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183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
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CHESTERTON  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



REPORT

*For the Year, 1895,*

BY

BUSHELL ANNINGSOON, M.D., M.A.,

UNIVERSITY LECTURER IN MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE,

FELLOW SANITARY INSTITUTE, ASSOCIATE KING'S

COLLEGE, LONDON, &c. &c.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

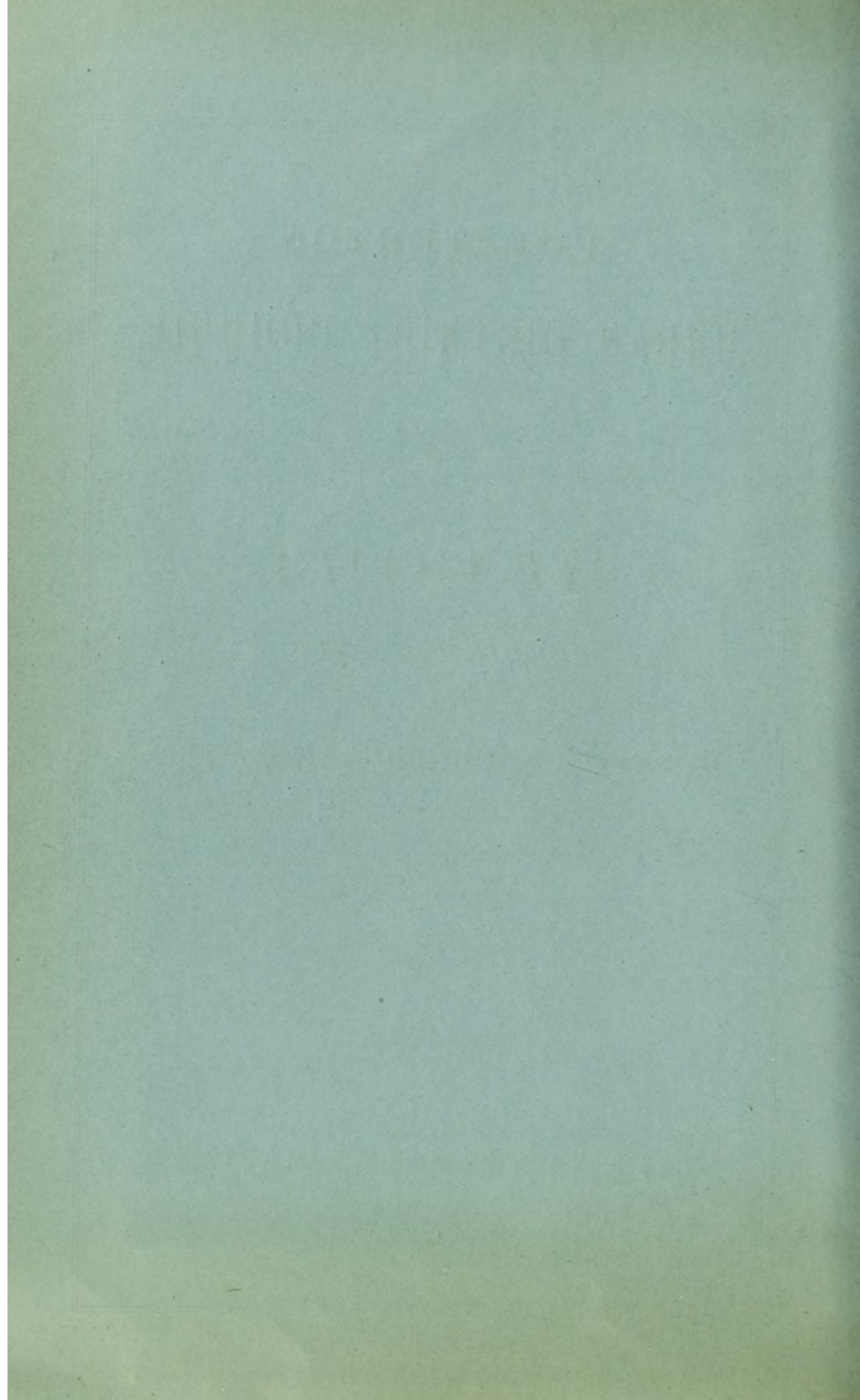
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Cambridge :

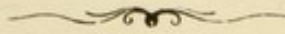
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1896



CHESTERTON  
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REPORT

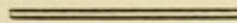
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1896.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

NOTES

ON THE

REACTIVITY OF

## CHESTERTON

# Urban District Council.

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## REPORT.

I HAVE the honour to communicate for the information of the Urban District Council my annual report for the year, 1895 ; and have to state that although the health record is not of such a satisfactory state as during the year previous, it is still not of such a character as to cause any serious anxiety. The Phthisis death-rate appears to be stationary, and there is a slight increase of deaths due to diseases of the respiratory organs, probably due to Influenza. There has been a decided increase in the incidence of Zymotic disease which is adverted to at greater length below.

The total number of deaths registered within the district is 135, which as usual must be corrected by a subtraction, not belonging to the district, of deaths, viz. : 24 in the Union Workhouse, and two in H. M. Prison, and an addition of 7 belonging to the district, viz. 6 which occurred in Addenbrooke's Hospital, and one in the County Asylum at Fulbourn, making a corrected total of 116, equal to a death-rate from all causes of 13·7 per thousand living per annum.

The deaths due to the seven principal Zymotic diseases are 6 :— from Diphtheria 2 ; Typhoid Fever, 1 ; Measles, 1 ; Diarrhoea, 2 ; the death-rate from these diseases is 0·7, which is nearly half that of the year previous ; Influenza re-appeared and caused 6 deaths directly and a few indirectly.

The deaths under one year of age amount to 31, and are in a ratio of 125 to 1000 registered births, which indicate a slight increase of infantile mortality over that of the year previous.

The natality of the district is expressed by a total of 248 births, equal to a birth-rate of 29·4 per thousand.

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### *DISEASE INCIDENCE.*

There has been during the year 1895 an increase of disease of a zymotic character, viz :—9 cases of Scarlet Fever, 4 cases of Diphtheria and 3 cases of Typhoid Fever.

Although there have been a larger number of cases of Scarlet Fever than during the previous year, it cannot be considered to have been epidemic, inasmuch as the cases have occurred in eight different families, and have been distributed over a period of time, extending from the end of April till the end of December; all the cases were confined to New Chesterton; there was evidence that one of the cases was traceable to a small private school in the district, two others to a public school in Cambridge, and in a fourth the infection was conveyed by a tradesman who had Scarlet Fever in his residence in Cambridge. In the other five instances the source of infection could not be traced. Isolation at home, exclusion from school, and subsequent disinfection were the precautionary measures adopted.

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With regard to Diphtheria, two fatal cases occurred in one household at Victoria Road in April; the source of infection could not be traced to any antecedent case, but the sanitary conditions of the house were found to be faulty.

Two other cases occurred in two houses near together in Scotland Road, one in June and the other in August; the sanitary conditions of both houses were very faulty and at the latter some of the household effects were found to be of such a filthy character that they had to be destroyed.

Three cases of Typhoid Fever have been notified, one at Searle Street and one at Victoria Road, New Chesterton, and one at Church Street, Old Chesterton, in March, June and November respectively. The first case was that of a girl, and the infection was clearly traceable to her place of service in Cambridge; the case in Victoria Road was probably due to the sanitary defects discovered in the house; and these were remedied by the soil pipe being disconnected from the sewer, a system of ventilation provided, and an earthenware gulley trap substituted for the inefficient bell-trap in the front of the house. In regard to the case which occurred in November at Church Street, Old Chesterton, the affection was attributed to foul emanations from the New Sewerage Works, but enquiry failed to establish the accuracy of this statement.

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I must here advert to the remarks in my report for the previous year as to the need of some arrangement for the isolation of cases of Infectious Disease, but it is satisfactory to relate that on April 18th, 1895, an arrangement was made with the Cambridge Town Council for the disinfection of infected linen at the Authority's Oven, and in nine instances it has been put to practical use.

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### *SUPERVISION OF WORKSHOPS.*

Small progress has as yet been made in carrying into effect the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Acts; it is to be hoped that this important branch of sanitary work may receive greater attention during the current year. I may here remind the Council that by the Amendment Act of 1895, laundries are now included in the list of Workshops.

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### *WATER SUPPLY.*

Good water from the Company's main is now of easy access to most houses in the district; the water service is therefore ceasing to be a question of sanitary difficulty.

One house in High Street, Old Chesterton, has been supplied with water from the Company's Main.

*DRAINAGE.*

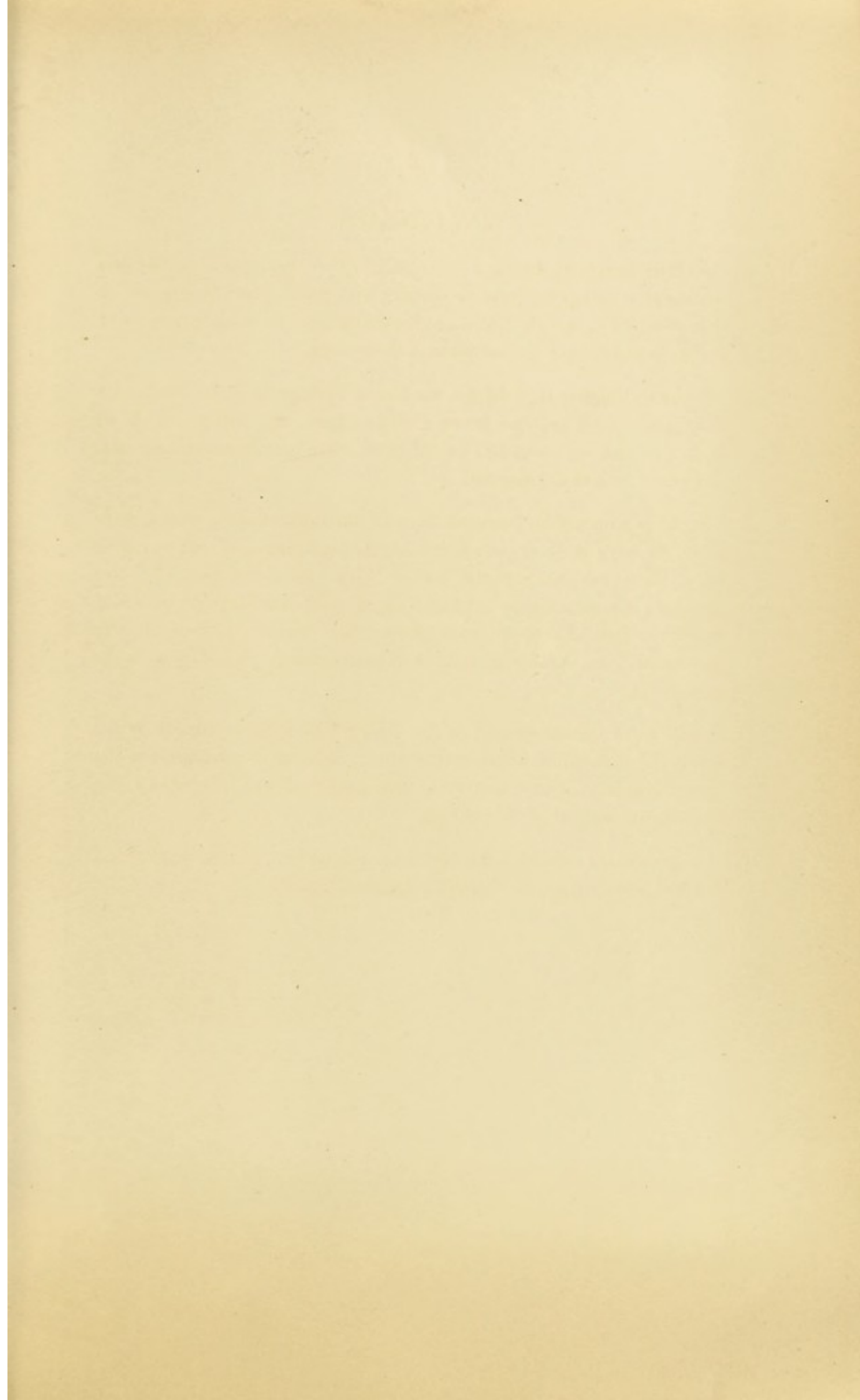
With regard to drainage it is satisfactory to state that the new scheme of sewerage has been proceeding with rapidity and is complete in Old Chesterton, where there has practically been no drainage; most of the houses have been connected with the system.


At two houses High Street, six houses Springfield Road, two houses Chesterton Road, and one house Carlyle Road, the drains, which on inspection had been found to be defective, have been taken up, cleaned, and relaid in a better manner.

At two houses in Primrose Street, the brick drains, which were found to have their crowns fallen in, in consequence of rat burrows, have been repaired by the owner with the same material; this measure can scarcely be regarded as of much sanitary value, and I would recommend that in future where brick drains of this character are found, the Authority should require glazed pipe drains to be substituted.

A nuisance was created on the De Freville Building Estate by the scavenger depositing house refuse there, instead of carting it to the proper depôt at Old Chesterton; the nuisance was abated by the subsequent removal of the rubbish.

Hereto are appended the tables of population, births, deaths and sickness, required by the Local Government Board.





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