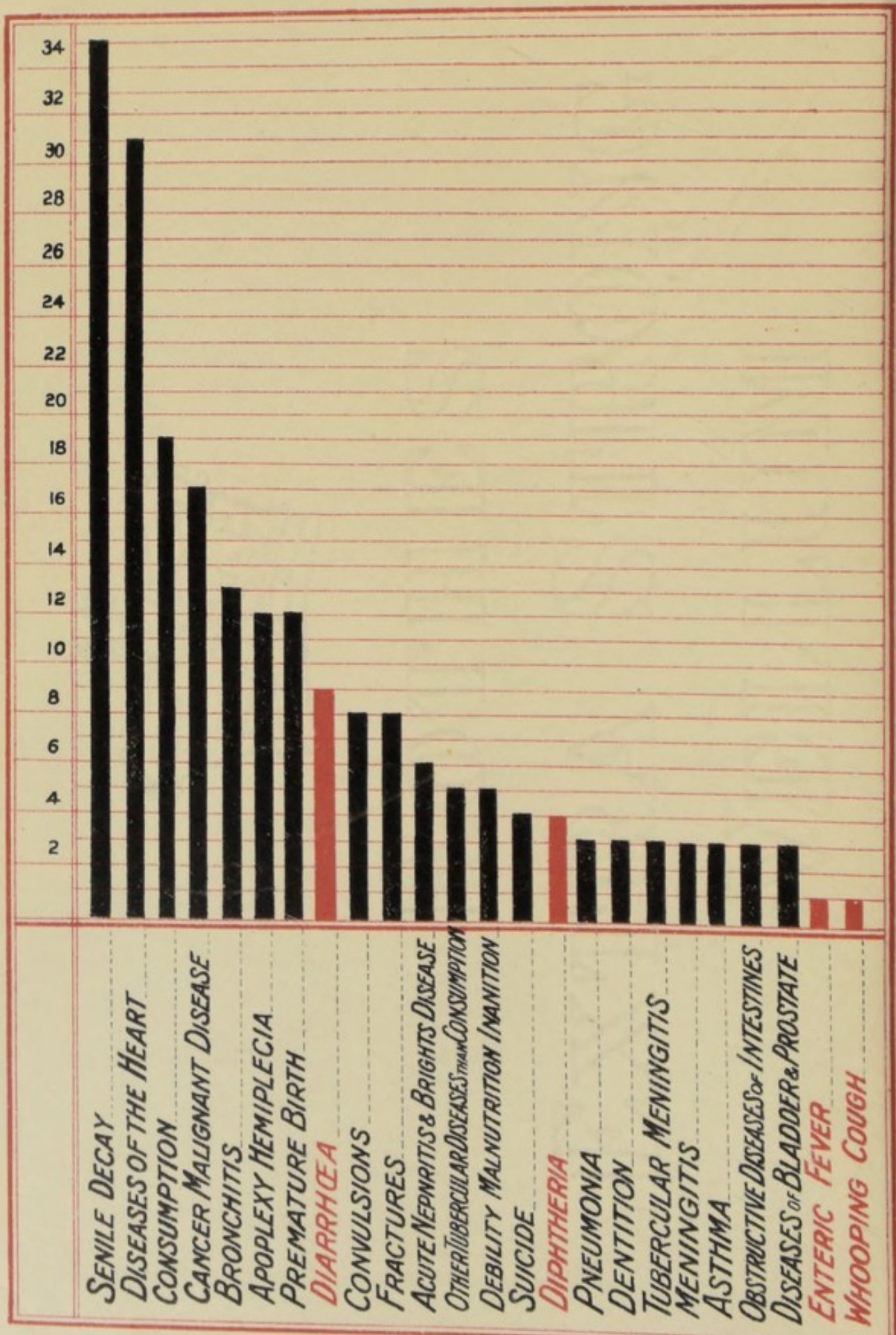


Smallpox 15
 Dysentery 10
 Scarlet fever 8
 Measles 7
 Whooping cough 6
 Diarrhoea 5
 Typhoid fever 4
 Cholera 3
 Scarlet fever 12
 Heart disease 10
 Stroke 8
 Lung disease 7
 Old age 6
 Accidents 5
 Consumption 4
 Infantile mortality 3
 Unnatural causes 2
 Other 1
 Total 100

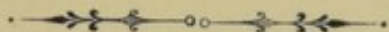
Chart showing the Comparative Number of the Twenty-four principal causes of Death during the Year 1908.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases

Deaths from other Diseases



Borough of Beverley.



REPORT

OF THE

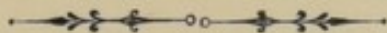
Medical Officer of Health,

AND THE

School Medical Officer,

J. P. PARK, M.D.,

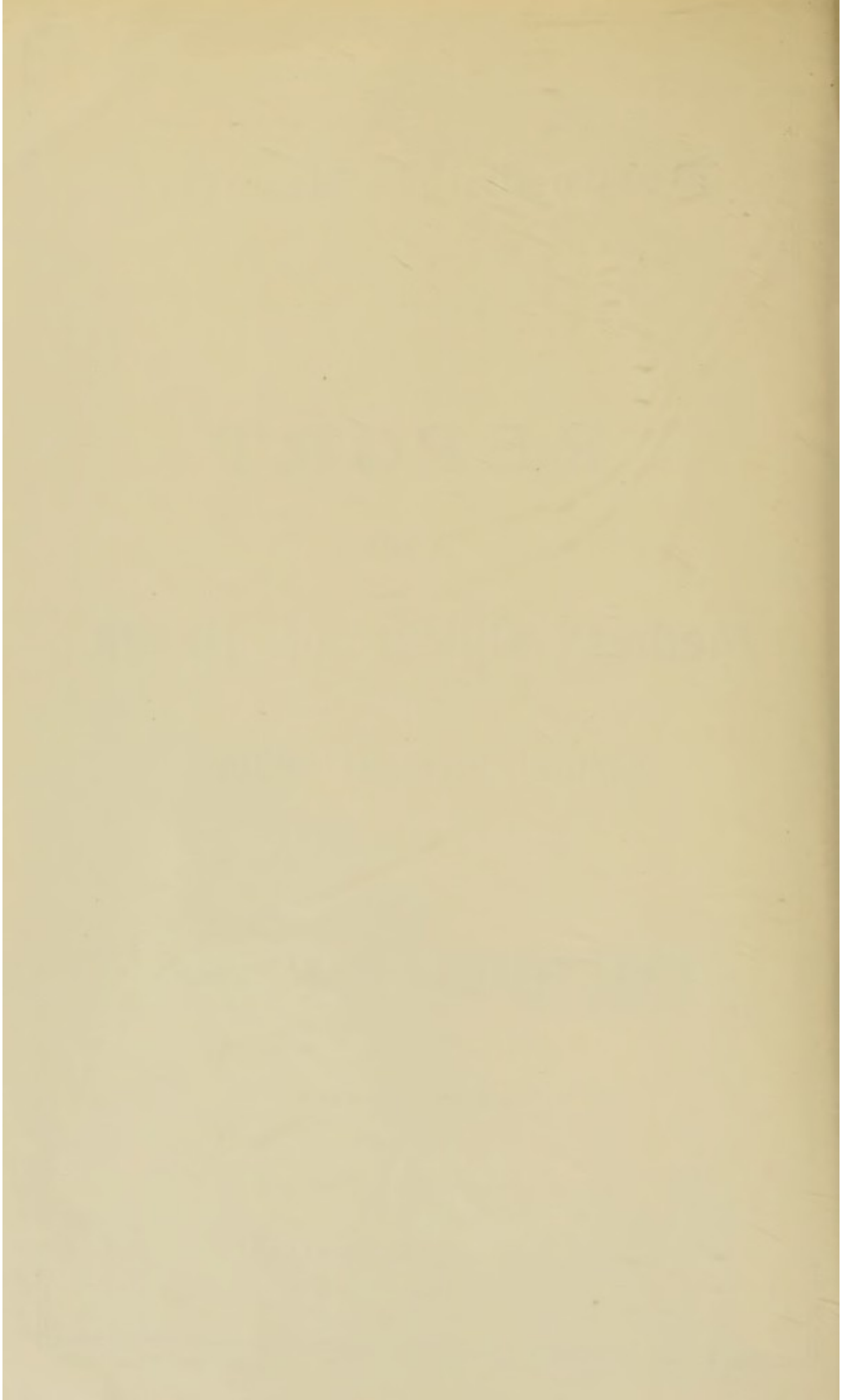
FOR THE YEAR 1908.



BEVERLEY :

KEMP & SON, PRINTERS, MARKET PLACE.

1909.



*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of
Beverley, acting as the Urban Sanitary Authority.*

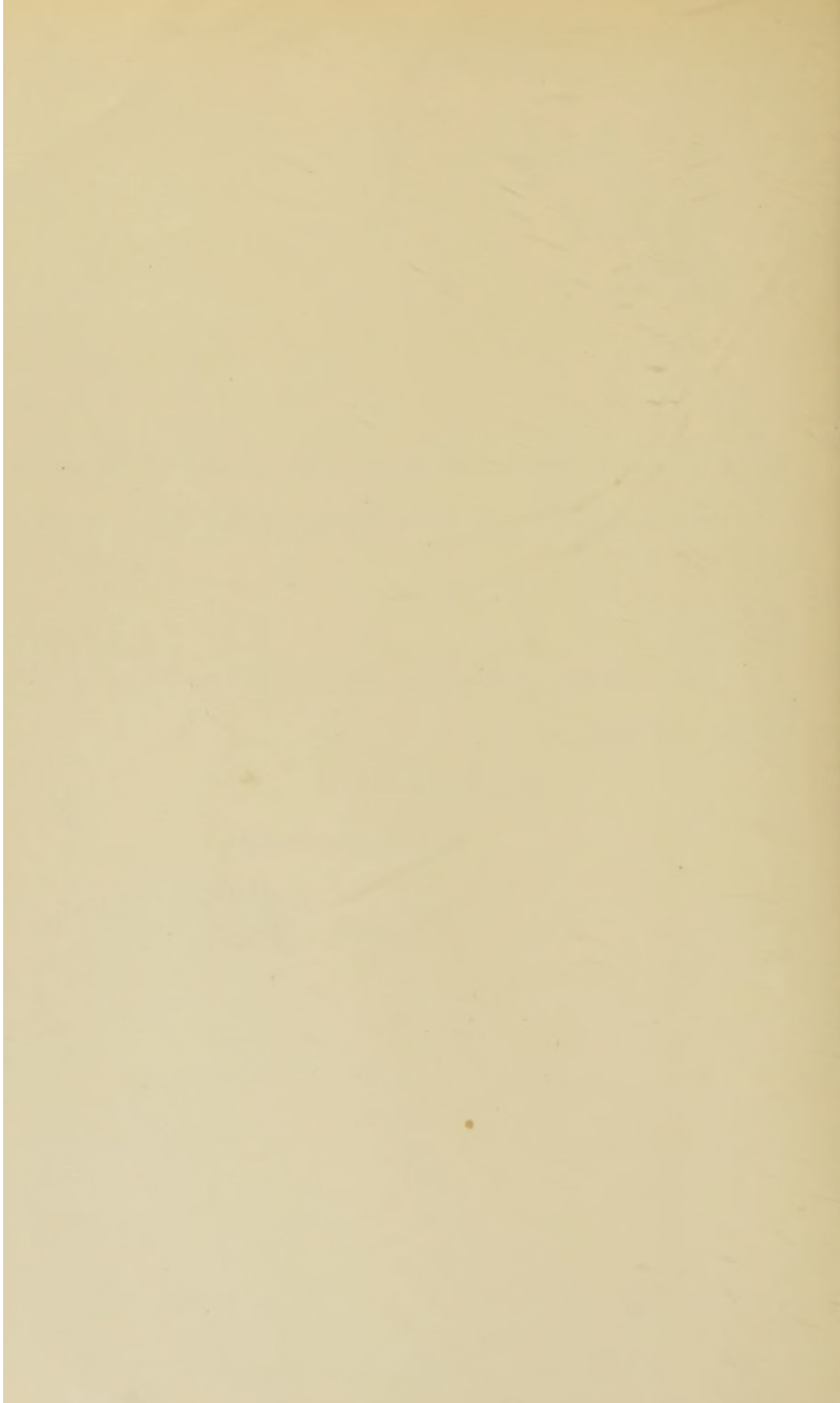
Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the following Report
for the year 1908.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. P. PARK, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.



SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Mr. Alderman F. A. ARDEN.

The MAYOR.

Mr. Councillor FOLEY.

Mr. Alderman RANEY.

Mr. Councillor FOX.

Mr. Alderman WHITEHEAD.

Mr. Councillor MATTHEWS.

Mr. Alderman WRAY.

Mr. Councillor PAPE.


Mr. Councillor COOPER.

Mr. Councillor SCHOFIELD.

Mr. Councillor FIELDS.

Mr. Councillor VICKERS.

Chairman of Beck Committee.



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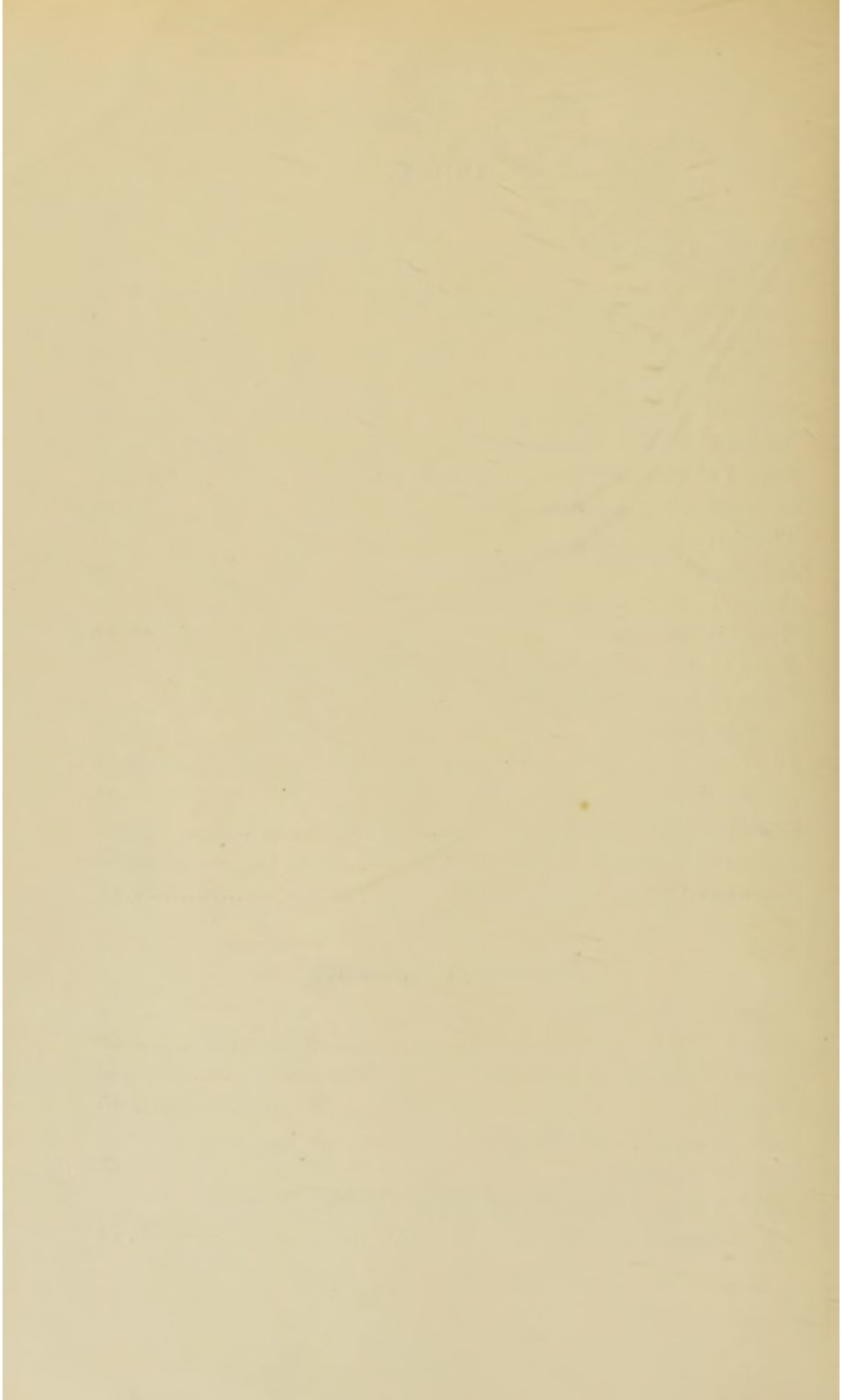
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BEVERLEY URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

BOROUGH OF BEVERLEY.

Report, 1908.

POPULATION.—The estimated population of the Borough for 1908 was 13,650.

AREA.—The area of the town is 1,194 acres, 2 roods, 27 poles. The Common Pasture Land is 1,217 acres. The average density of population is estimated at 12 persons per acre.

TOPOGRAPHY.—Beverley stands at the foot of the Yorkshire Wolds. Its length is nearly two miles, and at no part is its breadth greater than half a mile.

ALTITUDE.—The height above the sea level varies from 50 feet in New Walk to 20 feet at the Gas Works. These places are about a mile and a half apart,—New Walk being at the Western and the Gas Works at the Eastern end of the town.

GEOLOGY.—The town is on the chalk, which formation is here overlaid by clay and gravel, averaging about 30 feet in depth.

INDUSTRIES.—These consist principally of Tanning, the Manufacture of Agricultural Implements, and Shipbuilding.

The Borough is divided into Two Wards.

The Poor Rate was 3s.

The Distiaict Rate was 3s.

INHABITED HOUSES.

PARISH OF ST. MARTIN :—

Houses Occupied	...	...	...	..	1435
Houses Unoccupied	...	..	...	...	101

PARISH OF ST. NICHOLAS :—

Houses Occupied	...	...	...	...	912
Houses Unoccupied	...	...	...	...	75

PARISH OF ST. MARY :—

Houses Occupied	...	...	..	...	1050
Houses Unoccupied	...	...	...	...	65

The number of inhabited houses was 3,397.

The number of unoccupied houses was 241.

The rateable value of the Borough, consisting of houses, buildings, and land, is estimated at £53,022 0s. 0d., divided amongst the Parishes, as follows :—

RATEABLE VALUE, HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

			£	s.	d.
St. Martin's	...	...	18,396	0	0
St. Mary's	...	...	21,579	10	0
St. Nicholas'	...	...	9,672	15	0
			<hr/>		
			£49,648	5	0
			<hr/>		

RATEABLE VALUE, LAND.

			£	s.	d.
St. Martin's	...	...	874	10	0
St. Mary's	...	...	670	0	0
St. Nicholas'	...	...	1,829	5	0
			<hr/>		
			£3,373	15	0
			<hr/>		

WATER SUPPLY.

Two-thirds of the houses in Beverley obtain their water supply from bore holes sunk into the clay and underlying chalk to the depth of 70 or 80 feet, and lined with a 2 inch iron tubing. The remaining third still derive their water supply from the wells of the late Beverley Water Works Company now owned by the Beverley Corporation.

Twenty four samples of water were sent for bacteriological examination during the year, 15 of these were taken from public pumps, 8 from the Waterworks reservoir and feed pipe, and 1 from a private pump.

PUBLIC PUMPS.

Fifteen samples were taken from 13 public pumps situated in Eastgate, Pasture Terrace, Walkergate, Hengate, North Bar Street, Well Lane, Tiger Lane, Dog and Duck Lane, Silvester Lane, and Norwood.

The samples taken from 6 of these pumps were found to contain the *Bacillus Coli Communis* in varying numbers and were therefore returned as contaminated. The samples taken from the remaining 7 pumps were found to be bacteriologically good. In the pump in North Bar Street where there is no clay, and 45 feet of gravel between the surface of the street and the chalk, the contamination was very great.

WATERWORKS RESERVOIR.

Three samples taken from the reservoir were found to contain the *Bacillus Coli Communis*, 1 sample contained *Bacillus Coli*, 1 in $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c., and the other 2 samples contained the *Bacillus Coli*, 1 in 5 c.c. The remaining 5 samples taken from the reservoir and its feed pipe were found not to contain the *Bacillus Coli* and to be bacteriologically good.

PRIVATE PUMP.

The sample taken from the private pump, contained *Bacillus Coli* like organisms 3 per c.c., and was considered to be a suspicious water.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

I am indebted to Mr. J. Gould Smith the Borough Surveyor, for the following account of the Sewage Disposal Works.

The works are situated by the Beverley Beck, about half a mile from the River Hull, and consist of Engine House, pump room, etc., with two Gas Engines driving three centrifugal pumps, which lift the sewage from the high and low level systems of sewers into the tanks. There are eight of these precipitation tanks, constructed of brickwork; the approximate size of each being 40ft. 0in. by 40ft. 0in. by 5ft. 0in., giving a capacity per tank of 50,000 gallons.

The daily dry weather flow was estimated on July 24th, 1908, at 588,750 gallons.

The effluent discharges into the River Hull close to the Beverley Lock Gates. The River is tidal at this point, and for some miles further up stream.

The Sewerage Disposal Works which were constructed and laid out in 1888, or shortly thereafter, occupy an area of about 8½ acres, of which 2½ are under drained. The sludge from the tanks is pumped from the sludge channel by means of a pump in the buildings and runs into sludge pits or "lagoons."

The admixture of lim^e or other chemical precipitants with the sewage on its entry into the Sewage Works was, I understand, discontinued in 1894 or 1895, as it was then considered that the "waste" from Messrs. Hodgsons' Tannery, etc., brought all the lime that the sewage required for precipitation. This is still the case. In August 1903, an experimental installation, consisting of a small wood septic tank and circular filter for the bacteriological treatment of the sewage on the "continuous flow" system was constructed and laid down by the writer. This installation was constantly at work, during the working hours of pumping, from August 1903, to December 15th, 1904.

SEWER VENTILATING SHAFTS.

The following 6in. Sewer Ventilating Shafts have been erected during the year ending 31st December, 1908:—

Vent Shafts on Walker Beck	...	...	...	3
Vent Shafts on Sewers	...	...	...	11
			Total	14

The number of Shafts erected at 31st December, 1908, was as follows:—

9in. Sewer Vent Columns	...	...	...	3
6in. " " "	...	...	...	1
6in. " " Shafts	...	...	...	53
4in. " " "	...	...	...	5
			Total	62

NEW GRAVITATION WATER SUPPLY.

There is I am pleased to say every prospect at the present time of a new gravitation supply of water being speedily obtained for the Borough. The original site adjoining the Market Weighton branch of the North Eastern Railway having for various reasons proved unsatisfactory, the Council referred the selection of a fresh site to Mr. Baldwin Latham, C.E., and Mr. Kendall, Professor of Geology in the University of Leeds, these gentlemen have selected a field on the Hull Bridge Road, adjoining the Borough Boundry, containing 10.672 acres. The Town Council have adopted this site subject to the approval of the Local Government Board.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

No progress has yet been made as to the erection of an Infectious Diseases Hospital since the meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Beverley Urban Sanitary Authority and the Rural District Council in 1907.

During the past few months Diphtheria has been prevalent in the Borough, and an Isolation Hospital for infectious diseases would have been of the greatest service, not only in limiting the spread of this disease, but also in diminishing its mortality.

The great majority of infectious diseases such as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and Enteric Fever, occur in four roomed cottages where the sanitary environment and accommodation is such that neither proper medical treatment or efficient nursing can be properly carried out.

Both Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever are conveyed by those who have suffered from the disease to others; because, under existing circumstances they cannot be properly isolated for a sufficient length of time to render them free from the germs of these diseases.

The so called "carrier cases" account to a great extent for the spread of these diseases, and although Scarlet Fever has only occasioned one death in nine years, Diphtheria on the contrary is a most fatal disease amongst very young children.

It is of course unfortunate that the question of the expense of the establishment of an Infectious Diseases Hospital should occur when a new gravitation supply of water for the Borough is so urgently required, but it is necessary that a beginning should be made if only in a limited way at first.

MILK SUPPLY.

The supply of a pure milk to a community is of the utmost importance to its welfare, and every year Sanitary Authorities are becoming more alive to the responsibility which devolves upon them of seeing that the people for whose health they are responsible, are supplied with a genuine and wholesome milk, a pure milk supply being one of the greatest factors in the lessening of infantile mortality.

The sanitary condition of dairies and cow-sheds, the mode of milking the cows, the treatment of the milk after milking, and the methods of conveying it to the Consumer leave much to be desired.

Twelve samples of milk taken from the milk cans of twelve purveyors of milk to the Borough, were sent for chemical and bacteriological examination during the year.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

Ten of these samples were found to be genuine milk of good quality and free from preservative such as boric acid or formalin.

Two samples were deficient in fat and non-fatty solids, one of these samples was deficient in fat to the extent of 9 per cent of the standard proportion.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

These samples contained no tubercule bacilli in the centrifugalised deposits of the milk or cream, no pus corpuscles were found but one sample contained a small number of red blood corpuscles and a slight excess of leucocytes.

In three samples a slight amount of extraneous matter such as dust etc., was present.

The Regulations relating to Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk Shops of 1885 are out of date and about to be replaced by New Model By-Laws.

INQUESTS.

Nineteen deaths formed the subject of a Coroner's investigation during 1908. The verdicts were as follows:—Severe Accidental Injuries 4, Suicide 4, Convulsions 3, Heart Disease 3, Syncope 2, Premature Birth 1, Malnutrition 1, and Ulcer of Stomach 1.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

No cases were admitted to this Hospital during 1908.

PUBLIC BATHS.

Nine thousand two hundred and nineteen Swimming, and two thousand and twenty-two Slipper Baths were taken during the year at the Public Baths, Ladygate. Four thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight were taken by school-children free of charge.

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for Wages and Fuel.....	144	7	11
Receipts	63	15	8

The deficit for 1907 was	£81	:	7	:	0
Do. 1906 was	£76	:	12	:	9
Do. 1905 was	£77	:	5	:	11
Do. 1904 was	£65	:	6	:	10
Do. 1903 was	£62	:	8	:	9
Do. 1902 was	£69	:	1	:	6

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

Three houses were inspected under the above Act during the year. All of these houses were found to be in a condition so dangerous and injurious to health as to be totally unfit for human habitation, and all of them were in such a ruinous state as not to be reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation.

HOUSES BUILT DURING THE YEAR.

The number of houses built during the year was 44. The majority of these houses consisted of five rooms, front room and kitchen on ground floor, and three bedrooms on the second floor. There was also a good scullery, wash house, and coal house.

Some of these houses consisted of four rooms—front room and kitchen on ground floor, and two bedrooms on second floor. There was also a scullery and coal house.

The Rent of these houses varied from £8 to £12, per year.

Thirty two houses were provided with water closets, which is a distinct advantage from a sanitary point of view on either the weekly box system or cemented privy.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

The number of house inspections made during the year was 408, being a much larger number than that of the previous year. Many nuisances and defects of private drainage, are found and remedied by this method of inspection.

PRIVATE HOUSE DRAINAGE.

One hundred and seven houses were re-drained during 1908, as compared with 117 in the previous year, and 80 in 1906. The old drains presented the usual sanitary defects such as open jointed pipes, pipes laid the wrong way, and pipes laid with bad gradients.

DISPOSAL OF NIGHTSOIL.

The systematic collection of Night-soil in the Borough is a monthly one except where boxes or cemented privies have been substituted in the place of the privy midden, in which case the boxes or cemented privies are emptied weekly.

During the year 21 privy middens have been converted into water closets.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Twenty-one samples under the above Act were sent by Superintendent Knight, to the Borough Analyst for analysis during the year.

								Total.
New Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Treacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Port Wine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Honey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Black Currant Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tinned Salmon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coffee Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yeast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								<hr/> 21 <hr/>

All these samples were found to be genuine and free from adulteration.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	4	9	...
(Including Factory Laundries.)			
Workshops	73	...	...
(Including Workshop Laundries.)			
Workplaces .....	...	...	...
(Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)			
Total.....	77	9	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Refer'd to H.M. Insp'tr.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness	4	4	...	...
Want of Ventilation .....	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding .....	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors .....	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	1	1	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient	1	1	...	...
Unsuitable or Defective	2	2	...	...
Not Separate for Sexes	1	1	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) .....	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) .....	...	...	...	...
Other offences .....	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report.)	...	...	...	...
Total.....	9	9	...	...

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) .....	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5) :—		
Notified by H.M. Inspectors	4	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	4	
Other .....	...
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—		
Certificates granted during the year.....	...	
In use at the end of the year .....	...
Homework :—		
		Number of
Outworkers Lists, Section 107 :—	Lists.	Out- w'rkrs
Lists received from Employers	16	36
Addresses of Outworkers—		
Received from other Councils .....	...
Forwarded to other Councils	2	
Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists...	10	
Inspections of Outworkers' premises	19	
		Wear- ing Apar'l
		Other
Outwork in unwholesome or infected premises :—		
Instances (S. 108) .....	...
Notices served (S. 108) .....	...
Prosecutions (S. 108) .....	...
Instances (S. 109-110) .....	...
Orders made (S. 110). .....	...
Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).....	...	
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year	116	
Number of Rooms attached to these Workshops		133
Important Classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here :—		
Total number of Workshops on Register		116 133

BIRTHS.

According to the returns furnished by the Registrar, the number of births registered in the Beverley Urban Sanitary District during the year 1908, was 344—186 males and 158 females—giving a birth rate of 25·2 per 1000 per annum. This is nearly as low a birth rate as that of last year which was 24·1 per 1000, and was the lowest of which I possess any record.

The number of illegitimate births was 28, as compared with 31 in the previous year, and 39 during 1906.

The mortality of legitimate infants under one year of age to legitimate births was 12·3 per cent, a much increased mortality as compared with the previous year.

The mortality of illegitimate infants under one year of age to births registered was 21·0 per cent, being nearly double that of the preceeding year.

The increase of births over deaths representing the natural increase of the population was 103, the average for the previous five years being 156.

Within the last two years a considerable fall has taken place in the birth rate of the Borough, and during the present year it has not been compensated for by a corresponding fall in infantile mortality.

DEATHS.

Two hundred and forty one deaths of residents occurred during the year—130 males, and 111 females. Of these 204 were registered in the Borough, 24 in the Union Workhouse, and 13 in the Cottage Hospital. Ninety six deaths occurred in St. Martin's, 85 in St. Mary's, and 60 in St. Nicholas Ward. The death rate from all causes was 17·6 per 1000 per annum, this being 3·6 per 1000 above the average of the 142 smaller towns of England and Wales. Our Zymotic death rate is however low, lower even than the average of Rural England and Wales.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—VITAL STATISTICS, 1908.

Annual Rates per 1,000 living.	Births.	Deaths from all causes.	Deaths from seven chief Epidemic Diseases.	Annual Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 births.
England and Wales.....	26·5	14·7	1·29	121
76 Great Towns	27·0	14·9	1·59	128
142 smaller Towns	26·0	14·0	1·26	124
England and Wales, less the 218 Towns	26·2	14·7	0·99	110
Beverley	25·2	17·6	1·09	130

One death due to Diphtheria and one to Enteric Fever, occurred in the Borough a few days after these cases were brought from the Rural districts, and deducting these from the number of Zymotic deaths would give a corrected Zymotic death rate of 0·90 per 1000 per annum.

DEATHS OF INHABITANTS OF BEYERLEY OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT.

	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.
Hull Public Institutions...	26	F	Stricture of Oesophagus.
Do.	24	F	Cirrhosis of Liver.
Withernsea Convalescent Home	43	M	Other Causes.
Willerby Asylum	52	M	Do.
East Riding Asylum	39	M	Pneumonia.
Do.	64	F	Heart Disease.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

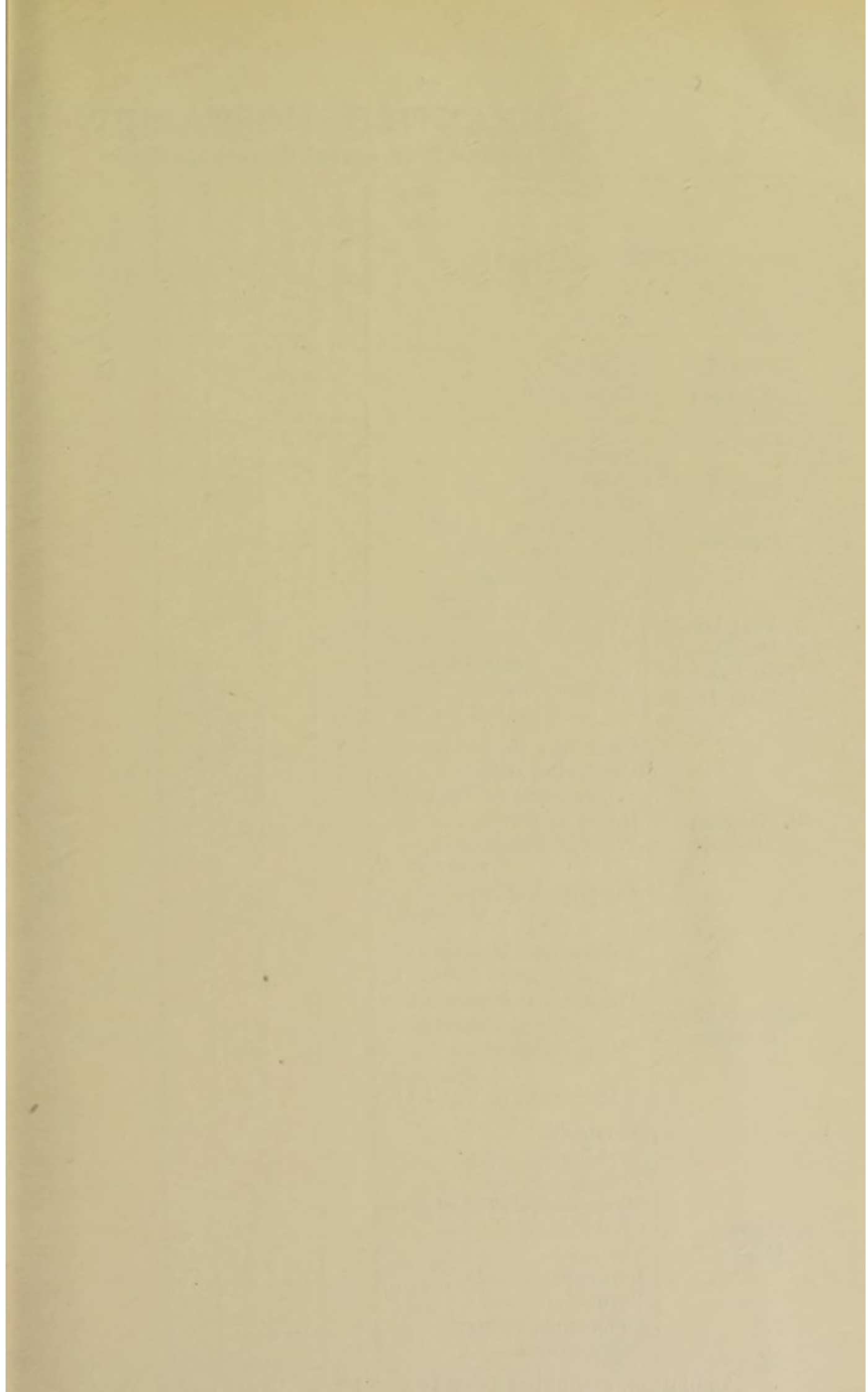
The number of deaths at ages under one year was 45, as compared with 30 in the previous year, and an average of 48 for the seven years ending 1907. The mortality per 1,000 births registered was 130, this being even higher than the infant mortality in the 76 great towns of England and Wales, which was 128.

Of the 45 infants who died, 14 or 31·1 per cent died within a fortnight of birth and 36 or 80 per cent died within 7 months of birth. At ages below 5 there were 56 deaths 23·2 per cent of the total number of deaths; and at ages above 65 there were 90 deaths, 37·3 per cent of the whole; so that deaths of children under 5 years and adults over 65 years, account for 60·5 per cent of the total deaths.

The principal causes of infantile mortality during the year were premature birth which accounted for 12 deaths, diarrhœa 9, Convulsions 6, and Marasmus 5.

Although the mortality amongst infants has diminished during the past seven years, it is still too high for a country town like Beverley.

Improper feeding is a common cause of infantile mortality and mothers are slow to learn that a milk diet is the best for infants up to 8 or 9 months of age. All the deaths from diarrhœa, occurred in four-roomed cottages, not over clean, where the keeping of milk sweet and clean in the hot summer or Autumn months is almost an impossibility.



INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month
All Causes	{ Certified Uncertified	10	...	4	...	14
i. Common Infectious Diseases	{ Small-pox Chicken-pox Measles Scarlet Fever Diphtheria : Croup... .. Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
ii. Diarrhœal Diseases (See Notes to Table IV.)	{ Diarrhœa, all forms... .. Enteritis, Muco-enteritis } Gastro-enteritis } Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh }	...	...	...	...	...
iii. Wasting Diseases	{ Premature Birth Congenital Defects (See Notes to Table IV.) Injury at Birth Want of Breast-milk, } Starvation } Atrophy, Debility, } Marasmus }	8	...	2	...	...
iv. Tuberculous Diseases	{ Tuberculous Meningitis .. (See Notes to Table IV.) Tuberculous Peritonitis : } Tabes Mesenterica } Other Tuberculous } Diseases } (See Notes to Table IV.)	...	...	...	...	...
v. Other Causes	{ Erysipelas Syphilis Rickets Meningitis (not Tuberculous) Convulsions Bronchitis Laryngitis Pneumonia Suffocation, overlying Other Causes ... ..	...	...	1	...	...
				1		

Population, estimated to middle of 1908—13,650. Births in the year of legitimate infants, 39; illegitimate

DURING THE YEAR 1908.

and Months under One Year of Age.

1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
2	4	6	2	1	7	4	...	3	1	1	45
...
...
...
...
...
1	1	..	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	9
...
...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...
...
...
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
...
...
...
...
...	1	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	1
...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	1	6
...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	4
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
...
...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5

in the year—legitimate, 316 ; illegitimate, 28. Deaths infants, 6. Deaths from all causes at all ages, 241.

The following Table gives the population, number of births and deaths, the birth and death rates, deaths in Public Institutions, &c., &c., during the past eleven years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.				Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.				Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.		Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.		Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.				
		Number.		Rate.		Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		Number.		Rate.		Number.		Rate.		Number.		Rate.		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1897	12,925	424	32.8	65	153	237	18.3	15	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1898	12,989	416	32.0	71	170	250	19.2	21	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899	13,054	415	31.8	61	147	239	18.3	17	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900	13,118	396	30.1	66	167	273	20.8	21	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-01	13,183	361	27.3	61	168	214	16.2	24	8	6	212	16.0	24	8	6	212	16.0	6	212	16.0	212	16.0
1902	13,250	395	29.8	53	134	216	16.3	22	8	13	221	16.6	22	8	13	221	16.6	13	221	16.6	221	16.6
1903	13,313	381	28.6	49	128	214	16.0	19	6	12	220	16.5	19	6	12	220	16.5	12	220	16.5	220	16.5
1904	13,376	333	24.8	47	141	238	17.7	27	10	9	237	17.7	27	10	9	237	17.7	9	237	17.7	237	17.7
1905	13,450	384	28.5	44	114	210	15.6	28	9	9	210	15.6	28	9	9	210	15.6	9	210	15.6	210	15.6
1906	13,520	382	28.2	52	136	225	16.6	27	10	14	229	16.9	27	10	14	229	16.9	14	229	16.9	229	16.9
1907	13,600	328	24.1	30	91	206	15.1	28	7	7	206	15.1	28	7	7	206	15.1	7	206	15.1	206	15.1
Averages for years 1901-7.	13,384	366	27.3	48	130	217	16.2	25	8	10	219	16.3	25	8	10	219	16.3	10	219	16.3	219	16.3
1908	13,650	344	25.2	45	130	241	17.6	37	9	6	238	17.4	37	9	6	238	17.4	6	238	17.4	238	17.4

The following Table gives the population, number of deaths in the Borough and Workhouse, and annual death rate with corresponding Zymotic rate for the years 1880 to 1908 inclusive :

Year.	Population.	Deaths in Borough.	Deaths in Workhouse.	Total of Deaths.	General Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate.
1880	11,291	212	17	229	20·2	2·2
1881	11,410	215	21	236	20·6	0·8
1882	11,522	219	15	234	20·3	1·0
1883	11,635	213	21	234	20·1	1·7
1884	11,748	242	16	258	21·9	4·1
1885	11,861	225	16	241	20·3	1·1
1886	11,974	255	12	267	22·2	1·7
1887	12,087	197	18	215	17·7	1·4
1888	12,200	228	20	248	20·3	0·9
1889	12,313	236	30	266	21·6	2·9
1890	12,425	289	26	315	25·3	2·3
1891	12,539	235	28	263	20·9	0·7
1892	12,603	211	18	229	18·1	1·1
1893	12,667	290	22	312	24·6	4·3
1894	12,732	193	21	214	16·8	1·3
1895	12,796	250	18	268	20·9	2·5
1896	12,861	228	21	249	19·3	2·2
1897	12,925	222	15	237	18·3	1·5
1898	12,989	229	21	250	19·2	2·7
1899	13,054	222	17	239	18·3	2·2
1900	13,118	252	21	273	20·8	1·0
1901	13,183	198	16	214	16·2	1·6
1902	13,250	196	20	216	16·3	1·0
1903	13,313	199	15	214	16·0	0·67
1904	13,376	217	21	238	17·7	1·7
1905	13,450	187	23	210	15·6	1·0
1906	13,520	204	21	225	16·6	2·8
1907	13,600	182	24	206	15·1	1·3
1908	13 650	217	24	241	17·6	1·0

A Table shewing the deaths Registered from all causes, with Classification of Ages, from 1st January to the 31st December, 1908, inclusive.

Deaths from	Population in 1901.							Total.						
	6100 St. Martin.	2978 St. Nicholas.	4105 St. Mary.	AGES.										
				0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	spite of quarantine	
I.—Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases														
1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.														
Whooping Cough	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria .....	...	2	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Enteric or Typhoid Fever .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
2.—DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.														
Diarrhoea	6	2	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
3.—SEPTIC DISEASES.														
Cellulitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pyo Myelitis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
II.—Dietetic Diseases.														
Malnutrition .....	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
III.—Constitutional Diseases.														
Rheumatic Fever .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pernicious Anæmia .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Gout .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rickets .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	4	9	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	5	...	...	17
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Phthisis	9	3	7	...	...	1	4	...	4	3	...	2	...	19

Table showing the deaths—continued.

Deaths from	Population in 1901.										Total.		
	6100	2978	4105	AGES.						sp. in, dn puu 92			
	St. Martin.	St. Nicholas.	St. Mary.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 36	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	
Constitutional Diseases—continued.													
Leucocythæmia .....	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Diabetes Mellitus .....	...	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2
Tubercular Peritonitis .....	...	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Tubercular Diseases	3	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	5
IV.—Developmental Diseases.													
Premature Birth	6	3	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Old Age	13	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	30
Senile Gangrene .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Senile Dementia	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
V.—Local Diseases.													
1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.													
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes .....	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	12
Spinal Sclerosis .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Convulsions	4	1	3	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Disseminated Sclerosis .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
2.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.													
Pericarditis	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Endocarditis .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Valvular Diseases of Heart	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	5
Arterio Sclerosis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Heart Disease not Valvular	7	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	8	22

Table showing the deaths—continued.

Deaths from	Population in 1901.										Total.						
	6100		2978		4105		AGES.										
	St. Martin.	St. Nicholas.	St. Mary.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55		55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and up.			
6.—DISEASES OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.																	
A. Female Organs.																	
Uterine Fibroids .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Vaginal Cystocele, Operation .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
B. Of Parturition.																	
Flooding .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Parturition Heart Failure	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
VI.—Violence.																	
1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE																	
Fractures and Contusions	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	5
2.—SUICIDE.																	
Drowning .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hanging	2	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
VII.—Ill Defined and not Specified Causes.																	
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	3	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Intestinal Growth .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals.....	96	60	85	45	11	10	11	13	14	18	29	43	47	241			

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.

Under these Regulations which came into operation on the first day of January, 1909, Sanitary Authorities are not only enabled to take administrative action for the prevention of tuberculosis, but also to assist the person suffering from the disease either through administrative or voluntary agencies.

The chief of these administrative measures are the following :

To secure for the patient separate sleeping accommodation if possible, either in his own home or in an institution.

Specific instructions to be given to the tuberculous patient as to the nature of his complaint, the use of suitable handkerchiefs, spit bottles, and the proper covering of the mouth when coughing.

When a tuberculous patient changes his residence or dies it will be the duty of the Sanitary Authorities to thoroughly disinfect and cleanse the rooms, so that other occupiers of this house may run no risk of infection.

These Regulations apply more especially to poor law patients. But it will be also within the province of any Sanitary Authority to assist those who do not come under this heading in undergoing treatment at a Sanatorium.

Some Sanitary Authorities who possess Infectious Diseases Hospitals are utilizing their wards in the intervals of epidemics for the treatment of these cases.

The following is a list of the Regulations which more especially apply to Sanitary Authorities.

Exception and application of enactments, and Special Powers of Councils.

ARTICLE IX.—(1.) Nothing in these Regulations shall have effect so as to apply, or so as to authorise or require a Medical Officer of Health or a Council, or any other person or authority, directly or indirectly, to put in force with respect to any poor person, in relation to whom a notification in pursuance of these Regulations has been posted to a Medical Officer of Health, any enactment which renders the poor person, or a person in charge of the poor person, or any other person liable to a penalty, or subjects the poor person to any restriction, prohibition, or disability affecting himself, or his employment, occupation, means of livelihood, or residence, on the ground of his suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(2.) Subject as aforesaid, a Council, on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health, in the case of a poor person in relation to whom a notification in pursuance of these Regulations has been posted to the Medical Officer of Health, may, for the purpose of preventing the spread of infection from Pulmonary Tuberculosis—

- (i) take all such measures, or do all such things as are authorised, in any case of infectious disease, or of dangerous infectious disease, by any enactment relating to public health, and as having reference to the destruction and disinfection of infected articles, or the cleansing or disinfecting of premises ;
- (ii) take all such measures or do all such things as are appropriate and necessary for the safe disposal or destruction of infectious material, produced and discharged, as a result of Pulmonary Tuberculosis ; and otherwise for the prevention of the spread of infection from any such material ;
- (iii) afford or supply all such assistance, facilities, or articles as, within such reasonable limits as the circumstances of the case require and allow, will obviate, or remove, or diminish the risk of infection arising from the conditions affecting the use or occupation of any room, when used or occupied by the poor person as a sleeping apartment ; and
- (iv) furnish, for the use of the poor person, on loan, or otherwise, any appliance, apparatus, or utensil which will be of assistance for the purpose of any precaution against the spread of infection.

(3.) A Council, on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health, may provide and publish or distribute in the form of placards, handbills, or leaflets, suitable summaries of information and instruction respecting Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and the precautions to be taken against the spread of infection from that disease.

PHTHISIS AND OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

Twenty-four deaths were due to this class of diseases, Phthisis accounting for 19 deaths, and other tubercular diseases 5. The average number of deaths from Phthisis during the five years ending 1907 was 15 per annum.

The question of making this disease a notifiable one is engaging the attention of a good many Sanitary Authorities throughout the country, and there can be no doubt that the thorough disinfection of the rooms in which these cases prove fatal would be a considerable safeguard to the community. It would also have the effect of educating the Public in the belief that the disease was infectious and therefore preventable.

Table giving the number of deaths from Phthisis at different ages for the past 23 years:—

Ages	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	Total.
1886	2	6	2	5	3	1	1	20
1887	...	1	1	4	9	3	1	1	...	20
1888	3	8	4	2	6	4	...	27
1889	5	2	7	5	3	2	...	24
1890	3	...	...	6	6	5	3	1	1	25
1891	...	1	3	6	5	1	1	...	...	17
1892	2	2	5	4	2	1	1	17
1893	...	3	3	3	6	2	1	2	...	20
1894	3	4	3	2	1	1	1	15
1895	1	...	1	6	3	2	4	2	1	20
1896	...	2	1	8	7	2	1	...	...	21
1897	...	1	6	5	8	5	1	1	...	27
1898	...	2	...	7	6	4	2	1	...	22
1899	1	7	2	3	2	...	...	15
1900	2	6	2	6	4	1	...	21
1901	1	3	4	...	...	...	8
1902	2	3	5	2	1	2	...	15
1903	3	7	3	6	1	1	...	21
1904	1	...	3	4	4	4	1	...	...	17
1905	...	1	2	3	...	4	2	2	...	14
1906	4	1	5	2	...	3	...	15
1907	3	3	1	1	...	...	8
1908	1	5	4	4	3	...	2	19
	5	11	48	107	102	78	44	26	7	428

INFLUENZA.

Table showing number of deaths at different ages since its first appearance in the town in 1890 :--

Year.	Between 1 and 5.	Between 5 and 15.	Between 15 and 25.	Between 25 and 35.	Between 35 and 45.	Between 45 and 55.	Between 55 and 65	Between 65 and 75.	Over 75 years.	Total.
1890	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
1891	4	2	...	1	7
1892	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
1893	1	1
1894
1895	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	5
1896	1	1	...	...	2
1897	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	4
1898	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	6
1899	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1900	1	...	2	...	...	3	9	15
1901	1	...	2	...	2	...	5
1902	1	...	...	1	1	2	4	9
1903	1	1	2	1	5
1904	1	1	2	4
1905	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	6
1906	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
1907	1	...	...	...	1	5	3	10
1908	2	...	...	2
	3	3	5	3	3	12	13	22	25	89

CANCER—MALIGNANT DISEASE.

The number of deaths under the above heading was 17, as against 11 in the previous year, and an average of 13 during the previous seven years. The high mortality of this disease during the present year was principally owing to Cancer of Stomach and Liver. The number of deaths in the different Parishes was as follows:—
St. Martin 4, St. Mary 4, and St. Nicholas 9.

	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	Total.
Cancer of Female									
Generative Organs.	1	3	2	1	2	1	4	5	19
Cancer of Stomach	6	1		3	4	6	1	3	24
Do. Breast	2	...	1	3	4	3	3	1	17
Do. Liver	4	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	11
Do. Rectum	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3
Do. Bowels ..		3		1	7	1	...	...	12
Do. Tongue ...	...	1	1	1		2	...	...	5
Do. Œsophagus	1	...	1	1	..		1	..	4
Do. Bladder ...		...	1		...	...	1		2
Do. Jaw .....	...	...		...		...	...	...	..
Do. Omentum	...				1			...	1
Do. Lungs .....	...	1	...	...	...		1	...	2
Cancer of other Organs and Tissues	2	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	8
	17	11	7	11	23	14	13	12	108

The following Table gives the number of deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases for the years 1880 to 1908 inclusive:—

Year.	Small Pox.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Typhus.	Enteric	Continued Fever.	Total.
1880	...	1	3	6	2	11	..	2	...	25
1881	4	..	2	...	..	2	2	10
1882	..	1	..	..	4	1	...	4	1	11
1883	...	6	...	4	...	7	..	2	1	20
1884	..	6	2	...	...	22	...	16	3	49
1885	...	4	3	..	...	2	...	5	...	14
1886	...	3	1	5	...	5	...	7	...	21
1887	1	3	3	..	...	9	..	2	...	18
1888	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	..	2	11
1889	...	1	...	6	12	13	...	3	1	36
1890	7	4	1	6	...	11	...	29
1891	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	10
1892	..	5	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	15
1893	2	2	4	..	..	32	...	14	1	55
1894	...	6	2	8	..	..	...	1	...	17
1895	...	2	...	3	1	22	...	5	...	33
1896	...	7	6	2	1	12	...	1	...	29
1897	...	2	6	2	1	8	...	1	...	20
1898	4	4	2	21	..	5	...	36
1899	1	..	..	1	2	24	...	2	...	30
1900	1	6	..	4	...	2	...	13
1901	...	4	3	2	...	13	...	...	...	22
1902	...	4	4	1	...	3	...	2	...	14
1903	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	9
1904	5	...	13	...	5	...	23
1905	...	1	3	1	1	6	...	2	...	14
1906	...	6	1	...	...	22	...	10	...	39
1907	...	1	4	11	...	1	...	2	...	19
1908	...	4	1	...	...	9	...	1	...	15
	6	79	64	74	29	280	...	114	11	657

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1890.

The following is a list of the Infectious Diseases notifiable under this Act:—

Small-Pox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, Typhus Fever, Enteric Fever, Relapsing Fever, Continued Fever, Puerperal Fever, Cholera, and Plague.

Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa are Zymotic Diseases not notifiable under the Act.

The number of notifications received was 67, as compared with the same number in the preceding year, and an average of 92 from 1900 to 1907 inclusive. The notifications received were as follows:—
Diphtheria 27, Scarlet Fever 21, Enteric Fever 11, and Erysipelas 8.
Total 67.

These were notified during the months of the year as follows:—

	Small Pox.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerpal Infection.	Total.
January	1	2	2	2	...	7
February...	1	2	...	...	3
March	3	3	...	...	6
April	1	1	...	...	...	2
May	2	1	...	3
June.....	...	1	3	...	1	...	5
July	2	1	1	...	4
August.....	...	3	2	1	1	...	7
September	1	...	...	...	...	1
October	1	2	...	...	...	3
November	7	4	1	...	12
December..	...	3	4	6	1	...	14
	...	11	27	21	8	...	67
1907...	...	5	28	27	7	...	67
1906...	...	48	39	112	13	...	212
1905...	5	5	3	108	22	1	144
1904...	...	51	3	8	10	1	73
1903...	...	8	5	6	17	3	39
1902...	...	14	18	17	7	1	57
1901...	...	26	7	28	7	...	68
1900...	2	17	6	44	10	2	81

Table giving the ages of those who suffered from notifiable diseases.

	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	Total.
Diphtheria	4	17	3	1	2	..	..	27
Scarlet Fever	4	13	4	..	..	..	..	21
Enteric Fever .....	..	2	3	3	1	1	1	11
Erysipelas .....	..	1	..	3	1	..	3	8
	8	33	10	7	4	1	4	67

Table giving the number of deaths from Fever (Typhoid and Continued Fever) for the years 1880 to 1908 inclusive, and the ages at which the deaths occurred :

Year.	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	Total.
1880	2	..	..	..	..	2
1881	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	4
1882	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	5
1883	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
1884	..	1	3	4	4	5	..	2	..	19
1885	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	5
1886	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	7
1887	2	..	..	..	..	2
1888	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
1889	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	4
1890	5	3	..	1	2	..	11
1891	2	2	..	..	..	..	4
1892	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1893	1	5	4	1	3	..	1	15
1894	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1895	2	3	..	..	..	..	5
1896	1	..	..	..	..	1
1897	1	..	..	..	1
1898	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	5
1899	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1900	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
1901	0
1902	1	..	..	1	..	2
1903	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
1904	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	5
1905	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
1906	3	4	1	2	..	..	..	10
1907	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
1908	1	..	..	..	..	1
	1	6	18	40	34	13	5	5	3	125

ENTERIC FEVER.

The number of cases of this disease notified in the Borough during 1908 was 11, occurring in 9 separate houses. Five of the cases were males and six were females. One case proved fatal, giving a mortality of 9 per cent. Two cases occurred between 5 and 15, three between 15 and 25, three between 25 and 35, one between 35 and 45, and two between 45 and 56 years of age. These cases were of the usual sporadic type of the disease, and sanitary defects in the form of defective drainage were found connected with five of the houses.

During 1907 and 1908 three deaths were registered from this disease, and it is unfortunate that one death in 1907 and the only death in 1908 should occur in cases so recently imported into the Borough as to die a few days after their arrival.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The following Table gives the Number of Cases, Locality, Number of Cases in Household, Occupation, Water Supply, Milk Supply, Disposal of Night Soil, &c., &c.

No.	Locality.	No. of Cases in Household	Month of Attack.	Age	Sex.	Occupation.	Approximate Date of Attack.	Water Supply.	Milk Supply.	Disposal of Night Soil.	Remarks.
1	Walkergate	1	January ...	13	F	School Girl...	14- 1-08	Tap	A	Privy Midden	Defective Drainage
2	Hengate	1	April.....	29	M	Dairyman ...	24- 4-08	Tap	B	Box	Imported fr'm country
3	Lairgate	1	June	39	M	Clerk	14- 6-08	Tap	C	Do.	
4	Norwood	1	August.....	17	F	School Teacher	27- 7-08	Private Pump	D	Privy Midden	Defective Drainage
5	Swaby's Yard.....	2	Do.	23	F	Dressmaker...	14- 8-08	Public Pump	E	Box	Do.
6	Do. ....	...	Do.	9	M	School Boy ...	27- 8-08	Do.	E	Do.	Do.
7	Norwood	1	September	53	F	Dressmaker...	15- 9-08	Do.	B	Privy Midden	Do.
8	Ladygate	1	October ...	24	M	Shoeing Smith	10-10-08	Do.	A	Do.	Do.
9	Market Place.....	1	November..	56	F	Shopkeeper...	5-11-08	Tap	F	W.C.	
10	Grovehill Road...	2	December..	31	M	Supt. Telephone Compy,	9-12-08	Private Pump	G	Cement. Privy	
11	Do. ....	...	Do. ...	29	F	Mar. Woman	15-12-08	Do.	G	Do.	

DIARRHŒA.

The number of deaths from Diarrhœa during the year was 9, as against 1 in the previous year. The number of deaths from this disease during the quinquennial period ending 1902 was 65, as compared with 47 during the five years from 1903 to 1907 inclusive.

The following Table gives the number of deaths from Diarrhœa during the past twenty-seven years, and the ages at which the deaths occurred :—

	3 months and under.	Between 3 and 6 months.	Between 6 and 9 months.	Between 9 and 12 months.	Between 12 and 18 months.	Between 18 and 24 months.	Between 2 and 3 years.	Between 5 and 10 years.	Between 35 and 55 years.	Between 55 and 65 years.	Between 65 and 75 years.	Over 75 years.	Total.
1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1883	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
1884	9	5	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	22
1885	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	2
1886	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	5
1887	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
1888	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
1889	4	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	13
1890	2	2	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
1891	1	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
1892	4	2	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
1893	12	1	3	7	2	1	1	...	1	..	2	2	32
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
1895	9	6	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22
1896	4	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
1897	4	3	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
1898	1	5	4	1	1	2	...	..	2	1	1	3	21
1899	9	8	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	24
1900	1	1	...	1	..	...	..	1	...	...	...	..	4
1901	3	4	1	2	1	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	13
1902	1	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3
1903	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
1904	3	2	3	3	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	13
1905	2	1	..	1	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
1906	4	7	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	22
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
1908	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	82	63	37	35	15	7	3	2	6	6	4	9	269

The following table gives the months of the year in which the above deaths were recorded.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1882	1	...	...	...	1
1883	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	7
1884	2	...	10	8	...	1	1	22
1885	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1886	3	2	...	...	5
1887	8	1	...	...	...	9
1888	0
1889	6	5	1	...	1	13
1890	1	1	1	2	1	...	6
1891	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
1892	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	6
1893	5	19	7	...	1	...	32
1894	0
1895	4	12	6	...	...	22
1896	2	3	5	...	2	...	...	12
1897	1	...	4	2	1	...	...	8
1898	2	...	...	2	11	4	2	...	21
1899	1	6	17	...	...	...	24
1900	1	2	1	...	...	...	4
1901	1	4	6	2	...	...	13
1902	1	2	...	...	3
1903	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	5
1904	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	...	...	13
1905	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	6
1906	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	4	10	3	...	...	22
1907	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1908	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	1	9
	3	1	4	5	5	7	17	83	99	36	6	3	269

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year was 21, as against 27 in the previous year, and an average of 52 during the quinquennial period from 1903 to 1907 inclusive.

These cases occurred in 17 households. Fifteen of the cases were children attending school, two were children too young to attend school, and four were persons ranging from 14 to 24 years of age.

As in the previous year the type of the disease was mild, and no case proved fatal. Only one death has occurred from this disease during the past nine years from 1900 to 1908 inclusive.

The number of school children who suffered from the disease and the number of those excluded from school was too small to seriously affect the per centage of school attendance.

The following table gives the number of children attending the different schools who suffered from the disease, and the number of children excluded from these schools on account of having Scarlet Fever in their homes.

	Number of Children Affected.	Number of Children Excluded.	Total.
Spencer County School	3	1	4
St. Nicholas' Infant School.....	2	1	3
Walkergate Infant School	2	1	3
Private Schools	2	5	7
St. Mary's Boys' School	2	1	3
Minster Boys' School	1	0	1
Minster Girls' School	1	1	2
Flemingate Infant School	1	1	2
Park Street School, Hull.....	1	0	1
St. Mary's Girls' School	0	1	1
	15	12	27

DIPHThERIA.

The number of cases notified under the above heading was 27, as compared with 28 in the previous year, and an average of 15 during the quinquennial period ending 1907.

Four cases proved fatal, giving a mortality of 14·8 per cent. One of the fatal cases was imported from the country.

Eleven of these cases attended 6 of the Elementary and three 2 of the Private schools of the Borough. Seven cases were children too young for school attendance and 6 were persons ranging from 14 to 41 years of age.

The milk supply was derived from so many different sources that it may be excluded as a possible factor in the spread of the disease.

The number of deaths from Diphtheria during the past 29 years was 79, all but six of which occurred under 8 years of age. No child died from the disease over 11 years, and no adult at any age.

The following table gives the number of children attending the different schools who suffered from the disease, and the number of children excluded from these schools on account of having Diphtheria in their homes, but this number was too small to materially affect the percentage of attendance.

	Number of Children Affected.	Number of Children Excluded.	Total.
St. Mary's Boys' School	3	4	7
Private Schools	3	0	3
St. Mary's Girls' School	2	2	4
Lairgate Infant School.....	2	1	3
Walkergate Infant School	2	4	6
Minster Girls' School	1	2	3
Minster Boys' School	1	0	1
	14	13	27

The following Table gives a list of deaths from Diphtheria and Croup, at different ages, for the last 29 years :—

	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2.	2 years and under 3.	3 years and under 4.	4 years and under 5.	5 years and under 6.	6 years and under 7.	7 years and under 8.	8 years and under 9.	9 years and under 10.	10 years and under 11.	Total.
1880	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1881
1882	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
1883	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1884	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6
1885	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
1886	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1887	1	.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
1888	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	5
1889	1	...	...	...	...	1
1890
1891	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
1892	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
1893	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1894	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
1895	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
1896	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
1897	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
1898
1899
1900
1901	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4
1902	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	4
1903	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
1904
1905	1	1
1906	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	6
1907	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1908	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	4
	4	13	11	9	11	10	7	8	4	...	2	79

**REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st OF DECEMBER, 1908.**

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND BURGESSES OF THE
BOROUGH OF BEVERLEY.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to report that during the year 1908 the following works have been carried out by me in the Sanitary department, viz -

No. of Houses inspected	408
„ „ Houses re-drained.....	107
„ „ Inspection Chambers attached to these drains.....	52
„ „ Ventilating Shafts 4 inches in diameter	37
„ „ Extentions to house drains	13
„ „ House drains choked and made to run.....	4
„ „ Privies converted to Water Closets	21
„ „ Houses without any drains	1
„ „ Privy Middens, beyond repair, converted to Pail or Box Closet	11
„ „ Privy Middens where the Ashpits have been dispensed with, and only rendered in cement under the Seat...	15
„ „ Cases in which passages, yards, and footpaths to houses, have been concreted or asphalted.....	12
„ „ Houses re-spouted, as a preventative against dampness of Walls and Foundations	26
„ „ Nuisances abated from various causes	219
„ „ Water Samples taken for Analysis	37
„ „ Milk Samples „ „ „	12

INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES, 1908.

The Workshops and Workplaces inspected during the year have, with few exceptions been found to be kept in a very satisfactory state.

No. of Workshops and Workplaces on the Register	116
„ „ Rooms attached to either Workshops or Workplaces...	133
„ „ Inspections made during the year.....	73
„ „ Outworkers engaged in the Borough.....	16

No. of Outworkers engaged out of the Borough	1
„ „ Workshops requiring to be cleansed, limewashed, and painted	4
„ „ Defective Privies converted to Water Closets	7
„ „ Workshops with insufficient Closet accomodation	1
„ „ Workshops having Defective Drains.....	1
„ „ Of Nuisances abated	13

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS MOONEY,

Inspector of Nuisances.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VETERINARY INSPECTOR
MR. TOM WATSON, M.R.C.V.S.,
ON THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT.

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act for the past year.

Swine-fever was the only disease we had to contend against, and I am pleased to say there has been no outbreak confirmed since June 27th, 1908.

During the year six supposed outbreaks were reported, and upon investigation four of these proved to be Swine-fever, which necessitated the slaughter of 29 pigs.

In connection with the above outbreaks, 17 owners' premises were placed under restrictions, as regards the movement of swine, for a period of not less than 28 days.

DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS, AND COWSHEDS REPORT.

In submitting my Annual Report on the Dairies, Cowsheds, &c., I beg to state that they have been inspected monthly, and, in the majority of cases, are kept in a very clean condition. Improvements have been made in several cowsheds during the year. The general health of the cattle in the Borough has been good, and there has been no illness of sufficient importance to materially affect the quality of the milk supply.

At present there are 50 cowkeepers and milk-sellers on the registers, and about 270 cows are kept within the Borough.

Milk is brought into the town from Molescroft, Bishop Burton, Beverley Parks, Weel, and Woodmansey.

MEAT INSPECTION.

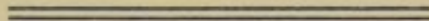
In presenting my Annual Report on Meat Inspection, I beg to state the quality of the cattle, &c., slaughtered for food and exposed for sale, still continues to be of the highest.

The butchers' shops and slaughter-houses have been visited on an average four times weekly, and the carcasses examined of 1412 beasts

and calves, 2547 sheep and lambs, and 1349 pigs—making a total of 5308 carcasses.

During the year I have had eight carcasses destroyed, viz:—2 cows, affected with tuberculosis; 2 sheep, with diseased liver and kidneys; 1 sheep, with dropsy; and 3 pigs suffering from jaundice.

I detected a slight case of tubercle in a bullock, the parts affected being the diaphragm and gland. The diseased parts were removed and destroyed.





EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Mr. Councillor WOOD.

The MAYOR.

Mr. Councillor FIELDS.

Mr. Alderman RANEY.

Mr. Councillor FOLEY.

Mr. Alderman WRAY.

Mr. Councillor FOX.

Mr. Councillor J. E. ELWELL.

Mr. Councillor SCHOFIELD.

Mr. Councillor W. H. ELWELL.

Mr. Councillor VICKERS.

Members not in the Council.

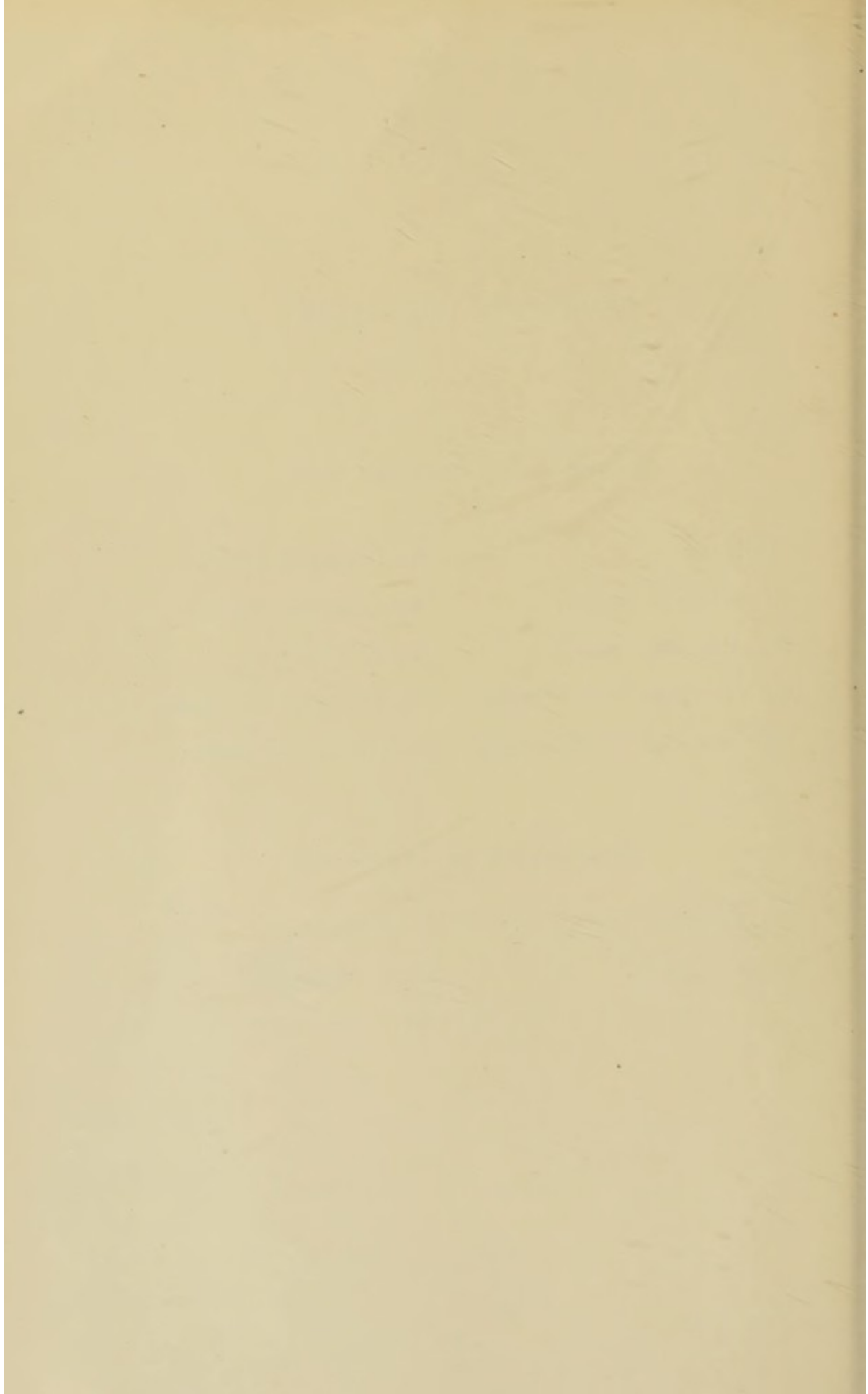
Rev. DOUGLASS REID, C.C.

Mr. F. HALL.

Mr. G. CUSSONS.

Mr. G. WELBURN.

Mrs. BUTTERY.



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my Report as School Medical Officer to the Elementary Schools of the Borough for 1908.

The number of children inspected during the year was 750, 368 girls and 382 boys. The number of children examined at the various schools was as follows:—

	GIRLS.	BOYS.
Spencer Council School	48	52
Minster Boys' School	—	100
St. Mary's Boys' School	—	80
St. Mary's Girls' School	80	—
Minster Girls' School	80	—
Walkergate Council School.....	40	40
Minstermoorgate Infant School.....	35	35
St. Nicholas Infant School.....	22	28
Flemingate Infant School	23	17
St. Mary's Infant School.....	17	23
St. John's Catholic School	23	7
	—	—
	368	382

The average attendance of children at the above schools during 1908 was 2,327.

The scope of this Report is founded upon instructions contained in Circular 596 of the Board of Education.

Although the elementary Schools of the Borough have been recently inspected as to the hygienic conditions prevailing in them, it is impossible in the present Report to deal with them in a comprehensive manner.

All the schools, with the exception of the recently built Walkergate Council School, are out of date in their construction and arrangement of their school and class rooms, and do not meet modern hygienic requirements. The drainage of these schools to all outward appearance is good.

None of these possess any arrangement for the drying of children's cloaks and boots.

WALKERGATE COUNCIL SCHOOL.

The average attendance during 1908 was 199.

This school is well situated; it has an ample playground and a covered in space where the children can play in wet weather.

The building consists of a central hall and 5 classrooms.

This school is well lighted, well ventilated, and well heated.

Water supply tap.

3 single wash down latrines for boys.

4 " " " " " girls.

These are automatically flushed.

This building has been recently constructed and is in every way up to modern requirements.

SPENCER COUNCIL SCHOOL.

The average attendance for 1908 was 353.

This school is well situated and possesses an ample playground both for boys and girls.

The building consists of a schoolroom and 5 classrooms.

The schoolroom accomodates 130 children.

Classroom No. I.	„	50	„
„ No. II.	„	48	„
„ No. III.	„	40	„
„ No. IV.	„	78	„
„ No. V.	„	48	„

All the rooms are well lighted with the exception of the schoolroom, and the ventilation is fair.

There are two cloak-rooms, one for boys and one for girls.

The water supply is both pump and tap.

6 latrines for boys.

6 latrines for girls.

These are flushed automatically.

MINSTERMOORGATE INFANT SCHOOL.

The average attendance for 1908 was 180.

This school is well situated and has a good playground.

Schoolroom 55ft. by 17ft. ; height 14ft.

Classroom No. I. 25ft. 6in. by 16ft. 8in. ; height 14ft.

„ No. II. 21ft. by 16ft. ; height 12ft.

Schoolroom and classrooms are well lighted ; the ventilation is defective.

The warming of the schoolroom is deficient.

There are two cloak-rooms, one being a passage.

2 lavatories.

Water supply tap and pump.

6 latrines automatically flushed.

MINSTER GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The average attendance during 1908 was 302.

This school is not well situated and has no playground, so the children play in the street and on the steps of the Minster.

The schoolroom is divided into two by a glass and wood partition. 64 $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. by 20ft. ; height 17ft.

Classroom No. I. 24ft. by 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. ; height 18ft.

„ No. II. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 17ft. ; „ 14ft.

„ No. III. 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. by 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ; „ 14ft.

Schoolroom. Light fair, ventilation deficient.

Classroom No. I. Light good, ventilation fair.

„ No. II. „ „ „ defective.

„ No. III. „ „ „ good.

One large cloak-room and 5 lavatory basins.

6 latrines automatically flushed.

FLEMINGATE INFANT SCHOOL.

The average attendance for 1908 was 112.

This school is not well situated, being hemmed in by buildings, and its playground is small.

Schoolroom 45ft. by 21ft. 6½in.

Classroom 17ft. 6in. by 18ft. 6in.

A passage separates the schoolroom from the classroom, which is used as a cloak-room.

The light and ventilation is fair; heating in schoolroom is defective.

Water supply tap.

3 latrines for girls, mechanical flush.

3 latrines for boys.

THE MINSTER BOYS' SCHOOL.

The average attendance for 1908 was 333.

The school is well situated and has a good playground.

Schoolroom. 60ft. by 28¼ft.

Classroom No. I. 30½ft. by 22¼ft.

„ No. II. 25¼ft. by 22½ft.

„ No. III. 30ft. by 14ft.

The ventilation is fair in the schoolroom and classrooms, and also the light, except in classrooms No. II. and III., where it is very deficient.

One cloak-room.

Water supply pump.

5 latrines; these are flushed mechanically.

THE ST. MARY'S BOYS' SCHOOL.

The average attendance for 1908 was 289.

This school is badly situated and the playground is not large enough. The new County Council Buildings are within 40ft. of the school, and so cut off a considerable amount of its light.

Schoolroom 41ft. by 25ft.; height 12ft. 3in.

Classroom No. I. 24ft. by 17ft.; height 12ft. 3in.

„ No. II. 24ft. „ 17ft. 10in.; height 12ft. 3in.

„ No. III. 24ft. „ 19ft. 8in.; „ 12ft. 6in.

„ No. IV. 25ft. „ 22ft. 9in.; „ 12ft. 3in.

The light and ventilation are deficient in all the rooms excepting classroom No. IV., where the light is fair.

All these rooms open into each other, being only separated by glass and wooden partitions, and the hum and noise of one classroom interferes with the adjacent ones. Indeed so great is this noise that it is almost impossible to test the children's hearing in the classroom used for inspection.

This school requires remodelling.

The cloak-room is only the passage into the school and contains 3 lavatory basins.

The water supply is both tap and pump.

There are 5 latrines automatically flushed.

ST. MARY'S GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The average attendance during 1908 was 220.

This school is well situated although the playground is limited.

Schoolroom 60ft. by 30ft.

Two classrooms 30ft. by 30ft.

Two small classrooms 20ft. by 20ft.

The schoolroom and two classrooms open into each other without any intervening corridor.

The light and ventilation is fair, but the heating seems inadequate.

There are two cloak-rooms; one of these is merely a passage and the other a small wooden building.

3 lavatory basins are in a separate room.

Water supply tap.

6 latrines, mechanical flush.

ST. NICHOLAS INFANT SCHOOL.

The average attendance during 1908 was 138.

This school is well situated but the playground is not large enough, being only 13 square feet for each child.

Schoolroom. This is divided into two by a curtain. It is 50ft. by 21ft. It is heated by one open fire-place, which is not sufficient for a room of this size.

The classroom is 18ft. by 19ft.; the light and ventilation in these rooms is fair.

A wooden Mission Room, which is disconnected from the main building, is used also as a classroom.

There are two cloak-rooms, one of which is small, unlighted, and contains a basin for lavatory purposes. The other cloak-room is larger and better lighted.

Water supply tap.

There are three latrines, which are insufficient for the number of children.

Latrines are mechanically flushed.

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

The average attendance during 1908 was 82.

The situation of the school is not good as it is hemmed in by adjacent buildings, and the playground is limited.

The old chapel has been converted into a schoolroom and 2 classrooms.

The schoolroom is 29½ft. by 17ft.

Classroom No. I., 14½ft. by 17ft.

„ „ II., for infants, 15ft. by 7ft.

The light in all these rooms is good but ventilation deficient; the heating is adequate.

These rooms open into each other without any intervening corridor.

There are two cloak-rooms, one of which is merely a passage.

Water supply tap.

Girls 5 latrines. Boys 2 latrines. Automatically flushed.

ST. MARY'S INFANT SCHOOL.

The average attendance during 1908 was 119.

The situation of this school is not good as it is considerably hemmed in by houses, and the playground is limited.

The schoolroom is divided into two by the usual partition of wood and glass. 37ft. 6in. by 19ft. 6in.

Classroom No. I. 22ft. by 20ft. 6in.

„ No. II. 27ft. by 16ft. 9in.

Heating is good, the light and ventilation fair.

1 cloak-room which contains 5 lavatory basins.

3 latrines for boys.

4 „ for girls, automatically flushed.



*The Medical Officer of Health for the Borough is also the
School Medical Officer.*

The Board's Schedule of Medical Inspection has been followed, but, unfortunately, the cards which are now used were printed early in 1908, and no space was left for subsequent examinations.

New cards must be obtained for the examinations of children who have recently entered school life, and the cards already in use can be used for those who are about to finish their school career.

In addition to the card system a register of each school is kept, and although this is a very efficient way of keeping an account of the defects found on inspection, it necessarily entails a great amount of clerical work.

The head teacher of each school measures the height and weighs each child examined. In the great majority of cases they test the eyesight, and in the Infant Schools obtain the family history, which is often a matter of some difficulty.

The School Medical Officer takes this opportunity to thank them for their valuable assistance, and for their unvarying courtesy and kindness in obtaining any information required.

In order to induce the attendance of the parents at the medical inspection of their children cards are sent to them by the head teacher of each school, stating the hour of examination and inviting their attendance. The number of parents or guardians who attended these examinations was 32, and of these 23 were parents whose children attend the five Infant Schools.

It is difficult at present to say what value should be placed upon the attendance of these parents, but they seemed very willing to carry out instructions given to them by the Medical Officer.

The School Medical Officer always consults the head teacher of each school as to the most convenient time for the inspection of the children, and in consequence the disturbance of school arrangements are limited as much as possible.

The number of visits paid to the various Schools for the purpose of Medical Inspection was 75. This number does not include secondary visits paid to the schools for the purpose of giving directions as to the treatment of some of the defects found on Medical inspection, and of ascertaining what notice had been taken of directions already given.

The children selected for inspection were those about to finish their school period of life, and those over five years of age who had recently entered it.

The following tables give the dates of inspection at the eleven Elementary Schools of the Borough. The number of children examined at each date classified for age and sex.

SPENCER COUNCIL SCHOOL.

Date.	No. examined	Girls.	Boys.	Boys' Ages.						Girls' Ages.				
				15	14	13	12	11	10	15	14	13	12	11
10—ix—08	10		10	1	1	8								
11—ix—08	11	11								1		9	1	
18—ix—08	11		11		1	10								
25—ix—08	10	10									1	3	5	1
2—x—08	10		10		1	1	8							
9—x—08	10	10										4	3	3
16—x—08	10		10			2	8							
23—x—08	10	10										1	3	6
30—x—08	8		8				5	2	1					
18—xi—08	10	10										1	6	3
	100	51	49	1	3	21	21	2	1	1	1	18	18	13

MINSTER BOYS' SCHOOL.

Date.	No. examined.	Boys' Ages.							
		14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
17—ix—08	10	3	6	1					
24—ix—08	10		5	5					
1—x—08	10		6	4					
8—x—08	10		1	6	3				
15—x—08	10		2	4	4				
22—x—08	10	1	3	4	2				
29—x—08	10		7	3					
5—xi—08	10		7	3					
12—xi—08	10						2	2	6
26—xi—08	10			1	1	2	1		5
	100	4	37	31	10	2	3	2	11

MINSTER GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Date.	No. examined.	Girls' Ages.							
		14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
12—iii—08	11	1	10						
13—iii—08	13	2	11						
23—x—08	21		17	3	1				
30—x—08	15		3	3	1	2	2	3	1
4—xi—08	10		1	5		1	1	1	1
11—xi—08	10		2	5	3				
	80	3	44	16	5	3	3	4	2

WALKERGATE INFANT SCHOOL.

Date.	No. examined	Boys.	Girls.	Boys' Ages.					Girls' Ages.				
				10	9	8	7	6	9	8	7	6	
21—x—08	10	5	5			1	4			3	2		
28—x—08	10	6	4		1	3	1	1		1	3		
4—xi—08	15	7	8	1		3	2	1		1	1	6	
11—xi—08	15	10	5			4	5	1		1	4		
18—xi—08	15	6	9				5	1		3	5	1	
25—xi—08	15	7	8				7			1	4	3	
	80	41	39	1	1	11	24	4		1	10	24	4

MINSTERMOORGATE INFANT SCHOOL.

Date.	No. examined.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys' Ages.			Girls' Ages.					
				7	6	5	8	7	6	5		
29—ix—08	10		10						2	7	1	
30—ix—08	10	8	2	1	3	4				1	1	
5—x—08	10	10			5	5						
6—x—08	10	10			5	5						
7—x—08	10	7	3		4	3		2				1
12—x—08	10		10					1		7	2	
13—x—08	10		10							10		
	70	35	35	1	17	17		3	2	25	5	

ST. NICHOLAS' INFANT SCHOOL.

Date.	No examined	Boys.	Girls	Boys' Ages.					Girls's Ages			
				11	8	7	6	5	8	7	6	5
4—ix—08	7	5	2	1		1	3				2	
8—ix—08	8	4	4			1	2	1			4	
9—ix—08	10	9	1			2	7			1		
14—ix—08	10	4	6			1	3			2	4	
14—x—08	15	7	8			2	3	2		1	5	2
	50	29	21	1		7	18	3		4	15	2

FLEMINGATE INFANT SCHOOL.

Date.	No. examined.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys' Ages		Girls' Ages.	
				7	6	7	6
15—ix—08	8	4	4	1	3	4	
16—ix—08	10	5	5	1	4	1	4
22—ix—08	10	6	4		4		6
28—ix—08	12	8	4		4	1	7
	40	23	17	2	15	6	17

ST. MARY'S BOYS' SCHOOL.

Date.	No. examined.	Boys' Ages.							
		14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
26—x—08	10	2	5	3					
3—xi—08	10	1	8	1					
10—xi—08	10		6	4					
17—xi—08	10		4				2	2	2
18—xi—08	10		2	1		1		6	
23—xi—08	10		1				2	7	
24—xi—08	10				1		3	6	
27—xi—08	10		1	3	1	4		1	
	80	3	27	12	2	5	7	22	2

ST. MARY'S GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Date.	No. examined.	Girls' Ages.							
		13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6
25—ii—08	9	4	5						
23—iii—08	10	6	4						
16—ix—08	14						6	7	1
23—ix—08	16					8	5	3	
30—ix—08	16		1	1	3	2	9		
7—x—08	15	1	1	6	3	3		1	
	80	11	11	7	6	13	20	11	1

LAIRGATE INFANT SCHOOL.

Date.	No. examined.	Girls.	Boys.	Boy's Ages.		Girls' Ages.		
				7	6	10	7	6
16—vii—08	8		8	4	4			
17—vii—08	9		9	5	4			
20—vii—08	6		6	3	3			
14—x—08	8	7	1		1	1	5	1
19—x—08	9	9					7	2
	40	16	24	12	12	1	12	3

CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

Date.	No. examined.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys' Ages.					Girls' Ages.								
				13	11	10	9	4	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	5	
14—vii—08	7		7						6	1							
15—vii—08	4	1	3			1				2	1						
28—vii—08	4	1	3					1			1			1	1		
8—xii—08	7	2	5	1	1						1	1	2	1			
9—xii—08	8	3	5	2			1					3		1			1
	30	7	23	3	1	1	1	1	6	3	3	4	2	3	1	1	

All children in whom serious defects were found during the inspection of 1908 will have enquiries made as to the result of directions given to their parents, and will be examined if necessary.

The number of children in respect of whom directions were given for treatment of defects was :—

Pediculosis of the Head	43
Defective Vision	69
Squint	19
Lateral Curvature of Spine.....	6
Adenoids	6
Enlarged Tonsils	2
Skin Diseases	6
Tendency to Tuberculosis	4

The average time per head occupied by inspection was 7 minutes.

The following table gives the number of children examined at each age, the ages of the children examined and their height and weight in French and English measures.

BOYS.

No. of Children examined.	Ages of Children examined.	Height in Centimetres.	Weight in Kilos.	Height in feet and inches.	Weight in Sts. and lbs.
2	15	155·6	48·5	5ft. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	7st. 9lbs.
11	14	154·4	42·7	5ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	6st. 10lbs.
90	13	146·7	38·0	4ft. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	6st. —
63	12	143·2	37·1	4ft. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	5st. 12lbs.
16	11	136·1	31·7	4ft. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	5st. —
10	10	127·4	29·9	4ft. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	4st. 10lbs.
12	9	119·1	22·8	3ft. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	3st. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
35	8	117·2	22·3	3ft. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	3st. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
58	7	114·9	21·4	3ft. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	3st. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
64	6	109·6	19·3	3ft. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	3st. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
20	5	111·0	15·5	3ft. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	2st. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
1	4	101·0	15·5	3ft. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	2st. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
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GIRLS.

9	14	150·5	44·3	4ft. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	6st. 13lbs.
75	13	145·9	35·9	4ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	5st. 9lbs.
48	12	143·1	34·4	4ft. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	5st. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
29	11	137·4	31·3	4ft. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	4st. 13lbs.
12	10	126·2	26·3	4ft. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	4st. 2lbs.
20	9	124·6	25·1	4ft. 1in.	3st. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
38	8	116·6	21·9	3ft. 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.	3st. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
62	7	112·6	21·1	3ft. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	3st. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
67	6	108·9	20·2	3ft. 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.	3st. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
8	5	104·3	17·8	3ft. 5in.	2st. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
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EYESIGHT.

415 children's eyesight was	6	—	59·3 per cent
	6		
186 do. do.	6	—	24·8 per cent
	9		
40 do. do.	6	—	5·3 per cent
	12		
28 do. do.	6	—	3·7 per cent
	18		
19 do. do.	6	—	2·5 per cent
	24		
12 do. do.	6	—	1·6 per cent
	36		
12 do. do.	6	—	1·6 per cent
	60		
6 do.			were mentally deficient.
2 do.			did not know their Alphabet.

 750.

The number of notices sent to parents as to defective eyesight in their children was 69; but only 14 or 20·2 per cent. of these have been attended to. Out of work is a common excuse of parents for not having their children's eyesight seen to.

HEARING.

677 children heard watch at 4ft. or whispered voice at 20ft...	90·2 per cent
38 do. do. 3ft. do. do. 15ft...	5·0 per cent
2 do. do. 2½ft. do. do. 12½ft.	0·2 per cent
12 do. do. 2ft. do. do. 10ft...	1·6 per cent
4 do. do. 1½ft. do. do. 7½ft.	0·5 per cent
11 do. do. 1ft. do. do. 5ft...	1·4 per cent
1 child do. ½ft. do. do. 2½ft.	0·1 per cent
2 children do. ¼ft. do. do. 1¼ft.	0·2 per cent
1 child do. on touch close to ear	0·1 per cent
2 children could not be examined owing to mental incapacity	0·2 per cent

 750.

The worst cases of defective hearing were due to adenoids.

MENTAL CAPACITY.

71	children's	mental	capacity	was	excellent	.....	9.4	per	cent
322	do.	do.	do.	do.	good	.....	42.9	per	cent
237	do.	do.	do.	do.	average	.....	31.6	per	cent
88	do.	do.	do.	do.	fair	.....	11.7	per	cent
26	do.	do.	do.	do.	backward	3.4	per	cent
6	children	were	mentally	deficient		0.8	per	cent
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750									

NUTRITION.

4	children's	nutrition	was	excellent	0.5	per	cent.	
339	do.	do.	do.	do.	good	45.2	per	cent.
302	do.	do.	do.	do.	average	40.2	per	cent.
105	do.	do.	do.	do.	poor	14.0	per	cent.
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750									

CLOTHING.

722 children, or 96.2 per cent, were sufficiently clothed
 28 do. or 3.7 per cent, were insufficiently clothed.
 Most of the insufficient clothing only required mending,

FOOTGEAR.

706 children, or 94.1 per cent, were sufficiently shod.
 44 children, or 5.8 per cent, were insufficiently shod.

ADENOIDS.

Eighteen children were found to have adenoids, but only six of these were recommended for operation. Two of these have already had them removed.

TEETH.

83	children	had	no	teeth	decayed	.....	11.0	per	cent
96	do.	one	do.	do.	.....		12.8	per	cent
182	do.	two	do.	do.	.....		24.2	per	cent
110	do.	three	do.	do.		14.6	per	cent
88	do.	four	do.	do.		11.7	per	cent
191	do.	many	do.	do.		25.4	per	cent
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750									

No dentist has yet been appointed to treat diseased teeth.

The following is a list of other defects found on inspection :—

Enlarged Glands	245
Enlarged Tonsils	65
Fleabites	63
Pediculosis of Head.....	43
Mucous Discharge from Nose	24
Defects of Speech	13
Lateral Curvature of Spine.....	11
Skin Diseases	14
Tendency to Tubercular Disease ...	4
Potts' Disease of Spine	2
Discharge from Ear.....	1
Infantile Paralysis	1
Ringworm of Scalp	1

No useful information is yet available as to the relation of home circumstances and social and industrial conditions to the health and physical condition of the children inspected.

No arrangement has yet been made by your committee with any Institution or Specialist for the treatment of defective eyesight and hearing.

The only method of dealing with these diseases at present, more especially defective eyesight which is so common, is either to recommend the parents to consult their medical attendant in the matter, or to obtain tickets for the Hull Infirmary.

It is essential that these diseases should be treated by specialists, if possible.

In squints a special card is also sent to the parents pointing out the gravity of the affection, and enjoining them to have their child supplied with proper glasses.

Adenoids, tonsillitis, ring worm or other skin diseases can be treated at the Cottage Hospital, or by the children's usual medical attendant.

In every case of pediculosis of head printed cards are sent to the parents which explain in simple language how the complaint should be treated.

In the case of children with pediculosis of the head and flea-bitten bodies a nurse would be of great service to visit the homes of these children and endeavour to teach their mothers the art of cleanliness.

The action taken to prevent the spread of infectious diseases is as usual. The children who suffer from infectious diseases and the children in infected households are excluded from school until they have recovered from the infectious complaint and the households have been thoroughly disinfected.

Under the Blind and Deaf Act of 1893, children are sent to a special school for the teaching of those suffering from the above defects. The Act of 1899, relating to mentally or physically defective and epileptic children, has not yet been adopted in the Borough.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. P. PARK, M.D.,

School Medical Officer.